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North Lincolnshire Council
Development Management
Planning and Regeneration
Civic Centre
Ashby Road
Scunthorpe
DN16 1AB

27 January 2023

Dear Sir/Madam,

Town and Country Planning Act 1990
Appeal by Banks Property Ltd

Site Address: Land West of Brigg Road and South of Horkstow Road, Barton
upon Humber, North Lincolnshire, DN18 5DZ

I enclose for your information a copy of the appellant's final comments on the above
appeal(s). Normally, no further comments, from any party, will now be taken into
consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Kate Moody
Kate Moody

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From: Smith, Kirsty [REDACTED] >
Sent: 19 January 2023 20:15
To: North2
Cc: Moody, Kate
Subject: Planning Inspectorate APP/Y2003/W/22/3307310: Land West of Brigg Road and South of Horkstow Road, DN18 5DZ [ES-CLOUD_UK.FID9422029]
Attachments: Appellant Response to Council, Consultees and Third Parties with Appendices.pdf

Good Afternoon Kate

**Appeal by Banks Property Ltd
Land West of Brigg Road and South of Horkstow Road, Barton Upon Humber
Response of the Appellant to the Statement of Case of North Lincolnshire Council, the consultation responses to the appeal, and to the representations of third parties**

In line with the deadline provided by the Planning Inspectorate, please find a copy of the Appellant's response to the Council's Statement of Case, consultation responses to the appeal and third party representations. In the event that you would like to receive hard copies, please do let me know and I will arrange for those to be sent out to you.

I note that some later deadlines were given in respect of the third party representations received later. However, these have all been addressed in the attachment above and the Appellant does not propose to submit anything further in this regard.

I should be most grateful if you would be kind enough to please acknowledge safe receipt.

Kind regards

Kirsty

She | Her | Hers
Kirsty Smith (nee Morris) | Senior Legal Manager | Planning and Infrastructure Consenting | Eversheds Sutherland



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Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Appeal by Banks Property Ltd

Land West of Brigg Road and South of Horkstow Road, Barton Upon Humber

North Lincolnshire Council Reference: PA/2021/2151

Planning Inspectorate Appeal Reference: APP/Y2003/W/22/3307310

Response of the Appellant to the Statement of Case of North Lincolnshire Council, the consultation responses to the appeal, and to the representations of third parties

**Eversheds Sutherland (International) LLP
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1. Introduction

1.1 This document forms the Appellant's response to the submissions of:

- 1.1.1 North Lincolnshire Council (the "Council") within its Statement of Case, including the suite of draft planning conditions the Council prepared;
- 1.1.2 consultees made by way of consultation responses in connection with the appeal; and
- 1.1.3 third parties by way of written representations.

1.2 The submissions were provided by the Planning Inspectorate on 5 January 2023. The Inspector has requested that any response from the Appellant be made by 19 January 2023.

2. The Appellant's Response to the Council

2.1 The Council has submitted a Statement of Case, together with a suite of draft planning conditions it considers should be imposed on any forthcoming planning permission.

Response to the Council's Statement of Case

2.2 This section addresses the matters raised within the Council's Statement of Case, taking each topic in turn.

Five Year Housing Land Supply

2.3 The Council has acknowledged within its Statement of Case that it does not have a five year housing land supply, referencing recent appeal decisions which support this position, and that as such there is a need for housing development.

2.4 The Council does not dispute that for the determination of this appeal, the appropriate five year period is 1 April 2021 – 31 March 2026.

2.5 On the basis of the above position of the Council, the Appellant does not consider that it has anything further to raise beyond that set out within its Statement of Case and of course the associated policy position, which is considered separately in this document.

Landscape and Visual Impact

2.6 The Landscape appraisal for the scheme has been carried out by competent experts from FPCR, Kirsty Dumelow, Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute and Gary Holliday who is a Fellow of the Landscape Institute. Kirsty has over 10 years' professional experience and Gary over 35 years' professional experience. Both have completed numerous landscape assessments and appraisals, and Gary has presented evidence at over 70 planning appeals. The FPCR appraisal methodology is well tried and tested.

2.7 For this scheme, no landscape consultation response has been seen by the Appellant and there has been no criticism of the appraisal methodology, criteria or findings made by the Council's Officers or other external landscape advisors. Natural England's consultation responses (**APP2.1.13**, **APP2.1.14**, **APP2.1.15** and **APP6.7**) did not refer to any landscape matters. There is no alternative landscape evidence provided by the Council; the evidence provided by the Appellant, which is based on a professional approach, should be given greater weight in the decision making, than the unsubstantiated comments made

in the Council's Statement of Case.

- 2.8 The Council has not criticised the methodological approach of the Appellant; it is therefore assumed that the Council does not disagree with the methodology of the Landscape Visual Assessment ("LVA"), only with its findings. It is of note that the LVA (**APP1.5.2**) was prepared by a duly qualified competent expert. No Council consultee provided a response to the application or appeal, and the views expressed appear to be those of the Planning Officer.

Extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB

- 2.9 The Council notes at paragraph 4.10 a proposal to extend the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB to include the site. At paragraph 2.2 the Council suggests the application for a boundary application was made "recently". This matter is covered in some detail in the Appellant's Statement of Case at Section 10, but it is important to note that this application was made nearly 2½ years ago. It is disingenuous of the Council to describe this as "recent".
- 2.10 As progress on the North Lincolnshire Council suggestion to extend the AONB was not at all clear, FPCR contacted the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Services Manager to enquire on progress and his helpful reply was received on 26 July 2022 (**APP5.5**). The Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Services Manager suggested FPCR contact the ecologist at North Lincolnshire Council to check on progress of the application, which FPCR did by way of e-mail on 8 August 2022. The e-mail is attached at **Appendix 1**. No response has been received (as of January 2023). It seems fair to assume that no progress has been made with this application and it seems, as set out in the Appellant's Statement of Case, that Natural England is looking at other parts of the country.
- 2.11 If the Council had any evidence on progress of this application, it would have been included in its Statement of Case. No evidence has been provided, and so it would be reasonable to assume this application to extend the boundary is currently not being progressed by Natural England. The decision on this appeal site should in any event be made on the basis of the current landscape policies and designations.
- 2.12 The LVA assessed the landscape effects on the Lincolnshire Wolds Character area as Minor adverse; this is a different thing to the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB. There would be no effect on the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB, which is over 20km to the south.

Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment or Landscape Appraisal

- 2.13 At paragraph 4.11 there appears to be criticism that the Appellant has submitted an LVA rather than a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment ("LVIA"). Following the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 2013, published by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Assessment and Management ("GLVIA3"), LVIA is the term to be used for the assessment produced when a formal Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") is required and LVA is the appropriate term for reports accompanying non-EIA planning applications.
- 2.14 The Landscape Institute publish technical clarifications on their website and the clarification "*Landscape Assessment or appraisal*" dated 8 March 2018 explains this. The text is set out below for ease:

"When an intervention is proposed that is likely to affect landscape assets or features in the environment a landscape assessment should be carried out.

In all cases the purpose of a landscape assessment is to assess the effects of change. However, the form of the assessment to be undertaken will depend on the scale and

type of the intervention and in the case of development, the associated form that the planning application may take. Unless there are specific regulatory requirements, the principle of proportionality should apply.

Should the scale and type of change be considered as EIA development, then the assessment will need to form part of a formal Environmental Statement. This accompanies the planning application and is necessary to fulfill the requirements of the EIA Regulations. In this case the assessment should take the form of a formal Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA). Guidance for this has been developed by the Landscape Institute and IEMA in the form of GLVIA3 and Technical Guidance Note 1-20:Reviewing LVIA's and LVAs

If the intervention is not considered to be EIA development, some form of assessment may still be required if it has the potential to affect the landscape. This would form a landscape and visual appraisal of the development proposals. When undertaking such an appraisal practitioners typically use GLVIA3, in order to follow a logical process (Chapter 1 p4 GLVIA 3rd Edition). The format of such an appraisal may not need to satisfy the formal requirements of an EIA, however, it should as a minimum set out any effects on the landscape and views, and proposed mitigation in a rational way so that this can be fully considered through the planning process."

2.15 This is the approach taken by FPCR. A rational appraisal has been completed setting out the effects on the landscape and views. The overall assessment approach is the same for both landscape assessment and landscape appraisal, the only key difference is that there is no requirement to determine which effects are 'significant' effects in LVAs.

2.16 The screening opinion received from the Council confirmed that an EIA was not required. If the Council had considered that the likely effects of the scheme were likely to be significant, thereby warranting an EIA, then it would have issued a positive screening decision. The actual commentary within the Council's screening opinion (dated 20 April 2022), when it was determined that a formal EIA was not required, states:

"The nature and impact of the development on the landscape and visual amenity will be localised. The visual amenity will directly impact on the outlook of adjacent residential properties, primarily located on Horkstow Road and Brigg Road..... Visual impacts of the development will be permanent and irreversible. However these impacts will be localised in nature and can be mitigated via standard conditions in respect of landscaping (a reserved matter), design, materials, boundary treatments for example."

2.17 This commentary is entirely fair but is at odds with the approach the Council has now chosen to take. The LVA provides a full and fair appraisal of the likely landscape and visual effects. At no point through the appraisal process, have any effects been determined that would require an EIA. The terms used in the LVA are appropriate to the appraisal and should be read in conjunction with the criteria set out in the appraisal, and not used out of context.

2.18 The Council asserts at paragraph 5.6 of its Statement of Case that an EIA screening opinion does not make a policy assessment. The Council's comments (as shown above) do however confirm the probability and significance of potential impacts, including those of any potential landscape impacts. The Council confirmed that the proposal was "unlikely" to have "significant" landscape impacts and that any impacts could be mitigated via condition (as per paragraph 55 of the National Planning Policy Framework ("NPPF")). This therefore represents a stark inconsistency when compared to the comments regarding landscape within the Council's Statement of Case.

2.19 The Council has not criticised the methodological approach of the Appellant and has

confirmed that the Site has no formal landscape designation (paragraph 4.10 of its Statement of Case). At paragraph 5.7 of the Council's Statement of Case, there appears to be a criticism of the term 'predicting' in reference to the likely visual effects in the LVA. There is also a suggestion that as the scheme is in outline the effects cannot be accurately assessed as little detail is yet known. The Statement of Case then goes on to contradict itself in the same paragraph noting that "*it is quite clear*" that the development would "*adversely affect the character and appearance of the landscape and countryside*".

- 2.20 Firstly, the term 'predicted' is used numerous times through GLVIA3, as published by the Landscape Institute, in relation to the assessment/appraisal of likely effects. This is because it is the most appropriate term for assessing a change that will happen in the future. This is the most appropriate term to use. Secondly it is common practice to produce LVA for outline planning applications where the full details are not yet determined, and this is the case with this scheme. No alternative assessment has been produced by the Council of the likely effects and no criticism of the approach to LVA carried out by the Appellant has been suggested. The FPCR approach to LVA, methodology and criteria has been tested at numerous applications and appeals.
- 2.21 Paragraph 4.10 of the Council's Statement of Case suggests that the site is a 'valued landscape' but it is not clear if the Statement of Case is alleging a valued landscape as per paragraph 174 of the NPPF or not. Virtually all land adjacent to towns and villages is valued by the local residents. This is not the same thing as being a valued landscape as per paragraph 174 of the NPPF. The land is **not** covered by any designation of landscape value in the Local Plan, and no evaluation has been carried out by the Council in respect of landscape value. By contrast, the LVA does contain an evaluation against the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02-21, '*Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations*', which is the appropriate professional approach to the issue. This concluded that the site and its immediate context was of "*Medium*" landscape value. There is no evidence put forward by any party to suggest that the site forms part of a "*Valued Landscape*" as per paragraph 174 of the NPPF.

Landscape and Visual Effects

- 2.22 The Council's Statement of Case identifies locations where the scheme would be visible from. These are essentially the roads and properties adjacent to the site, and one PROW to the east. It is hardly unexpected that a site can be seen from the roads adjacent to it. The Statement actually confirms the relatively limited number of locations where there would be any visual effects. The Visual Appraisal Plan, Figure 6 from the LVA (**APP1.5.2**) (attached at **Appendix 2** for ease), confirms the limited area visual effects would be experienced across. This evidence has not been challenged by the Council.
- 2.23 In paragraph 4.9 of the Council's Statement of Case it is acknowledged that the site itself would inevitably change from countryside to a residential extension, but this is the case with every green field development and in itself is not an appropriate reason for refusal. The scale of the development is relatively large, but is not inappropriate on this settlement edge, with the existing scale of the settlement.
- 2.24 In terms of the setting to the town, the site forms part of the agricultural landscape directly adjacent to the settlement edge. At present, the housing on Horkstow Road just finishes at the road, with the agricultural field south of the road. Whilst planting on the property boundaries provides some softening, the modern housing does present a relatively abrupt edge. The Council suggests that the site forms an attractive and interesting gateway to the town, but the site is simply the featureless agricultural land in front of the existing residential edge. The appeal scheme includes extensive areas of green infrastructure to the south, so a varied and soft settlement edge can be established for the longer term using appropriate native tree and shrub species. This will provide an attractive and varied

gateway to the town from the south. The agricultural land would continue beyond this. If the site were to be developed, the open agricultural edge to the settlement would simply move south. There is nothing particularly sensitive about the existing site in itself, and it is not a transitional landscape, rather it is simply land adjacent to the settlement edge, which could be developed without any significant landscape or visual harm to the wider area.

Ecological Impact and Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 2.25 In its Statement of Case the Council has stated that *"It has not been demonstrated that the development will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site"*. This statement is fundamentally incorrect and the Council has presented no evidence to demonstrate how the proposed development will affect the integrity of the SPA, nor is this conclusion consistent with the emerging Local Plan evidence and other similar planning applications granted in this Council's and neighbouring authorities. Natural England and the Council have not identified any particular aspect of harm within the information provided at any point during the consideration of the application or the appeal. Furthermore, it should be noted that Natural England does not object to the proposal (**APP6.7**) and as the statutory consultee in the cases where a Habitat Regulations Assessments is required, if the proposal were to have an adverse effect upon the Humber Estuary SPA, Natural England would be duty bound to raise an objection.
- 2.26 The Council's case relates to the potential for the new housing to generate increased recreational disturbance of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar. Specifically, the Council's case is based on its claimed need for a Strategic Access, Management and Monitoring Scheme ("SAMMS"), and reservations about the ability for the Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace ("SANG"), which is proposed as part of the planning application, to be managed in perpetuity. The Council also claims that Natural England has advised the Council that it should not grant planning permission – this is incorrect. No other ecological objections have been raised by the Council.

SAMMS

- 2.27 The Council's position on the need for SAMMS is contradictory and not supported by the evidence to the emerging Local Plan. On the one hand the Council's position is that SAMMS is required for specific proposals, while on the other it concedes that the Council does not operate a SAMMS. In order to understand this juxtaposition, it is necessary to fully understand what a SAMMS actually is and how it is implemented.
- 2.28 SAMMS were first developed for the Thames Basin Heaths SPA. SAMMS work alongside SANGs with the objective of managing and monitoring recreational pressure on SPAs that arises from new residential development. SAMMS address residual recreational impacts which are not addressed by SANGs i.e. they address the impacts of those people who, despite the presence of SANGs, still choose to travel to visit the SPA. As the name suggests, a SAMMS is strategic, and in all cases SAMMS are supported by policies or Supplementary Planning Documents which are implemented by Local Planning Authorities.
- 2.29 The Thames Basin Heath SAMMS is managed by a Joint Strategic Partnership made up of 12 borough, district and county councils. Andrew Baker, who is advising the Appellant on the ecological issues, has worked on numerous sites and produced HRAs for many projects where SAMMS are in place. In all cases SAMMS are developed through the local plans in a process that involves identifying the potential impact, compiling a list of management and monitoring tasks, costing those tasks, and calculating an SPA-wide tariff, which is levied on each new dwelling within the relevant area.
- 2.30 As the Council has confirmed, North Lincolnshire Council does not operate a SAMMS for the

Humber Estuary SPA. Furthermore, it is very clear from the evidence that has been gathered from the emerging Local Plan that North Lincolnshire Council has no intention to develop a SAMMS for the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar; this is because the Council has concluded in its own HRA of the Local Plan that a SAMMS is not required.

- 2.31 The latest version of the emerging Local Plan is the Regulation 19 Publication Draft Addendum Plan (November 2022) which will shortly be the subject of an Examination in Public. This version of the Local Plan was the subject of a shadow Habitat Regulations Assessment ("sHRA"); a copy of the emerging Local Plan sHRA is provided with this statement as **Appendix 3**. This sHRA makes no mention of the need for the Council to put in place a SAMMS to address the potential recreational impacts upon the SPA and Ramsar sites arising from new housing that is proposed within the Plan. The sHRA of the emerging Local Plan addresses recreational pressures on the Humber Estuary at page 136 and concludes there will be "No adverse impacts upon site integrity". The justification for this conclusion is as follows:

"Despite promoting residential development, policies SS2, SS7 and H6 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. The Addendum to the Publication Draft strengthened this policy further by also including functionally [linked] land, so that 'proposals which may affect an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site, or functionally linked land supporting these sites, will be assessed according to their implications for the site's conservation objectives'. Policy CSC6 has also been strengthened within the Addendum to the Public Draft by including a further condition which states that, in relation to water-based recreational facilities, a development will only be permitted where it as 'no adverse impact on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and the development incorporates measures to avoid and mitigate any adverse impacts, such as disturbance'.

Policies DQE10, DQE11 and CSC3 also aim to strengthen the contribution that open space, sport, leisure and recreation facilities make to North Lincolnshire's tourist network and enhance existing facilities. This will reduce the potential for increased recreational pressure on the Humber Estuary SPA by providing alternative facilities. Furthermore, the Addendum report to the Publication Draft further strengthened policy DQE10 by including the additional condition that open space will be safeguarded from development unless it can be demonstrated that 'the open space is not necessary for reducing recreational disturbance impacts on the Humber Estuary, or any loss of such open space will require to be compensated for'.

Furthermore, policy CSC3 states that all new residential developments of 10 dwellings or more (or on sites of 0.5ha or more) will need to provide high-quality open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of additional residents. These new open spaces and recreational facilities will provide alternative attractions in North Lincolnshire, thereby reducing visitor pressure on the SPA.

Under policy H1, dependent on the scale of residential development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development of each of the allocated sites will be required, and will be expected to consider changes in recreational pressures and impacts of increased visitor numbers on sensitive habitats. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. For example, the provision of open space and recreational/leisure facilities as part of any development proposed. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any

projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise.

The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon."

- 2.32 We have examined all of the policies which are referred to in the above text and none of these policies make any reference of the need to put in place a SAMMS.
- 2.33 It should be noted that the same text and conclusions were reached for the Humber Estuary Ramsar site.
- 2.34 The Appellant has previously commented on the absence of any mention of SAMMS within the previous versions of the emerging Local Plan or the supporting reports (**APP1.17**). The emerging Local Plan has now been updated and there remains no mention of the need for a SAMMS. The Council's position on the need for SAMMS in the most up-to-date Local Plan is very clear; it does not consider it necessary. Not only does the Council have no SAMMS in place at present, it clearly does not have any plans to develop one. In the context of this evidence, it seems bizarre in the extreme that the Council's Statement of Case for this appeal is so heavily based around the need for SAMMS.
- 2.35 It should be borne in mind that if the SAMMS case that is put forward by the Council in this appeal were to prevail, it would set a precedent and would mean that North Lincolnshire Council would not be able to grant permission for any new housing within 4.42km of the SPA/Ramsar until such time as a SAMMS is in place. In particular, proposed housing allocations H1P-12 and H1P-13 which are draft allocated for 319 and 225 dwellings respectively are located significantly closer to the SPA/Ramsar and would be undeliverable housing sites. Furthermore, it would also mean that North Lincolnshire Council will be going into the Examination in Public with a Local Plan which is not legally compliant.
- 2.36 Within the last 12 months, the Council has approved a number of housing developments within the vicinity of Barton on Humber and on no occasion was the need for SAMMS mentioned. For example, on 31 March 2022 the Council granted permission for 317 new dwellings at a Barton on Humber on a site which is only 1.6km from the Humber Estuary (planning reference PA/2020/1628, a copy of which has been submitted alongside this statement at **Appendix 4**). The Council's ecologist (who also commented the planning application that is the subject of this appeal) made a number of comments on the proposal but at no point were recreational impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar referred to. Indeed, the Council did not even carry out an HRA of the project despite its close proximity to the Humber.
- 2.37 The Council's approach to this appeal on this matter of impacts upon the Humber Estuary is entirely inconsistent, both with the evidence it is presenting for this appeal, and to similar recent planning decisions for similar sized schemes. It is important to reaffirm that the Council has not identified any specific harm from the submitted information, nor has any been found by the Appellant's own experienced ecologist.

Natural England Position

- 2.38 Natural England does not object to the proposed scheme and this has been made clear in its response of 13 June 2022 (**APP6.7**).
- 2.39 In the Natural England response of 20 May 2022 (**APP2.1.15**), it raised a number of issues

and requested further information be provided. The Appellant's ecologist provided further information in a comprehensive response (**APP1.17**) to both the Natural England consultation response and that of the Council's ecologist (**APP2.1.19**). As illustrated by the timeline of correspondence, the Council decided to determine the planning application whilst ongoing discussions were being held by the Appellant, the Council's ecologist and Natural England. The Appellant believes that should discussions have concluded based on the additional information provided by the Appellant's ecologist, further written responses would have been provided by Natural England and the Council's ecologist agreeing with its assessments.

- 2.40 With reference to the provision of SAMMS, as set out above, it is not within the power of the Appellant to put in place a SAMMS. The Appellant has however offered a suite of measures in the form of SANG which would divert recreational pressure away from the SPA and Ramsar, and offered additional measures as set out in Section 5.4. of the Appellant's sHRA (**APP1.15**). These additional measures have been referred to by Natural England as 'project level' SAMMS.
- 2.41 In order to inform the Inspector and to provide additional clarity and certainty, a draft Project Access Monitoring and Management scheme ("PAMMS") has been appended to this statement, with the final scheme to be agreed by the Council (in consultation with Natural England) pursuant to an appropriately worded condition. This approach is considered to be appropriate in order to mitigate any potential residual harm to the SPA and is considered to be consistent with the Council's approach to PA/2020/1628 (**Appendix 4**). The PAMMS provides more detail on the information that will be provided to residents and when it will be provided, with other signage and visitor surveys.
- 2.42 Given that Natural England has not objected to the scheme, it is surprising that the Council is pursuing an argument based on the impact upon Humber Estuary SPA, in particular taking into account the Council Ecologist's correspondence (**APP6.3**) to Natural England where they were satisfied to adopt the sHRA subject to the view of Natural England. If there were a significant effect upon the SPA, Natural England would have a statutory duty to object to the proposal. No such objection has been made, nor can it be implied.
- 2.43 Rather than objecting to the project, Natural England simply asked for further information to be provided. Contrary to the Council's assertion in its Statement of Case, further information has been provided on all matters raised by Natural England. As set out above, the Appellant provided a comprehensive response to the consultation responses of Natural England and the Council (**APP1.17**). In summary, this addressed the following issues:
- 2.43.1 Loss of functionally linked land – Now agreed that the development area is not functionally linked land.
- 2.43.2 Use of local record centre data within the sHRA – Appellant confirmed that the data from the local records centre was used to inform the sHRA.
- 2.43.3 Details on how the SANGs will be secured – Confirmed that the SANGs will be secured through the s106 Unilateral Undertaking along with the management in perpetuity (which has now been secured).
- 2.43.4 Response on the need for SAMMS – Now superseded by Natural England's comments of 13 June 2022 and the proposed PAMMS.
- 2.44 Given the Council's third Reason for Refusal, the Appellant explicitly addressed the matter of 'insufficient information' having been submitted to demonstrate that the proposed development will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SPA as

part of its Statement of Case for this appeal. See in particular paragraphs 10.104 to 10.106 of the Appellant's Statement of Case.

- 2.45 To put the matter of the project level SAMMS information beyond any doubt, in addition to a condition requiring the submission and approval of a PAMMS in consultation with Natural England prior to any occupation on the development, an outline PAMMS has also been provided (see **Appendix 5**).

Conclusions

- 2.46 The Council has placed significant reliance upon the position of Natural England, which is quite clearly not one of objection. In considering the Natural England response of 13 June 2022 (**APP6.7**), the Appellant has addressed each point raised by Natural England such that the consultation response cannot be regarded as an objection.
- 2.47 Indeed, if the proposal were to have an adverse effect upon the Humber Estuary SPA, Natural England would be duty bound to raise an objection and it has explicitly stated that it does not object to the proposed development.
- 2.48 As such, there is no justification for the position being maintained by the Council. This is supported by previous decisions taken by this very Council (such as that as set out at paragraph 2.36 above).

Planning Policy

- 2.49 This section of the statement considers the policy position presented by the Council within its Statement of Case.

Reason for Refusal 1

- 2.50 It should be noted that Reason for Refusal 1 was articulated due to the Council believing it had a five year housing land supply and considering the proposals against policies from the current development plan, claiming such policies were consistent with national policy. Following the decision being issued, it has been established that the Council does not have a five year housing land supply, as has been the case for many years in North Lincolnshire.

Five Year Housing Land Supply

- 2.51 The Council has acknowledged within its Statement of Case that it does not have a five year housing land supply, referencing recent appeal decisions which support this position, and that as such there is a need for housing development.
- 2.52 The Council does not dispute that for the determination of this appeal, the appropriate five year period is 1 April 2021 – 31 March 2026.
- 2.53 The Council states that the scale of its housing shortfall is "*of little relevance*" to this appeal, however it is contended that the significance of the housing supply shortfall would comprise a material consideration. Therefore, the assessment and the scale of the shortfall as set out in the Appellant's Statement of Case is relevant.
- 2.54 On the basis of the above position of the Council, the Appellant does not consider that it has anything further to raise beyond that set out within its Statement of Case and of course the associated policy position, which quantifies the scale of the shortfall and is considered separately in this document.
- 2.55 Following the Council's acceptance of not having a five year housing land supply, Reason

for Refusal 1 appears to have been altered following the appeal submission. The Council's Statement of Case refers to current local policies carrying "reduced weight during this period", weight being attributed to the emerging Local Plan policies and a conflicting view on whether the presumption in favour of sustainable development as set out in the NPPF applies or not. The Appellant believes it is vitally important to carefully consider such changes to the Reason for Refusal which are not set out in the decision notice (**APP1.20**) and the weight to be afforded to local, national and emerging planning policy.

Current Development Plan

- 2.56 Paragraph 3.6 of the Council's Statement of Case states:

"The current local policies which are most important for determining the application will carry reduced weight during this period."

- 2.57 National Planning Policy makes no reference to local policies carrying 'reduced weight' when a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated. The presumption in favour of sustainable development set out in paragraph 11 d) of the NPPF specifically states that where development plan policies are out of date (including when a local planning authority cannot demonstrate a five year housing land supply) decision takers should grant permission unless there is conflict with policies in the NPPF. Therefore, the development plan policies referred to in the Reasons for Refusal, namely Policies CS2, CS3 and CS8 of the Core Strategy and Policy RD2 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, are out of date policies which carry no weight in the decision making process.

- 2.58 As set out in the Appellant's Statement of Case, there are a number of inconsistencies between the use of policies in the assessment of the application in the Committee Report (**APP1.18**) and those listed within the Reasons for Refusal.

Application of Specific Development Plan Policies

- 2.59 The Council has failed to refer to Policy PS1 from its most recently adopted Planning Policies: 'Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD ("HELAP")' (2016). Policy PS1 relates to a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The Council's omission of Policy PS1 is especially pertinent given that paragraph 3.2 of the Council's Statement of Case refers to the HELAP, (when no HELAP policies are specified under paragraph 3.1 of its Statement of Case).
- 2.60 The Council has failed to refer to a selection of other relevant policies: these policies have been set out at Appendix 3 of the Statement of Case of the Appellant. The relevance of these policies is explained in detail within the Appellant's Statement of Case and specifically within the associated Appendix 3. The Committee Report and Reason for Refusal 2 mentions Policy H5, however this is negated by the case officer's comments that "policy H5 lends itself better to the assessment of any subsequent reserved matters application".
- 2.61 Under section 24.g. of its Questionnaire, the Council erroneously refers to Policy LC2; this is not mentioned in any Reason for Refusal and is not mentioned in the preceding section 24.f (3.2). Any reference to Policy LC2 should therefore be disregarded.

Emerging Local Plan

- 2.62 The Local Plan was submitted for Examination on 11 November 2022. The planning application (the subject of this appeal, PA/2021/2151) was refused on 9 June 2022 and made no reference to the emerging Local Plan in the Committee Report or Reasons for Refusal, despite the Council already having commenced consultation on the Regulation 19 iteration of its Local Plan (which concluded on 11 July 2022). In terms of weighting, the

emerging Local Plan has not sufficiently advanced from its position when the planning application was determined in order for more weight to be afforded. In paragraph 3.4 of the Council's Statement of Case it is stated that the emerging Local Plan "can be given some weight".

- 2.63 Paragraph 3.5 of the Council's Statement of Case sets out the timescales for the stages of the preparation of the emerging Local Plan and acknowledges that there are unresolved representations regarding key spatial strategy and housing policies but still believes that the policies "carry some weight at the current time". The Appellant has reviewed the representations to the emerging Local Plan, which are extensive and cover a wide range of policies and proposals, as well as the limitations to the evidence base which underpins the Local Plan. In such circumstances the Appellant believes that very limited weight should be applied to the emerging Local Plan, which is at an early stage of Examination, with Inspectors yet to consider the soundness of the plan with regard to national policy.
- 2.64 Whilst the emerging Local Plan has now been submitted for Examination, consideration of the representations has yet to have been undertaken. Therefore, the Appellant believes that there has been little meaningful progress since the representation period on the Publication Addendum Consultation which took place at the time the planning application was determined. It is therefore surprising that the Council is now referring to emerging Local Plan policies which were not mentioned in any part of the Committee Report (**APP1.18**) or in any Reason for Refusal (**APP1.20**).
- 2.65 Case law¹ provides further confirmation that no more than 'limited' weighting should be afforded to an emerging Local Plan when the Examination is yet to commence. This also confirms that housing is a benefit that should be afforded significant weighting, especially in the scenario where there is significant housing supply shortfall such as that of North Lincolnshire.
- 2.66 Despite the very limited weight that should be applied to emerging policies not referenced within the decision letter (**APP1.20**) or Committee Report (**APP1.18**), the below section addresses the points raised within the Council's Statement of Case for completeness.
- 2.67 The Council has confirmed in paragraph 3.5 of its Statement of Case that there are unresolved objections on Policies SS1, SS2, SS3, SS5, SS6, SS11, H1, H2, H3, H5, H7, RD1, DQE1 and DQE3; therefore these policies can only be afforded very limited weight at this time. The Council has not provided the full list of policies on which there are unresolved representations; this is important as all objections would need to be resolved on all parts of the emerging Local Plan before the Plan could progress towards adoption. Additionally, the Council's evidence base has been challenged including a flawed five year land supply paper (proven to be flawed by appeal reference: APP/Y2003/W/21/3278257 (**APP7.1**)) which is likely to demonstrate insufficient land allocated to meet housing needs over the plan period and a lack of evidence relating to proposed new relief roads.
- 2.68 The Council has not contextualised some of the policy wording used in its Statement of Case. Planning policies should be read in their entirety. The Council failed to refer to Policy SS6 sub-text (3.3), which states that "*Larger development will take place in ... the Principal Towns*" (emerging Local Plan 4.45) and "*The level of growth in each of the area's towns ... is dependent upon their sustainability*" (emerging Local Plan 4.46). As confirmed by its status as a Principal Town in both the adopted and emerging Local Plan, Barton Upon Humber is an inherently sustainable settlement; hence is a suitable location for growth where growth should be focussed. It should also be noted that the Council has failed to acknowledge at any point in its Statement of Case, that the site directly abuts the

¹ Rosconn Strategic Land Ltd v West Oxfordshire District Council [2018] P.A.D. 27

settlement boundary of Barton upon Humber.

- 2.69 Paragraph 3.3 of the Council's Statement of Case refers to a requirement of 583 dwellings in Barton in the emerging Local Plan. The Council is attempting to fulfil this requirement through allocations H1P-12 and H1P-13; both of these sites are in closer proximity to the Humber SPA than the appeal site, therefore their hypothetical impact would be more likely and more significant. They are constrained sites and the housing numbers attributed to these two sites are not yet confirmed through the emerging Local Plan; flood risk affects a large proportion of the H1P-12 site and, when combined with ecological mitigation measures requested on both sites, it is likely that the net developable area is significantly less than the Council anticipates. This is notwithstanding the large swathe of non-developable land that bisects the H1P-13 site that is safeguarded for a future link road, which further reduces developable land.
- 2.70 With regard to site H1P-13, there is no developer attached to this site and no planning application has been submitted relating to this development, therefore its deliverability has been questioned. Both Policy H1P-12:g and Policy H1P-13:h require an ecological appraisal at planning application stage; the likelihood of impacts at this site is far more likely than the appeal site due to its proximity to the Humber SPA/Ramsar site. Nevertheless, a recent application decision (PA/2020/1628, see **Appendix 4**) was approved for residential development subject to a condition securing a mitigation strategy for impacts on any ecological assets.

SHELAA Assessment

- 2.71 It should be noted that the appeal site was not submitted through the formal Call for Sites prior to the initial consultation on the new Local Plan in 2017. The site was accepted as a submission site in 2020 and added to the Council's assessment metric. The Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment ("SHELAA") referred to in paragraph 4.2 of the Council's Statement of Case was undertaken in the absence of technical information submitted as part of the planning application for the site.
- 2.72 The Appellant's submitted Transport Assessment (**APP1.5.9**) confirms that the transport impacts of the proposal would be acceptable. There have been no objections from the Council's Highways Team or National Highways in relation to this application. A Heritage Assessment was submitted to accompany this planning application (**APP1.5.5**); the Council's Heritage Officer raised no objections. The site would provide biodiversity enhancements, as clarified by the submitted information, and the proposal would result in a 21.7% net gain in biodiversity. The submitted Agricultural Land Classification Report (**APP1.11**) confirms that most of the site is actually Grade 3b with some areas of Grade 3a. In relying on this SHELAA assessment, the Council has referred to out-of-date underinformed assessments and has disregarded information available to it in the determination the application.

National Planning Policy Framework ("NPPF")

- 2.73 The Appellant and Council agree that the Council cannot demonstrate sufficient housing land supply (paragraph 4.3 of the Council's Statement of Case). In addition to the Inspector's findings at appeal reference APP/Y2003/W/21/3278257 (**APP7.1**), the submitted 5 Year Land Supply assessment irrefutably confirms that the Council cannot demonstrate five years' supply of housing land.
- 2.74 At paragraph 3.9 of the Council's Statement of Case, the Council correctly confirms that the tilted balance is triggered due to lack of housing land supply (as per NPPF paragraph 11d) and, as per the wording of paragraph 3.7 of the Council's Statement of Case, the presumption in favour of sustainable development applies.

- 2.75 There are a number of conflicting references in the Council's Statement of Case in paragraphs 4.4, 4.8 and 6.1 stating that the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply due to ecological impacts. The Appellant believes that the presumption in favour of sustainable development set out in paragraph 11 of the NPPF is engaged due to the relevant development plan policies being considered to be out of date. Any harm regarding policies within the NPPF set out in paragraph 11) d) i) and ii) is a secondary matter to be considered whilst applying the presumption in favour of sustainable development.
- 2.76 The Council's reference to NPPF paragraph 11di (at paragraph 4.7 of the Council's Statement of Case) is incorrect as ample evidence has been provided to confirm that no significant impacts would arise following development. The Council has not provided any evidence of any adverse impacts to the Humber Estuary. This echoes the Council's findings within its EIA Screening Opinion (**APP1.10**) where the Council concluded that "the proposed development [was] unlikely to result in significant environmental impact with regards to the impact on the Humber Estuary". Paragraph 11d)i.; of the NPPF is therefore not relevant to this appeal, and was correctly omitted by the Council in the determination of the application. This presents a shift in rationale by the decision-maker. Reason for Refusal 3 referred to insufficient information being provided; the Council made no reference to any identified harm. There is thus no "*clear reason for refusing the development proposed*" (NPPF paragraph 11d)i). Similarly, the Council has not specified 'any adverse impacts' arising as a result of the development that 'would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits' of the development 'when assessed against the [NPPF] policies'.
- 2.77 Paragraph 4.4 of the Council's Statement of Case directly contradicts paragraph 4.3; this demonstrates a confused and contrived argument presented by the Council. Paragraph 182 of the NPPF has been introduced by the Council for the first time in its Statement of Case; the Council made no reference to this policy in its Committee Report (**APP1.18**) or in its Decision Notice (**APP1.20**) (and Reasons for Refusal therein). The use of paragraph 182 of the NPPF is unfounded and entirely contradicts the Council's own assessment of the site within the EIA Screening Opinion. Paragraph 182 is triggered when 'a project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site'; the Council's Screening Opinion confirmed that the proposal is "unlikely to have a significant" environmental impact, which has been subsequently supported by the ecological information provided and referred to earlier in this statement. Evidence provided within the appropriate assessment included within the sHRA (**APP1.15**) concludes that the proposals will not adversely affect the integrity of the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar habitat sites. The presumption in favour of sustainable development is therefore applicable.
- 2.78 The detail provided within Section 2 of this statement provides certainty that any effect on the SPA/Ramsar is capable of being mitigated through the use of planning conditions (NPPF paragraph 55). This has been demonstrated to be an acceptable approach at planning application reference PA/2020/1628 (see **Appendix 4**), which is significantly closer to the Humber Estuary than the appeal site; further demonstrating an inconsistent approach by the Council. The Committee Report and Decision Notice made no reference to NPPF paragraphs 11d)i and 182, hence the use of these policies is new and inconsistent.
- 2.79 Paragraph 4.21 of the Council's Statement of Case states that despite ongoing dialogue between Natural England, the Council's Ecologist and the Appellant, the application "needed to be determined". It should be noted that the statutory timescales for determining such an application had passed many months beforehand and that the Appellant had agreed to extension of time requests. The Council's intention to report the application to Committee was not discussed with the Appellant, who would have agreed to further extensions of time to conclude ecology matters satisfactorily.
- 2.80 Given that Natural England responded on 13 June 2022 (**APP6.7**), two working days after

the decision notice had been issued (9 June 2022), this suggests a premature decision as a statutory consultee was still considering the application. It should also be noted that the Natural England response was received by the Council three working days before the previously agreed extension of time (16 June 2022). No further extension of time was requested by the Council.

Benefits of the proposals

- 2.81 The benefits of the proposed development do not appear to have been fully considered either within the Committee Report (**APP1.18**) or the Council's Statement of Case. A fleeting reference is made in paragraph 5.12 and 6.1 of the Statement of Case with no balancing exercise to demonstrate that any adverse impacts of approving the development would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits as required by paragraph 11dii) of the NPPF. Furthermore, some benefits are considered by the Council to be 'neutral' in paragraph 5.12 of its Statement of Case, which is somewhat surprising.
- 2.82 As set out within the Appellant's planning application submission and summarised in paragraphs 12.6 to 12.8 of the Appellant's Statement of Case, the proposals will deliver significant economic, social and environmental benefits which must be taken into account in accordance with paragraph 11 of the NPPF, including:
- 2.82.1 Contributions towards improving education provision within the local area;
 - 2.82.2 Contributions to improve sports facilities and open space will be enjoyed by both existing and new communities;
 - 2.82.3 Bus route extension (secured by the s106 Unilateral Undertaking) will benefit over 600 existing households (**APP1.4**, Plan PA12 – Proposed Bus Route (to the South of the town)) in addition to the new dwellings;
 - 2.82.4 The proposed footpath on Horkstow Road will provide a safer pedestrian route for existing and new residents;
 - 2.82.5 Provision of 20 bungalows meeting the locally identified need (identified through community engagement);
 - 2.82.6 Community orchard and recreational walking routes are within the publicly accessible open space on the site, hence could also benefit existing community, and have been intentionally designed to maximise permeability and connections with the existing housing at the northern boundary;
 - 2.82.7 Walking routes would also attract existing residents from the Tofts Road area that may have otherwise looked to the Humber Estuary for recreational opportunities;
 - 2.82.8 Affordable houses which will benefit members of the existing community who are looking for new homes, such as first home-owners (as reaffirmed by some of the support letters received);
 - 2.82.9 Green Infrastructure proposals resulting in a 21.7% Biodiversity Net Gain and 112.13% net gain in hedgerows, considerably in excess the Environment Bill requirements which will be applied in November 2023;
 - 2.82.10 Provision of allotments to align with the Council's ambitions to promote local growing of food and to enhance social integration of existing and prospective residents;

- 2.82.11 Recreational walking paths through and around the site providing accessible walking routes over previously private land, enabling existing and prospective residents to better access nature; and
 - 2.82.12 Significant economic benefits including: 80 direct and 100 indirect construction jobs; £12.8million Gross Value Added per annum; £4.7million additional resident expenditure; and £635,000 Council Tax revenue for North Lincolnshire Council.
- 2.83 It should be noted that a Section 106 Unilateral Undertaking has been completed providing certainty regarding the delivery of a number of the benefits proposed by the Appellant.

Summary

- 2.84 The Appellant's Statement of Case and this rebuttal confirm that there are no significant landscape impacts. For clarity, Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale are all reserved matters.
- 2.85 The Appellant's response to landscape and ecology impacts set out in earlier sections of this rebuttal demonstrates that the adverse impacts of approving the development would not significantly and demonstrably outweigh the significant benefits of the proposals when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole.
- 2.86 The Appellant therefore believes that the proposals should be granted permission.

Consideration of the Council's Planning Conditions

- 2.87 The Council submitted a suite of planning conditions alongside its Statement of Case. These had not been made available to the Appellant previously, which is why the Appellant proposed a suite of planning conditions as part of its planning appeal submission (see Appendix 4 of the Appellant's Statement of Case for a copy of the conditions).
- 2.88 It is noted that the Council has only made one comment on the Appellant's proposed conditions and that relates to Condition 7. For ease of reference, this draft condition is set out below:

"7. Applications for the approval of Reserved Matters in respect of Phase 1 of this development shall be made to the Local Planning Authority before the expiration of three years from the date of this permission. Applications for the approval of all subsequent Reserved Matters shall be made to the Local Planning Authority before the expiration of ten years from the date of this permission."

- 2.89 The Appellant accepts that the Council's commentary is fair in respect of this condition and the Appellant considers that a shorter period of time for submission and approval of all subsequent reserved matters applications is appropriate. The Appellant is committed to the early delivery of housing and would therefore be agreeable to the timescales suggested within the Council's proposed conditions, subject to any further commentary set out below.
- 2.90 Generally, the Appellant considers that the conditions drafted by the Appellant should be preferred, particularly so given that the Council has included multiple conditions where this is not required and this is considered to be overly onerous for the Appellant in terms of discharging planning conditions. Notwithstanding that position, the Appellant has reviewed the conditions proposed by the Council and has the following commentary on specific conditions.
 - 2.90.1 Condition 1: This condition requires the approval of all reserved matters "before any development is commenced". This wording does not take account of phasing

of the proposed development and would prohibit commencement of development until all reserved matters applications are submitted and approved, which is not reasonable. Given that the Council proposed submission of a phasing plan, the Appellant suspects that this was not the Council's intention. However, if the Inspector is minded to utilise the Council's wording in respect of submission of reserved matters applications, the Appellant requests that the wording of this condition not be imposed as drafted by the Council but rather be revised to prohibit commencement of development of any phase of the development until the reserved matters within that phase have been submitted and approved (as per the Appellant's Condition 2). There does also appear to be a typographical error in this condition in the form of the rogue inclusion of the word 'to' in this part of the condition: '...appearance of the building(s), **to** and the...'.

- 2.90.2 Condition 2: This condition requires approval of reserved matters applications to be given in writing by the Council, which is already required under Condition 1. This appears therefore to duplicate the requirements of Condition 1.
- 2.90.3 Condition 11: This condition is considered to be somewhat premature, given that details of material and layout will be addressed through reserved matters applications. Further, Condition 12 proposed by the Council requires full details to be provided in respect of construction and paving of a private drive, which would include management of loose material. The Appellant does not therefore consider this condition to be necessary.
- 2.90.4 Condition 13: The Appellant suggests that to make the condition more precise, it should refer to construction vehicle wheel washing facilities, rather than simply wheel cleaning facilities.
- 2.90.5 Condition 14: Some of the requirements of this condition appear to be duplicated under other conditions, including drainage and lighting of the proposed access roads and junction. If the Inspector is minded to impose this condition, the Appellant suggests that duplication within other conditions be removed.
- 2.90.6 Condition 16: The wording of this condition is not precise. The Appellant suggests that this be revised so as to read as follows:

"No other works on any phase of development shall be commenced on the site until the access road junctions serving that phase, including the required visibility splays, have been set out and established."
- 2.90.7 Condition 17: The wording of this condition is not precise. The Appellant suggests that this be revised so as to read as follows:

"No dwelling on the site shall be occupied until the footway or footpath serving the property has been constructed up to base course level."
- 2.90.8 Condition 18: The Appellant considers that this condition lacks precision and would suggest that the term 'completed' be clarified. As per the Appellant's Condition 22, the Appellant considers that this condition should state "...completed to wearing course level".
- 2.90.9 Condition 19: This condition duplicates requirements under other conditions, such as Condition 12. The latter part of the condition seeks to require retention of parking spaces for the lifetime of the development, but this is not a matter under the Appellant's control. The Appellant does not consider this to be

necessary or reasonable.

- 2.90.10 Condition 23: As can be seen from the Appellant's conditions, the Appellant considers pre and post construction surveys to be appropriate in respect of damage to the carriageway. However, the wording proposed by the Council simply refers to surveys being carried out to 'identify any defects' which is not precise enough and could result in the Appellant being expected to remedy defects which were not caused by the proposed development. The Appellant therefore requests that the wording from the Appellant's condition 14(a) be adopted, namely specifying that the surveys will identify any damage caused as a result of the development.
- 2.90.11 Conditions 32 – 34: These conditions are considered to be inappropriate as they prematurely seek to determine what will be required by way of noise mitigation, which is to be determined under the scheme required pursuant to Condition 31. Condition 31 is designed to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are put in place to achieve acceptable noise levels for all dwellings proposed as part of the scheme, which will be determined once the detailed site layout is fixed. The Appellant does not therefore consider that these conditions are reasonable or necessary.
- 2.90.12 Condition 35: The Appellant considers its Condition 10 to be more precise. The Council's condition seeks to prohibit any construction and site clearance operations to specific days and hours, even such works which are not noisy, which is overly onerous. The Council has also suggested that HGV movements be restricted to the hours of 8am to 6pm Monday to Friday and 8am to 1pm on Saturdays, which the Appellant considers to be overly restrictive. The Appellant would suggest that if HGV movements are to be included in such a condition, they be permitted from 7am.
- 2.90.13 Condition 36: The Council has included a section on management of dust within this condition, which the Appellant considers to be overly onerous and lacking in precision. In particular, part 4.) should refer to dust mitigation techniques during construction. Part 7.) requires cessation of an operation if dust emissions are identified, with no quantification of 'dust emission' or indeed any strategy for recommencing such operation.
- 2.90.14 Condition 40: This condition includes details to be included within the biodiversity metric assessment and biodiversity management plan to be submitted to the Council for approval. However, items c) to n) relate to wider ecological mitigation measures which would be caught under Condition 39, and do not relate to biodiversity net gain. As such, the Appellant considers that for the condition to be precise and reasonable, items c) to n) should be removed.
- 2.90.1 Conditions 42 – 46: Whilst the Appellant has no objection to the imposition of conditions requiring the provision of an Archaeological Management Plan ("AMP") and Written Scheme of Investigation ("WSI") (the latter of which the Appellant proposed in its own conditions), it does have objections to certain provisions proposed by the Council. More detail is provided on these below.
- 2.90.1.1 Condition 42e) – The request for a 25-year monitoring period is excessive and therefore considered to be unreasonable, particularly given that the use of the area will be set out within the AMP. This is entirely disproportionate to the site, given that the intention is to preserve in-situ non-designated heritage assets

of local significance. Nor is this approach supported by local policy.

- 2.90.1.2 Condition 42i) – The Appellant considers that it would be appropriate for the condition to require the Appellant to appoint suitable qualified professionals, however, the wording of the condition requires that specific individuals be identified at a premature stage in the process. As such, this is considered to be overly onerous.
- 2.90.1.3 Conditions 43 and 45 – The Council seeks excessive reporting within these two conditions, which the Appellant considers to be overly onerous and unreasonable.
- 2.90.1.4 Condition 44b) – The Appellant considers that if this condition is to be imposed, the word 'all' should be removed. CIfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation advocate the approach that the purpose of an excavation is to examine the archaeological resource within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of it and compile a lasting record of the resource to record, analyse and interpret the results. They advise that WSIs should be flexible, and the excavation proposed should be proportionate and reasonable in relation to the significance of the asset and the scale of threat to it. Removal of 'all' would provide appropriate and proportionate flexibility of approach to ensure the excavation meets the research requirements.
- 2.90.1.5 Condition 45 – The notice period sought by the Council is considered to be disproportionate. Indeed, the Appellant's archaeological expert has not seen such as a requirement of a planning condition for other projects. The Appellant suggests that the condition include a requirement for notification of start of works within a timeframe within the WSI. In the event that the Inspector is minded to impose a specific notification period, the Appellant would suggest that 7 days would be more appropriate.
- 2.90.1.6 Condition 46 – The Appellant considers this condition to be unnecessary as the requirements contained therein are to be contained within the WSI which is already addressed through Condition 44.

- 2.91 The Appellant has considered the Council's position as set out in its Statement of Case and proposes the imposition of an additional planning condition to secure a project level access monitoring and management scheme as advised by Natural England as appropriate in the absence of any SAMMS mechanism in place by the Council. This has been explained in more detail in Section 2 of this document above. The Appellant proposes the following condition wording:

"No dwelling within the development shall be occupied until the Local Planning Authority (in consultation with Natural England) has approved the details of a Project Access Monitoring and Management Scheme (PAMMS) to address any residual recreational impact (taking account of other site specific measures such as the SANG) arising from the development on the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area. The approved PAMMS shall be fully implemented in accordance with its terms."

- 2.92 To provide some clarity as to the scheme being proposed, an outline scheme is appended to this statement at **Appendix 5**.

3. The Appellant's Response to Consultees

- 3.1 Only one consultation response was received in response to the planning appeal, which was submitted by National Highways. This consultation response confirms that National Highways has no objection to the proposed development, nor any commentary in respect of the appeal. The Appellant does not therefore have any further commentary to make in respect of consultation responses.

4. The Appellant's Response to Third Parties

- 4.1 225 third party representations were received in response to the planning appeal, of which 221 have been made as objections to the proposed development, 3 have been made in support of the proposed development and 1 has been made in support of the proposed development but with associated commentary.
- 4.2 154 of these representations have been made in what is often referred to as 'proforma style', namely, these representations are identical and so to respond to one is to respond to them all.
- 4.3 4 of these representations have been made in proforma style, but with some additional commentary.
- 4.4 63 of these representations have been provided in non-proforma style.
- 4.5 There is some duplication across these representations in terms of issues being raised. Therefore, this section addresses the matters raised, rather than seeking to respond to individual submissions, so as to avoid repetition.

Principle of Development

- 4.6 A number of representations refer to matters relating to the principle of development and are related to the first Reason for Refusal including: the need to use brownfield land; the proposals not being in accordance with the current and emerging Local Plan; and site assessments contained within the Council's SHELAA.
- 4.7 The Council accepts that it is not able to demonstrate a five year housing land supply. Due to not having a sufficient housing land supply and the date of the adopted Local Plan, the appeal should therefore be decided in line with NPPF policies, including the presumption in favour of sustainable development, and limited weight should be afforded to the out-of-date Local Plan policies. Any suggested harm in third party representations is clearly and demonstrably outweighed by the contribution to housing supply and by the benefits associated with the proposed development.
- 4.8 Due to a significant number of unresolved representations relating to spatial strategy, housing need and the suitability of proposed housing sites, very limited weight should be afforded to the emerging Local Plan. It should be noted that the SHELAA assessment of the site was undertaken following the submission of the planning application and prior to the decision being issued. The assessment identifies issues which have satisfactorily been addressed through consultation responses to the planning application and is therefore out of date. The SHELAA assessment of the site appears to have been undertaken to support the site's non-allocation in the emerging Local Plan due to the Local Plan already being published and it being too late to objectively assess the site that had been put forward.

- 4.9 Barton is the second largest settlement in North Lincolnshire and is an inherently sustainable location for growth; assertions that the town is a rural village which cannot accommodate growth are therefore unfounded.

Landscape and Visual Impact

- 4.10 It is relevant to note that only 8 objections specifically mention landscape or views, and these are all very short and general in nature. The objections include short comments about the loss of rural countryside, or loss of views. This suggests that landscape is not a main concern for residents. As with any green field development, farmland would be replaced with new built development and greenspace, but with this scheme the effects would be limited to a very localised area, with relatively few receptors affected.
- 4.11 A greater number of third-party comments note the loss of Green Belt land. The site is not in the Green Belt.

Ecological Impact

- 4.12 A small number of third party responses have mentioned the effects of the proposed development upon biodiversity. The comments are summarised below:

"Loss of habitat especially wildlife corridors out into the surrounding countryside established hedges, verges, rough vegetation, shrubs and mature trees.

wildlife is also lost

impact on wildlife,

trees and hedgerows may be damaged,

the development will cause irreversible ecological damage" (comment repeated twice)

- 4.13 The comments are very general and no third parties have submitted any data to support these observations. The comments, unjustified by the evidence, are contrary to the facts of the scheme. As the comprehensive ecological assessment has shown, the site is currently of very low biodiversity interest being arable fields which remain under agricultural production. There is one hedgerow across the site, the majority of which will be retained within the development. The hedgerows and verges around the site will also be retained.
- 4.14 The large areas of open space which will be created within the development will provide a range of new habitats which were not previously present on the site. The biodiversity net gain calculation demonstrates the degree of ecological gain with over 20% gain of habitats and in excess of 110% for hedgerows.
- 4.15 None of the third parties raised issues concerning impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA.

Other Issues

- 4.16 Section 11 of the Appellant's Statement of Case addressed other interests not forming part of the Reasons for Refusal. The majority of the matters raised by third party representations not directly relating to the Reasons for Refusal were raised as representations to the planning application and subsequently addressed within the Statement of Case. For completeness, such matters not in dispute with the Council are summarised below.

Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

- 4.17 A Land Classification Report (**APP1.11**) was submitted prior to the planning application being determined. The report concluded that the majority of the site is deemed to be Grade 3b with some areas classified as 3a. In its consultation response to the planning application Natural England raised no objection to the loss of agricultural land as the proposed development would not appear to lead to the loss of over 20 hectares 'best and most versatile' agricultural land. The Committee Report (**APP1.18**) stated "it is not considered to have a substantial impact on the overall viability of farming or availability of quality agricultural land in the area". The Committee Report also noted the 'large swathes of best and most versatile agricultural land around Barton'.

Highways

- 4.18 A number of representations refer to highways impacts in the local area including existing issues in the town centre regarding parked vehicles and HGV movements from existing employment uses. Several representations have highlighted potential for highways safety issues at various junctions in Barton. A Transport Assessment (**APP1.5.9**) was submitted as part of the planning application and confirmed that the proposal would not result in unacceptable harm as a result of highways safety or lack of network capacity.
- 4.19 Reference has also been made to a Barton Relief Road. It should be noted that such a relief road does not have planning permission and has not been considered in any of the assessments undertaken as part of this proposal. Any relief road would be a matter for the Local Planning and Highways Authority to consider and the appeal site has no relationship with any such indicative proposal.
- 4.20 Some representations refer to the use of census data within the Transport Assessment. The census data shows where journeys to work go to and the traffic counts and allows an understanding of the amount of traffic on the road. Data from the 2021 Census is published in phases with the first results published in June 2022. The Census 2021 data relating to employment and travel was not available at the time the planning application was submitted or determined. Care needs to be taken when using the 2021 Census for planning and policy purposes as the Census was taken during the COVID-19 pandemic. It should be noted that the use of census data was supplemented with up to date traffic counts on key roads within the local area. It is for this reason the assessment undertaken by the Appellant remains robust and was supported by the Highways Authority.
- 4.21 National Highways consultation responses (**APP2.1.12** and one in response to the appeal) raised no objections. North Lincolnshire Council Highways consultation response (**APP2.1.25**) raised no objection in relation to the application or appeal. The Committee Report (**APP1.18**) confirmed that there was no objection on highways grounds subject to planning conditions which the Appellant has agreed to.
- 4.22 Some representations refer to difficulties in accessing Baysgarth Park and Leisure Centre. The proposal includes improvements through dropped kerbs on Brigg Road that would enable safer crossing of the main road hence improving access to Baysgarth Park and the Leisure Centre.
- 4.23 Construction vehicles would be controlled through a Construction Management Plan the requirement for which is secured through a suitably worded planning condition.

Public Transport

- 4.24 Some representations provided detailed comments regarding the proposed bus service generally in terms of qualified support. Specific details of the service would be provided as

part of the requirements set out in planning conditions and the legal agreement. The Council's sustainable transport team supported the proposals and the Committee Report (**APP1.18**) confirmed that there was no objection in respect of sustainable transport subject to planning obligations which have been secured through the Section 106 Unilateral Undertaking.

- 4.25 The incorporation of cycle-friendly routes and the extension of the Bus Route through the site will promote the use of sustainable transport, which will reduce the requirement for town centre parking. One objection highlighted that there are currently no bus services in the Tofts Road estate. The subsidised bus service which is included within the Section 106 Unilateral Undertaking will enhance public transport provision for existing residents as well as new residents from the proposed development.
- 4.26 Some representations were submitted relating to employees of an existing business workforce commuting into the town via bus. Aligning housing growth on the edge of the second largest settlement in North Lincolnshire where there are a significant number of jobs has the potential to reduce travel to work distances, therefore promoting the use of sustainable transport to get to work.

Impact on Local Services

- 4.27 A number of representations refer to matters regarding capacity at local Doctors and Dentists including the information provided within the Appellant's Socio-Economic Assessment (**APP1.5.13**) and their own experiences. No objections were received from the Council, the NHS or Clinical Commissioning Groups in relation to the planning application.
- 4.28 Some representations state that leisure facilities within the town are in need of renewal. Leisure contributions which are secured in the Section 106 Unilateral Undertaking will enhance leisure facilities within the local area and help to regenerate some of the facilities within the town.
- 4.29 Some representations stated that declining services and businesses within the town centre would be further exacerbated by new housing development. The Appellant believes that the introduction of new houses will bring economic benefits as set out in the Socio-Economic Assessment (**APP1.5.13**) submitted as part of the planning application with local businesses benefitting from further local expenditure.

Education

- 4.30 A number of representations refer to local schools being at capacity. A consultation response from the Education Authority (**APP2.1.20**) raised no objections subject to a developer contribution towards primary and secondary education in the local area. The requested contribution is secured within the Section 106 Unilateral Undertaking. The Council raised no objections with regards to Education or School places, and education did not form the basis for any Reasons for Refusal.

Affordable Housing

- 4.31 Some representations refer to the need for affordable housing to be delivered. In accordance with the relevant Local Plan policies, 20% of the houses within the site will be affordable homes. This is policy compliant as confirmed within the Committee Report (**APP1.18**). The Section 106 Unilateral Undertaking defines a number of types of affordable housing provision suitable to be delivered on site to reflect the aspirations of the Council based on meeting local housing needs.

Biodiversity

- 4.32 A number of representations refer to loss of wildlife. An Ecological Impact Assessment was undertaken (**APP1.5.3**) and submitted as part of the planning application. No objections were raised regarding the loss of biodiversity on site. The Committee Report (**APP1.18**) acknowledges that the site is of low biodiversity value and that hedgerows are species poor.
- 4.33 The proposal would result in 21.7% Biodiversity Net Gain, a net gain of 112% in hedgerows and creation of more than 13 hectares of public open space. The Committee Report states that such enhancements will compensate for the loss of arable habitat and minor loss of hedgerow.

Impacts on Trees

- 4.34 Some representations refer to impacts on existing trees. The trees on the southern edge of Horkstow Road are to be retained and incorporated in the site design, where practicable. Wherever possible, existing vegetation including trees will be incorporated within the detailed site layout with the exception of the proposed vehicular access points. The Tree Officer consultation response (**APP2.1.30**) raises no objections and states that overall the development would have little impact on the trees/hedges present and further states that there is the opportunity to increase the greening that presently exists.

Flooding

- 4.35 A number of representations refer to drainage and flooding problems. A Flood Risk and Drainage Assessment (**APP1.5.11**) was submitted with the planning application which confirmed that the entirety of the Site lies within Flood Zone 1 and is therefore acceptable in terms of flood risk.
- 4.36 The Council, Lead Local Flood Authority and the Environment Agency raised no objections to the proposals subject to the imposition of a planning condition which the Appellant is agreeable to. Drainage did not relate to any Reasons for Refusal.

Environmental Standards

- 4.37 A number of representations refer to energy efficiency of the new homes. The proposed houses will meet building regulations requirements at the time of construction and detailed policy requirements including low carbon technologies. The dwellings will be designed to meet 'future homes' standard which will improve the environmental sustainability of the site and will allay concerns raised about energy efficiency of the new homes.

CO₂ Emissions

- 4.38 Some representations refer to CO₂ emissions from the proposed development. No objections were received from the Council or any relevant consultees with regards to CO₂ emissions or climate change and this did not form the basis for any Reasons for Refusal.

Tourism

- 4.39 Some representations refer to impacts on Baysgarth Park and spoil opportunities to develop tourism within the Park. The impacts on Baysgarth Park were considered within the submitted heritage assessment (**APP1.5.5**). The Council raised no concerns with regard to tourism impacts of the proposed development. The proposal would not significantly detract from the character of the area; it is a residential development abutting an existing residential area.

Amenity

- 4.40 Some representations refer to impacts regarding construction including mud, dust and pollution. All such matters would be controlled by condition relating to a construction management plan.
- 4.41 A representation referred to impact on amenity of a specific existing residence. Matters relating to the built form, massing and scale will be defined in future reserved matters applications and will be required to meet minimum separation distances with regard to privacy and overshadowing. Any highways impacts have been addressed within paragraphs 4.18 to 4.23 of this Statement.

Light Pollution

- 4.42 Some representations refer to light pollution from new street lighting. Street lighting would be a reserved matter and considered through subsequent planning applications. The site's location adjacent to the settlement edge diminishes any concern with regards to light pollution as the area is already urbanised. No objections were received from the Council or any consultee regarding light pollution.

Land Ownership

- 4.43 A number of representations refer to larger development plans from the Appellant. The submitted location plan with the planning application (HJB/4142/28) includes a blue line around other land in the ownership of the Appellant. This is a legal requirement and does not premeditate any future development plans for this land. It should be noted that the site submitted to the Council's SHELAA and land promoted by the Appellant in the emerging North Lincolnshire Local Plan is consistent with the boundaries of the appeal site and no further land has been promoted by the Appellant.

Procedural Matters

- 4.44 A number of representations refer to consultation events, timescales for providing representations and general points regarding the submission of planning applications and appeals. The Appellant has engaged with local residents via an online consultation event, an in-person consultation event and a design workshop. This engagement was aimed at influencing the proposals and directly resulted in the inclusion of bungalows and community allotments within the proposals.
- 4.45 The Council fulfilled the statutory consultation requirements, allowing duly made representations to be made.

Summary

- 4.46 The vast majority of objections related to subject matters to which no statutory consultees objected and are not directly related to any of the reasons of refusal. It should be noted that non-material reasons including impact on house prices and allegations regarding the Appellant's intentions have been disregarded.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The Appellant has considered the Statement of Case of the Council, together with consultation responses and third party representations received in response to the appeal and does not consider that these raise anything which alters the Appellant's position as set out within its Statement of Case.

- 5.2 To the contrary, the Appellant considers that its position has been strengthened by the Council's acceptance that it cannot demonstrate a five year housing land supply.
- 5.3 It therefore remains the Appellant's position that the proposed development should obtain planning permission without delay.

19 January 2023

Appendix 1

Email from FPCR to the Council dated 8 August 2022

From: Gary Holliday [REDACTED]
Sent: 08 August 2022 14:53
To: Andrew.Taylor@northlincs.gov.uk
Cc: James Seabury
Subject: Extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB

Andrew

We are the landscape architects working with Banks for the scheme at Barton on Humber

Stephen Jack has given me your details re the bid to extend the AONB.

I am aware of the councils bid to extend the AONB, but I am unable to find any details on the current status of the bid/ extension. Could you let me know what the current situation is please?

Gary Holliday FLI | Director
BA(Hons) M Phil

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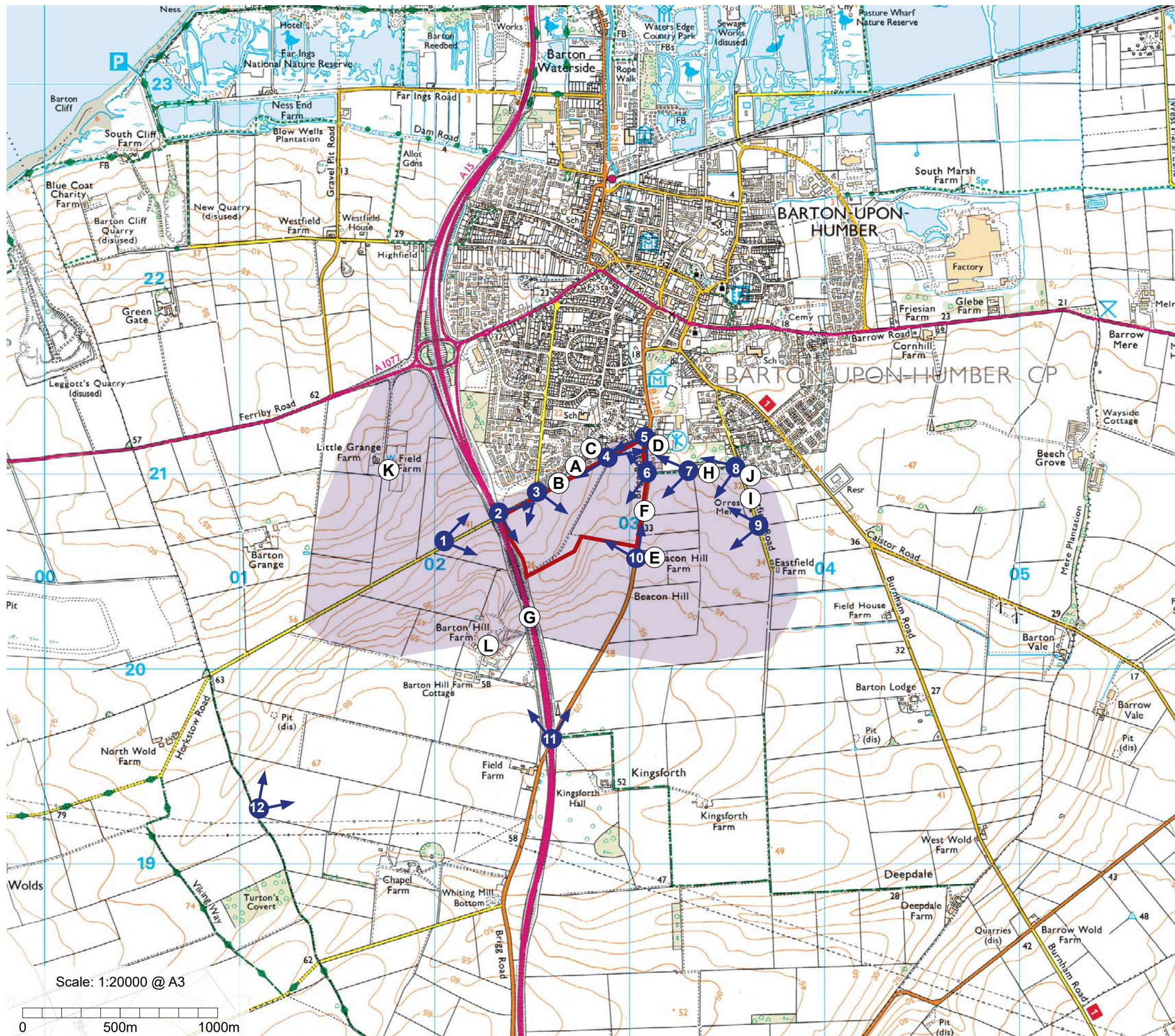


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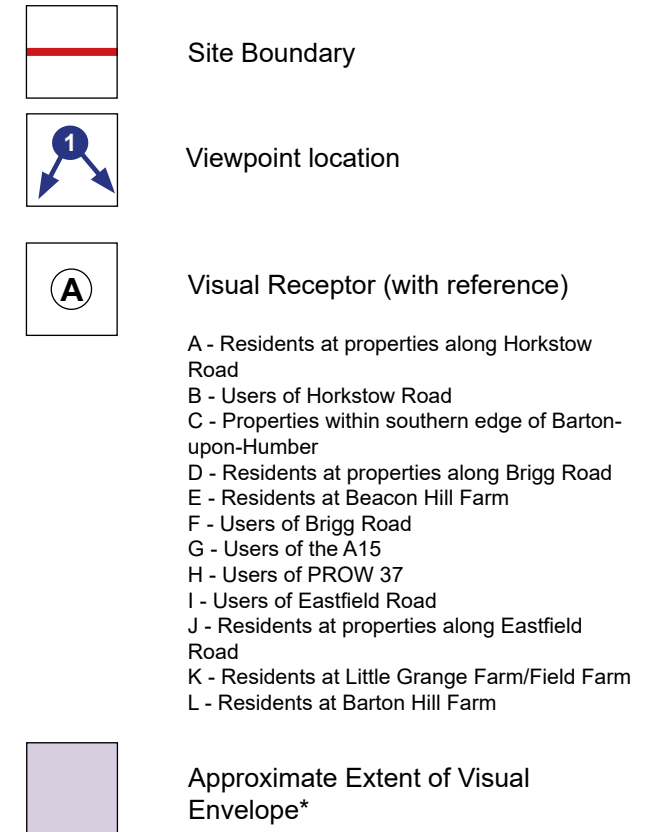
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Appendix 2

LVA Figure 6



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* The VE of the proposed development identifies the surrounding land from within which views towards any part of the proposed development are likely to be possible. The VE is not however, an indicator of the effect of the proposed development on the view but simply, its visible extent in the surrounding landscape. There could be some limited locations (beyond the extent of the VE shown) that could have a potential distant or very limited view to a part of the development. Equally, there could be some locations shown within the VE that would not experience any views to the resultant development.

client
Banks Group

project
Barton-upon-Humber

drawing title
VISUAL APPRAISAL

scale
1:20,000 @ A3

drawn
ECL/KAD

issue date
November 2021

rev

Figure 6

Appendix 3

Publication Addendum Draft HRA

North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum

Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment

May 2022

www.jbaconsulting.com

**North
Lincolnshire
Council**

www.northlincs.gov.uk

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Revision History

Revision Ref/Date	Amendments	Issued to
February 2021 / V1.0	Draft Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment Report for Publication Draft	Andrew Willerton - North Lincolnshire Council
February 2021 / V1.1	Minor update to include more detailed analysis of minerals sites	Andrew Willerton - North Lincolnshire Council
April 2021 / V2.0	Update to report to include additional proposed housing sites and a small number of amendment policies	Andrew Willerton - North Lincolnshire Council
May 2021 / V2.1	Minor updates following client review	Andrew Willerton - North Lincolnshire Council
September 2021 / V2.2	Update to report to include minor changes to a small number of policies	Andrew Willerton - North Lincolnshire Council
October 2021 / V2.3	Update to report to include minor changes to a small number of policies	David Boreham - North Lincolnshire Council
April 2022 / V2.4	Minor updates following issue of an addendum report following the Regulation 19 Publication Draft consultation between October and December 2021	Elizabeth Pearson, North Lincolnshire Council
April 2022 / V2.5	Minor updates following Council review	Elizabeth Pearson, North Lincolnshire Council
May 2022 / V2.6	Minor updates to policies TC1, T6 and T7 and removal of allocation EC1-7	James Durham, North Lincolnshire Council
May 2022 / V2.7	Minor updates to Appendix A	James Durham and Elizabeth Pearson, North Lincolnshire Council

Contract

This report describes work commissioned by Chris Barwell, on behalf of North Lincolnshire Council, by a letter dated 2nd March 2017. North Lincolnshire Council's representatives for the contract were Chris Barwell, Andrew Willerton and Kate Mills. Laura Thomas, Catherine Porter and Adam Jones of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

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Purpose

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Executive summary

North Lincolnshire Council is currently preparing a new Local Plan for the authority area. The Local Plan will set out the strategic priorities and detailed policies that will guide development in the area up to 2038. The development of the Local Plan is currently at the Publication Draft Addendum stage.

To support the development of the Local Plan, North Lincolnshire Council is carrying out a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in line with requirements set out by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019). The purpose of this is to ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the protection of European sites (i.e. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and, as a matter of government policy, also Ramsar sites) during the preparation of the Local Plan.

The first stage of the HRA process is the preparation of a Screening Assessment, which assesses whether the Local Plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, either directly or indirectly, and/or in-combination with other plans and projects. If the Screening Assessment concludes that the Local Plan is likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of a European site, or that such an effect cannot be ruled out (adopting a precautionary approach), then a more-detailed Appropriate Assessment must be carried out.

Seven European sites have been identified within North Lincolnshire and a 15km buffer around it. This includes the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar Site, Hatfield Moor SAC, Thorne Moor SAC, Thorne and Hatfield Moor SPA and the River Derwent SAC. In addition, sites identified/required as compensatory measures to offset adverse effects on European sites from other schemes are given the same protection as the sites themselves and consequently, the managed realignment schemes at Chowder Ness and Alkborough have been considered as part of the Humber Estuary designated site.

Development for housing, business, infrastructure, services and recreational/tourism promoted as part of a Local Plan can potentially have adverse impacts on the habitats and species for which European sites are designated. These impacts can be direct, such as habitat loss, fragmentation or degradation, or indirect such as disturbance or pollution from transportation. They can include long-term effects associated with the operational phase of proposed developments or general population growth, and short-term effects arising from construction phases. A number of potential impact pathways have been identified as having the potential to significantly impact on the European sites in and around North Lincolnshire, including:

- Recreational pressure
- Urbanisation
- Atmospheric pollution
- Water resource use and flow regulation
- Water pollution/siltation
- Flooding and water level management

Furthermore, a series of individually modest effects may in combination produce effects that are likely to have a significant effect on one or more European sites. Consequently, a review of other plans and projects with the potential to result in significant effects on European sites, in-combination with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, has also been conducted as part of this appropriate assessment.

The first Screening stage of the assessment is done as a two-stage process. The pre-screening stage undertakes a preliminary assessment of the nature of policies contained within the plan, and undertakes a high-level Screening Assessment of the site allocations and identifies whether or not they could give rise to a significant impact. This is based on the

nature of the policies, for example whether they just relate to general design principles or whether they are environmental protection options. The following Screening stage considers each European site and whether those policies and site allocations in the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, identified at the first stage could impact upon the site. A conclusion is then made as to whether the policies and site allocations, are likely to have significant effects alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.

The Screening Assessment determined that the policies and allocated sites in the Publication Draft Addendum of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan could potentially have significant effects, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects, on the following sites:

- Humber Estuary SAC
- Hatfield Moor SAC
- Thorne Moor SAC
- Humber Estuary SPA
- Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA
- Humber Estuary Ramsar Site

Therefore, an Appropriate Assessment was required to assess in more detail the likely nature of the effects on the integrity of these European sites.

The assessment further determined, that due to its distance from the North Lincolnshire boundary, and it being situated upstream, the Local Plan is not likely to have significant effects, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects, on the following European site:

- River Derwent SAC

It should be noted that changes to early drafts of a plan, for example the removal of a policy with likely significant effects, are considered as pre-screening decisions. The HRA formal Screening is undertaken prior to the adoption of the Plan. Therefore, any changes on earlier iterations of the draft plan are in effect changes to the essential features or characteristics of the plan itself and are therefore (usually) not considered to be avoidance measures requiring consideration at the Appropriate Assessment stage.

The Appropriate Assessment identified that the existing policies and provisions in the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, in relation to recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution, water pollution/siltation and flood and water management will ensure that the Local Plan will have no adverse effects on the European sites screened into the assessment.

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A Review of Other Plans and Projects that could act In-combination with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan

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Abbreviations

AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAP	Area Action Plan
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APIS	Air Pollution Information System
BASC	British Association for Shooting and Conservation
CJEU	Court of Justice of the EU
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DPD	Development Plan Document
DRMB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
NPPF	The National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Area
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SHAJC	South Humber Area Joint Council
SIP	Site Improvement Plan
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
WRMP	Water Resources Management Plan

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

North Lincolnshire Council is preparing a new single Local Plan for North Lincolnshire. The Local Plan will set out the strategic priorities and detailed policies that will guide development in the area up to 2038. The development of the Local Plan is currently at the Publication (Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012) stage, and this was consulted on between October and December 2021. The Publication Version of the Local Plan was the preferred strategy, and the plan that it is intended to submit to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. However, in response to a handful of representations made during the consultation a focussed number of changes are proposed to the Local Plan. The proposed changes are to be published for consultation on the same basis as the Regulation 19 consultation that was undertaken between October and December 2021. As such, they should be considered as an Addendum to the Publication Plan. The Addendum is not a fully revised version of the Publication Plan. It only contains the proposed focussed changes and any associated modifications to boundaries on the Policies Map. This updated Habitats Regulations Assessment reassesses the Publication Plan taking into account the changes detailed within the Addendum and addresses comments raised during the initial consultation phase on the Publication Draft.

Prior to the Publication Plan, an initial (Regulation 18) Consultation document was published (late February to mid-April 2017) in order to raise awareness of the Local Plan and this was followed by consultation on an Issues and Options (Regulation 18) Report in February and March 2018. Following this, a Preferred Options (Regulation 18) report was produced, with site allocations, and consulted on between February and March 2020.

To support the development of the Local Plan, North Lincolnshire Council is carrying out a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in line with requirements set out by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019). The purpose of this assessment is to ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the protection of the national site network of nature conservation sites (i.e. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and, as a matter of Government Policy, also Ramsar sites) during the preparation of the Local Plan. The Issues and Options Report was accompanied by a HRA Screening Report which was issued for consultation in March 2018 (JBA Consulting, 2018), and the Preferred Options and Site Allocations stage was accompanied by a HRA (JBA Consulting, 2020). The Publication Plan was also accompanied by a HRA during its consultation between October and December 2021 (JBA Consulting, 2021).

The first stage of the HRA process is the preparation of a Screening Assessment, which assesses whether the Local Plan is likely to have a significant effect on the national site network, either directly or indirectly, and/or in-combination with other plans and projects. If the Screening Assessment concludes that the Local Plan is likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of a site within the national site network, or that such an effect cannot be ruled out (adopting a precautionary approach), then a more-detailed Appropriate Assessment must be carried out.

This report details the findings of the shadow HRA Screening Assessment and Appropriate Assessment for the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Plan (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021) and its Addendum Report.

1.2 North Lincolnshire Local Plan

The North Lincolnshire Development Plan comprises the Core Strategy (adopted in June 2011) together with 'saved' policies retained from the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted May 2003) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2003), the Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2016a) adopted in March 2016,

and the Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (AAP) adopted in May 2016 (North Lincolnshire Council, 2016b).

North Lincolnshire Council is now preparing a new single Local Plan for North Lincolnshire, covering the period 2020 to 2038, replacing the saved policies from the 2003 Local Plan, the Core Strategy DPD, the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, and Lincolnshire Lakes AAP. The Council approved a new Local Development Scheme in April 2021 (currently under review), which sets out the plan documents that will be prepared and a timetable for their preparation.

The new single Local Plan will set out a clear vision and objectives for the future development of the area, addressing needs and opportunities in relation to housing, the economy, community facilities and infrastructure. It will also be a basis for securing the environment, adapting to climate change and securing good designs. Its policies and proposals will be used to guide decisions and investment on development and regeneration up to 2038.

1.3 Legislative Context

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019), also known as the 'Habitats Regulations', provide legal protection to habitats and species of national importance. The regulations also secure an ecological network of protected sites, consisting of SACs and SPAs. Government guidance also requires that Ramsar sites (which support internationally important wetland habitats and are listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance [Ramsar Convention]) are given the same level of protection as SACs and SPAs.

Prior to the UK's withdrawal from the EU, SACs were designated and protected under domestic legislation transposed from European Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (Habitats Directive), and SPAs under European Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive). Together these sites formed a European-wide Natura 2000 network of protected sites. Since 31 December 2020, SACs and SPAs within the UK no longer fall within the Natura 2000 network, and instead form a National Site Network. SPAs and SACs continue to be referred to collectively as 'European sites' within the context of the Habitats Regulations, reflecting their international importance for the conservation of biodiversity.

SACs and SPAs within the National Site Network are also still designated for habitats listed on Annex I and for species listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive, and criteria listed under the Birds Directive, and it is these Annex I habitats, Annex II species and Birds Directive Criteria against which assessments under the Habitats Regulations are still made.

It is a requirement of Regulation 105 of the Habitats Regulations that where a plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects, and where it is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site *"the plan-making authority for that plan must, before the plan is given effect, make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives"*.

Therefore, for all plans that are not wholly directly connected with, or necessary to, the conservation management of the site's qualifying features, a formal Screening for any Likely Significant Effects (either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) on a European site is required. This Screening Assessment is based on available ecological information on the designated site(s), other plans, projects and policies relevant to the area and details of the proposed development/policy.

If the Screening Assessment concludes that the plan is likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of the site(s), or that such an effect cannot be ruled out (adopting a precautionary approach) an Appropriate Assessment must be carried out. An Appropriate Assessment involves an assessment of the potential effects of the plan on the conservation

objectives of the site(s). If significant effects are identified, avoidance measures or mitigation to reduce impacts can be applied.

If it cannot be concluded that the plan will not adversely impact upon the integrity of the site(s), the development will not be able to proceed without further conditions and/or assessment. The plan will need to prove that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) that outweigh the potentially damaging impacts that the plan may have before it can proceed and in this case compensatory measures will be required.

Planning documents, such as the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, are required to undergo HRA if there is the potential for significant impacts and they are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site. As the Plan is not connected with or necessary to the management of SACs, SPAs or Ramsar sites, it is necessary to undertake a HRA of the Plan. The whole document, including the strategies, sub-points and supporting text have been considered as part of this HRA.

This report comprises a Screening Assessment and Appropriate Assessment of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum and is based on an examination of information on the sites within the National Site Network of relevance prepared by Natural England and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) as well as other readily accessible internet resources concerning the nature and wildlife value of the designated sites. It also takes account of Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) caselaw made before 31 December 2020 (e.g. *People over Wind & Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta* Case C-323/17 and *Holohan v An Bord Pleanala* case C-462/17).

2 HRA Methodology

2.1 Introduction

It is accepted best-practice for the HRA of strategic planning documents to be run as an iterative process alongside the plan development, with the emerging policies, sites or options continually assessed for their possible effects on European sites and modified or abandoned (as necessary) to ensure that the subsequently adopted plan is not likely to result in significant effects on any European sites, either alone or 'in-combination' with other plans. This is undertaken in consultation with Natural England and other appropriate consultees.

2.2 HRA Process

The HRA will follow a four-stage process, based on that detailed in the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) guidance *Planning for the Protection of European sites: Appropriate Assessment* (2006) and subsequent Government Guidance on the Use of Habitats Regulations Assessment (2019). These stages are described in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: The HRA Process

Stage/Task	Description
HRA Stage 1: Screening	This process identifies the likely impacts upon a European site of a project or plan, either alone or in-combination with other projects or plans, and determines whether these impacts are likely to be significant. If no likely significant effect is determined, the project or plan can proceed. If a likely significant effect is identified, stage 2 is commenced. Following the <i>People over Wind & Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta</i> Case C-323/17, the assessment does not consider protective, avoidance or mitigation measures for stage 1 Screening. These measures are carried forward and considered as part of the stage 2. However, any changes to early drafts of a plan, for example the removal of a policy with likely significant effects, are considered as pre-screening decisions. The HRA formal Screening is undertaken prior to the adoption of the Plan. Therefore, any changes on earlier iterations of the draft plan are in effect changes to the essential features or characteristics of the plan itself and are therefore (usually) not considered to be avoidance measures requiring consideration at Stage 2 (DTA, 2021).
HRA Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment	This assessment determines whether a project or plan would have an adverse impact on the integrity of a European site, either alone or in-combination with other projects or plans. This assessment is confined to the effects on the important habitats and species for which the site is designated (i.e. the qualifying interests of the site). Appropriate Assessments, in line with CJEU: Case C-461/17 <i>Holohan v An Bord Pleanála</i>, must also consider impacts upon habitats and species within or outside of a site boundary if they support a qualifying feature and could impact upon the conservation objectives of the site. If no adverse impact is determined, the project or plan can proceed. If an adverse impact is identified, Task 3 is commenced.
HRA Stage 3: Assessment where no alternatives and adverse impacts remain (Mitigation and Alternatives)	Where a plan or project has been found to have adverse impacts on the integrity of a European site, potential avoidance/mitigation measures or alternative options should be identified. If suitable avoidance/mitigation or alternative options are identified, that result in there being no adverse effects from the project or plan on European sites, the project or plan can proceed. If no suitable avoidance/mitigation or alternative options are identified, as a rule the project or plan should not proceed. However, in exceptional circumstances, if there is an 'imperative reason of overriding public interest'

Stage/Task	Description
	for the implementation of the project or plan, consideration can be given to proceeding in the absence of alternative solutions. In this case, compensatory measures must have to be put in place to offset negative impacts (stage 4).
HRA Stage 4: Compensatory measures	Stage 4 comprises an assessment of the compensatory measures where, in light of an assessment of imperative reasons of overriding public interest, it is deemed that the project should proceed.

Other guidance documents have been used to help inform the methodology of this assessment, including:

- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (European Commission 2002)
- The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook. DTA Publications (2021)
- Managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC (European Communities, 2018)
- Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC (European Communities, 2007)
- The National Planning Policy Framework (2021) (NPPF) and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)
- The Planning Inspectorate PINS Note 05/ 2018: Consideration of avoidance and reduction measures in Habitats Regulations Assessment: People over Wind, Peter Sweetman, v Coillte Teoranta (The Planning Inspectorate, 2018)
- NEA001 Natural England's approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations (Natural England, 2018)
- UK Government Guidance on the use of Habitats Regulations Assessment (July 2019) [<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment>]
- Nutrient neutrality principles and use of Diffuse Water Pollution Plans and Nutrient Management Plans (Natural England, 2022a)
- Nutrient Neutrality A Summary Guide (Natural England, 2022b)
- Nutrient Neutrality Generic Methodology (Natural England 2022c)

2.3 HRA Stage 1: Screening Methodology

The principles of 'Screening' are applied to a plan or its components (i.e. policies and site allocations) to allow the assessment stage to focus on those aspects that are most likely to have potentially significant effects on European sites, as well as shape the emerging strategy. Screening aims to determine whether the plan will have any 'likely significant effects' on any European site as a result of its implementation. It is intended to be a coarse filter for identifying effects (positive and negative) that may occur, to allow the assessment stage to focus on the most important aspects. A plan should be considered 'likely' to have an effect if it is not possible (on the basis of objective information) to exclude the likelihood that the plan could have significant effects on any European site, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects; an effect will be 'significant' if it could undermine the site's conservation objectives.

Screening can be used to 'screen-out' European sites and plan components from further assessment, if it is possible to determine that significant effects are unlikely (e.g. if sites or interest features are clearly not vulnerable (exposed and / or sensitive) to the outcomes of a plan due to the absence of any reasonable impact pathways).

In order to complete the Screening Assessment of the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum it is necessary to:

- Identify the European sites within and outside the plan area likely to be affected, reasons for their designation and their conservation objectives.
- Describe the plan/strategy and its aims and objectives and also those of other projects or plans that in-combination have the potential to impact upon the European sites.
- Identify the potential effects on the European sites.
- Assess the significance of these potential effects on the European sites.

2.3.1 Precautionary Principle

The HRA process is underpinned by the precautionary principle, especially in the assessment of potential impacts and their resolution. If there is any uncertainty, and it is not possible, based on the information available, to confidently determine that there will be no significant effects on a site then the precautionary principle will be applied, and the plan will be subject to an Appropriate Assessment (HRA Stage 2).

2.3.2 Pre-screening decisions

It should be noted that, for plan level HRA, the early stages of checking and testing the plan through an iterative process, in light of the People over Wind Judgement, are documented as pre-screening decisions (DTA, 2021).

When the plan is to be published, a single formal Screening decision is then taken, which excludes all mitigation measures to avoid or reduce impacts. Pre-screening changes to the plan in the early stages will then either become essential features or characteristics of the plan or will be considered as mitigation and carried forward to the Appropriate Assessment.

As noted in Table 2-1, the draft Screening report includes pre-screening decisions as an early record of the checking and testing of the plan. For this draft report, these decisions are therefore referred to as pre-screening decisions.

2.4 HRA Stage 2 & 3: Appropriate Assessment and Assessment of Alternatives

For those European sites screened in to the HRA, it is necessary to undertake an Appropriate Assessment to explore the potential adverse effects on their integrity and develop measures to avoid these effects entirely, or if not possible, to mitigate the impacts sufficiently that effects on the European sites are rendered effectively insignificant.

The stages involved in the Appropriate Assessment are to:

- Explore the reasons for the designation of the "screened in" European sites.
- Explore the environmental conditions required to maintain the integrity of the "scoped in" European sites and become familiar with the current trends in these environmental processes.
- Gain a full understanding of the policies and site allocations within the Draft Local Plan and consider each within the context of the environmental processes – would the policies lead to an impact on any identified process?
- Decide whether the identified impact will lead to an adverse effect on the integrity of the European site.
- Identify other plans that might affect European sites in-combination with the policies and allocated sites within the Draft Plan and decide whether there are any adverse effects that might not result from the strategy in isolation will do so in-combination.

- Develop measures to avoid the effect entirely, or if not possible, to mitigate the impact sufficiently such that its effect on the European site is rendered effectively insignificant.

In evaluating significance, JBA Consulting relies on its professional judgement, which will be further reinforced through consultation with Natural England, through the development of the Draft Plan, Site Allocations and their associated appraisal processes.

2.5 Consultation

It is a requirement of the Habitat Regulations to consult the appropriate nature conservation statutory body (i.e. Natural England).

The North Lincolnshire Local Plan has been subject to consultation with all statutory consultees and the general public at all stages of its development, including the Issues and Options Report and its HRA Screening and the Preferred Options and its Appropriate Assessment. The comments received will be addressed within this HRA.

3 European Sites

3.1 Introduction

As discussed in section 1.3, European sites collectively form the National Site Network. The objectives of the National Site Network are to:

- a) maintain at, or where appropriate restore habitats and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive to a favourable conservation status in their natural range (so far as it lies in the United Kingdom's territory, and so far as is proportionate).
- b) contribute to ensuring, in their area of distribution, the survival and reproduction of wild birds listed in Annex I to the new Wild Birds Directive which naturally occur in the United Kingdom's territory and regularly occurring migratory species of birds not listed in that Annex which naturally occur in the United Kingdom's territory, and so securing compliance with the overarching aims of the Wild Birds Directive.

The National Site Network consists of:

- *Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)* - these are designated to protect those habitat types and species that are considered to be most in need of conservation (excluding birds).
- *Special Protection Areas (SPAs)* - these are designated to protect rare and vulnerable birds, and also regularly occurring migratory species.

Although not included in the legislation, as a matter of policy, Ramsar sites in England and Wales are protected in the same way as European sites, and therefore considered in the HRA process. For simplicity in this report, SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites are collectively referred to as European sites.

The vast majority are also classified as SPAs and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). All SPAs and terrestrial SACs in England and Wales are also designated as SSSIs under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended.

3.2 European Sites in and around North Lincolnshire

Best practice guidance suggests that sites occurring within the plan area, along with a wider area of approximately 10km to 15km from the boundary of the area directly affected by a plan, should be identified and assessed as part of the HRA Screening process. However, it is important to consider the possibility of impacts for any European site which might be affected, whatever their location, given the activities included in the plan and their range of influence. This may extend some distance from the area within the immediate influence of a plan.

For assessment of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, a 15km buffer has been applied¹. Seven European sites have been identified within the plan area and the 15km buffer. No sites beyond this 15km buffer are deemed relevant to the HRA as it is considered that no pathways, including hydrological connections, exist that would impact upon any European sites beyond this extent.

The seven sites identified are summarised in Table 3-1 below and shown on Figure 3-1. It should be noted that several of these designations are overlapping and relate to the same geographical area, although there are some differences in site extent and boundaries.

Table 3-1: European Sites Summary

Site	Designation	Distance to Plan Area
Humber Estuary	SAC	Within plan area
	SPA	Within plan area

¹Analysis of HRAs conducted in England by Therivel (2009) showed that the average buffer distance applied in relation to Local Plans is 15km.

Site	Designation	Distance to Plan Area
	Ramsar	Within plan area
Hatfield Moor	SAC	0km to west (directly abuts plan area)
Thorne Moor	SAC	Within plan area
Thorne and Hatfield Moor	SPA	Within plan area
River Derwent	SAC	14.4km to north-west

In addition to the sites identified in Table 3-1, paragraph 181 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites, potential SPAs, possible SACs, and proposed Ramsar sites should be given the same protection as European sites. Consequently, the managed realignment schemes alongside the Humber Estuary at Chowder Ness and Alkborough (see Figure 3-1) will be considered as part of the Humber Estuary designated site, as compensatory habitat creation schemes for projects elsewhere around the Humber.

Table 3-2 below provides further details on each of the European sites identified in Table 3-1. This includes information on qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerabilities. Data on the European site interest features, their distribution, and their sensitivity to potential effects associated with the plan were obtained from various sources and reports, including the JNCC and Natural England websites (citations, boundaries, management plans, site improvement plans etc.) (Natural England 2015, 2014a-h; JNCC 2017a-d; JNCC 2016a-e; JNCC 2008).

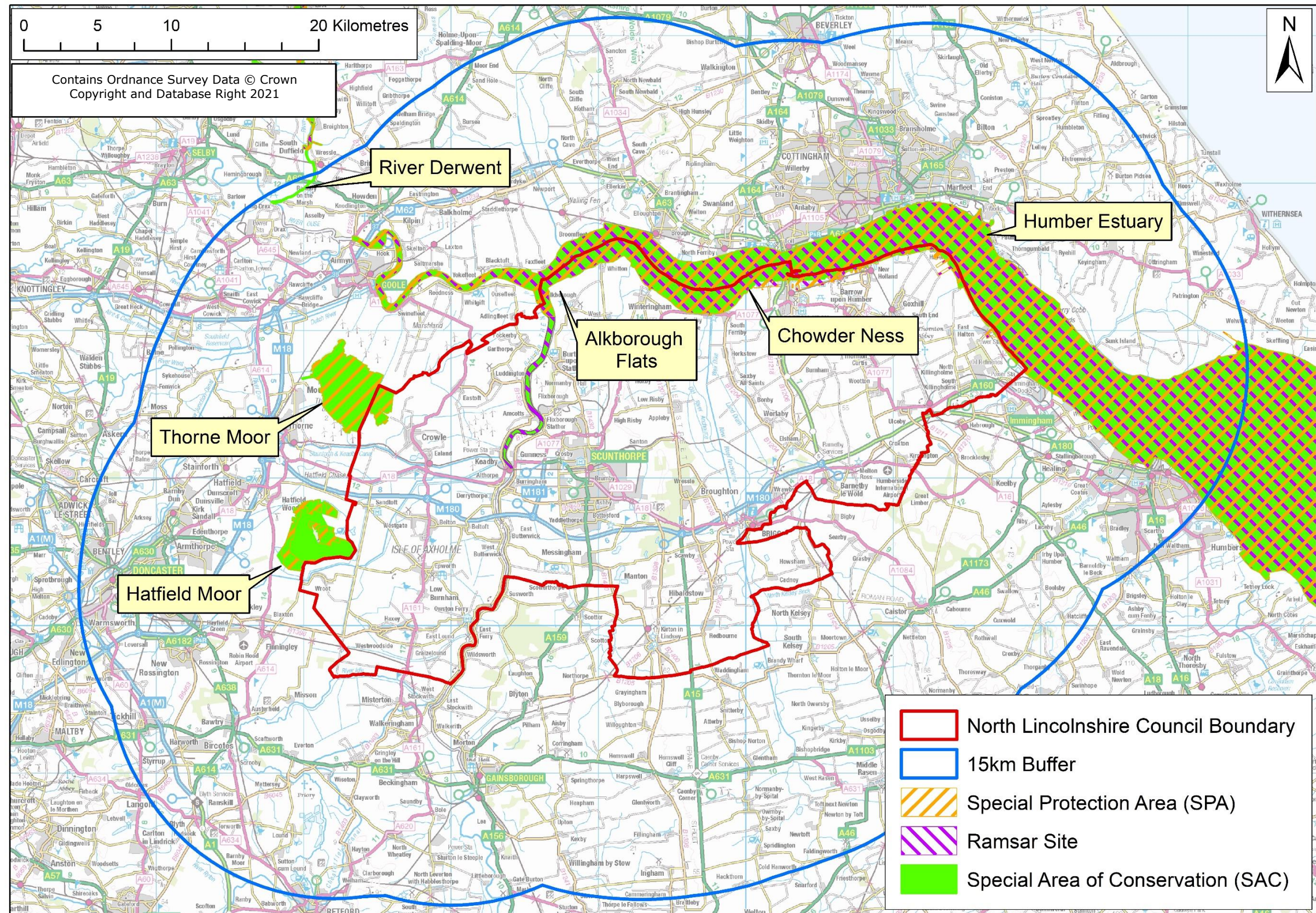


Figure 3-1: European sites relevant to the HRA for the North Lincolnshire Local Plan

Table 3-2: European sites, qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerability

Site	Qualifying Feature (Broad Habitat/Species Groupings)	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives	Site Vulnerability
Humber Estuary SAC	Coastal habitats Coastal habitats (sensitive to abstraction) Estuarine and intertidal habitats Submerged marine habitats Anadromous fish Marine Mammals	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110] Estuaries [1130] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Coastal lagoons [1150] (Priority Habitat) <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330] Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") [2120] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") [2130] (Priority Habitat) Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> [2160] Grey Seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> [1364] River Lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [1099] Sea Lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [1095]	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; - The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species - The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats - The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species - The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely - The populations of qualifying species, and, - The distribution of qualifying species within the site.	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions Changes in abiotic conditions Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources) Industrial or commercial areas Abiotic (slow) natural processes
Hatfield Moor SAC	Bogs and wet habitats (sensitive to acidification)	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; - The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitat - The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitat, and, - The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitat rely	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions (i.e. drainage) Air pollution, air-borne pollutants (i.e. atmospheric nitrogen deposition) Biocenotic evolution, succession Invasive non-native species Other human intrusions and disturbances (e.g. public access/disturbance, cumulative impacts from development) Inappropriate scrub control
Thorne Moor SAC	Bogs and wet habitats (sensitive to acidification)	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; - The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats - The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and - The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions (i.e. drainage) Air pollution, air-borne pollutants (i.e. atmospheric nitrogen deposition) Biocenotic evolution, succession Invasive non-native species Other human intrusions and disturbances (e.g. public access/disturbance, cumulative impacts from development) Inappropriate scrub control
River Derwent SAC	Riverine habitats and running waters Anadromous fish Non-migratory fish and invertebrates of rivers Mammals of riverine habitats	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] River Lamprey - <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [1099] Sea Lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [1095] Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> [1163] Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> [1355]	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; - The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species - The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats - The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions Invasive non-native species Modification of cultivation practices Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)

Site	Qualifying Feature (Broad Habitat/Species Groupings)	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives	Site Vulnerability
			- The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely - The populations of qualifying species, and, - The distribution of qualifying species within the site.	
Humber Estuary SPA	Birds of coastal habitats Birds of estuarine habitats	The site qualifies under article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain populations of the following species listed in Annex I in any season: Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (breeding and wintering) Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (breeding and wintering) Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> (wintering) Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apicaria</i> (wintering) Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (wintering) Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (passage) Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (breeding) Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (breeding) The site qualifies under article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the biogeographical populations of the following regularly occurring migratory species (other than those listed in Annex I) in any season: Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (wintering) Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> (wintering and passage) Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> (wintering) Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> (wintering and passage) Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> (wintering and passage) The site qualifies under article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by over 20,000 waterbirds (waterbirds as defined by the Ramsar Convention) in any season: In the non-breeding season, the area regularly supports 153,934 individual waterbirds (five-year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01), including: Dark-bellied Brent goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>, Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>, Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>, Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>, Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>, Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i>, Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i>, Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>, Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>, Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>, Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>, Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>, Grey Plover <i>P. squatarola</i>, Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>, Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>, Sanderling <i>C. alba</i>, Dunlin <i>C. alpina</i>, Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>, Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>, Bar-tailed Godwit <i>L. lapponica</i>, Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>, Curlew <i>N. arquata</i>, Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>, Greenshank <i>T. nebularia</i> and Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>.	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring; - The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features - The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features - The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely - The population of each of the qualifying features, and, - The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.	Invasive non-native species Changes in abiotic conditions Changes in biotic conditions Abiotic (slow) natural processes Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities
Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA	Birds of lowland heaths and brecks Birds of lowland freshwaters and their margins	This site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following species listed on Annex I of the Directive: Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (breeding) In addition, it is Natural England's view that the site would also meet SPA designation criteria in relation to Common Crane <i>Grus grus</i>, as the current level of use by this species (i.e. three breeding pairs) constitutes more than 1% of the UK population (Natural England, pers. comm). Whilst a formal re-designation of the site to include Common Crane as a qualifying feature has not been undertaken, this HRA will consider this species as a qualifying feature for the site.	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring; - The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features - The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features - The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely - The population of each of the qualifying features, and, - The distribution of the qualifying features within	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities

Site	Qualifying Feature (Broad Habitat/Species Groupings)	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives	Site Vulnerability
Humber Estuary Ramsar Site	n/a	Ramsar Criterion 1 – a wetland should be considered internationally important if it contains a representative, rare, or unique example of a natural or near-natural wetland type found within the appropriate biogeographic region - <i>The Humber Estuary qualifies as it is a representative example of a near-natural estuary with a range of component habitats, including dune systems and humid dune slacks, estuarine waters, intertidal mud and sand flats, saltmarshes and coastal brackish/ saline lagoons.</i> Ramsar Criterion 3 – a wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports populations of plant and/or animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of a particular biogeographic region – <i>The Humber Estuary qualifies because it supports a breeding colony of Grey Seals (Halichoerus grypus) at Donna Nook, the second largest Grey Seal colony in England. The dune slacks at Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe support the most north-easterly breeding site in GB of Natterjack Toad Epidalea calamita.</i> Ramsar Criterion 5 – A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds – <i>The Humber Estuary qualifies as during the non-breeding season it has a peak count of 153,934 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1996/97-2000/01).</i> Ramsar Criterion 6 – A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird – <i>The Humber Estuary qualifies as it contains populations of a number of species at levels of international importance, including:</i> <i>On passage:</i> - Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i> NW Europe W Continental Europe NW Africa population (17,996 individuals, representing an average of 2.2% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996 - 2000) - Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> (18,500 individuals, representing an average of 4.1% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996-2000) - Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> Western Europe (non-breeding) population (20,269 individuals, representing an average of 1.5% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996-2000) - Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (915 individuals, representing an average of 2.6% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996-2000) - Common Redshank <i>Tringa totanus brittanica</i> (7,462 individuals, representing an average of 5.7% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996-2000) <i>Over winter:</i> - Common Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> North-western Europe (breeding) population (4,464 individuals, representing an average of 1.5% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1) - Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i> NW Europe, W Continental Europe, NW Africa population (30,709 individuals, representing an average of 3.8% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1) - Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> (28,165 individuals, representing an average of 6.3% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1) - Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> Western Europe (non-breeding) population (22,222 individuals, representing an average of 1.7% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1) - Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (1,113 individuals, representing an average of 3.2% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1) - Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i> (2,752 individuals, representing an average of 2.3% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1) - Common Redshank <i>Tringa totanus brittanica</i> (4,632 individuals, representing	the site. None available.	Disturbance to vegetation through cutting / clearing Vegetation succession Water diversion for irrigation/domestic/industrial use Overfishing Pollution – domestic sewage Pollution – agricultural fertilisers Recreational/tourism disturbance (unspecified) Coastal squeeze causing loss of intertidal habitats and saltmarsh due to sea level rise and fixed defences.

Site	Qualifying Feature (Broad Habitat/Species Groupings)	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives	Site Vulnerability
		<i>an average of 3.6% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)</i> Ramsar Criterion 8 – A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of wetland-dependent non-avian animal species – <i>The Humber Estuary qualifies because it acts as an important migration route for both river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> and sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> between coastal waters and their spawning areas.</i>		

4 Potential Impacts and Pathways

4.1 Introduction

Development for housing, business, infrastructure, services and recreation/tourism promoted as part of a Local Plan can potentially have adverse impacts on the habitats and species for which European sites are designated. These impacts can be direct such as habitat loss, fragmentation or degradation, or indirect such as disturbance or pollution from construction, transportation etc. They can include long-term effects associated with the operational phase of proposed developments or general population growth, and short-term effects arising from construction phases.

This chapter identifies the potential impacts and their pathways to European sites within and adjacent to North Lincolnshire which may arise as a result of the Publication Draft Addendum of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan. It then goes on to identify the types of impact/pathway to which the qualifying features present upon the European sites are particularly sensitive.

4.2 Potential Impacts and Pathways

The main potential pathways of impact likely to arise as a result of the Publication Draft Addendum of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan are described below, with local context provided where possible.

4.2.1 Recreational Pressure

Housing development and population increases can result in additional recreational pressures on European sites through activities such as walking, dog walking, jogging, cycling, horse riding, motorbike scrambling, boating and other water-based recreational activities. The impacts generated by recreational use in or around European sites are usually accidental or incidental, but typically include:

- Physical damage, for example from trampling and erosion
- Disturbance to species, such as ground-nesting birds and wintering wildfowl, from walking, dog walking, cycling, and water sports, and also from increased traffic associated with these activities. This can result in increased mortality, reduced nesting success, and displacement.
- Air pollution (dealt with under section 4.2.3) from increased traffic

The impacts of recreational pressures are complex and depend on the specific species and habitat tolerance levels. For example, certain bird species are more sensitive to disturbance from dog walkers than others, and some habitats are more sensitive to trampling than others. In addition, some species can become habituated to some disturbance, such as noise, particularly if it is regular or continuous; it is often unpredictable disturbance that is most problematic. The level and locations of accessibility of the site to the public will also affect how recreational pressures impact upon it. In addition, where sites are close to urban areas and new developments, recreational pressures can be exacerbated by other damaging activities such as rubbish tipping, vandalism, arson, and predation, particularly by cats (see section 4.2.2).

The Thorne and Hatfield Moors SAC/SPA complex is accessible to the public and intersected by a network of paths and trails. Inevitably, visitors may stray off these paths (although not extensively owing to the wet conditions underfoot and remote nature of the site) and hence trample the peatland communities. The plant communities of peatland ecosystems are especially susceptible to trampling and are easily damaged at even low levels of disturbance. A shift in species composition follows, with a decrease in *Sphagnum*, liverworts and lichen cover and richness. Furthermore, trampling exposes the bare peat which is susceptible to erosion with impeded re-colonisation. For lichens, this is because growth is inhibited where thalli are broken. Whilst some species benefit from trampling (e.g. Common Sundew *Drosera rotundifolia*, Fen Bedstraw *Galium uliginosum* and Grass-of-Parnassus *Parnassia palustris*), this only occurs at low levels of disturbance such as those caused by deer (the wet depressions caused by ungulate hooves for example create humid conditions which favour sundew species). Once trampling is

initiated, the zone of impact widens as new areas of peatland become vulnerable to trampling (Pellerin *et al.*, 2006). Nightjar and Common Crane populations are also vulnerable to disturbance for recreational activities.

The Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site is also susceptible to recreational disturbance, but in contrast to Thorne and Hatfield Moors, disturbance of avian fauna rather than botanical interest is most at risk here. Public access is available to most of the SPA boundary via footpaths and bridleways along the sea wall, access to beaches and saltmarsh, and compared to other estuarine SPA sites in England, the Humber has particularly large areas of intertidal habitat, most of which is well away from the footpath network. However, there is a relatively high level of sand in the substrate, at least in places, meaning that people can easily walk over the intertidal areas in some parts of the site (Ross and Liley, 2014). A survey by Fearnley *et al.* (2012) identified that 18.5% of visitors strayed from path onto mudflats/ beaches. Straying off the path (and associated noise disturbance) poses a threat to nests and young, increasing stress levels. Recreational disturbance has been reported to change bird behaviour and can be particularly detrimental over winter when bird numbers are higher and temperatures are lower, but resources are scarcer. This stress can force birds to leave a given designated site and ultimately can increase mortality (Le Corre *et al.* 2013). Whilst the estuary represents a complex system (making it difficult to pin-point causation), there is evidence to suggest that key designation features (e.g. Little Tern *Sternula albifrons* colonies) have declined locally due to recreational disturbance.

Whilst recreational activities are diverse on the Humber, it is thought that shore-based activities are most likely to cause disturbance (Cruickshanks *et al.*, 2010). A survey identified the main recreational activity on the Humber as dog walking (Fearnley *et al.*, 2012). Cruickshanks *et al.* (2010) highlight a range of recreational activities that are associated with the Humber Estuary, and summarise the impact of these and key locations, as described in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Recreational Activities Associated with the Humber Estuary (From: Cruickshanks *et al.*, 2010)

Recreational Activity	Description	Key Locations
Shore-based Activities		
Walking	A popular pursuit along much of the Humber banks, including general walking, dog walking and organised groups which make use of the trails around the estuary (e.g. Trans Pennine Trail, The Viking Way).	Takes place at all areas where there is access to the shore around the Humber with a focus on the larger settlements of Hull, Grimsby and Cleethorpes.
Horse riding	A popular activity around the Humber, focussed around long-distance trails (e.g. Heritage Ride) and beach riding.	The busiest areas for horse riding are Spurn Head, North Ferriby, Blacktoft Sands, Grimsby, Cleethorpes and Immingham and Saltfleet on the outer estuary.
Cycling	An informal activity on the Humber. Users make use of the Trans Pennine trail on the northern shore. Occurs more frequently in summer.	The busiest areas for cycling are Spurn Head, Hull and Hessle foreshore, Broomfleet, Barton-upon-Humber, Grimsby, Immingham and Cleethorpes.
Bird and seal watching	A popular activity on the Humber often resulting in large numbers of visitors to see rare birds and the seals at Donna Nook.	Spurn Point, Blacktoft, Tetney, Far Ings Nature Reserves, Welwick, Brough, Donna Nook, Saltfleetby, Killingholme and Easington are all popular locations for birding. Donna Nook is the focus for seal watching, supporting one of the largest grey seal breeding colonies in England. Other seal watching sites include Easington and

Recreational Activity	Description	Key Locations
		Cleethorpes.
Beach recreation	Beach recreation attracts large numbers of visitors in the summer.	This activity is focussed around Cleethorpes and along the Lincolnshire coast (e.g. Mablethorpe) and also at Spurn.
Wildfowling	Currently regulated by 13 associations, clubs and syndicates - all of whom are affiliated to British Association for Shooting and Conservation (BASC).	Licensed at around 27 locations on the estuary. The South Humber Area Joint Council (SHAJC) consists of representatives from eight clubs on the South Bank.
Motorised access	Motorised access and recreation has increased on the beaches and intertidal habitats with the use of quad bikes, four-wheel drive vehicles and motorbikes causing disturbance to birds.	The north bank wildfowling refuge has frequent issues with illegal motorised access. Other locations include South Ferriby, Barton, east of Barton, Blacktoft, Saltfleet, Easington and Welwick.
Samphire collection	Collection of samphire for personal use from the saltmarsh. There is some concern that commercial harvesting could increase the number of people in quieter areas of the SPA.	Occurs at Cleethorpes, Donna Nook, Tetney and Saltfleet on the south bank, and Spurn on the north bank.
Angling	Recreational angling (involving the use of rod and line) takes place around the estuary shore in restricted locations due to poor access. There are more than 20 angling clubs. Recreational fishing also occurs from boats on the Humber.	This occurs in restricted locations due to poor access, with a concentration of activity around the Humber Bridge. The busiest areas for angling are Spurn Head and Bight, Cherry Cobb Sands, Hull and Hessle foreshore to North Ferriby, Barton Cliff, Immingham, Pyewipe and Saltfleet.
Bait digging	Bait digging for recreational fishing purposes. Bait diggers mainly target lugworm (<i>Arenicola</i> sp.) and ragworm (<i>Nereis</i> sp.). There is some concern that bait digging is increasing.	Occurs around Cleethorpes on the south bank, and Spurn and Easington on the north shore.
Waterborne Activities		
Motor cruising & personal watercraft	This includes motor cruising, jet skiing, water skiing, canoeing and sea kayaking. The estuary is busier in the summer and the activities, particularly jet skiing, are difficult to regulate.	Motor cruising is mainly centred around the main marinas and slipways (for smaller craft) (e.g. Goole, Hull, Grimsby and Cleethorpes). Jet skiing takes place at Saltfleet and from the slipway at the Humber Bridge; water skiing takes place at Hessle; canoeing takes place at Grimsby and Cleethorpes Canoe Club at the mouth of the River Freshney; and sea kayaking is becoming increasingly popular at Kilnsea.
Yachting and sailing	Yachting is a popular recreational activity on the Humber. Activity peaks in the summer months.	Concentrated activity around Hull Marina, Brough, Goole, Winteringham, Ferriby, Barrow Haven, East Halton, Grimsby and Saltfleet.
Kite surfing	Kite flying and surfing on water and land using kite buggies is an increasing activity on the Humber.	There are currently two focal areas at Humberston Beach/Humberston Speed strip and Cleethorpes.
Airborne Activities		
Air-borne	Flying pleasure aircraft, microlights	Most activity is based around the 13 flying

Recreational Activity	Description	Key Locations
recreation	and paragliders is popular and increasing around the Humber.	clubs and Humberside International Airport. The key areas for pleasure aircraft include Goxhill, Faxfleet to Brough Haven on the North Shore, Barton and Blacktoft Sands. Use of microlights in these areas is also reported, along with regular activity at Mablethorpe and Saltfleetby.

Overall, Cleethorpes, Donna Nook, Hessle and the tip of Spurn attract the highest numbers of visitors and from a review of visitor questionnaire data collected by Fearnley *et al.* (2012), 50% of visitors, on average, who arrived at their destination by foot lived within 0.95km of the site, and, on average, 50% of visitors who arrived at their destination by car lived within 8.4km of the site. Overall, Fearnley *et al.* (2012) concluded that 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary were local residents, with the majority living within 4.42km of the site.

When comparing the impacts of recreational disturbance on the Humber Estuary in comparison to other estuarine sites across England, Ross and Liley (2014) highlight that the Humber has large areas of intertidal habitat, most of which are some distance from footpaths, but many of which have a high level of sand in the substrate allowing easy access for walkers into some parts of the site. The level of surrounding housing (indicating the number of people) is comparable to that of other estuarine SPAs, but the number of car parks (shown on standard Ordnance Survey maps) is relatively high per kilometre of estuary shoreline. Ross and Liley (2014) therefore conclude that these metrics indicate that the Humber Estuary is not likely to be as vulnerable to disturbance impacts as some other sites, or at least that some other estuary sites around England are considered to be under greater recreational pressure. Despite this, on a local scale there may be areas of the estuary that are more vulnerable to disturbance than others, for example where high tide roosts are located near to a car park. The large areas of exposed soft intertidal habitat mean that there are a range of options that birds have to feed and these are so far from the shore that redistribution may be easier (although displacement of birds for a significant period of time is likely to be a significant effect regardless so whether alternative habitat is available). Concern is therefore focused around particularly sensitive locations where birds may congregate, such as roost sites, and to some extent in the areas where access may be diffuse and spread out across important habitat to a level where there is significant habitat lost to the birds (Ross and Liley, 2014).

In relation to the River Derwent SAC, the Site Improvement Plan (Natural England, 2014h) does not identify recreational pressures, or other impacts potentially associated with it, as a key threat to this site.

An additional complication when trying to assess the impacts of recreational disturbance on European sites is that most recreational activities are 'casual' and pursued opportunistically (e.g. walking, walking dogs, riding) which makes it difficult to quantify or predict the impacts, and harder to control or manage. It also means it is difficult to explore in detail all of the potential impacts of recreational pressures at the strategic level. However, it is possible for plans and strategies to influence recreational use of European sites through the planning process, for example, by increasing the amount of green/open space and leisure/recreational facilities required within or near developments if potentially vulnerable European sites are located nearby.

A further consideration is that the population of North Lincolnshire is currently just over 170,000 people, and is expected to grow by around 2.4% to reach just over 177,000 by 2038. By far the biggest increase in population is projected to take place in people of pensionable age (65+), with a projected increase of 35%, with 28.3% of the North Lincolnshire population projected to be aged over 65 by 2038 (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021). This is the section of

the population with the greatest amount of leisure time, potentially further increasing recreational pressures on European sites.

This HRA will consider the potential for recreational pressures on a European site by taking into consideration the vulnerability of their interest features to such pressures, the accessibility of the site to the public, the likely attractiveness of the site and its habitats/species to visitors, and the proximity of the site to proposed development sites.

4.2.2 Urbanisation

Urbanisation is a broad term that can act as a pathway to produce a number of often disparate impacts to European sites. This can include:

- Habitat loss should the development occur within the boundaries of a European site. Loss of supporting habitats, such as high tide roosts used by wetland birds that are not within the boundaries of the designated site but that provide important functional habitat linkages, can also be a significant impact.
- Physical damage, for example from trampling and erosion, and also activities such as fly-tipping, littering, vandalism, arson, and predation, particularly by cats.
- Habitat fragmentation, whereby new development results in the separation of available habitats or splits extensive areas of suitable habitat. It is most likely to impact upon species.
- Disturbance (noise and visual) associated with both the construction phase (e.g. from plant movements, machinery) and also the operational phase (e.g. from users of the development undertaking activities such as walking or water sports which generate disturbance as described in section 4.2.1). This typically affects sensitive species such as birds and mammals causing them to deviate from their normal preferred behaviour.
- Air pollution (dealt with under section 4.2.3) from increased traffic both during the construction and operational phases.

Recreational pressure, as discussed in section 4.2.1, is also frequently associated with urbanisation and often generates the greatest impacts, however, in contrast to other urbanisation impacts, it is less associated with proximity to development, and is consequently discussed separately in this report.

Given the link between proximity to development and urbanisation impacts impacting on European sites, development buffers are often applied. Within these zones, development (typically specified as housing development) should not be allocated due to the potential effects of urbanisation. These buffer zones are typically of around 500m, such as that used for the Thames Basin Heaths SPA.

Both the Humber Estuary and Thorne and Hatfield Moors have interest features which are susceptible to urbanisation. The Humber Estuary is noted for significant populations of wading birds which are vulnerable to predation associated with the influx of domestic cats and other large predators found in urban areas. Likewise, Thorne and Hatfield Moors hold significant populations of breeding Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*. There is some evidence, however, to suggest that the reverse is true. The so called 'Predation Paradox' proposes that predation is reduced in urban areas owing to the surplus of anthropogenic food sources which provide an alternative food source to large predators. Furthermore, anthropogenic food supplies can benefit prey (Fischer *et al.*, 2012). More recent studies have revealed that this is not the case for all urban areas and that there are other variables at play depending on the nature of the urban area (Rivera-López & MacGregor-Fors, 2016).

The north shore of the Humber Estuary is slightly more populated than the south shore, when looking at property within 5km of the centre of the estuary. It should be noted, however, that relative to other estuaries, the Humber is more sparsely populated, so at present, urbanisation

poses a lower threat (Cruickshanks *et al.*, 2010). However, future development pursued under the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, and neighbouring plans, has the potential to exacerbate urbanisation pressures on European sites. Therefore, this HRA will consider the potential for urbanisation pressures to be generated in relation to the European sites identified in section 3, taking into account the vulnerability of their interest features and the proximity of the site to proposed development sites.

Given its distance from North Lincolnshire itself, urbanisation is not considered to pose a threat to the River Derwent SAC, and Natural England (2014h) do not identify any direct threats to the site from urbanisation pathways in the Site Improvement Plan for the SAC. However, urbanisation could lead to indirect threats such as water pollution (see section 4.2.5) and water abstraction (see section 4.2.4) which are identified by Natural England (2014h) as particular issues for this site.

This HRA will consider the potential for the range of disparate impacts that can arise as a result of urbanisation and affect a European site, taking into account the vulnerability of the interest features to such pressures, and the proximity of the site to proposed development sites.

4.2.3 Atmospheric Pollution

A range of pollutants can have a negative effect on air quality. However, the most significant pollutants in relation to habitats and species (in particular plants) are:

- Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) which is typically generated from combustion of coal and heavy fuel oils. The energy industry was the primary source of this pollutant, however, as the use of coal for power generation has declined, so have levels of SO₂.
- Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) which are mainly generated from vehicle emissions, with road transport being a key source. NO_x emissions have decreased with increased fuel efficiency and catalytic converters.
- Ammonia (NH₃) which is primarily associated with agriculture, such as through the decomposition of manure and slurry.

The above pollutants primarily impact on habitats and species through acidification and eutrophication. Acidification increases the acidity of soils, which can directly affect some species, but can also lead to leaching of some important base chemicals, such as calcium. It can also result in the mobilisation and uptake of toxins by plants, such as metals including aluminium. Over recent years, due to improvements in vehicle technology and fuel efficiency, combined with declines in the use of coal for energy production, acidification levels in the UK have decreased, and are expected to continue to decrease in the future (Defra, 2016). Eutrophication increases the amounts of available Nitrogen (N) which is a particular problem in low-nutrient systems where available nitrogen is often a limiting factor to plant growth. Therefore, eutrophication can often result in the slow-growing, low-nutrient demanding species being out-competed by faster growing species that take advantage of the elevated levels of available Nitrogen. However, as with SO₂, technological improvements, such as the three-way catalytic converter, have resulted in a dramatic reduction in NO_x emissions from petrol-fuelled vehicles, although this decrease has been slowed in recent years with the increased number of higher NO_x emitting diesel vehicles on the road (Defra, 2016 & 2018). Determining trends in NH₃ emissions is difficult due to their typically diffuse sources, however, compared to other air quality pollutants there has been relatively little reduction in total emissions since the 1990s. Where slight reductions have been observed, this is largely due to a decrease in UK cattle numbers (the largest of the livestock emitters), where better farming practices have improved efficiencies (Defra, 2016 & 2018).

New developments progressed under the Local Plan, and an associated increase in population, have the potential to result in an increased use of the road network by vehicles which could have adverse effects on air quality. This could have subsequent effects on habitats sensitive to air quality changes and higher deposits of Nitrogen oxides, particulates and Sulphur Dioxide.

For example, there is the potential for effects on the health of *Sphagnum* (which is critical to the ability of the degraded raised bog to re-establish actively growing peat within the site, such as on Thorne and Hatfield Moors).

It should be noted that the likelihood of this effect is greatly reduced as the distance increases between the deposit area (typically the road network) and the European site. Ricardo-AEA (2016) report that, in relation to NO_x and NO₂ associated with vehicle emissions, levels are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road, but may be discernible at greater distances. However, heavy metals from vehicle emissions decline rapidly within the first 5-10m and may not be discernible beyond 50m from the roadside. Due to this decline in pollutants from the roadside, Highways England (2019) recommend considering designated sites and habitats within 200m of the affected road network when undertaking an air quality assessment, and this approach is supported by Natural England (2018) based on current literature.

One of North Lincolnshire's major strengths and opportunities is its high quality transport network, with easy access to the UK's motorway and trunk road network (i.e. M180, M181, A180, A160 link and A15), a well-connected rail network, Humberside airport, four inland ports (i.e. Flixborough Wharf, Grove Port, Gunness and Keadby) and close proximity to the South Humber Gateway ports at Grimsby, Immingham and Killingholme.

An additional consideration is that the vast majority of new vehicles on the road generally emit fewer emissions than older vehicles. This has become more apparent over the last 5 years as the car industry has responded to increasing climate change (carbon reduction) pressures. However, recent investigations have indicated that the published laboratory emissions data from manufacturers may not in fact reflect actual independent on-road emissions levels (AIR, 2017). Road tax bands were also amended by the Government in 2020 to ensure that the most polluting cars are penalised more heavily than previously. These measures have helped to increase the demand for cleaner more fuel-efficient vehicles; this trend will likely increase further in the future as cars continue to become even greener.

The Humber Estuary is vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition. On the Humber, coastal saltmarsh is particularly susceptible to the fertilising effects of this pollution whereby nitrogen deposits favour the growth of grasses over forbs. A shift towards later successional species is also apparent. Mature saltmarsh is most vulnerable because interspecific competition is greatest here. The effects of atmospheric nitrogen deposition are augmented by wildfowl, hence zones with high concentrations of winter-feeding geese and waders are at greatest risk of dry deposition of gaseous ammonia. Saltmarsh adjacent to power stations are also at a higher risk from dry gaseous nitrogen oxide. Finally, saltmarsh located in areas with elevated wet deposition of ammonium and nitrate are particularly vulnerable. The critical load of nitrogen deposition has been set at 20-30 kg N ha⁻¹ year⁻¹ (Air Pollution Information System (APIS), 2016a).

Lowland raised bogs are also vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition, especially the deposition of ammonia. Ammonia increases the susceptibility of plants to stress (e.g. water stress). *Sphagnum* moss and lichens are particularly susceptible to bleaching following exposure. A shift in species composition is also likely, with an increase in algal growth over *Sphagnum*. Finally, ammonia deposition may lead to oxidation and erosion of peat to the detriment of the species it supports. Ammonia pollution is associated with agriculture. For example, where livestock, fertiliser or senescing vegetation are located nearby, ammonia may be released into the atmosphere. Wildlife can also contribute to atmospheric nitrogen pollution, especially populations of birds in significant numbers within 1-3km. Lowland raised bogs are more susceptible to the effects of ammonia where the water levels are low. The critical load of ammonia deposition is 1 µg NH₃ m⁻³ annual mean for lichens and bryophytes and 3 µg NH₃ m⁻³ annual mean (uncertainty of 2-4 µg NH₃ m⁻³) for higher plants (APIS, 2016b).

Natural England (2014h) does not identify atmospheric pollution as a particular risk to the River Derwent SAC in its Site Improvement Plan.

The UK Air Pollution Information System (APIS, 2019) provides detailed information on air pollution and its effects on habitats and species. Critical loads (i.e. the threshold level for the

deposition of a pollutant above which harmful indirect effects can be shown on a habitat or species) have been developed on a site-specific basis, with each interest feature assessed for each site, as summarised in Table 4-2. It should be noted that critical loads have not been specified for the interest features of Ramsar sites, but the interest features are comparable to those of the Humber Estuary SAC and SPA.

Table 4-2: Critical Loads relating to Eutrophication and Acidification for interest features of SACs and SPAs in and around North Lincolnshire (From: APIS, 2021)

Site	Qualifying Features	Critical Loads		Comment on Exceedance Impacts
		Nutrient Nitrogen	Acid	
Humber Estuary SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Not sensitive to eutrophication	Not sensitive to acidification	n/a
	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	No critical load assigned	Not sensitive to acidification	n/a
	Estuaries	20-30kg N/ha/yr	Not sensitive to acidification	Nitrogen loading can result in an increase in late successional species. An increase in productivity can also occur which can result in an increase in graminoids.
	Coastal lagoons			
	<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand			
	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)			
	Embryonic shifting dunes	10-20kg N/ha/yr	Not sensitive to acidification	Nitrogen loading can result in an increase in biomass and increased N leaching.
	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")			
	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	Acid type - 8-10kg N/ha/yr Calcareous type - 10-15kg N/ha/yr	Min Critical Load (CL)Min Nitrogen (N): 0.223keq MaxCLMinN: 0.438keq MinCLMax Sulphur (S): 0.420keq MaxCLMaxS: 4.110keq MinCLMaxN: 0.643keq MaxCLMaxN: 4.548keq	Nitrogen deposition can result in an increase in tall grasses and a decrease in prostrate plants. Increased nitrogen leaching can occur from soils leading to soil acidification. Typical lichen species can often be lost. Acidification can cause leaching which will cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Aluminium ions (Al ³⁺). Mobilisation of Al ³⁺ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct impacts on lower plants (lichens and bryophytes).
	Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	No critical load assigned	MinCLMinN: 0.223keq MaxCLMinN: 0.438keq MinCLMaxS: 0.420keq MaxCLMaxS: 4.110keq	Acidification can cause leaching which will cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Al ³⁺ ions.

Site	Qualifying Features	Critical Loads		Comment on Exceedance Impacts
		Nutrient Nitrogen	Acid	
			MinCLMaxN: 0.643keq MaxCLMaxN: 4.548keq	Mobilisation of Al3+ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct impacts on lower plants (lichens and bryophytes)
	Grey Seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Species broad habitat is not sensitive to eutrophication	Species broad habitat is not sensitive to acidification	n/a
	River Lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	No critical load assigned for broad habitat of this species	No critical load assigned for broad habitat of this species	Nitrogen is often co-limiting in these systems with Phosphorous (P). Other sources of N can also be significant (e.g. diffuse agricultural pollution). Acidification can cause increased Al3+ concentrations which can impact on invertebrate populations and can be toxic to fish.
	Sea Lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>			
Hatfield Moor SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	5-10kg N/ha/yr	MinCLMinN: 0.321keq MaxCLMinN: 0.321keq MinCLMaxS: 0.154keq MaxCLMaxS: 0.166keq MinCLMaxN: 0.475keq MaxCLMaxN: 0.487keq	Nitrogen loading can increase vascular plants, alter growth and species composition of bryophytes and increase N in peat and peat water. Acidification can cause leaching which can cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Al3+ ions. Mobilisation of Al3+ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct effect on lower plants (bryophytes and lichens).
Thorne Moor SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]		MinCLMinN: 0.321keq MaxCLMinN: 0.321keq MinCLMaxS: 0.141keq MaxCLMaxS: 0.146keq MinCLMaxN: 0.462keq MaxCLMaxN: 0.467keq	
River Derwent SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation	No critical load assigned	No critical load assigned	Nitrogen is often co-limiting in these systems with P. Other sources of N can also be significant (e.g. diffuse agricultural pollution). Acidification can cause increased Al3+ concentrations which can impact on invertebrate populations and can be toxic to fish.
	River Lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	No critical load assigned for broad habitat of this species	No critical load assigned for broad habitat of this species	
	Sea Lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>			
	Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i>			
	Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>			

Site	Qualifying Features	Critical Loads		Comment on Exceedance Impacts
		Nutrient Nitrogen	Acid	
Humber Estuary SPA	Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> (passage and wintering)	Pioneer, low-mid, mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr	Species is not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitats	Nitrogen loading can result in an increase in late successional species. An increase in productivity can also occur which can result in an increase in graminoids. Eutrophication has the potential to have a positive impact on species due to impacts on food supply. Nitrogen is often co-limiting in these systems with P. Other sources of N can also be significant (e.g. diffuse agricultural pollution).
	Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> (wintering and passage)	Pioneer, low-mid-mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr	Species is not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitats	Nitrogen loading can result in an increase in late successional species. An increase in productivity can also occur which can result in an increase in graminoids.
	Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> (passage)			
	Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (wintering)			
	Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> (passage and wintering)	Pioneer, low-mid, mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr	Species is not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitats	Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. increase in late successional species, increase in productivity and dominance of graminoids). Eutrophication also has the potential to have a positive impact on species due to impacts on food supply.
	Common Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>			
	Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i> (wintering)			
	Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> (wintering)			
	Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (wintering)			
	Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> (wintering)			
	Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> (wintering)			
	Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (wintering)			
	Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (breeding and wintering)			
	Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> (wintering)			
	Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i> (wintering)	Species is not sensitive to eutrophication impacts on supporting broad	Species is not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitats	n/a

Site	Qualifying Features	Critical Loads		Comment on Exceedance Impacts
		Nutrient Nitrogen	Acid	
		habitats		
	Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (passage)	Pioneer, low-mid-mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr Low and medium altitude hay meadows: 20-30kg N/ha/yr	Acid Grassland: MinCLMinN: 0.223keq MaxCLMinN: 0.438keq MinCLMaxS: 0.42keq MaxCLMaxS: 4.11keq MinCLMaxN: 0.643keq MaxCLMaxN: 4.548keq Species is not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitat of littoral sediment	Nitrogen loading can result in an increase in late successional species. An increase in productivity can also occur which can result in an increase in graminoids. An increase in tall grasses, and decreased diversity can also occur in meadows. Acidification can cause leaching which can cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Al ³⁺ ions. Mobilisation of Al ³⁺ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct effect on lower plants (bryophytes and lichens).
	Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> (wintering)	Northern wet heath: Calluna dominated: 10-20kg N/ha/yr Rich fens: 15-30kg N/ha/yr Pioneer, low-mid-mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr	Dwarf shrub heath: MinCLMinN: 0.499keq MaxCLMinN: 0.892keq MinCLMaxS: 0.42keq MaxCLMaxS: 4.11keq MinCLMaxN: 1.312keq MaxCLMaxN: 4.982keq Species is not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitats of littoral sediment and fen, marsh and swamp	Nitrogen loading can lead to a reduction in heather, a decline in lichens and mosses and greater N leaching heathlands; dominance of tall graminoids and a decrease in bryophytes in fen habitats; and an increase in late successional species, and an increase in productivity which can result in an increase in graminoids in saltmarshes. Acidification can cause leaching which can cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Al ³⁺ ions. Mobilisation of Al ³⁺ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct effect on lower plants (bryophytes and lichens).
	Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (wintering and breeding)	Rich fens: 15-30kg N/ha/yr	Species are not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitats	Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. increase in tall graminoids, decrease in bryophytes).
	Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (breeding)			
	Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (wintering)	Pioneer, low-mid, mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr Arable and horticulture:	Species are not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitats	Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. increase in late successional

Site	Qualifying Features	Critical Loads		Comment on Exceedance Impacts
		Nutrient Nitrogen	Acid	
	Dark-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla</i>	Species' broad habitat is not sensitive to eutrophication		species, increase in productivity and dominance of graminoids). Eutrophication also has the potential to have a positive impact on species due to impacts on food supply.
	Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i> (wintering)	Pioneer, low-mid, mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr	No critical loads set for freshwater habitats. Species are not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitat of littoral sediment	Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. increase in late successional species, increase in productivity and dominance of graminoids). Eutrophication also has the potential to have a positive impact on species due to impacts on food supply. Acidification can cause increased Al ³⁺ concentrations which can impact on invertebrate populations and can be toxic to fish.
	Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> (wintering)	No critical load assigned for broad habitat of standing open water and canal habitats		
	Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> (wintering)			
	Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i> (wintering)			
	Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> (wintering)			
	Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (breeding)	Coastal stable dune grasslands (acid type): 8-10kg N/ha/yr Coastal dune grasslands (calcareous type): 10-15kg N/ha/yr Shifting coastal dunes: 10-20kg N/ha/yr	Acid Grassland: MinCLMinN: 0.223keq MaxCLMinN: 0.438keq MinCLMaxS: 0.42keq MaxCLMaxS: 4.11keq MinCLMaxN: 0.643keq MaxCLMaxN: 4.548keq Calcareous Grassland: MinCLMinN: 0.856keq MaxCLMinN: 1.071keq MinCLMaxS: 4keq MaxCLMaxS: 4keq MinCLMaxN: 4.856keq MaxCLMaxN: 5.071keq Species are not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitat of littoral sediment	Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. increase in tall grasses, decrease in prostrate plants, increased N leaching from soils, soil acidification, loss of typical lichen species, biomass increase). Acidification can cause leaching which can cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Al ³⁺ ions. Mobilisation of Al ³⁺ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct effect on lower plants (bryophytes and lichens).
	Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apicaria</i> (wintering and breeding)	Low and medium altitude hay meadows: 20-30kg N/ha/yr Pioneer, low-mid, mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr Improved		Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. increase in late successional species, increase in productivity and dominance of graminoids, increase in tall

Site	Qualifying Features	Critical Loads		Comment on Exceedance Impacts
		Nutrient Nitrogen	Acid	
		grassland: Species' broad habitat is not sensitive to eutrophication		grasses, decrease in diversity). Eutrophication also has the potential to have a positive impact on species due to impacts on food supply. Acidification can cause leaching which can cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Al ³⁺ ions. Mobilisation of Al ³⁺ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct effect on lower plants (bryophytes and lichens).
	Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> (wintering)	Pioneer, low-mid, mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr Low and medium altitude hay meadows: 20-30kg N/ha/yr		Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. increase in late successional species, increase in productivity and dominance of graminoids increase in tall grasses, decrease in diversity). Acidification can cause leaching which can cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Al ³⁺ ions. Mobilisation of Al ³⁺ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct effect on lower plants (bryophytes and lichens).
Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA (No data available for Common Crane)	Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (breeding)	Dwarf shrub heath: 10-20kg N/ha/yr Coniferous woodland: 5-10kg N/ha/yr	Dwarf shrub heath: MinCLMinN: 0.499keq MaxCLMinN: 1.107keq MinCLMaxS: 0.141keq MaxCLMaxS: 4.09keq MinCLMaxN: 0.783keq MaxCLMaxN: 4.962keq Coniferous Woodland: MinCLMinN: 0.142keq MaxCLMinN: 0.357keq MinCLMaxS: 0.213keq MaxCLMaxS: 10.768keq MinCLMaxN: 0.498keq MaxCLMaxN: 10.91keq	Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. transition from heather to grass dominance, decline in lichens, changes in plant biochemistry, increased sensitivity to abiotic stress). Eutrophication also capable of causing altered soil function (including mycorrhizal associations) and nutrient imbalances. Acidification can cause leaching which can cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the

Site	Qualifying Features	Critical Loads		Comment on Exceedance Impacts
		Nutrient Nitrogen	Acid	
				availability of Al ³⁺ ions. Mobilisation of Al ³⁺ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct effect on lower plants (bryophytes and lichens). Tree health may decline alongside changes to ground flora composition. There may be an associated increased susceptibility to pathogens and pests.
Note: keq relates to 1,000 eq. The unit eq refers to molar equivalent of potential acidity resulting from, for example, sulphur, oxidised and reduced nitrogen, as well as base cations (APIS, 2021).				

New development/housing and the associated increase in traffic has the potential to generate increases in atmospheric pollution, however, this is difficult to quantify. This HRA will consider the potential impact of this in relation to the European sites identified in section 3, taking into account the vulnerability of their interest features, proximity to proposed development sites and likely associated traffic increases. However, the impact of air pollution from increased traffic associated with new development/housing, will be considered applicable to areas within 200m; the distance detailed in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DRMB) guidance (Highways Agency, 2019) and Natural England (2018) as the buffer within which the contribution of vehicle emissions can be considered significant. The exception to this buffer will be any new significant point-sources that the Local Plan proposes which will be considered on a policy/site-specific basis. In combination effects in relation to air quality impacts will be considered in line with Natural England's approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations (Natural England, 2018).

4.2.4 Water Resource Use and Flow Regulation

New development and population increases can result in hydrological effects to existing watercourses and groundwater resources. Such effects can include changes to surface and ground water flow, levels and quality (see section 4.2.5 in relation to water quality); this can have subsequent effects on habitats and supported species of European sites. The main types of potential hydrological effects are as follows:

- **Water abstraction** – new developments would increase the demand for water, potentially resulting in increased levels of water abstraction and subsequently affecting surface and/or ground water flow and levels. Any such effects would be more extreme during the summer as water demand will likely peak at this time. The assessment of potential effects of increased water demand will consider how the public water supply system operates and how it is regulated with other water-resource consents, in addition to policy provisions within the Local Plan to help manage demand and promote water efficiency measures.
- **Water discharges** – new developments could also result in an increase in discharges to water via foul and surface water/storm water drainage (flood risk). This could also occur during construction phases but would be short-term and of reduced significance. Such discharges can impact on surface water and ground water quantity and flows.

A large proportion of the activities which exploit water resources, such as agriculture, flood defence, recreation, power generation, fisheries or nature conservation, will not be directly controlled or influenced by options/policies contained within the Local Plan. Furthermore,

specific consenting regimes, independent of the Local Plan, tend to regulate water supply and exploitation in relation to water-resource sensitive European sites. However, development promoted or supported by the Local Plan will likely increase demand for water.

In relation to Thorne and Hatfield Moors, they are particularly sensitive to flow regulation. Abstraction of water from around this site is likely to lead to scrub development which in turn causes further water loss through evapotranspiration. This is detrimental for mire communities especially *Sphagnum* and Cotton-grass *Eriophorum* sp. Scrub further shades the peatland which inhibits the development of the bog (Natural England, 2016). In relation to the River Derwent SAC, Natural England (2014h) identify that over-abstraction can lead to reduced flows within the river with negative implications for the SAC interest features. The Humber Estuary is identified as at threat from water pollution (Natural England, 2015), but water resources or abstraction are not specifically identified as a threat.

Water supplies in North Lincolnshire are managed by Anglian Water and Yorkshire Water, with the majority of the area being within Anglian Water's area, and the Isle of Axholme area west of the River Trent falling into Yorkshire Water's area. Wastewater assets are maintained by Anglian Water and Severn Trent Water. Under the Water Act 2014, all water companies must produce a Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) that sets out the strategy for managing water resources across their supply area over a 25-year period and estimates likely demand and forecasts supply.

Within the Anglian Water area, North Lincolnshire falls within the 'Central Lincolnshire' resource zone (which covers a much greater area than North Lincolnshire, including substantial proportions of North Lincolnshire) and the 'South Humber Bank' resource zone. Within the Central Lincolnshire resource zone, groundwater is abstracted from the Sherwood Sandstone and Lincolnshire Limestone, whilst surface water is abstracted from the River Ancholme. During the plan period (2020 to 2045), Anglian Water forecast average per-capita consumption falling to 120 l/h/d by 2045, driven by customers selecting metering (Anglian Water, 2019). However, within the Central Lincolnshire region, Anglian Water project an increase in demand between 2017 and 2045 of between 10 and 15%. As can be expected therefore, Anglian Water also predict a baseline deficit within central Lincolnshire by 2044/45. This is expected to be between -5 and -15 Ml/d within the resource zone by the end of the WRMP period (Anglian Water, 2019). In contrast, the South Humber Bank resource zone is predicted to have a surplus greater than 3 Ml/d by 2025, and remains in surplus by 2045 with the proposals in the WRMP, including a new water treatment works to treat the water currently used to supply the South Humber Bank to a potable standard (Anglian Water, 2019).

One scheme was identified from within the Central Lincolnshire and South Humber Bank resource zones in the HRA accompanying the Anglian Water WRMP as having the potential to impact upon the Humber. This was the Pyewipe Water Reuse for Non-potable Use scheme, which falls within North East Lincolnshire, and mitigation measures are proposed to avoid adverse impacts on site integrity. The South Humber Bank Water Resource Zone (WRZ) to Central Lincolnshire WRZ Transfer schemes were assessed as having no likely significant effect on the Humber Estuary, or other European sites (Mott MacDonald 2019).

Within the Yorkshire Water WRMP area, it is predicted that by the mid-2030s (despite a supply demand deficit for 2018/19) a supply deficit is not expected. This is attributed to a change in the approach to climate change, reduced leakage, ongoing reduction in household usage due to increased levels of metering and reduced non-household demand (Yorkshire Water, 2020).

In the Humber estuary, several feasible options were identified in the Yorkshire Water WRMP (2020) which have the potential to alter flow conditions in the Humber. These are the River Ouse water treatment works extension, Ouse Raw Water Transfer Scheme, the Increased River Ouse Pump Storage Capacity Option, Aquifer Storage and Recovery Scheme 1, South Yorkshire Groundwater Scheme 1, East Yorkshire Groundwater Options 1 and 2, the Reuse of Abandoned Third Party Groundwater Source Options, the Dam Raising Options, the Reservoir De-silting Option, River Calder Abstraction Option 1, River Aire Abstraction Options 1 and 3 and the East Yorkshire Coast Desalinisation Option. However, the HRA for the Yorkshire Water WRMP

concluded that except for one option, the preferred WRMP is not likely to have significant effects on the integrity of any of the designated sites, including the Humber Estuary, Thorne and Hatfield Moors and the River Derwent. The one option to which this conclusion does not apply is the North Yorkshire Groundwater Option Scheme 1 and its potential impacts on the North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC and further analysis concluded that significant adverse impacts on site integrity would not arise (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2020).

Taking into account the assessment already conducted as part of the relevant WRMPs, this HRA will consider the potential for impacts on a European site due to changes in water levels and/or flows by taking into consideration the vulnerability of their interest features to such impacts, and the pathways i.e. the hydrological connectivity between the site and the areas proposed for development.

4.2.5 Water Pollution/Siltation

New development promoted under the local plan, and the likely associated population increases, can also impact on existing watercourses and groundwater resources in relation to water quality, particularly in relation to wastewater treatment. Again, this can have subsequent effects on habitats and supported species of European sites. As discussed in section 4.2.4, new developments could result in an increase in discharges via foul and surface water/storm water drainage (flood risk). This could also occur during construction phases (e.g. oil spillage or other pollution incidents from construction plant and machinery) but would be short-term and of reduced significance. Discharges can also occur during the operational phase of works, for example, from oil released from a higher number of cars using roads close to the watercourse network or through increased use of waterways by motor powered boats.

The Humber River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) (Environment Agency, 2015) identifies a number of significant water management issues across the river basin district. Within the Humber, key issues relating to water quality include:

- Pollution from waste water (e.g. from sewage treatment works, leakages from privately owned septic tanks, storm overflows) which affects 38% of water bodies within the district. Population growth, alongside changes in rainfall patterns are increasing the pressure on the sewer network.
- Pollution from towns, cities and transport (e.g. rainwater draining from roofs, roads and pavements which carries pollutants such as grot, bacteria, oils, metals, vehicle emissions, detergents and road salt), which affects 16% of water bodies in the district.
- Pollution from rural areas (e.g. from poor land management which increases the amount of soils/sediment entering watercourses; this can cause eutrophication. More intense rainfall as a result of a changing climate will likely exacerbate this), which affects 32% of water bodies in the district.
- Pollution from abandoned mines which affects 4% of water bodies in the district.

A review of data held by the Environment Agency's Catchment Data Explorer (2021) has identified a key indication of water quality within the operational catchments covered by North Lincolnshire, as shown in Table 4-3 below.

Table 4-3: Summary of Water Quality Statistics across Operational Catchments that fall wholly or partly within North Lincolnshire (From: Environment Agency, 2021)

Catchment	No. of Water bodies	Ecological Status or Potential					Chemical Status	
		Bad	Poor	Moderate	Good	High	Fail	Good
Ancholme	14	0	1	12	1	0	0	14
Becks Northern	21	2	4	13	2	0	0	21

Catchment	No. of Water bodies	Ecological Status or Potential					Chemical Status	
		Bad	Poor	Moderate	Good	High	Fail	Good
Trent and Trib	23	2	1	20	0	0	0	23
Isle of Axholme	12	0	3	9	0	0	3	9

Furthermore, nutrient pollution can be a significant issue for many freshwater habitats and estuaries, resulting in eutrophication, which can lead to sites being classified as being in 'unfavourable condition'. Sources of nutrients can include sewage treatment works, septic tanks, livestock, arable farming and industrial process, and where sites are already in unfavourable condition, extra wastewater from new housing developments can make conditions worse. 'Nutrient neutrality' is the approach to designing development alongside suitable mitigation measures so that development can be permitted without impacting on the condition of European sites. Nutrient neutrality will be needed for a range of development types, including new homes, care homes, and tourism attractions and accommodation. However, North Lincolnshire contains no sensitive catchments identified as being in unfavourable condition as a result of nutrient pollution damage, and whilst the issue of nutrient pollution from new developments will require consideration, the need for 'nutrient neutrality' is not yet restricting new development in the area.

Thorne and Hatfield Moors are largely rain-fed and hence naturally acidic (Holden *et al.*, 2004). It follows that water quality is largely determined by atmospheric inputs. Hence, these lowlands raised bogs are especially susceptible to atmospheric nitrogen deposition and the factors which cause it (location of industry, agriculture, wildlife) (see section 4.2.3).

In contrast, water pollution in the Humber Estuary can follow several pathways. The main sensitivities in terms of water quality are dissolved oxygen levels which are susceptible to depletion during the summer months, particularly in the inner estuary. This may cause a barrier to Sea Lamprey when they are migrating through the area in summer months (Natural England, 2015). Likewise, Tributyltin pollution is also common in the inner estuary, and several of the clay pits on the south bank fail the total Phosphorous (P) target and have impoverished macrophyte communities (Natural England, 2014i & 2015). It is thought that habitat restoration within the catchment is likely to improve water quality in the Humber. For example, wetland creation/ enhancement can filter pollutants before they enter the estuary, and 534ha of wetland have been created/enhanced in recent years around the Humber. Conversely, habitat destruction is likely to lead to an increase in water pollution events and water quality deterioration (Environment Agency, 2015).

Natural England (2014h) highlights that water pollution is a significant issue in relation to the River Derwent SAC. This is attributed to the highly erodible soils of the catchment which are a dominant source of sediment input to the system, entering via run-off and directly supplied by agricultural drainage systems. Cattle poaching can also be a significant issue in places. However, being upstream of North Lincolnshire, any impacts the Local Plan has on water quality, are unlikely to impact upon the River Derwent SAC.

In relation to the Local Plan, the water quality effects are likely to be either controlled by existing consenting regimes, particularly in relation to point sources (which must undergo HRA), or have diffuse 'in-combination' effects that are difficult to quantify and this assessment will focus on the development of suitable mitigating policy that will minimise the impacts of development on water quality, including the potential for new development to impact upon the current nutrient status of a European Site. This HRA will therefore consider where potential water quality impacts on a European site may arise due to changes in water quality, taking into consideration the vulnerability of their interest features to such impacts, and the pathways i.e. the hydrological connectivity between the site and the areas proposed for development.

4.2.6 Flooding and Water Level Management

Much of the North Lincolnshire area is very low-lying and is at flood risk. Development supported by the Local Plan therefore could exacerbate this. For example, impermeable surfaces can have considerable effects on water bodies and watercourses, resulting in flow rates and volumes often exceeding the capacity of the receiving drains or watercourses, causing localised flooding and contributing to regional flood events.

With regards to European sites, all sites that are not conditioned to flooding will be sensitive to flood events, and even those which experience periodic/regular flood events could be adversely impacted upon by large-scale events, of long duration, or which introduce water quality issues. Furthermore, development of flood risk management strategies and construction of flood defences in and around European sites has the potential to result in adverse impacts, for example through direct habitat loss, changing hydrological processes, or through impacts such as 'coastal squeeze'. Coastal squeeze occurs when flood and coastal defences constrain the ability of intertidal habitats (most notably saltmarsh) to naturally move landward in response to sea level rise (Royal Haskoning, 2006). However, the Local Plan will likely have little influence over the flood defence strategy likely to be implemented across North Lincolnshire, and as part of river basin and catchment wide strategies, the likely impact of long-term flood policy on European sites will already have been assessed as part of the HRAs conducted for other plans.

However, the Humber Estuary area is sensitive to flooding. Within the Humber, the intertidal habitat (mudflats and saltmarsh) is threatened by the development of flood defences and coastal squeeze; defences may need to be re-positioned, squeezing intertidal habitat. Rising sea levels further squeeze intertidal habitat. In cases of overriding public interest, sea defences may reduce intertidal habitat, but loss of habitat must be compensated through habitat creation elsewhere. This is a criterion of the National Biodiversity Action Plan which states that the total area of intertidal habitat must be maintained. Here the focus is on establishing new habitat as soon as possible so there is no net loss. Habitat creation may involve moving sea defences inland.

Thorne and Hatfield Moors are particularly sensitive to water level management. Peat forms under saturated conditions and is dependent on rain-fed nutrients/moisture. The water table level determines whether peat is accumulating or breaking down as any shift from anaerobic to aerobic conditions enhances decomposition. Furthermore, increased oxidation leads to increased mineralisation of nitrogen and an associated loss of nutrients. Finally, bog pools represent a key habitat across the moors and hence their loss is associated with the species they support. There are a number of factors which may alter the hydrology of Thorne and Hatfield Moors. One is cutting drains to increase surface run off. This was practiced historically to harvest peat and has resulted in the widespread degradation of the moors. Moorland restoration, therefore, has sought to reverse this process by blocking drains across the sites. Another factor is afforestation which intercepts moisture and returns it to the atmosphere. Finally, water levels may be controlled directly via pumping (Holden *et al.* 2004).

Physical modification of the river, through the construction of flood embankments, which has removed connectivity between the river and floodplain, and channelisation, which has changed the natural river system and created vertical bank profiles, are identified as a key issue affecting the condition of the River Derwent SAC (Natural England, 2014h). However, being outside of North Lincolnshire, and with other plans and projects influencing flood risk management policy, the Local Plan is unlikely to impact upon water levels and flood management within this site.

This HRA will consider how the Local Plan could potentially impact on flooding regimes in and around European sites, both through increasing flood risk from inappropriate development and encouraging further implementation of flood risk management measures to allow development to proceed. It will assess how this could potentially impact on the interest features, taking into account their vulnerability.

4.3 Qualifying Features and Sensitivity to Impacts/Pathways

Table 4-4 shows the qualifying features of the European sites within and adjacent to North Lincolnshire and identifies the pathways of impact to which they are most sensitive. Their qualifying features have been grouped into their broad habitat and species types to facilitate the sensitivity assessment. However, this is only applicable to SACs and SPAs; it does not directly relate to the criterion under which Ramsar sites are designated.

It must be noted that during the assessment of the likely impacts of the Local Plan on a European site, all potential pathways of impact will be considered for all qualifying interest features.

Table 4-4: Sensitivity of Qualifying Features to Potential Impacts/Pathways

	Potential Impacts/Pathways					
	Recreational Pressures	Urbanisation	Atmospheric Pollution	Water Resource Use/ Flow Regulation	Water Pollution/ Siltation	Flood and Water Level Management
SAC Habitat Groups						
Coastal habitats	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coastal habitats (sensitive to abstraction)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Estuarine and intertidal habitats	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Submerged marine habitats	✓			✓	✓	✓
Bogs and wet habitats (sensitive to acidification)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Riverine habitats and running waters	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SAC Species Groups						
Anadromous fish	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Marine mammals	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Non-migratory fish and invertebrates of rivers	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Mammals of riverine habitats	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
SPA Bird Species Groups						
Birds of coastal habitats	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Birds of estuarine habitats	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Birds of lowland heaths and brecks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Birds of lowland freshwaters and their margins	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

5 North Lincolnshire Local Plan and Other Relevant Plans

5.1 Introduction

This section gives a brief description of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and outlines the strategic objectives, policies and allocated sites detailed in the Publication Draft Addendum.

The Habitat Regulations also require that the potential effects of the plan on European sites must be considered 'in-combination with other plans or projects'. The 'in-combination' assessment must also consider within-plan effects (i.e. between policies or strategic sites). Consideration of 'in-combination' effects is not a separate assessment, but is integral to the Screening and Appropriate Assessment stages and development of avoidance/mitigation measures. There is limited guidance available on the scope of the 'in-combination' element, particularly which plans should be considered. However, the assessment should not necessarily be limited to plans at the same level in the planning hierarchy and there is consequently a wide range of plans that could have potential 'in-combination' effects with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan due to its regional scale. This section identifies the plans that it is considered could potentially act 'in-combination' with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan to have 'significant effects' on European sites.

5.2 North Lincolnshire Local Plan

North Lincolnshire Council is currently preparing a new single Local Plan for North Lincolnshire. Once adopted it will replace the current North Lincolnshire Local Plan (2003), the Core Strategy (2011) and Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) (2016), and the Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (AAP) (2016).

None of the policies or site allocations within the Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan are directly connected with, or necessary to the nature conservation management of the sites identified in section 3 as potentially being impacted upon by the plan.

5.2.1 Current Status of Local Plan – Publication Draft Addendum

Development of a new Local Plan has to go through a number of stages in line with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations (2012). The development of the new North Lincolnshire Local Plan is currently at the Publication Draft Addendum stage. An initial (Regulation 18) consultation document was published between late February and mid-April 2017 to raise awareness of the Local Plan and to get the views of local communities and others about issues that should be covered in the plan. This was followed in February and March 2018 by publication of an Issues and Options (Regulation 18) document for consultation. This Issues and Options document was supported by a HRA Screening Assessment. Following this, a Preferred Options (Regulations 18) Consultation was undertaken between February and March 2020. This, together with available evidence and national planning policy, has helped inform the Publication Draft (Regulation 19). The Publication Draft was consulted on between October and December 2021 and this was the preferred strategy, and the plan that it is intended to submit to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. However, in response to a handful of representations made during the consultation a focussed number of changes are proposed to the Local Plan. The proposed changes are to be published for consultation on the same basis as the Regulation 19 consultation that was undertaken between October and December 2021. As such, they should be considered as an Addendum to the Publication Plan. The Addendum is not a fully revised version of the Publication Plan. It only contains the proposed focussed changes and any associated modifications to boundaries on the Policies Map. This updated HRA reassesses the changes to the Publication Plan detailed within the Addendum and addresses comments raised during the initial consultation phase on the Publication Draft.

Within the Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan, a spatial vision is presented, which seeks to build on the Council's broader ambitions, emerging evidence and national policy. The spatial vision aims to meet the Council's ambitions that North Lincolnshire is safe, well, prosperous and

connected. The full text of the spatial vision can be found in the Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan (North Lincolnshire Council, 2022).

Beneath the spatial vision sit 14 Spatial Objectives, which are derived from the vision and focus on key issues that the Local Plan needs to address. They provide a broad direction for the spatial strategy and the detailed policies that will be included in the plan. The Spatial Objectives are also detailed in the Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan (North Lincolnshire Council, 2022).

Beneath the Spatial Objectives sit a number of Policies, which set out a clear and co-ordinated approach to the provision of new homes, jobs and supporting infrastructure alongside the need to protect the interests of the communities and the environment. The Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan also identifies those sites that are most appropriate to accommodate future growth and development, taking into account the need to minimise impacts on the environment and make the best use of existing or planned infrastructure. It also identified the areas/locations that could be serviced by new infrastructure or services.

5.2.2 The Next Steps

Following consideration of all relevant evidence and the comments received at this Publication Draft Addendum, North Lincolnshire Council will formally submit the comments received alongside the draft Local Plan and supporting evidence to the Government for an Examination in Public. An independent Planning Inspector will be appointed to examine the Local Plan through a series of public hearings. After these hearings the Inspector will consider all evidence and prepare a report setting out whether or not the Plan is 'sound'. Once this report is received, the Plan can be adopted and brought into force.

Although the formal HRA is only completed on the final Plan prior to its adoption, pre-screening decisions are made through an iterative HRA process to inform the plan making process and to influence the final characteristics and features of the Plan.

5.3 Other Relevant Plans and Projects that Could Act In-combination

A series of individually modest effects may in-combination produce effects that are likely to adversely affect the integrity of one or more European sites. The Habitats Regulations try to address this by taking into account the combination of effects from other plans or projects. The Regulations do not explicitly define which other plans and projects are within the scope of the combination provision. In the EU, guidance has been produced on in combination assessment under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive. Guidance in section 4.5.3 of *'Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC'*, published by the European Commission (2018), states:

'When determining likely significant effects, the combination of other plans and/or projects should also be considered to take account of cumulative impacts during the assessment of the plan or project in question. The in-combination provision concerns other plans or projects which have been already completed, approved but uncompleted or actually proposed'.

A large number of plans and projects have been identified as occurring within the plan area, and immediate surrounding area, and because of this a pragmatic approach has been adopted to their review. This includes approved but incomplete plans and projects, permitted ongoing activities and plans or projects begun/applied for but not yet approved. Table 5-1 below lists the relevant plans and projects that have been considered as having the potential to result in significant effects on European sites in-combination with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan. A more detailed review is provided in Appendix A.

Table 5-1: Other Plans and Projects

Plan/Project	
Land Use Planning	
Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan	
Neighbouring Local Authority Local Plans/Local Development Frameworks	Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038: Publication Version Second Addendum
	Doncaster Local Plan (2015-2035) – Adopted September 2021
	East Riding Local Plan (2016) and draft updates
	New Hull Local Plan
	North East Lincolnshire Local Plan
	Central Lincolnshire Local Plan
Neighbourhood Plans within North Lincolnshire	Appleby Parish Neighbourhood Plan
	Worlaby Parish Neighbourhood Plan
	Other Neighbourhood Areas are in the process of formulating their own Neighbourhood Plans, including Barrow upon Humber, Barton upon Humber, Bonby, Bottesford, Brigg, Elsham, Goxhill, Haxey, Kirton in Lindsey, Saxby All Saints, Scawby, South Ferriby, Winteringham and Winterton, but have not yet been through examination so do not form part of the North Lincolnshire development plan.
Development/ Economic	
The Humber Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2020	
Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2030	
Able Logistics Park	
Able Marine Energy Park	
North Killingholme Power Project	
Green Port Hull / Paull Local Development Order	
Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project	
Keadby Power Stations 2 & 3	
Water Management and Flooding	
Water Resource Management Plans (Anglian Water and Yorkshire Water)	
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP): Humber River Basin District	
Grimsby and Ancholme Catchment Flood Management Plan	
River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan	
Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy	
Humber Estuary Coastal Authorities Group: Flamborough Head to Gibraltar Point Shoreline Management Plan 2010	
Nature Conservation	
Humber Management Scheme – Action Plan 2016	
Thorne and Hatfield Moors Site Improvement Plan	
Thorne Moors Water Level Management Plan	
Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2015-20	
Lincolnshire Geodiversity Strategy 2017-21	
Recreation and Tourism	
North Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan	

Plan/Project
England Coast Path Project
Other
Local Transport Plan 2011 to 2026
Humber Area Local Aggregate Assessment
Waste Strategy 2012 - 2030
Action Plan for the Scunthorpe PM10 AQMA (2018)

6 Screening Assessment

6.1 Introduction

This section considers the policies and site allocations in the North Lincolnshire Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021) and identifies whether or not they are likely to have significant effects on the integrity of European sites, either alone or in-combination with other plans. This builds upon the HRA Screening Assessment conducted on the Issues and Options stage of the Local Plan (JBA Consulting, 2018) and the HRA undertaken on the Preferred Options stage (JBA Consulting, 2020).

The policies of the Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan have initially been screened following the methodology set out in DTA Publications Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook (DTA, 2021). Each policy is allocated one or more screening category from this list shown in Table 6-1 below. The results of the initial Screening are shown in Table 6-2. Where a number of categories to screen out a policy are applicable, the most relevant categories are listed in the table. Any policies with likely significant effects and any in-combination effects are further discussed in Table 6-4. The Screening outcome in Table 6-4 includes any relevant in-combination assessment outcomes.

Table 6-1: Pre-screening categories for the policies in the North Lincolnshire Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan (adapted from DTA, 2021)

Screening Category	Description	Screening Outcome
A	General statement of policy/general aspiration	Screen out
B	Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability/sustainability of proposals	Screen out
C	Proposal referred to but not proposed by the plan	Screen out
D	General plan-wide environmental protection/ site safeguarding/ threshold policies	Screen out
E	Policies or proposals which steer change in such a way as to protect European sites from adverse effects	Screen out
F	Policy that cannot lead to development or other change	Screen out
G	Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a site	Screen out
H	Policy or proposal the (actual or theoretical) effects of which cannot undermine the conservation objectives (either alone or in-combination with other aspects of this or other plans or projects)	Screen out
I	Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	Screen in
J	Policy or proposal with an effect on a site but unlikely to be significant alone, so need to check for likely significant effects in combination	Dependant on in-combination test
K	Policy or proposal unlikely to have a significant effect either alone or in-combination	Screened out after the in-combination test
L	Policy or proposal which might be likely to have significant effect in-combination	Screened in after the in-combination test
M	Bespoke area, site or case-specific policies or proposals intended to avoid or reduce harmful effects on a European site	Screened in

Table 6-2: Pre-screening table for policies in the North Lincolnshire Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire				
SS1	Presumption in favour of sustainable development	Creating and delivering sustainable growth lies at the heart of the spatial strategy for North Lincolnshire, with all new development contributing towards sustainable development, and bringing benefits to all sectors of the community. When considering development proposals, the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the NPPF.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
SS2	Spatial strategy for North Lincolnshire	The spatial vision and development needs for North Lincolnshire will be delivered through the spatial strategy. The spatial strategy will deliver and support: • 7,128 new homes • creation of 11,500 new jobs in priority sectors • 131.7ha of employment land in key locations • physical, social and environmental infrastructure • protection and enhancement of the area's world-class natural and built environment • North Lincolnshire's visitor economy Decisions on investment in services and facilities, and location and scale of new development will be guided by the settlement hierarchy (i.e. Major sub-regional centres, principal towns, large service centres, larger rural settlements, smaller rural settlements, rural hamlets and villages).	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
SS3	Development principles	Development in North Lincolnshire should follow a number of key principles (e.g. appropriate to area's character, encourage use of brownfield land providing they are remediated where necessary, minimise the use of non-renewable and finite resources, minimise impacts arising from climate change such as flood	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals D – General plan-wide environmental protection/ site safeguarding/ threshold policies – policy contains the key principle that development planning should avoid, remedy or mitigate any	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		risk, provides good quality accessible open and green spaces, enhances the natural environment through the provision of measurable biodiversity net gain etc.).	impact on natural features and open spaces and maintain or where possible seek net gains in biodiversity K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
SS4	Neighbourhood planning in North Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire Council will encourage local communities to develop a Neighbourhood Plan by providing appropriate information and constructively engaging with local communities throughout the process. The Council will also set a decision-making timetable and share this with those wishing to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan. Local communities will manage the diversity of the neighbourhood forum and establish dialogue with relevant stakeholders with a programme of community engagement.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration G – Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a site K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
SS5	Overall housing provision	Between 2020 and 2038, North Lincolnshire’s housing requirement is for 7,128 new dwellings to be provided (396 new dwellings per year). Of these new dwellings around 2,379 will be provided from sites that already have planning permission or are under construction. It is anticipated that the sites will be delivered in accordance with the housing delivery trajectory in Appendix 7 of the Local Plan. This will be a rolling five year supply of deliverable housing. For flexibility in delivery the Council will allocate an additional 198 dwellings (increasing the total to 7,326 dwellings over the plan period).	A – General statement policy / general aspiration – whilst this policy sets the overarching vision for housing development in North Lincolnshire, the specific details and site allocations of how this policy will be implemented are contained within other policies, assessed elsewhere K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
SS6	Spatial Distribution of Housing Sites	The delivery of new dwellings will be distributed across the settlement areas as follows: • 51.3% of housing growth allocated to Scunthorpe & Bottesford Urban Area (including Lincolnshire Lakes) • 8% to Barton on Humber • 14.3% to Brigg	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		remaining 26.4% across the other settlement areas In rural areas housing development will be strictly limited with consideration for development relating to agricultural, forestry and countryside industries. All development should not have adverse impact to the on the environment and landscape.		
SS7	Strategic Site Allocation – Lincolnshire Lakes	The Lincolnshire Lakes will deliver 2,150 dwellings by 2038 in a waterside setting to transform the western gateway to Scunthorpe and bring regeneration in addition to much needed homes for North Lincolnshire. This will include 1,275 dwellings in the northern strategic allocation and 875 in the southern strategic allocation. 25ha of new employment, leisure and community land will be developed to provide jobs and promote sustainable communities. Development will be required to be comprehensively masterplanned and phased appropriately to ensure the necessary infrastructure is provided. Each allocation will deliver high quality design incorporating sustainable development principles. All proposals will be required to meet flood risk requirements, incorporate an interconnected network of good-quality, multi-functional green space, provide measurable biodiversity net gain and retain existing trees, hedgerows, drains and ditches (where practicable). Transport improvements, including de-trunking the M181 and the creation of the M181 Southern and Northern junctions and upgrading the existing B1450 Burringham Road will be supported to increase capacity. Updates from the Preferred Options stage to this policy have strengthened the provisions it makes for biodiversity, through committing to the protection of existing features, and inclusion of new areas of woodland, acid grassland, neutral grassland, ditches, swales, wetland and ponds within the development,	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		integrated with strategic green linkages.		
SS8	Employment Land Requirement (including Strategic Employment Sites)	Over the period 2020 to 2038 provision will be made to deliver around 131.7 hectares of employment land. This will be provided for in line with the overall Development Strategy identified in Policy SS2 and will be delivered by the sites allocated under Policy EC1 Employment Land Supply. In addition to the Employment Sites listed under EC1, the following Strategic Employment sites have also been identified: • South Humber Bank (SS10) • North Killingholme Airfield (SS9)	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
SS9	Strategic Site Allocation – Land at North Killingholme Airfield	At North Killingholme Airfield 138.21ha of land is allocated for employment use, including office/light industrial use and storage and distribution uses. A Transport Assessment and Travel Plan will be required for large developments, along with ecological surveys, heritage assessments, flood risk assessments and upgrades to existing internal infrastructure.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
SS10	Strategic Site Allocation - South Humber Bank	The South Humber Bank employment site (900 ha-gross area) is allocated as a strategic site for port activities to take special advantage of its location, flat topography and being adjacent to a deep water channel of the River Humber as an extension to Immingham Port and Humber Sea Terminal the site has a unique employment offer. Development of the site will have to meet a set of site specific criteria including employment maxims and protection of the sites ecological features. Environmental, ecological, heritage and flood risk assessments will be required for individual developments. All schemes will have to deliver measurable biodiversity net gain.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
SS11	Development Limits	Development limits will be applied to the Scunthorpe & Bottesford urban area, Principal Towns, Large Service Centres, Larger Rural Settlements and Smaller Rural Settlements. They will not be applied to	B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		rural settlements in the countryside. The following considerations will be taken into account (existing development patterns, capacity, existing planning consents/ development and character). Development outside these defined limits will be restricted to that which is essential to the functioning of, or to meet a special need associated with the countryside. The extent of the development limits will be defined on the Policies Map and settlement insets.		
Meeting the Housing Need				
H1	Site Allocations	This policy lists the sites allocated for housing development and includes for 7,937 dwellings over the life of the plan. 2,189 of these have extant planning permission for 5 dwellings or more. These sites are further assessed in Table 6-3.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
H2	Housing Mix and Density	Development proposals for all housing should deliver a mix of house types, tenures and size to create mixed and balanced communities. New housing developments should make effective use of land and be built at a density appropriate to the character, location and setting of the area. Where an applicant considers there are significant economic viability constraints that would prevent a mix of housing in accordance with the policy, they will be required to provide full justification of the exceptional circumstances.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals – general policy about housing types on developments with no spatial reference K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
H3	Affordable Housing	New residential housing development of 10 or more dwellings in North Lincolnshire must make provision for 10% of affordable housing provision on site which is accessible to those unable to compete in the open housing market. The exact tenure mix for individual sites should be determined following discussions with the local planning authority and informed by latest government guidance and local housing needs assessment. In rural areas, in order to meet local community needs, affordable housing will be	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals – general policy about housing mix with no spatial reference K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		permitted where the Council is satisfied the need is required, the development is not remote and sustainable transport can be used, the number of houses reflects community need and the houses built shall remain 'affordable' in perpetuity. On rural exception sites, a small amount of market housing may be permitted, provided it is demonstrated as being necessary to enable the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs. At least 70% of the homes will be affordable homes unless the applicant can demonstrate that it would not be viable.		
H4	Specialist and Supported Housing	Planning permission will be granted for the development of specialist and supported housing, subject to a number of conditions (e.g. demonstrable need, suitable for the intended occupiers, unlikely to cause unacceptable impact on residential amenity, appropriate measures for emergency vehicles, satisfactory outside space, accessible to local shops and services/public transport etc.)	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals – general policy about housing mix with no spatial reference K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
H5	Housing for Older People	The Council will support the provision of housing that maximises independence and choice for older people and other people with specific needs. These developments will have regard to the local need, the ability of future residents accessing essential services and ensure that an undue concentration of housing for older people does not arise. In addition to the provision of specialist accommodation, the Council aims to ensure that older people are able to secure and sustain ongoing independence either in their own homes or with the support of family members.	B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
H6	North Lincolnshire's Travelling Communities	The Local Plan makes provision for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showperson accommodation to meet identified needs. Any proposals for new sites will have to consider the following; identified need, local character and appearance of the landscape, water, power, sewerage, drainage, waste disposal, vehicular	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		and pedestrian access, environmental and flood risk/ drainage impacts.		
H7	New Agricultural Workers or Forestry Dwellings	In the open countryside outside of the Development Limits, the erection of new dwellings in connection with a farm or other rural business will only be allowed where it satisfies other relevant policies of the Plan and meets certain criteria (e.g. applicant demonstrates no other viable option for utilising existing vacant dwellings, converting existing dwellings, local residential permission etc.). The size of the accommodation included within the proposed development should be appropriate to the needs of the enterprise rather than the occupier.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
H8	Replacement, Alteration and Extensions to Dwellings in the Open Countryside	Proposals to replace or extend existing dwellings should not exceed the volume of the original dwelling, and all new construction should meet the current architectural design and appearance. All developments should be of a high design standard, not affect local amenity, maximise reduction in flood risk and include an ecological survey as part of the application.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals – general policy with no reference to when or where developments would take place and gives no geographical reference to infer potential impacts to any European sites K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
H9	Self-Build and Custom Build	The Council will support the development of self-build and custom build homes that assist in meeting the overall housing needs, and the Council will support locally proposed self-build projects identified within a Neighbourhood Plan, wherever possible. Residential proposals for ten houses or more will consider making appropriate provision for plots as self- or custom-build wherever viable and achievable, based on the number of entries on the self-build register.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals – general policy with no reference to when or where developments would take place and gives no geographical reference to infer potential impacts to any European sites K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
H10	Flats above Shops and the Use of Vacant	The use of premises above shops for residential uses will be permitted provided that there is no conflict with existing land uses and that there is adequate	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
	Buildings for Housing	access and car parking nearby.	significant effect either alone or in combination	
H11	Backland and Tandem Development	Backland development or tandem development will be permitted following specific conditions (e.g. no loss of amenity area, no loss of privacy, no impact on the general quality and character of the area, no loss of important natural or man-made features etc.)	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
H12	Houses in Multiple Occupation	Proposals for the creation of large Houses in Multiple Occupation and the sub-division of dwellings will be permitted following specific conditions (e.g. it would not result in the loss of family-sized dwellings in high density residential areas, it would not significantly harm the amenities of the occupiers of adjoining or neighbouring properties, the site has good vehicular and pedestrian access etc.)	A – General statement policy / general aspiration – general policy about housing type with no spatial reference G – Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a European site K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
H13	Children's Homes	The development of both new and converted properties for Children's Homes will be permitted so long as they meet certain criteria (e.g. the development is located within either the Urban Area, Principle Towns or Larger Service Area, the location of these homes is considered to ensure occupants aren't put at any risk, satisfactory outside space can be achieved etc.)	G – Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a European site K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
Delivering Jobs and Supporting the Economy				
EC1	Employment Land Supply	Over the period 2020 to 2038, provision will be made to deliver at least 131.7 hectares (Ha) of employment land across North Lincolnshire. The specific sites for employment land will be protected for specified employment uses only. This policy outlines the land and use allocated to each site (see Table 6-3).	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
EC2	Existing Employment Areas	Existing employment areas as identified on the Policies Map will be safeguarded for employment uses. Proposals which promote development or reuse of vacant sites located within existing employment areas for employment use will be supported subject to other relevant policies in the Plan. Proposals for the	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		development of non-employment uses on existing employment sites will be permitted in certain situations. The following will also be considered in certain situations; other employment proposals, expansion of existing businesses, loss of employment sites and buildings to non-employment uses.	significant effect either alone or in combination	
EC3	Defined Industrial Buffer Areas	Development, excluding biodiversity enhancement schemes, will not be permitted within the defined amenity buffer areas associated with the South Humber Bank, North Killingholme Airfield and the former British Sugar Site, Brigg industrial areas. Within these areas, schemes for indigenous tree and shrub planting and habitat creation will be required.	D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
EC4	South Humber Bank - Landscape Initiative	It is proposed that the following measures will be undertaken throughout the South Humber Bank Landscape Initiative area; softening, screening, habitat conservation, habitat creation, field boundary management, and tree and hedge planting. The use of native species is promoted throughout and any landscaping provided should be appropriate to the location and sensitivities of nearby habitats and species.	D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
EC5	Wharves	Proposals for new or extended port, wharf and jetty facilities on the Rivers Humber and Trent will be permitted provided that there is no adverse impact on: i) designated sites and protected and priority species and also account for measurable biodiversity net gain; ii) high quality agricultural land; iii) the landscape of river corridors and coastal margins; iv) the flood defence system; v) the strategic and local road network; and vi) the amenity of settlements. Existing wharf and jetty facilities on the Rivers Humber and Trent are safeguarded for cargo handling	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		facilities. Any development which will prejudice the use of these sites for the handling of cargo will not be permitted.		
EC6	Supporting the Rural Economy	The Council will seek to develop a sustainable rural economy by supporting appropriate, small scale rural enterprise. Proposals to diversify the range of economic activities on a farm or in a rural area will be supported in certain situations (e.g. to benefit the local community, conserve or enhance local character, have no detrimental impact on existing village shops and business, do not increase flooding, provide measurable biodiversity net gain etc.)	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
EC7	A Sustainable Visitor Economy	Development and activities that will deliver high quality sustainable visitor facilities such as culture and leisure facilities, sporting attractions and accommodation, including proposals for temporary permission in support of the promotion of events and festivals, will be supported. Proposals should be designed so that they respect the intrinsic natural and built environmental qualities of the area.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
Prosperous Town Centres				
TC1	Retail Hierarchy and Town Centre and District Centre Development	The Council will protect and enhance a hierarchy of Sub- Regional, Town and District Centres for retail. Some non-shopping uses will also be permitted. The Council will also support proposals that would positively contribute to the evening economy. Roadside retail and other facilities essential to support the safety and welfare of motorists and lorry drivers will be permitted, where they are of an appropriate scale, meet an identified need, and can be accessed safely.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
TC2	Placemaking and Good Urban Design	Development proposals will be supported where they improve poor existing urban and natural environments, enhance special qualities of North Lincolnshire's settlements and better reveal the significances of the historic environment. Design detail	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		will need to consider urban structure and grain, density and massing, streets and spaces, building heights and views, and character and design standards.	significant effect either alone or in combination	
Supporting Sustainable Development in North Lincolnshire's Countryside				
RD1	Supporting Sustainable Development in the Countryside	Outside settlement development limits land will be regarded as the countryside and certain forms of developments will be supported (e.g. Conversion of buildings for employment, conversion of buildings to form new housing where the character and heritage of the surrounding area is reflected). Proposals will have to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land and will need to safeguard the natural environment and deliver measurable biodiversity net gain.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
Delivering and Quality Environment				
DQE1	Protection of Landscape, Townscape and Views	Development proposals that would cause unacceptable harm and do not respect and protect the distinctive character and quality of the landscape or important features or views will not be permitted. Cumulative and individual impacts will be considered for proposals. Priority will be given to the protection and enhancement of the landscape character and natural beauty and setting of the proposed extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The considerations set out in this policy are particularly important when determining proposals which have the potential to impact upon the proposed extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DQE2	Landscape Enhancement	A number of landscape enhancement schemes are proposed. Development will only be permitted where it provides opportunities for landscape enhancement or creation. A variety of enhancement schemes will be supported including, such as tree and hedge planting. Such schemes will be expected to deliver multiple benefits for the environment and local communities in	D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		order to, for example, provide shade and habitat for wildlife and aid drainage, air quality and the atmosphere.		
DQE3	Biodiversity and Geodiversity	All schemes should protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity; minimise, mitigate and compensate against impacts; and aim to deliver a minimum of 10% measurable biodiversity net gain. Proposals which may affect an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site will be assessed according to their implications for the site's conservation objectives. Development proposals which are likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest will not be permitted unless the reasons for the development clearly outweigh the nature conservation value of the site. Development that results in the loss of deterioration of irreplaceable habitats will not be permitted unless for exceptional reasons. Development intended to conserve or enhance biodiversity will be supported.	D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies E – Policies or proposals which steer changes in such a way as to protect a European site F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DQE4	Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	It is proposed that a number of Currently Declared LNRs are protected. The Council currently has a target to declare and manage 2 hectares of Local Nature Reserve for every 1,000 people. Any development or land use change which is likely to have adverse impact on a LNR will not be approved unless it is demonstrated that the reasons for the proposal outweigh the nature conservation value of the site.	D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DQE5	Managing Flood Risk	The risk and impact of flooding will be minimised by directing new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding, ensuring new development addresses the effecting management of all sources of flooding, ensuring development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and ensuring wider environmental benefits of development in relation to flood risk. Site-specific Flood Risk Assessments will be required for all development in Flood Zones 2 and 3. The Council will support development proposals within areas at risk of flooding (flood zones 2 and 3 or at risk	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		as shown on the flood hazard maps in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment), only where it meets specific prerequisites and a flood risk assessment demonstrates the development will be safe for its lifetime. All development including proposals in flood zone 1 will be permitted providing it meets specified criteria. Development within the Lincolnshire Lakes area will be required to comply with the flood management principles set out in the Lincolnshire Lakes Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy.		
DQE6	Sustainable Drainage Systems	Development proposals should in the first instance consider (before infiltration) water re-use measures to encourage conservation before infiltration to manage surface water. Development of Major Sites (of 10 dwellings or more) or equivalent non-residential or mixed development must incorporate appropriate sustainable surface water drainage systems (SuDS) appropriate to the nature of the site, unless clearly demonstrated to be inappropriate. Development proposals must demonstrate they meet a range of criteria relating to water management and drainage systems. When redeveloping brownfield sites or proposing development including potentially contaminating uses, drainage systems must be designed to ensure there is no adverse impact on ground or surface waters.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DQE7	Climate Change & Low Carbon Living	Proposals for development should be designed to mitigate the impacts of climate change and reduce carbon emissions. Development proposals should also be resilient to climate change, incorporating features such as water recycling and water efficiency. Developments should promote low carbon living, through promoting use of sustainable transport, reducing energy consumption, protecting habitats and recycling materials. This policy sets a series of criteria to be met by new residential, non-domestic and large scale scheme developments.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
DQE8	Renewable Energy Proposals	North Lincolnshire Council will support opportunities to maximise renewable energy capacity within North Lincolnshire. Proposals for renewable energy development will be supported where any significant adverse impacts are satisfactorily minimised and the residual harm is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Individual developments will require their impact to be assessed considering landscape, local amenity, ecology, geology, hydrology, soils etc. Proposals for wind and solar energy development will be permitted if it is located in an area that is identified as potentially suitable for wind or solar energy development in an adopted Neighbourhood Plan or the Council is satisfied that local communities are supportive of the proposal, or the development is a renewable energy proposal associated with an existing operational water/sewage treatment site. Proposals for small-scale rural-based sustainable renewable energy development, which would support the rural economy and economic diversification, will be viewed positively.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
DQE9	Local Green Space	Local Green Spaces identified on the Policies Map will be protected from development in line with NPPF. North Lincolnshire Council will encourage local communities to promote Local Green Spaces through the development of a Neighbourhood Plan. Development of flood resilience schemes within local green spaces will be supported, provided the schemes do not adversely impact the primary function of the green space.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DQE10	Important Open Space	An area identified as Important Open Space on the Policies Map will be safeguarded from development with the exception of certain circumstances. Development on an area of Important Open Space will only be permitted where it would not adversely affect its open character, visual amenity or wildlife value or	A – General statement policy / general aspiration D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		compromise the gap between conflicting land uses. Where development is permitted, measures shall be taken to minimise its impact or, where necessary, make a positive contribution to such areas.	K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
DQE11	Green Infrastructure Network	The Council aims to maintain and improve the green infrastructure network by enhancing, creating and managing multifunctional green space and contribute to a Nature Recovery Network. Proposals that are consistent with/ assist in delivery of this aim will be supported. Proposals that cause loss or harm to this network will not be permitted unless the need for and benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh any adverse impacts. Development proposals should ensure that existing and new green infrastructure is considered and integrated into scheme design from the outset.	A - General statement policy / general aspiration D - General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DQE12	Protection of Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows	Proposals for all new development will, wherever possible, ensure the retention of trees, woodland and hedgerows. Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodlands, aged or veteran trees, and historic hedgerows should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.	A - General statement policy / general aspiration D - General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F - Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
Managing the Historic Environment				
HE1	Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment	Development proposals must value, protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of North Lincolnshire. Where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made to its setting, it must be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations.	A - General statement policy / general aspiration D - General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F - Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
HE2	Area of Special Historic	The Isle of Axholme is designated as an area of	A - General statement policy / general	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
	Landscape Interest	Special Historic Landscape Interest. Within this area, development will not be permitted which would destroy, damage or adversely affect the character, appearance or setting of the historic landscape, or any of its features. Schemes to improve, restore or manage the historic landscape will be sought for any new development affecting the area of Special Historic Landscape Interest.	aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
Creating Sustainable Communities and Better Places				
CSC1	Health and Wellbeing	The Council will seek to improve health and wellbeing in North Lincolnshire through supporting proposals for developments that enhance accessibility to the historic environment, greenspaces, and green infrastructure corridors. The Council will achieve this through numerous strategies such as using Active Design, supporting integrated design of community buildings and making provision for the needs of an ageing population etc. The ten principles of Active Design will be used.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC2	Health Care Provision	The Council will support the implementation of health care provision in North Lincolnshire, in order to modernise and improve the primary health care facilities, and to improve the health of residents through safeguarding and enhancing open space, facilities for sports and recreation and improving walking and cycling routes.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration– general policy about health care provision with no spatial reference in terms of potential recreational and open space safeguarding/development K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC3	Protection and Provision of Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities	The Council will work with its partners, appropriate agencies and the voluntary sector to ensure the provision of good quality, well maintained sport and recreation facilities, which meet the needs of the local communities, will be secured, accessible and improved. Proposals should support local wildlife, be multifunctional, create a sense of safety, meet the obligations of the Equality Act 2010 and other measures. Where a facility is to be lost, it will only be	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		supported where there is excess or alternative provision, measurable biodiversity net gain is achieved and the ecological network is protected/enhanced.		
CSC4	Allotments	The Council will not grant planning permission for development that would result in the loss of allotments unless a suitable replacement can be provided, replacement allotments cover a greater area in an area with a shortfall or the allotment is under-used. Enhancements of nearby allotments may also be allowed.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC5	Golf Courses	Planning permission will be granted for the improvement of existing golf facilities and the provision of new golf courses and facilities where the proposal meets certain criteria (e.g. designed in harmony with surrounding landscape, retains important landscape features, there is no loss of versatile agricultural land, it provides measurable net gains for biodiversity, it demonstrates sustainable water use etc.)	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
CSC6	Water Based Leisure	Planning permission will be granted for the development of recreational activities on the Rivers Ancholme, Trent and Humber, Stainforth and Keadby Canal and on inland lagoons and water areas providing the following criteria: - the development does not prejudice important amenity, landscape or ecological characteristics of the waterway - there is no adverse effect on the provision and improvement of access points and footpath - no adverse impact on sites of archaeological value or historic importance - recreational and leisure activities do not prejudice the operational requirements of rivers as commercial waterways - there is no adverse effect on flood risk	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		management infrastructure, its maintenance or operation and the development incorporates measures to mitigate and where possible reduce flood risk		
CSC7	Commercial Horse Riding Establishments	Development of commercial horse riding facilities and livery stables will be permitted, subject to proposals meeting certain criteria (e.g. minimum grazing land per horse, scale and nature of proposal is appropriate to the character of the site, no adverse impact on protected or priority species or sites of nature conservation value, archaeological or historical value etc.)	A – General statement policy / general aspiration – general policy that contains no specific proposals, along with environmental protection policies B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC8	Educational Facilities	It is important that a sufficient choice of school and educational places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities and requirements of education provision can be met. The following sites are allocated for new and extended school and college facilities:- - Land at Bowmandale School, Barton Upon Humber - Strategic Site Allocation Lincolnshire Lakes, Scunthorpe - West Common Lane, Scunthorpe	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals G – Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a site K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC9	Nursery and Children's Day Care Provision	Any additional children's day nurseries, crèches and playgroups provision will be encouraged to locate within or adjacent to the Major Sub-regional Centre, Principal Towns, Larger Service Centres and Larger Rural Settlements or co-located within schools and in locations with good public transport links in order to facilitate linked trips by parents.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC10	Community Facilities and Services	The provision of new community facilities, or the improvement of existing community facilities, which meet the needs of local residents will be supported in	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		principle.	acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
CSC11	Entertainment and Cultural Facilities	Planning applications for development, which increases the provision of cultural/entertainment facilities in the area will be permitted in town centres subject to there being no conflict with other policies within this Plan.	G - Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a site K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC12	Restaurants and Hot Food Takeaway Establishments	Proposals for restaurant and hot food takeaway establishments will be permitted in town, district and local centres subject to certain criteria. Plans for hot foot takeaways will need to meet specific criteria and provide a Health Impact Assessment.	B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC13	Burial Grounds and Cemetery Provision	Cemetery sites are proposed on land at Plymouth Road, Scunthorpe and Falkland Way, Barton upon Humber. If a need is identified for any other new cemeteries in North Lincolnshire, sites should be located adjacent or in close proximity to existing cemetery and crematoria facilities. Priority is placed on protecting groundwater within principal aquifers and groundwater catchments used for drinking water supply.	G - Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a site K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC14	Churches, Prayer Houses and other Places of Worship	Applications for planning permission for the change of use of properties and the extension of existing places of worship, and the construction of new buildings as places of worship will be approved subject to certain criteria.	G - Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a site K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC15	Tourism and Visitor Attractions	The visitor sector is an important and resilient part of the area's economy. In order to raise the quality of the visitor experience, the provision of new visitor attractions or the expansion of existing attractions will be permitted following specific criteria on location, scale and viability etc. This includes the provision of measurable biodiversity net gain.	I - Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
CSC16	Hotel and Guest House	Within defined settlement boundaries new hotels, guest houses and bed and breakfast accommodation	A - General statement policy / general aspiration - general policy that contains no	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
	Accommodation	will be permitted provided that the development proposed is compatible with its surroundings in terms of siting, scale, design, materials and landscaping, and neighbouring residential amenity will not be detrimentally affected. Such accommodation will not be permitted close to the Humber Estuary attractions for reasons of high flood risk and biodiversity impact.	specific proposals B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
CSC17	Camping and Caravan Sites	New caravan and camping facilities (both touring and static) and change of use of existing facilities will be granted planning permission following specific conditions e.g. provision of built environment is limited to essential facilities, delivery of measurable biodiversity net gain, site is not in an area with a high probability of flooding etc.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
Planning for a Sustainable Supply of Minerals				
MIN1	Mineral Supply Requirements	To support a steady and adequate supply of minerals including aggregates and industrial mineral, the Council will seek to make available sufficient land across the plan period. In doing so the Council will maintain a minimum crushed rock landbank of at least 10 years and a minimum sand and gravel landbank of at least seven years at all times. The policy states that permission will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the extraction of minerals will not result in adverse effects on the natural environment, in accordance with policy MIN3.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
MIN2	Mineral Safeguarding	To ensure the long-term conservation of nationally and locally important minerals in North Lincolnshire, Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) are defined to prevent their sterilisation by non-minerals development. These include; Chalk, Lincolnshire Limestone, Sand & Gravel, Silica Sand and Brick Clay. None-mineral development will be granted planning permission in MSAs in certain situations.	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
MIN3	Mineral Extraction	Development for mineral extraction must demonstrate the extent, quality, significance and need for the	A – General statement policy / general aspiration – whilst this policy sets the over-	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		resources to be extracted and consideration for the impacts including in relation to the historic environment, natural environment, water, flooding, carbon emission and infrastructure.	arching vision for supply of minerals in North Lincolnshire, there are no specific site allocations or proposals B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
MIN4	Recycled & Secondary Aggregates	The use of recycled and secondary aggregates will be supported in order to reduce the reliance on primary aggregates and contribute towards sustainable development.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration – whilst this policy sets the over-arching vision for supply of minerals in North Lincolnshire, there are no specific site allocations, these are contained within other policies, assessed below. B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
MIN5	Energy Minerals (Oil & Gas/ Hydrocarbons)	Proposals for the exploration, appraisal and development of conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons will be supported where they have the appropriate licences. Support will only be given to applications that significantly benefit the economy and any cumulative and adverse impacts on the environment, such as water quality, or residential amenity, such as noise, can be avoided or mitigated. Proposals must also demonstrate how they will provide benefits to the natural environment, such as through biodiversity enhancement and where contamination has occurred as a result of extraction, measures must be employed to sufficiently remediate the site following decommissioning.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
MIN6	Mineral Sites	Provision to meet the mineral requirements in North Lincolnshire to 2038 will come from 14 sites already with planning permission and which have the relevant mitigation put in place, including agreed restoration and aftercare plans. In addition, four new sites have	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		been identified to provide mineral resources and these are assessed further in Table 6-3. For the new mineral extraction sites, applications to progress them will need to be supported by a range of assessments to address potential environmental impacts including on air quality, biodiversity, drainage, dust, ecology, flood risk, heritage/archaeology, hydrology, landscape/visual impact, noise and transport/highways. Environmental benefits, such as measurable biodiversity net gain, will also be required.		
MIN7	Borrow Pits & Ancillary Extraction	Permission will be granted for the development of borrow pits and extraction occurring as an ancillary activity. The proposals should demonstrate one of the following: - the borrow pit is in close proximity to the construction project - the extraction of the mineral can be clearly demonstrated to be ancillary - the proposal is for the prior extraction of minerals within a Mineral Safeguarding Area. The proposal must also demonstrate that waste is dealt with appropriately and an assessment of environmental impact will be required. Post-extraction borrow pits should provide for biodiversity enhancement.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
MIN8	Restoration, Aftercare & Afteruse of Mineral Extraction Sites	Proposals for minerals extraction and temporary waste management facilities will be granted where provision has been made for high standards and quality of restoration and aftercare of the site, alongside delivery of a beneficial afteruse. Restoration proposals should consider wider green infrastructure and ecological networks, promoting recreational access and make a positive contribution to the environment.	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
Sustainable Waste Management				
WAS1	Waste	Development that encourages and supports the	A – General statement policy / general	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
	Management Principles	minimisation of waste production, and the re-use and recovery of waste materials will normally be supported, subject to adherence to a number of principles relating to impacts on heritage assets, the natural environment and landscape.	aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
WAS2	Waste Facilities	New waste management facilities should be located in sustainable locations that are appropriate to the proposed waste management use and its operational characteristics, and where impacts on the community and the environment can be avoided or addressed appropriately. Energy from Waste Facilities are encouraged, provided they meet a number of criteria.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
WAS3	Waste Management Provision	Net self-sufficiency in waste management will be achieved through the provision of the waste management capacity needs of North Lincolnshire. This capacity will be met through existing operation waste management facilities (and extensions, where appropriate) and new facilities.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
WAS4	Safeguarding Existing Waste Sites & Infrastructure	Existing and planned waste management sites and infrastructure in North Lincolnshire will be safeguarded from inappropriate development. This will ensure that existing levels of waste management capacity is maintained.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
WAS5	Wastewater Treatment	Proposals relating to the role, function and operation of wastewater treatment facilities, including for new or expanded waste water treatment capacity and supporting infrastructure (including renewable energy) will be supported in principle, particularly where it is required to meet wider growth proposals identified in the Local Plan provided that it can be demonstrated: • it contributes to the provision of a North Lincolnshire-wide network of facilities • there is a suitable watercourse to accept discharged treated water • there would be no deterioration in the	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		ecological status of the affected watercourse - there would be no significant adverse impact on the condition, functionality or safety of water supply and wastewater infrastructure - there would be no significant adverse impact to the amenities of local communities via odours and other emissions - there would be no significant adverse impact to visual amenity or landscape character		
WAS6	Waste Management in Development	Proposals for new development should support the efficient use and recovery of resources throughout its lifetime including during construction, operation and/or occupation. This should include giving due consideration to sustainable waste management.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
WAS7	Restoration & Aftercare	Proposals for temporary waste management development, including landfilling or land raising, will be permitted where they provide for the restoration and aftercare of the site in a phased manner during its operation and/or promptly on completion of the operation. Restoration and aftercare proposals should consider landform, landscaping and planting; details on how they would connect to green infrastructure and enhance biodiversity; manage emissions; phasing and monitoring.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
Connecting North Lincolnshire				
T1	Promoting Sustainable Transport	To reduce congestion, improve environmental quality and encourage more active and healthy lifestyles, the Council will support measures that promote more sustainable transport choices.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
T2	Promoting Public Transport	To support the spatial strategy and encourage sustainable transport use the Council will support measures and actively encourage through partnership	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		working a transformed level of public transport service provision. This will include actively pursuing changes to rail franchises and timetables to improve services on the rail network to better integrate and link the key settlements. Support fixed bus services and 'JustGo North Lincs/ Demand Responsive Transport services across the area by seeking contributions from developers.	acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
T3	New Development and Transport	In order to increase overall accessibility, minimise congestion and improve safety, new development will be supported where it is accessible, or can be made accessible, by sustainable modes of transport and addresses its likely transport impact.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
T4	Parking	Development proposals that generate additional parking demand should ensure that appropriate vehicle, powered two wheeler and cycle parking provision is made. Developers will be expected to have considered and incorporated measures to minimise parking provision. Parking should incorporate facilities for electric vehicle charging and other ultra-low emission vehicles where appropriate.	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
T5	Cycle and Motorcycle Parking	Development proposals that generate additional parking demand should require that adequate cycle and motorcycle parking provision is made.	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
T6	Freight	The existing network of rail freight routes and infrastructure will be safeguarded. Disused railway alignments will be protected from development where there is a reasonable prospect of their re-use for transport purposes. Provision of facilities to transfer freight delivery from road to rail and/or water transport will be supported, particularly in relation to movement of freight to and from the South Humber Ports and Trent Wharves. The use of the waterway network for waterbourne goods movement will be	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		encouraged. Off-road lorry parking facilities essential to support the safety and welfare of drivers will be permitted, where they are of an appropriate scale, meet an identified need, and can be accessed safely.		
T7	Safeguarding Transport Infrastructure	The Council will safeguard the routes of, and support measures which deliver, maintain and improve, key transport infrastructure. Where appropriate, schemes will be identified on the Policies Map. The schemes are as follows: a. Lincolnshire Lakes road and transport infrastructure; b. Brigg Link Road; c. Barton Link Road; d. Melton Ross Bridge; e. Improved access to North Killingholme Airfield, to provide an alternative access to Lancaster Approach; f. Improved access to Sandtoft Industrial Estate; and g. Improvements to the A15 (South) – between Junction 4 of the M180 and A46.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
T8	Safeguarding Aviation	Humberside International Airport site, Sandtoft Airfield, Hibaldstow Airfield and the landing area at the former RAF Kirton in Lindsey are safeguarded for aviation uses. Any development at, or on nearby sites which will prejudice the aviation use of these sites will not generally be permitted.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
Development Management				
DM1	General Requirements	All new development, including extensions and alterations to existing buildings must achieve high quality sustainable design that contributes positively to local character, landscape and townscape, and supports diversity, equality and access for all. Design principles consider aspects such as landscape, natural environment, heritage assets, greenhouse gas	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		emissions and SuDS. Also, the amenities which occupiers of neighbouring properties may reasonably expect to enjoy must not be harmed by or as a result of the development. Planning permission for development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the levels of potentially polluting emissions, including effluent, leachates, smoke, fumes, gases, dust, steam, smell or noise do not pose a danger.		
DM2	Temporary Buildings	Planning permission will be granted for temporary buildings provided the following criteria are met: I. the building is not highly visible to the general public or detrimental to the amenity of the area/landscape II. the development will not prejudice proposals for permanent development on the site	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DM3	Environmental Protection	Development proposals as appropriate to their nature and scale, should demonstrate that environmental impacts on receptors have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise the risks of adverse impacts to air, land and water quality, whilst assessing vibration, heat, energy, light and noise pollution.	D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DM4	Tele-communications and Broadband	Telecommunications proposals will only be permitted where appropriate in siting and appearance, and that where visually intrusive it must be demonstrated that a less visually intrusive method is not possible. The expansion of communications networks will be supported, including telecommunications and high-speed broadband. New residential and commercial developments must demonstrate they will provide sufficient digital connectivity.	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DM5	Advertisements and shop fronts	Advertisements and new/alterations to shop fronts will be required to contribute to the visual appearance of	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		the area's street scenes.	K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
Delivering Infrastructure				
ID1	Delivering Infrastructure	The council will require all developments to meet the on- and off-site infrastructure requirements needed to support the development and mitigate the impact of the development on the existing community and environment to make it acceptable in planning terms.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

6.2 Site Allocations

Policies SS8 (strategic sites), H1 (residential), EC1 (employment) and MIN6 (minerals sites) allocate specific sites for development. Table 6-3 below provides an initial Screening Assessment of the potential for each site being considered to impact upon European sites, taking into account the location of the potential site allocation in relation to each of the European sites and potential pathways of impact. An assessment of whether the site could also provide functionally linked land for species for which the European sites are designated, taking into account the ECJ case of *Holohan v An Bord Pleanala* (C-462/17), is also detailed in Table 6-3. This is based on a number of characteristics of the site, assessed from a desk-based study and review of aerial photography. In relation the Humber Estuary, sites are considered functionally linked to the Humber Estuary if they:

1. Support >1% of the Estuary assemblage or Estuary population of a given species in the 2007-2011 South Humber Gateway surveys (a threshold <1% may be considered for species suffering major declines across the Humber, such as Curlew).
2. Are high tide roost sites identified in the Humber Estuary High Tide Roost Review 2013-2014.
3. Are large arable or grassland fields in the of Garthorpe and Fockerby, Amcotts, Gunness, Alkborough, Whitton, Winteringham, South Ferriby, Barton upon Humber, Barrow upon Humber and New Holland.
4. Are large arable or grassland fields in the Wolds (pink-footed goose only).

In relation to the Humber Estuary, sites are screened out as being functionally linked land if they are:

1. Land within 200 metres of residential built up areas.
2. Land that is significantly enclosed by woodland, tall hedgerows or tall buildings.
3. Woodland or scrub habitats.
4. Buildings, hardstanding or sealed surfaces.

In relation to Thorne and Hatfield Moors, sites are screened in if they consist of farmland or semi-natural habitats within 3.1km of the site boundary (Alexander and Creswell (1990) report that whilst some Nightjars forage up to 6km from their nesting areas, the average travelled was 3.1km). All other sites are screened out based on distance and/or habitat present. This information is then used to support the overall Screening Assessment (Table 6-4).

Taking into account the location of the European sites in relation to the sites being considered for allocation, the identified potential hazards and impact pathways associated with the developments, an assessment has been made as to whether the site allocations in the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, either alone or in-combination with other plans, will have likely significant effects on any European sites. This assessment is detailed in Table 6-4. Any relevant policies or site allocations that are considered to require further assessment in Table 6-2 and Table 6-3 are identified and considered in this table.

It should be noted that potential impacts from other plans and projects are only considered in the Screening Assessment where there is no likely significant effect on a designated site from the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum alone.

Table 6-3: Site Allocations Initial Screening Assessment

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
SS7-3	Lincolnshire Lakes	Lincolnshire Lakes	Employment – Strategic mixed use area	25.15	This site is located approximately 1.7km from the nearest European site (Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar). This site falls within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Humber Estuary and requires further assessment of potential impacts in relation to water supply. The HRA for the Lincolnshire Lakes development (URS, 2014) reports that wintering bird surveys undertaken that significant flocks of Golden Plover occur over winter within the fields within the northern part of the proposed development; this area can therefore be considered to provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary. The site is too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
SS9	North Killingholme	North Killingholme Airfield	Employment – E(g), B2, B8	138.21	This site is located approximately 3.5km from the nearest European site (Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar) and it may provide functionally linked land for the birds for which the Humber SPA and Ramsar are designated. This site also falls within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Humber Estuary and requires further assessment of potential impacts due to the size of the development.	In
SS10	South Humber Bank	South Humber Bank	Employment – E(g), B2, B8 (estuary related including energy generation)	900	This site is located immediately adjacent to the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Development of this site could result in a loss of functionally linked land, atmospheric pollution and water quality/resources impacts. Cutts et al. (2016) highlight that parts of	In

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
					SS10 are used by Golden Plover and Lapwing.	
H1C-1 (PA/2009/0799)	Scunthorpe	Plot 29 Hebden Road	14	0.48	These proposed housing allocations for Scunthorpe are located within 4km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Individual sites alone may not result in significant impacts, however, in-combination there is the potential for increased recreational pressure. Other potential impact pathways include water discharge. However, these sites are not considered to provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary as they consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1C-2 (PA/2017/2006)	Scunthorpe	Former Crosby Primary School, Frodingham Road	19	0.51		
H1C-3 (SCHU-11)	Scunthorpe	Land at the Council Depot, Station Road	37	1		
H1C-4 (PA/2017/1483)	Scunthorpe	Methodist Church Frodingham Road	14	0.12		
H1C-5 (PA/2018/664)	Scunthorpe	Land at 1-3 Cliff Gardens Phase 2	10	0.2		
H1C-6 (PA/2003/0962)	Scunthorpe	Lakeside	210	37.91	These sites are over 4.6km from the nearest European site (Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar) and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites are not considered to provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary as they consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and/or are on land with 200m of residential built up areas. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-7 (PA/2018/838)	Scunthorpe	Land south of Ashby Turn Primary Care Centre, The Link	18	0.26		
H1C-8 (PA/2018/2004)	Scunthorpe	Land Rear, Ashby Link, The Link	10	0.3		
H1C-9 (PA/2017/1399)	Scunthorpe	Land off Bottesford Road	10	0.16		
H1C-10 (PA/2018/1021)	Scunthorpe	Site of the Lilacs Warwick Road	25	0.50		
H1C-11 (SCUH-5 / PA/2017/2137)	Scunthorpe	Land off Burringham Road (Roman Way)	22	2.49		
H1C-12 (PA/2018/2266)	Scunthorpe	Former Priory Lane Infants School	21	0.89		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-13 (SCUH-C8 / PA/2018/2404)	Scunthorpe	Land at Dartmouth Road	77	2.49	This site is located within 4km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Whilst the individual site alone may not result in significant impacts, in-combination there is the potential for increased recreational pressure. Other potential impact pathways include water discharge, particularly in relation to the larger residential developments such as at Dartmouth Road. However, as this site is located within 200m of residential built up land it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1C-14 (PA/2019/1260)	Scunthorpe	Land Read or 38 & 40 Ville Road	5	0.12	This site is over 6.9km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. It is located beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, as this site is located within 200m of residential built up land it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-15 (PA/2019/1180)	Scunthorpe	22-24 Cole Street	8	0.04	These sites are located within 4km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Whilst the individual sites alone may not result in significant impacts, in-combination there is the potential for increased recreational pressure. Other potential impact pathways include water discharge, particularly in relation to the larger residential developments	In
H1C-16 (PA/2018/2186)	Scunthorpe	Woods along Scotter Road	36	3.55		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Number of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
					such as at Dartmouth Road. However, these sites are not considered to provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary as they consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces, and H1C-16 also contains woodland and scrub habitats. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1C-17 (PA/2019/1821)	Scunthorpe	Land rear of 50-72 Bellingham Road	12	0.41	These sites are over 6.8km from the nearest European site (the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar) and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, as these sites are located within 200m of residential built up land they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-18 (PA/2019/2110)	Scunthorpe	Former Coal Yard Grange Lane South	7	0.18		
H1C-19 (PA/2019/1729)	Scunthorpe	Land at Trent View House	8	0.33	These sites are located within 4km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Whilst the individual sites alone may not result in significant impacts, in-combination there is the potential for increased recreational pressure. Other potential impact pathways include water discharge, particularly in relation to the larger residential developments such as at Dartmouth Road. However, as these sites are located within 200m of residential built up land, they have buildings already present and/or are significantly enclosed by woodland/hedgerows they are not	In
H1C-20 (PA/2018/1389)	Scunthorpe	Glanford Park Football Stadium, Jack Brownsword Way	160	0.70		
H1C-21 (PA/2020/1027)	Scunthorpe	Former Magistrates Court, Corporation Road	7	0.12		
H1C-22 (PA/2019/1714)	Scunthorpe	50 The Riveter Henderson Avenue	6	0.03		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
					considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1C-23 (PA/2018/1049)	Barton	Land to the rear of 13-19 Pasture Road	16	0.35	These sites are within 750m of the Humber Estuary Ramsar, and within 1.2km of the Humber Estuary SAC and SPA. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, as these sites are located within 200m of residential built up land, they have buildings already present and/or they consist of woodland/scrub habitats they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1C-24 (PA/2016/1763)	Barton	Coach and Horses Inn 86 - 88 High Street, Barton	18	0.34		
H1C-25 (PA/2020/1612)	Barton	Land Adjacent to White Swan Butts Road	5	0.15		
H1C-26 (PA/2014/0887)	Brigg	Island Carr	60	1.88	These sites are over 12km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-27 (PA/2017/1234)	Brigg	Falcon Cycles, Bridge Street, Brigg, DN20 8NQ	67	2.20		
H1C-28 (PA/2017/1234)	Brigg	Former Falcon Cycles Bridge Street Brigg Phase 2	20	0.18		
H1C-29 (PA/2004/0692)	Brigg	Silversides Lane	44	1.57		
H1C-30 (PA/2018/510)	Brigg	6 Market Place	14	0.21		
H1C-31 (PA2018/510)	Barnetby le Wold	Land at Windsor Way	9	0.40		
H1C-32 (PA/2019/1454)	Barnetby le Wold	Victoria Road	23	0.97		
H1C-33 (PA/2018/845)	Barrow upon Humber	Former Spencer Group Mill Lane	40	1.56	These sites are located within 1.8km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Whilst	In

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-34 (PA/202/603)	Barrow upon Humber	Land off Ferry Road/Chestnut Rise	75	3.05	the individual sites alone may not result in significant impacts, in-combination there is the potential for increased recreational pressure. Other potential impact pathways include water discharge, particularly in relation to the larger residential developments such as at Dartmouth Road. However, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces or are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1C-35	Barrow upon Humber	Land north of Ferry Road East	9	0.56		
H1C-36 (PA/2018/2316)	Broughton	Land at Burnside	10	0.83	These sites are over 11km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces or are on land within 200m of a residential built up area with woodland habitats, and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-37	Broughton	The Red Lion	6	0.35		
H1C-38 (PA/2019/1973)	Belton	Belwood Lodge, King Edward Street, Belton	5	0.21	These sites are located within 4km of Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors SAC, but they do not fall within any of the	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-39 (PA/2107/1975)	Belton	Westgate Road Belton	23	0.2	Natural England Impact Risk Zones where residential development is identified as a risk to this site and therefore no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, these sites are over 4km from Hatfield Moors and therefore beyond the 3.1km distance that Alexander and Creswell (1990) identified as the averaging foraging distance for Nightjar from nest sites; they are therefore not considered to provide functionally linked land. They are also located over 6km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces or are on land within 200m of a residential built up area with woodland habitats, and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	
H1C-40 (PA/2018/2416)	Belton	Land of King Edward Street, Belton	11	0.31		
H1C-41 (PA/2019/849)	Belton	Land adjacent 1 Belgrave Close, Belton	5	0.18		
H1C-42 (PA/2019/1828)	Belton	Belton Garden Centre Sandtoft Road	5	0.34		
H1C-43 (PA/2019/936)	Crowle	Land adjacent 28 North Street	8	0.26	These sites are located within 1.8km of Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors SAC and fall within the Natural England Impact Risk Zones for the SSSIs corresponding to these sites. Potential for hydrological impacts due to water discharge and recreational pressures. However, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary, or Thorne and Hatfield Moors.	In
H1C-44 (PA/2018/1259)	Crowle	Land adjacent to 17 Low Cross Street	9	0.39		
H1C-45 (PA/2017/1929)	Epworth	3a-8 Harris View	7	0.14	These sites are located within 4km of Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-46 (PA/2019/1804)	Epworth	The Sycamores Battle Green	5	0.11	SAC, but they do not fall within any of the Natural England Impact Risk Zones where residential development is identified as a risk to this site and therefore no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces so do not provide functionally linked land for the Thorne and Hatfield Moors. These sites are also over 9km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and are enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so do not provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	
H1C-47 (PA/2018/1581)	Goxhill	Land off Howe Lane and Hawthorne Gardens, Goxhill	84	3.35	These sites are located within 3.5km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impacts could occur from increased recreational pressure. However, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces, are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and/or are enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1C-48 (PA/2019/841)	Goxhill	Land east of Strathdee, Barrow Road	9	0.36		
H1C-49 (PA/2019/181)	Goxhill	Orchid House, Howe Lane	8	0.27		
H1C-50 (PA/2019/842)	Goxhill	Land north of 6 Thornton Road	8	0.34		
H1C-51 (PA/2020/538)	Goxhill	Conway Thornton Road	6	0.83		
H1C-52 (PA/2014/0196)	Hibaldstow	Willow Farm, East Street	10	1.25	These sites are over 15km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-53 (PA/2018/1716)	Hibaldstow	Land to the West of Station Road	48	4.2	impact pathways have been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces, are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and/or are enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1C-54 (PA/2019/996)	Hibaldstow	Brook House Farm, Church Street	14	0.61		
H1C-55 (PA/2020/158)	Hibaldstow	Land north of Wheelgates, Brigg Road, Hibaldstow	5	0.47		
H1C-56 (PA/2016/337)	Kirton in Lindsey	Gleadells Mill Station Road	27	0.82	These sites are over 14km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces, are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and/or are enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-57 (KIRH-1 / PA/2017/389)	Kirton in Lindsey	Land west of Station Road	91	2.91		
H1C-58(P A/1999/0920)	Kirton in Lindsey	North of Spa Hill	20	6.52		
H1C-59 (PA/1999/0920)	Kirton in Lindsey	Land North of Ings Road	79	2.81		
H1C-60 (PA/2020/1869)	Kirton in Lindsey	13 High Street	6	0.08		
H1C-61 (PA/2018/978)	Messingham	68 High Street, Messingham	7	0.25	These sites are over 8km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-62 (PA/2019/164)	Messingham	Land of Scotter Road Messingham	25	1.42	impact pathways has been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces or are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1C-63 (PA/2015/1390)	Winterton	Land to the rear of North Street and Cemetery Road,	135	6.62	This site is located approximately 3.3km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impacts could occur from increased recreational pressure. However, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and is enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1C-64	Winterton	Land at Top Road	110	2.90	This site is located approximately 4.4km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-65	Winterton	Land south of Coates Avenue	40	1.47	This site is just over 4.5km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. It is located beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-66 (PA/2019/1497)	Winterton	5 Northlands Road	5	0.41	This site is located approximately 4.4km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and it is enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1C-67 (PA/2017/2080)	Ulceby	Land north of Front Street, Ulceby	14	0.97	These sites are over 8km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these	Out
H1C-68 (PA/2017/1450)	Ulceby	Land rear of new convenience store, off Church Lane, Ulceby	9	0.61		
H1C-69 (PA/2019/783)	Ulceby	Land rear of Church Lane, Ulceby	10	0.77		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-70 (PA/2018/2525)	Ulceby	Land off Station Road	90	5.73	developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces or are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1C-71 (PA/2020/794)	Ulceby	Land at Risehome Spruce Lane	8	0.38		
H1C-72 (PA/2013/1256)	Ealand	7 Lakes Industrial Estate, Crowle Wharf – Site 1	17	0.1	These sites are located approximately 3.7km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors SAC, however, they do not fall within any of the Natural England Impact Risk Zones and no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land Thorne and Hatfield Moors. They are also 5.4km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and therefore beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. No other no potential impact pathways have been identified.	Out
H1C-73 (PA/2015/0481)	Ealand	7 Lakes Industrial Estate, Crowle Wharf – Site 2	9	0.75		
H1C-74 (PA/2017/464)	Keadby	Old Railway Sidings, A18 from Althorpe to Gunness	14	0.52	These sites are less than 0.4km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure.	In
H1C-75	Keadby	Land Adjacent to	9	0.23		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
(PA/2017/1323)		Trent View Medical Centre Practice 45 Trent View			Furthermore, these sites are on land within 200m of a residential built up area or consist of woodland and scrub habitats and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1C-76 (PA/2018/1884)	Scawby	West street	6	0.6	This site is over 8km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. It is located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-77 (PA/2018/1718)	Wrawby	Land adjacent to Ridgeway House Mill Lane	8	0.41	These sites are over 12km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and/or are enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land	Out
H1C-78 (PA/2017/674)	Wrawby	Land off Applefields	22	1.78		
H1C-79 (PA/2019/460)	Wrawby	Land at Kettleby Lane	6	0.21		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
					for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
SSH1p, SSH2p Lincolnshire Lakes	Scunthorpe	West of Scunthorpe	2150	1000	This site is located approximately 2.3km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. The HRA for the Lincolnshire Lakes development (URS, 2014) reports that wintering bird surveys undertaken that significant flocks of Golden Plover occur over winter within the fields within the northern part of the proposed development; this area can therefore be considered to provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary. The site is too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1P-1 (SCUH-1, PA/2015/1333)	Scunthorpe	Phoenix Parkway Phase 1	158	7.96	These sites are located within 4.42km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, these sites are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and/or are enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1P-2 (SCUH-2)	Scunthorpe	Phoenix Parkway Phase 2	40	1.88		
H1P-3 (PA/2020/1333))	Scunthorpe	Land at Burringham Road	144	5.24		
H1P-4 (SCHU-C7)	Scunthorpe	Land at former South Leys School, Enderby Road – Phase 1	120	4.95	These sites are over 4.6km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the	Out
H1P-5 (SCHU-C7)	Scunthorpe	Land at former South Leys School, Enderby Road – Phase 2	70	4.20		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1P-6 (PA/2019/1782)	Scunthorpe	Moorwell Road	200	8.36	Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces, are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and/or are enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1P-7	Scunthorpe	Former Ashby Market	40	0.47		
H1P-8	Scunthorpe	Land at Lakeside Parkway	34	1.55		
H1P-9	Scunthorpe	Former Sandfield House	25	0.64		
H1P-10	Scunthorpe	Former Rustys Car Garage	10	0.08		
H1P-11 (SCUH-C2)	Scunthorpe	Brumby Resource Centre, East Common Lane	40	1.04		
H1P-12 (BARH-1, BARH-2)	Barton	Pasture Road South	319	21.40	These sites are located within 500m of the Humber Estuary Ramsar and within 1km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces, and/or are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1P-13	Barton	Land off Barrow Road	225	6.10		
H1P-14 (BRIH-1, BRIH-5)	Brigg	Land north of Atherton Way	149	4.40	These sites are over 13km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant.	Out
H1P-15 (BRIH-2)	Brigg	Land at Western Avenue	186	5.54		
H1P-16 (BRIH-3)	Brigg	Wrawby Road Phase 2	333	11.97		
H1P-17 (BRIH-4)	Brigg	Wrawby Road Phase 1	152	4.31		
H1P-18	Brigg	Land at Horstead	20	0.46		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
		Avenue			Furthermore, these sites are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1P-19	Barnetby le Wold	Land at King`s Road Land	43	1.2		
H1P-20	Barrow upon Humber	Land off Ferry Road	54	1.65	This site is located within 1.8km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1P-21	Broughton	Land off the B1207	84	2.75	This site is over 12km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. It is located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and it is enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1P-22 (CROH-1)	Crowle	Land to the east of Fieldside	75	2.80	These sites are located approximately 2km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors SAC fall within the Natural	In
H1P-23	Crowle	Land off Mill Road	57	1.05		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1P-24	Crowle	Land off Fieldside	20	0.5	England Impact Risk Zones for the SSSIs corresponding to these sites. Potential for hydrological impacts due to water discharge and recreational pressures. However, H1P-22 and H1P-24 consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and so do not provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary, or Thorne and Hatfield Moors. H1P-23, however, does consist of semi-natural habitats that may provide functionally linked land for Thorne Moors. However, as H1P-23 is bounded by woodland it would not provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	
H1P-25	Epworth	Yealand Flats	45	1.5	This site is located within 4.5km of Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Hatfield Moors SAC, and does not fall within any of the Natural England Impact Risk Zones and no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, being 4.5km from Hatfield Moors it is beyond the 3.1km distance that Alexander and Creswell (1990) identified as the averaging foraging distance for Nightjar from nest sites; it is therefore not considered to provide functionally linked land. It is also located over 8.5km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1P-26	Haxey	Land at Field House	75	2.96	This site is located approximately 5km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Hatfield Moors SAC, and does not fall within any of the Natural England Impact Risk Zones and no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, these sites are too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar. It is also located over 13km from the Humber Estuary European site and beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces or are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	Out
H1P-27 (KIRH-3)	Kirton in Lindsey	Land at Former RAF	302	14.26	This site is over 16km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. It is located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site already consists of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1P-28	Ealand	Land adjacent to Ivy House Farm, on Main street.	21	1	This site is located approximately 3.8km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors SAC, however, it does not fall within any of the Natural England Impact Risk Zones and no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, being 3.8km from Thorne Moors it is beyond the 3.1km distance that Alexander and Creswell (1990) identified as the averaging foraging distance for Nightjar from nest sites; it is therefore not considered to provide functionally linked land. It is also approximately 4.8km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and therefore beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	Out
H1P-29	East Halton	Land off Mill Lane	26	1	This site is located approximately 2.6km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and is enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1P-30	Scawby	Land south of Main Street	24	0.79	This site is over 13km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. It is	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
					located a significant distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and is enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1P-31	South Killingholme	Land at School Road	21	0.69	This site is located approximately 3.6km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, it is on land already consisting of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1P-32	Westwoodside	Land south of Doncaster Road	26	0.97	This site is located approximately 5.2km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Hatfield Moors SAC, and does not fall within any of the Natural England Impact Risk Zones and no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, being 5.3km from Hatfield Moors it is beyond the 3.1km distance that Alexander and Creswell (1990) identified as the averaging foraging distance for Nightjar from nest sites; it is therefore not considered to provide functionally linked land. It is also approximately 14km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Number of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
					therefore beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	
H1P-33	Wroot	Land at Field Lane	13	0.43	This site is located approximately 1.7km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors SAC. Potential for hydrological impacts due to water discharge and recreational pressures. However, consisting of an arable field it is unlikely to provide functionally linked land for Thorne Moors.	In
EC1-1	Scunthorpe	Normanby Enterprise Park	Employment - E(g), B2, B8	38.87	This site is located approximately 1.6km from the nearest European site (Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar). This site falls within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Humber Estuary and requires further assessment of potential impacts in relation to water supply, discharge and air pollution. However, it is on land that consists of woodland/scrub habitats and is enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
EC1-2	Scunthorpe	Land north of Tesco	Employment - E(g), B8	39.96	This site is located approximately 1.3km from the nearest European site (Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar). This site falls within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Humber Estuary and requires further	In

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
					assessment of potential impacts in relation to water supply and discharge. Parts of the site, where over 200m from adjacent residential development, could also provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary. It is too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
EC1-3	Kirmington	Humberside Airport	Employment – E(g), B8	12	Whilst these sites are over 12km from the nearest European site (the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site) they could result in airport expansion and an increased number of flights in and out of the airport. The Civil Aviation Authority produces maps for all airports which detail a bird strike safeguarding zone; a 13km circle around the centre of the aerodrome within which developments, such as lake or nature reserve creation, must be considered by the airport authority due to the risk of increased bird strike. Therefore, it is considered that the airport could pose an increased risk of collision to birds within 13km of the airport, and any airport expansion facilitated by these policies could result in an increased risk of collision which could adversely impact on the Humber SPA and Ramsar and their functionally linked wetlands. Further assessment in relation to the impacts of development on the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar is therefore required.	In
EC1-4	Kirmington	Humberside Airport	Employment – E(g), B8	7.8	However, the sites themselves, consisting of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces, or woodland and scrub, immediately adjacent to the existing airport are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. These sites are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
EC1-5	Sandtoft	Sandtoft Business Park	Employment – E(g), B8	55.3	This site is located approximately 1.5km from the nearest European site (Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Hatfield Moors SAC). This site falls within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Humber Estuary and requires further assessment of potential impacts in relation to water discharge. Parts of the site, where over 200m from adjacent residential development and not consisting of hardstanding/buildings, could also provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary. Additionally, whilst the site is within the 3.1km distance that Alexander and Creswell (1990) identify as the average foraging distance for Nightjar from nest sites, the habitats present (arable and buildings/hardstanding) are not considered suitable for Nightjar and this site is not considered to provide functionally linked land for Hatfield Moor.	In
EC1-6	Barton upon Humber	Land to the north west of the A15 Barton Interchange	Employment – E(g), B2, B8	15	This site is located approximately 1.5km from the nearest European site (Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar). This site falls within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Humber Estuary and requires further assessment of potential impacts in relation to water supply, discharge and air pollution. The site may also provide functionally linked and for the Humber Estuary. The site is too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
EC1-8	Barnetby Top	Land to the south of Barnetby Top Interchange and to the east of the A18	Employment – E(g), B2, B8	10	This site is over 12km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, this site is on land that is enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and given the distance to the Humber Estuary it is not considered to provide functionally linked. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
EC1-9	M180 Junction 2	Land to the south of Crowle gyratory	Employment – E(g), B8	5	This site is located approximately 4.4km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors SAC, however, it does not fall within any of the Natural England Impact Risk Zones and no potential impact pathways have been identified. It is also located 5.5km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and outside of the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Humber Estuary and no potential impact pathways have been identified. However, given it consists of open arable fields it may provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	In
MIN6-15	Westwoodside	Cove Farm, Westwoodside (Extension)	Sand and gravel (Area of search)	-	The current Cove Farm sand and gravel quarry is located approximately 2.8km from Hatfield Moor SAC and SPA. Depending on where the extension to this quarry is situated, it may fall within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for this site which identifies that potential risks from quarries may occur and further investigation is required. The current quarry falls outside this Impact Risk Zone. It may also fall within arable and grassland fields that could be used as functionally linked land for both the Humber Estuary and Hatfield Moors.	In

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
MIN6-16	Messingham	Land at Holme Lane	Silica sand	118.23	This site is over 8.4km from the nearest European Site (the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site) and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. However, given the site consists of arable fields and grassland, with some woodland areas, it may provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
MIN6-17	Winteringham	Eastfield Farm, Winteringham	Silica sand	2.03	This site is located approximately 350m from the boundary of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, and requires further assessment of potential impacts in relation to water supply, discharge and air pollution. This site may also provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary. Cutts et al. (2016) highlight that the area within which this site falls has widespread Curlew use. It is however, too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
MIN6-18	Winteringham	Land South of Composition Lane, Winteringham	Silica sand (Area of search)	-	The location of this site is currently unknown, but Winteringham is located in close proximity to the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site and any mineral extraction development in this area is likely to fall within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone which identifies that potential risks from quarries may occur and further investigation is required. This site may also provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary. Cutts et al. (2016) highlight that the area within which this site falls has widespread Curlew use. It is, however, too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
Note: E(g) – Offices, research and development of products and processes, any industrial process, being a use, which can be carried out in any residential area without detriment to the amenity of that area by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash, dust or grit (e.g. light industrial use). B2 General industrial - Use for industrial process other than one falling within class B1 (excluding incineration purposes, chemical treatment or landfill or hazardous waste). B8 Storage or distribution - This class includes open air storage.						

Table 6-4: Screening Assessment

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
Humber Estuary SAC <i>Qualifying Features:</i> Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110] Estuaries [1130] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Coastal lagoons [1150] (Priority Habitat) <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-</i>	Recreational pressures	A number of policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan will result in increased residential development which could increase recreational pressures on the Humber Estuary SAC (SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6, H7). A population increase of 6% is anticipated in North Lincolnshire by 2039, with the greatest increase (55.4%) in people over 65 who have the greatest amount of leisure time. It is therefore likely that increasing numbers of visitors will use the amenity resource provided by the estuary, potentially result in increased disturbance (i.e. visual and noise) and trampling. Furthermore, policy EC7, CSC5, CSC6, CSC15 and CSC17 promote development tourism and visitor attractions, including water-based recreation (CSC6) which could attract visitors to the area putting further recreational pressure on this site. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Urbanisation	Being partly located within North Lincolnshire, any residential, employment, mineral, waste or transport development promoted under policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7 have the potential to directly impact upon the qualifying features of the	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
<i>Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330] Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") [2120] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") [2130] (Priority Habitat) Dunes with <i>Hippophia rhamnoides</i> [2160] River Lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [1099] Sea Lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [1095] Given that the Grey Seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> population for which this site is designated breeds at Donna Nook, over 30km from the North Lincolnshire boundary, it is unlikely to be impacted upon by the Local Plan Publication Draft		Humber Estuary SAC. This is particularly the case where development/allocations, are implemented in close proximity to the site boundary, or the supporting sites of Alkborough Flats and Chowder Ness. This could result in direct habitat loss where this occurs within the site boundary, or indirect impacts such as physical damage, habitat fragmentation or disturbance. Likely significant effect		
	Atmospheric Pollution	Increased population in the area expected during the lifetime of the plan will likely increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network. Vehicle emissions, particularly of NO_x and NO₂, are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road (Ricardo-AEA, 2016), and pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. Policies SS7 and H1 do not allocate any sites for residential development within 200m of the estuary, but there are sites allocated adjacent to major roads in North Lincolnshire that do pass in close proximity to the SAC, including the A18, A160, A1077, A161 and A15 which could increase traffic, and consequently emissions. In addition, T7 promotes the delivery, maintenance and improvement of key routes across the area, which could also increase transport and emissions. Furthermore, SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, EC5, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could also lead to additional point sources in the catchment. This could have a significant impact on the site as APIS (2021) identify that a number of qualifying features (i.e. estuaries, coastal lagoons, saltmarsh habitats and dune habitats) are potentially sensitive to eutrophication and/or acidification. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Water Resource Use/ Flow	Given the highly developed coastline of the Humber Estuary, water abstraction and also discharges have the potential to significantly effect this site. However, Anglian	No in-combination effects have been identified for water resource use and	No likely significant effect (alone or in

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
Addendum	Regulation	Water (2019) identify that in the Central Lincolnshire resource zone, demand until 2045 will increase by between 10 and 15% leading to a baseline deficit. However, in this region water is abstracted from the Sherwood Sandstone and Lincolnshire Limestone groundwater, with surface water coming from the River Ancholme, not the Humber Estuary. Furthermore, the South Humber Bank resource zone is predicted to have a surplus by 2025. No likely significant effect	flow regulation. In relation to the Yorkshire Water WRMP (Yorkshire Water, 2020), one option was identified as having the potential to impact on European sites, however, this was the North Yorkshire Groundwater Option Scheme 1 which could potentially impact on an SAC, but not the Humber Estuary.	combination)
	Water Pollution/ Siltation	A significant number of the policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to increase water pollution/siltation, both during any construction phases or operationally. For example, SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7 relating to future housing growth/site allocations, employment sites, the rural economy, mineral development, waste management and infrastructure all have the potential to result in policies that could potentially lead to issues such as increased wastewater discharges, road run-off and surface water run-off, potentially adversely impacting on water quality in the Humber Estuary. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
	Flood and Water Level Management	A significant number of the policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to either increase flooding (e.g. through housing/ employment site development increasing surface water run-off, such as through SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, EC5) or require additional flood risk management measures to protect developments from flooding. This could adversely impact upon the Humber Estuary, in particular through coastal squeeze. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
Hatfield Moor SAC <i>Qualifying Feature:</i> Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Recreational pressures	A number of policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan will result in increased residential development which could increase recreational pressures on Hatfield Moor SAC (SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6, H7). A population increase of 6% is anticipated in North Lincolnshire by 2039, with the greatest increase (55.4%) in people over 65 who have the greatest amount of leisure time. There is therefore the potential that increasing numbers of visitors will use the amenity resource provided by the moors. This could cause physical damage such as trampling/erosion or disturbance, potentially resulting in changes in species composition (Pellerin <i>et al.</i> , 2006). Furthermore, policy EC7, CSC5, CSC15 and CSC17 promote development tourism and visitor attractions which could attract visitors to the area putting further recreational pressure on this site. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Urbanisation	Given that Hatfield Moor SAC is located outside of the North Lincolnshire boundary, direct impacts of urbanisation upon it (e.g. habitat loss) are unlikely. However, indirect impacts could still arise, for example from trampling, habitat fragmentation or disturbance as a result of development in close proximity to the site which may be promoted as a result of policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7p.	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
		<i>Likely significant effect</i>		
	Atmospheric Pollution	Lowland raised bog habitats are vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition, especially of ammonia. Although anticipated increases in population during the life of the plan will likely increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network, Ricardo-AEA (2016) report that vehicle emissions, particularly of NO_x and NO₂, are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road. Pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m from the road. H1 does not allocate any areas for residential development within 200m of the SAC boundary. Furthermore, there are no major roads within 200m of the SAC boundary. However, policies SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could also lead to additional point sources in the catchment. <i>Likely significant effect</i>	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Water Resource Use/ Flow Regulation	Lowland raised bogs are particularly sensitive to water abstraction which can impact on the vegetation communities present. Hatfield Moors falls within the Yorkshire Water service area and Yorkshire Water (2020) identify that one option within the Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) could impact on designated sites, but that the preferred WRMP is not likely to have significant effects on the integrity of Hatfield Moor. <i>No likely significant effect</i>	None of the plans and projects reviewed were identified as potentially resulting in adverse impacts on Hatfield Moor SAC.	No likely significant effect (alone or in combination)
	Water Pollution/ Siltation	Several policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to lead to policies that will increase water pollution/siltation, both during any construction phases or operationally. For example, SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, RD1, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7 relating to future housing growth/site allocations, employment sites, the rural economy, mineral development, waste management and infrastructure all have the potential to	None of the plans and projects reviewed were identified as potentially resulting in adverse impacts on Hatfield Moor SAC.	No likely significant effect (alone or in combination)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
		lead to issues such as increased wastewater discharges, road run-off and surface water run-off, potentially adversely impacting on water quality. However, as an ombrotrophic peat bog, the site is effectively located upstream of North Lincolnshire, it is unlikely that sources of water pollution within North Lincolnshire would be able to impact on this SAC. No likely significant effect		
	Flood and Water Level Management	A significant number of policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to lead to policies that could either increase flooding (through housing/ employment site development increasing surface water run-off, such as through SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1) or require additional flood risk management measures to protect developments from flooding. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
Thorne Moor SAC <i>Qualifying Feature:</i> Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Recreational pressures	A number of policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan will result in increased residential development which could increase recreational pressures on Thorne Moor SAC (SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6, H7). A population increase of 6% is anticipated in North Lincolnshire by 2039, with the greatest increase (55.4%) in people over 65 who have the greatest amount of leisure time. There is therefore the potential that increasing numbers of visitors will use the amenity resource provided by the moors. This could cause physical damage such as trampling/erosion or disturbance, potentially resulting in changes in species composition (Pellerin <i>et al.</i> , 2006). Furthermore, policy EC7, CSC5, CSC15 and CSC17 promote development tourism and visitor attractions which could attract visitors to the area putting further recreational pressure on this site. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Urbanisation	Given that Thorne Moor SAC falls partly inside the North Lincolnshire boundary, direct impacts of urbanisation	N/A in combination assessment to be	Likely significant effect

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
		upon it (e.g. habitat loss) could occur, although are unlikely. However, indirect impacts could arise, for example from trampling, habitat fragmentation or disturbance as a result of development in close proximity to the site which may be promoted as a result of policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7. Likely significant effect	undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	(alone)
	Atmospheric Pollution	Lowland raised bog habitats are vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition, especially of ammonia. Although anticipated increases in population during the life of the plan will likely increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network, Ricardo-AEA (2016) report that vehicle emissions, particularly of NO _x and NO ₂ , are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road. Pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m from the road. H1 does not allocate any areas for residential development within 200m of the SAC boundary. Furthermore, there are no major roads within 200m of the SAC boundary. However, policies SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could also lead to additional point sources in the catchment. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Water Resource Use/ Flow Regulation	Lowland raised bogs are particularly sensitive to water abstraction which can impact on the vegetation communities present. Thorne Moors falls within the Yorkshire Water service area and Yorkshire Water (2020) identify that one option within their Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) could impact on designated sites, but that the preferred WRMP is not likely to have significant effects on the integrity of Thorne Moor. No likely significant effect	None of the plans and projects reviewed were identified as potentially resulting in adverse impacts on Thorne Moor SAC.	No likely significant effect (alone or in combination)
	Water Pollution/	Several policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to lead to	None of the plans and projects reviewed were	No likely significant effect

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
	Siltation	policies that will increase water pollution/siltation, both during any construction phases or operationally. For example, SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, RD1, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7 relating to future housing growth/site allocations, employment sites, the rural economy, mineral development, waste management and infrastructure all have the potential to lead to issues such as increased wastewater discharges, road run-off and surface water run-off, potentially adversely impacting on water quality. However, as an ombrotrophic peat bog, the site is effectively located upstream of North Lincolnshire, it is unlikely that sources of water pollution within North Lincolnshire would be able to impact on this SAC. No likely significant effect	identified as potentially resulting in adverse impacts on Thorne Moor SAC.	(alone or in combination)
	Flood and Water Level Management	A significant number of policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to lead to policies that could either increase flooding (e.g. through housing/ employment site development increasing surface water run-off, such through SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1) or require additional flood risk management measures to protect developments from flooding. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
River Derwent SAC <i>Qualifying Features:</i> Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] River Lamprey -	Recreational pressures	Whilst an increase in population in North Lincolnshire is expected during the lifetime of the plan, particularly of over 65s with a considerable amount of leisure time, it is unlikely to impact on the qualifying features of the SAC due to the distance from the North Lincolnshire boundary. Furthermore, Natural England (2014h) does not identify recreational pressures as a prioritised issue for this site. No likely significant effect	None identified due to the distance of this site from the North Lincolnshire boundary, its position upstream, and the nature of the interest features present.	No likely significant effect (alone or in-combination)
	Urbanisation	Being located 14km away from the North Lincolnshire boundary, direct and indirect impacts on the qualifying interests of this SAC from urbanisation and development promoted by the policies and site allocations in the Local		

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [1099] Sea Lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [1095] Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> [1163] Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> [1355]		Plan are unlikely. No likely significant effect		
	Atmospheric Pollution	Although an increase in population is expected in North Lincolnshire during the lifetime of the plan, which is likely to result in increases in vehicles using the local road and motorway network, adverse impacts are not anticipated given the distance to the site which is over 14km from the local authority boundary. Ricardo-AEA (2016) report that vehicle emissions, particularly of NO _x and NO ₂ , are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road. Pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m from the road. Combined with technological improvements reducing vehicle emissions no significant effects are anticipated. No likely significant effect		
	Water Resource Use/ Flow Regulation	Whilst over-abstraction is identified as a threat to the interest features of this site, with the potential to lead to reduced flows (Natural England, 2014h), the distance from the North Lincolnshire boundary means that abstractions to support development and Local Plan policies within North Lincolnshire are unlikely to impact on this SAC. Furthermore, any increase in discharges associated with policies developed under the local plan are unlikely to impact upon this SAC, which is upstream of North Lincolnshire. No likely significant effect		
	Water Pollution/ Siltation	Whilst water pollution and siltation are identified by Natural England (2014h) as significant issues for the River Derwent SAC, given the distance between North Lincolnshire and this site, and that the area is located downstream of it, no significant effects are identified. No likely significant effect		

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
	Flood and Water Level Management	Given the distance between the River Derwent SAC and North Lincolnshire, and that the local authority is located downstream of the designated site, any increased flood risk arising from implementation of policies promoted by the Local Plan, or need to implement flood risk management measures, is not anticipated to have a likely significant effect on the qualifying features of this SAC. No likely significant Effect		
Humber Estuary SPA <i>Qualifying Features:</i> Site qualifies under article 4.1 as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain populations of the following species listed in Annex I in any season: - Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (breeding and wintering) - Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (breeding and wintering) - Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> (wintering) - Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apicaria</i>	Recreational pressures	A number of policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan will result in increased residential development which could increase recreational pressures on the Humber Estuary SPA (SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6, H7). A population increase of 6% is anticipated in North Lincolnshire by 2039, with the greatest increase (55.4%) in people over 65 who have the greatest amount of leisure time. It is therefore likely that increasing numbers of visitors will use the amenity resource provided by the estuary, potentially result in increased disturbance (i.e. visual and noise) and trampling. Furthermore, policy EC7, CSC5, CSC6, CSC15 and CSC17 promote development tourism and visitor attractions, including water-based recreation (CSC6) which could attract visitors to the area putting further recreational pressure on this site. Likely significant effect	Given that a number of the plans and projects reviewed have the potential to significantly impact upon the Humber Estuary SPA, and require mitigation and avoidance measures to offset adverse impacts, there is the potential that in-combination effects could arise with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.	Likely significant effect (alone and in-combination)
	Urbanisation	Being partly located within North Lincolnshire, any residential, employment, mineral, waste or transport development promoted under policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7p have the potential to directly impact upon the qualifying features of the Humber Estuary SPA. This is particularly the case where development/allocations, are implemented in close proximity to the site boundary, or the supporting sites of Alkborough Flats and Chowder Ness. Development/site allocations on land functionally linked to the Humber	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
(wintering) - Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (wintering) - Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (passage) - Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (breeding) - Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (breeding) Site qualifies under article 4.2 as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the biogeographical populations of the following regularly occurring migratory species in any season: - Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (wintering) - Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> (wintering and passage) - Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> (wintering)		Estuary could also have a likely significant effect. This could result in direct habitat loss where this occurs within the site boundary, or indirect impacts such as physical damage, habitat fragmentation or disturbance. Likely significant effect		
	Atmospheric Pollution	Increased population in the area expected during the lifetime of the plan will likely increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network. Vehicle emissions, particularly of NO_x and NO₂, are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road (Ricardo-AEA, 2016), and pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. Policies SS7 and H1 do not allocate any sites for residential development within 200m of the estuary, but there are sites allocated adjacent to major roads in North Lincolnshire that do pass in close proximity to the SAC, including the A18, A160, A1077, A161 and A15 which could increase traffic, and consequently emissions. In addition, T7 promotes the delivery, maintenance and improvement of key routes across the area, which could also increase transport and emissions. Furthermore, SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, EC5, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could also lead to additional point sources in the catchment. This could have a significant impact on the site as APIS (2021) identify that fen, saltmarsh and dune grasslands, which support a number birds for which the site is designated, are sensitive to eutrophication, potentially impacting on community composition, increasing grass dominance and soil acidification). Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Water Resource Use/ Flow Regulation	Given the highly developed coastline of the Humber Estuary, water abstraction and also discharges have the potential to significantly effect the habitats that support the bird species for which this site is designated. However, Anglian Water (2019) identify that in the	No in-combination effects have been identified for water resource use and flow regulation. In relation to the Yorkshire	No likely significant effect (alone or in-combination)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
- Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> (wintering and passage) - Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> (wintering and passage) Site qualifies under article 4.2 as it is used regularly by over 20,000 waterbirds in any season: In the non-breeding season, the area regularly supports 153,934 individual waterbirds (five-year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01)		Central Lincolnshire resource zone, demand until 2045 will increase by between 10 and 15% leading to a baseline deficit. However, in this region water is abstracted from the Sherwood Sandstone and Lincolnshire Limestone groundwater, with surface water coming from the River Ancholme, not the Humber Estuary. Furthermore, the South Humber Bank resource zone is predicted to have a surplus by 2025. No likely significant effect	Water WRMP (Yorkshire Water, 2020), one option was identified as having the potential to impact on European sites, however, this was the North Yorkshire Groundwater Option Scheme 1 which could potentially impact on an SAC, but not the Humber Estuary.	
	Water Pollution/ Siltation	A significant number of the policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to increase water pollution/siltation, both during any construction phases or operationally. For example, SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7 relating to future housing growth/site allocations, employment sites, the rural economy, mineral development, waste management and infrastructure all have the potential to result in policies that could potentially lead to issues such as increased wastewater discharges, road run-off and surface water run-off, potentially adversely impacting on water quality in the Humber Estuary and the habitats that support the bird species for which this site is designated. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
	Flood and Water Level Management	A significant number of the policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to either increase flooding (e.g. through housing/ employment site development increasing surface water run-off, such as through SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10 H1, H6, H7, EC1, EC5) or require additional flood risk management measures to protect developments from flooding. This could adversely impact upon the Humber Estuary, in particular through coastal squeeze, which could result in a loss of intertidal habitat which the bird species for which the SPA is designated rely upon. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA <i>Qualifying Features:</i> Site qualifies under Article 4.1 by supporting populations of European importance of the following species listed on Annex I of the Directive: - Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (breeding) In addition, it is Natural England's view that the site would also meet SPA designation criteria in relation to	Recreational pressures	A number of policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan will result in increased residential development which could increase recreational pressures on Thorne and Hatfield Moor SPA (SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6, H7). A population increase of 6% is anticipated in North Lincolnshire by 2039, with the greatest increase (55.4%) in people over 65 who have the greatest amount of leisure time. There is therefore the potential that increasing numbers of visitors will use the amenity resource provided by the moors. This could cause physical damage such as trampling/erosion of the habitats upon which Nightjar rely, or disturbance. Furthermore, policy EC7, CSC5, CSC15 and CSC17 promote development tourism and visitor attractions which could attract visitors to the area putting further recreational pressure on this site. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Urbanisation	Given that Thorne and Hatfield Moor SPA falls partly inside the North Lincolnshire boundary, direct impacts of urbanisation upon it (e.g. habitat loss of areas upon which Nightjar rely) could occur, although are unlikely. However, indirect impacts could arise, for example from trampling, habitat fragmentation or disturbance as a result of development in close proximity to the site which	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
Common Crane <i>Grus grus</i> , as the current level of use by this species (i.e. three breeding pairs) constitutes more than 1% of the UK population (Natural England, pers. comm). Whilst a formal re-designation of the site to include Common Crane as a qualifying feature has not been undertaken, this HRA will consider this species as a qualifying feature.		may be promoted as a result of policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7. Development/site allocations on land functionally linked to Thorne or Hatfield Moors could also have a likely significant effect. Likely significant effect		
	Atmospheric Pollution	Lowland raised bog habitats are vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition, especially of ammonia. APIS (2021) identify that there is the potential for negative impacts to arise on Nightjar populations (no data is currently available for Common Crane) from eutrophication adversely impacting on the supporting habitats of this species, for example through a transition from heather to grass dominance or changes in plant biochemistry. Although anticipated increases in population during the life of the plan will likely increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network, Ricardo-AEA (2016) report that emissions, particularly of NO _x and NO ₂ , are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road. Pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. H1 does not allocate any areas for residential development within 200m of the SAC boundary. Furthermore, there are no major roads within 200m of the SPA boundary. However, policies SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could also lead to additional point sources in the catchment. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Water Resource Use/ Flow Regulation	Lowland raised bogs are particularly sensitive to water abstraction which can impact on the vegetation communities present, and consequently the Nightjar and Common Crane populations they support. Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA falls within the Yorkshire Water service area and Yorkshire Water (2020) identify that there are number of options within the Water Resources	None of the plans and projects reviewed were identified as potentially resulting in adverse impacts on Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA.	No likely significant effect (alone or in-combination)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
		Management Plan (WRMP) that could impact on designated sites, but that the preferred WRMP is not likely to have significant effects on the integrity of the site. No likely significant effect		
	Water Pollution/ Siltation	Several policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to lead to policies that will increase water pollution/siltation, both during any construction phases or operationally. For example, SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, RD1, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7 relating to future housing growth/site allocations, employment sites, the rural economy, mineral development, waste management and infrastructure all have the potential to lead to issues such as increased wastewater discharges, road run-off and surface water run-off, potentially adversely impacting on water quality. However, as both components of the site (i.e. Thorne and Hatfield Moors) are ombrotrophic peat bogs, they are effectively located upstream of the main areas of North Lincolnshire where development is proposed, it is unlikely that sources of water pollution within North Lincolnshire would be able to impact on this SPA. No likely significant effect	None of the plans and projects reviewed were identified as potentially resulting in adverse impacts on Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA.	No likely significant effect (alone or in-combination)
	Flood and Water Level Management	A significant number of policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to lead to policies that could either increase flooding (e.g. through housing/ employment site development increasing surface water run-off, such as through SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1) or require additional flood risk management measures to protect developments from flooding. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
Humber Estuary Ramsar	Recreational pressures	Given that the Humber Estuary SAC and SPA is designated for very similar qualifying features to the Ramsar Site the assessments detailed above are also	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the	Likely significant effect (alone)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
<i>Qualifying Features:</i> Criterion 1 – the site is a representative example of a near-natural estuary with a range of habitats Criterion 3 – supports a breeding colony of Grey Seals at Donna Nook and Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe dune slacks support breeding Natterjack Toad Criterion 5 – supports 153,934 waterfowl in the non-breeding season (5-year peak mean 1996/97-2000/01) Criterion 6 – Contains populations of a number of species at levels of international importance on passage and over winter Criterion 8 - it is an important migration route for both River and Sea Lamprey	Urbanisation	considered applicable to the Ramsar Site. Likely Significant Effect	Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	No likely significant effect (alone or in combination)
	Atmospheric Pollution	The exceptions to this area the qualifying features of amphibia, which relates to populations of Natterjack Toad and marine mammals, which relate to Grey Seal. The population of Natterjack Toads is located at Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe dunes on the coast between Cleethorpes and Mablethorpe, over 35km from the North Lincolnshire boundary, and the Grey Seal population is at Donna Nook over 30km away. Given these considerable distances, it is not considered that these qualifying features will be significantly affected the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum. No Likely Significant Effect	For Natterjack Toad and Marine Mammals, no in combination effects with other plans or projects have been identified.	
	Water Resource Use/ Flow Regulation			
	Water Pollution/ Siltation			
	Flood and Water Level Management			

6.3 Screening Statement and Conclusions

The majority of development policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum have been screened out alone and in combination with other plans or projects. The exception to this are listed below, and this due to the level of development, nature of the policy and site allocations proposed:

- SS2 – Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire
- SS6 – Spatial Distribution of Housing Sites
- SS7 – Strategic Site Allocation – Lincolnshire Lakes
- SS8 – Employment Land Requirement (including Strategic Employment Sites)
- SS9 – Strategic Site Allocation – Land at North Killingholme Airfield
- SS10 – Strategic Site Allocation - South Humber Bank
- H1 – Site Allocations
- H6 – North Lincolnshire’s Travelling Communities
- H7 – New Agricultural Workers of Forestry Dwellings
- EC1 – Employment Land Supply
- EC5 – Wharves
- EC7 – A Sustainable Visitor Economy
- RD1 – Supporting Sustainable Development in the Countryside
- DQE8 – Renewable Energy Proposals
- CSC5 – Golf Courses
- CSC6 – Water Based Leisure
- CSC15 – Tourism and Visitor Attractions
- CSC17 – Camping and Caravan Sites
- MIN1 – Mineral Supply Requirements
- MIN5 – Energy Minerals (Oil & Gas/Hydrocarbons)
- MIN6 – Mineral Sites (specifically MIN6-15, MIN6-17 and MIN6-18)
- WAS2 – Waste Facilities
- WAS5 – Wastewater Treatment
- T6 – Freight
- T7 – Safeguarding Transport infrastructure

The most likely effects of the potential site allocations within the plan on European sites are related to pressures from new development, including recreational impacts, atmospheric pollution, water abstraction/discharge, increased water pollution and flood risk management pressures.

This Screening Assessment has determined that the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum are not likely to have significant effects, either alone or in-combination with other plans, on the following European site:

- River Derwent SAC

The North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft, including site allocations, could potentially have significant adverse effects alone on the following sites:

- Humber Estuary SAC
- Hatfield Moor SAC
- Thorne Moor SAC

- Humber Estuary SPA
- Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA
- Humber Estuary Ramsar

Therefore, an Appropriate Assessment is required to assess in more detail the likely nature of the effects on the integrity of these European sites.

7 Appropriate Assessment

7.1 Introduction

This section describes Tasks 2 and 3 of the HRA of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, as outlined in Section 2.

Where the potential for significant effects has been identified, the nature and likely scale of effects on the integrity of the individual European sites are reported, excluding those aspects that have been screened out. Additional information and interpretation is provided to allow for a reasonable assessment of the effects, and to identify appropriate avoidance/mitigation included within the plan to ensure that adverse effects do not occur.

7.2 Screening Conclusion

The HRA Task 1 Screening Assessment identified that the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum could potentially have significant adverse effects on the following sites:

- Humber Estuary SAC
- Hatfield Moor SAC
- Thorne Moor SAC
- Humber Estuary SPA
- Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA
- Humber Estuary Ramsar

7.3 Assessment of Effects on Site Integrity

This section details the Appropriate Assessment of the potential effects of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum on the integrity of the identified European sites. In line with the *Holohan v An Bord Pleanála* ECJ case (C-462/17), this assessment considers typical habitats or species, within or outside of a European site boundary, if they are necessary to the conservation of the habitat types and species listed for the protected area.

7.3.1 The Humber Estuary SAC

The qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerabilities for the Humber Estuary SAC are provided in Table 3-2.

The Screening Assessment concluded that the Humber Estuary SAC could be at risk from recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution, water pollution/siltation and flood and water level management. The interest feature of Grey Seal was screened out of the assessment with the known breeding colony being located over 30km away from the district boundary at Donna Nook. All other interest features are considered in this assessment.

Details for the Appropriate Assessment of the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SAC in relation to the impacts identified in the Screening Assessment are described in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1: Test of Adverse Effects on Integrity on the Humber Estuary SAC

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time Estuaries Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide Coastal lagoons <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i>) Embryonic shifting dunes Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> River Lamprey	Recreational Pressures	Development of new housing as a result of policies within the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, including policies SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6 and H7, could result in adverse impacts on the Humber Estuary SAC due to increased numbers of visitors, which could damage SAC habitats through increased trampling, litter, vandalism etc. This could also impact on Alkborough Flats, which although outside of the designated site boundary, receives the same level of protection under the NPPF, and sites outside the North Lincolnshire boundary, such as Blacktoft Sands. In particular, policy H1 allocates 37 sites, with 4,084 dwellings, for residential development within 4.42km of the estuary (see Table 6-3). Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies this distance as being that within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and it is therefore considered that residential development within this zone could result in a significant increase in visitor pressures to the site. This residential development will facilitate population growth, which is expected to be around 2.4% over the lifetime of the plan, with the largest growth in people over 65 (35% growth is predicted) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021). This group often have the greatest amount of leisure time, further increasing recreational pressures on the site. Furthermore, a number of policies within the Local Plan promote development of the tourist and recreational sectors. For example, EC7 promotes a sustainable visitor economy through	Despite promoting residential development, policies SS2, SS7 and H6 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Policy CSC6 has also been strengthened within the Addendum to the Publication Draft by including a further condition which states that, in relation to water-based recreational facilities, a development will only be permitted where it as 'no adverse impact on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and the development incorporates measures to avoid and mitigate any adverse impacts, such as disturbance'. Policies DQE10, DQE11 and CSC3 also aim to strengthen the contribution that open space, sport, leisure and recreation facilities make to North Lincolnshire's tourist network and enhance existing facilities. This will reduce the potential for increased recreational pressure on the Humber Estuary SAC by providing alternative facilities. Furthermore, policy CSC3 states that all new residential developments of 10 dwellings or more (or on sites of 0.5ha or	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> Sea Lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>		development of high quality visitor facilities, CSC5 promotes development of golf courses, CSC6 promotes development of water-based recreation (including on the River Humber), CSC15 aims to provide new visitor attractions and CSC17 promotes development of new caravan and camping facilities, all of which could attract more visitors to North Lincolnshire increasing visitor pressure on the Humber Estuary SAC. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote recreational and tourist developments, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, the North Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan and the England Coast Path strategy could lead to a cumulative increase in recreational pressures.	more) will need to provide high-quality open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of additional residents. These new open spaces and recreational facilities will provide alternative attractions in North Lincolnshire, thereby reducing visitor pressure on the SAC. Under policy H1, dependent on the scale of residential development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development of each of the allocated sites will be required, and will be expected to consider changes in recreational pressures and impacts of increased visitor numbers on sensitive habitats. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. For example, the provision of open space and recreational/leisure facilities as part of any development proposed. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Urbanisation	A number of policies promote residential, employment, mineral, waste or transport	Although they promote a range of development types, policies SS2, SS7,	No adverse impact upon

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		development within North Lincolnshire, including SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18), WAS2, T6 and T7. However, no residential sites allocated for development under H1 are located within the boundaries of the SAC, the closest being H1C-74 at Keadby which is 300m from the site boundary; there will therefore be no direct impacts on the Humber Estuary SAC of habitat loss or physical damage from residential development arising from policies in the Local Plan. However, strategic site allocation SS10 on the South Humber Bank directly abuts, the SAC boundary. Direct habitat loss or physical damage could therefore arise. There are no proposed mineral extraction sites within the SAC boundary, the closest being MIN6-17 approximately 350m from the site boundary. Indirect impacts of urbanisation, such as increased recreational pressure, atmospheric pollution and impacts on the water environment are considered elsewhere in this table. In-combination effects could occur with other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan and the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan. Specifically, in the North Killingholme area impacts from the Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park and the North Killingholme Power Project could act in-combination sites allocated under the Local Plan, including SS10 South Humber Bank and SS9 North Killingholme Airfield.	SS10, H6, EC5, MIN6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for designated sites and the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. The Addendum to the Publication Draft has also strengthened policy EC5 by adding a further condition that proposals for new or extended port, wharf and jetty facilities on the Rivers Humber and Trent will be permitted provided that there is no adverse impact on 'any SAC, SPA or Ramsar Sites, or proposals will only be permitted where there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, there is no alternative and compensatory measures are provided for the loss of designated habitat in line with the Habitats Regulations'. For example, SS10 specifically states that any development on the South Humber Bank shall give appropriate consideration to internationally protected nature conservation sites, and specifically for this policy, the South Humber Bank Mitigation Strategy details the habitat to be created to mitigate for the loss of functional land to be lost as part of the development within the South Humber Bank. This includes wet grassland creation, such as that at Halton Marshes which also already been constructed. This is reinforced by the HRAs for the specific projects themselves, including that for the Able Marine Energy Park (Hendeca, 2020) and the Able Logistics Park (Able UK, 2010) which detail a range of further mitigation measures	site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			required to ensure that these developments have no adverse impact on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SAC. This includes creation of compensatory intertidal habitat creation, restrictions on the timing of works, implementation of a waterbird protection plan relating to noise and disturbance, and measures to limit light overspill, amongst others. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Atmospheric	APIS (2021) identifies that a number of	Policy T3 states that new development will	No adverse

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
	Pollution	qualifying features of the Humber Estuary SAC (i.e. estuaries, coastal lagoons, saltmarsh habitats and dune habitats) are potentially sensitive to eutrophication and/or acidification as a result of air pollution. There are a number of major roads in close proximity to the Humber Estuary SAC, which is unsurprising given the substantial size of the designated site. This includes the A18 (bounds the site at Keadby Bridge), A1077 (located on the site boundary at South Ferriby) and A15 (crosses the site via the Humber Bridge). Vehicle emissions, particularly of NO_x and NO₂, are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road (Ricardo-AEA, 2016), and pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. Therefore, atmospheric deposition related to increased use of the major roads inside and within 200m of the SAC, due to policies within the local plan which promote new housing and employment developments, could adversely impact on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SAC. Policy T7 also promotes the delivery, maintenance and improvement of key routes across the area, which could also increase transport and emissions which could adversely impact upon the Humber Estuary SAC through NO_x deposition. This includes some routes in close proximity to the Humber including the Lincolnshire Lakes road, Barton Link Road and access to North Killingholme Airfield. However, traffic modelling studies have been undertaken where it is anticipated that the quantum of development proposed by the Local Plan will result in significant increases in traffic levels. This includes on the Brigg Link Road and the A1077 at the Holydyke/Hungate mini	be supported where it is accessible, or can be made accessible, by sustainable modes of transport, and that they should encourage and promote walking, cycling, public transport, electric and ultra-low emission vehicles, car-sharing and car clubs. In addition, Policy T1 promotes sustainable transport (e.g. walking, cycling) and Policy T2 promotes the improvement of public transport. These policies should minimise any increase in private car use associated with residential and employment site development promoted by the Local Plan. The majority of new vehicles also generally emit fewer emissions than older vehicles as a result of carbon reduction technologies and an increase in demand for more fuel efficient and cost-effective means of car travel. This trend is likely to increase in the future, potentially offsetting the air pollution impacts of increased traffic on the A18, A1077 and A15, the local road network and routes developed/improved under policy T7. However, in line with Natural England's guidance note on advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations (Natural England, 2018), any projects promoted under policy T7 that would increase traffic on the roads within 200m of the SAC boundary will need to consider in-combination effects of the increased road traffic, and if there is an in-combination increase of 1000 Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) on a road within 200m of the SAC, then an project-level appropriate assessment will be	impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		roundabout in Barton and the Falkland Way Junction in Barton. The proposed Brigg Link Road does not fall within 200m of the Humber Estuary SAC and neither do the two sections of concern on the A1077 (both >1km away). Consequently, as the areas of concern which have been modelled are not within 200m of the designated site, it is not anticipated that traffic levels will increase significantly to cause an adverse impact. Furthermore, SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, EC5, MIN1, MIN5p, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18) and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could also lead to additional point source emissions in the district. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, and specific developments on the South Humber Bank (i.e. Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park, the North Killingholme Power Project, Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project) could lead to in-combination effects related to atmospheric pollution.	required. Furthermore, in relation to point sources of pollution, policy DM3 requires that development proposals demonstrate that environmental risks have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise risks, including to air quality. The Council will seek to ensure that new development proposals will not have an unacceptable negative impact on air quality and an air quality impact assessment will be required. Policy MIN6 also requires the environmental impacts, including on ecology and air quality, to be assessed before a development can be granted planning permission. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Water Pollution/Siltation	Policies SS2p SS6p SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18), WAS2, T6 and T7 all promote development, of a range of types, which have the potential to result in water pollution/siltation, during both construction phases and operationally. This could be through increased wastewater discharges, road run-off and surface water run-off. Pollution could then reach the Humber Estuary via surface water pathways, potentially compromising water	Despite promoting development, policies SS2, SS9, SS10, H6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the water environment. For example, SS10 requires that a site will only be developed where pollution and waste control measures are implemented and WAS2 requires waste management developments to demonstrate that there will be no harm to water quality and resources.	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		quality and the status of the water body under the Water Framework Directive. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, and specific developments on the South Humber Bank (i.e. Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park, the North Killingholme Power Project, Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project) could lead to in-combination effects related to water quality.	Furthermore, Policy DQE6 requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site and that appropriate pollution control measures are incorporated to help protect water quality. Policy DM3 requires that development proposals demonstrate that environmental risks have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise risks. It states that 'development will not be permitted where it would have an adverse effect on the quality or quantity of groundwater resources or watercourses and water bodies'. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required; this will likely include assessment of water quality impacts at both the construction and operational stages. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that	

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Flood and Water Level Management	Development (i.e. for housing, employment sites, mineral sites, waste sites and transport infrastructure), as promoted through policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18), WAS2 and T7, has the potential to increase flooding through increased surface water run-off on impermeable surfaces. The developments may also require additional flood risk management measures to protect them from flooding. If in close proximity to the Humber Estuary SAC, this could result in a direct loss/damage of habitats from the defences themselves, changes to hydrological and geomorphological process and coastal squeeze. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, and specific developments on the South Humber Bank (i.e. Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park, the North Killingholme Power Project, Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project) could lead to in-combination effects related to increased flooding from surface water run-off, or adverse impacts associated with flood risk management measures implemented. Furthermore, in-combination effects may arise with the Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy and the Shoreline Management Plan.	Despite promoting development, policies SS2, SS7, SS9, SS10, H6, EC5, MIN6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provide a level of protection for the water environment and include consideration of flood risk management. For example, SS9 requires the North Killingholme Airfield development to submit a Flood Risk and Drainage Assessment to assess and mitigate the risk from flooding from surface water drainage. The incorporation of SuDS is also required. Specifically, policy DQE5 requires that development avoids areas of flood risk and does not increase flooding elsewhere. It also sets clear requirements that developments need to meet relating to flood risk management that will allow it to proceed. Policy DQE6 also requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Also, in relation to mineral extraction, policy MIN3 requires that mineral extraction developments may only proceed where workings will not increase the potential of flood risk or surface water flooding. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required; this will include assessment of impacts on the water environment and flood risk. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

7.3.1 Hatfield Moor SAC

The qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerabilities for Hatfield Moor SAC are provided in Table 3-2.

The Screening Assessment concluded that Hatfield Moor SAC could be at risk from recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution and flood and water level management. Details for the Appropriate Assessment of the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects on the integrity of Hatfield Moor SAC in relation to the impacts identified in the Screening Assessment are described in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2: Test of Adverse Effects on Integrity on Hatfield Moor SAC

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	Recreational Pressures	Development of new housing as a result of policies within the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, including policies SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6 and H6 could result in adverse impacts on Hatfield Moor SAC due to increased numbers of visitors. This could cause physical damage to raised bog habitats such as trampling/erosion or disturbance, potentially resulting in changes in species composition and impacting upon species which are essential for the regeneration of this habitat (Pellerin <i>et al.</i>, 2006). However, there is only one site allocated for residential development within the impact risk zones for Hatfield Moor SSSI (which approximately equates to the SAC area); this is H1P-33 in Wroot. This site is only allocated for 13 dwellings whereas the impact risk zone it falls within identifies that only developments of over 50 dwellings would be considered a significant impact; therefore, impacts from development at H1P-33 alone in terms of increases in visitor numbers would likely be negligible. However, the residential development promoted by the plan will facilitate population growth, which is expected to be around 2.4% with the largest growth in people over 65 (35% growth predicted) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021). This is the group who have the greatest amount of leisure time, further increasing recreational pressures on the site. Furthermore, a number of policies within the Local Plan promote development of the tourist and recreational sectors. For example, EC7	Despite promoting residential development, policies SS2, SS7 and H6 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Policies DQE10, DQE11 and CSC3 also aim to strengthen the contribution that open space, sport, leisure and recreation facilities make to North Lincolnshire's tourist network and enhance existing facilities. This will reduce the potential for increased recreational pressure on Hatfield Moor SAC by providing alternative facilities. Furthermore, policy CSC3 also specifically states that all new residential developments of 10 dwellings or more (or on sites of 0.5ha or more) will need to provide high-quality open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of additional residents. These alternative spaces will reduce pressures on Hatfield Moor SAC. Under policy H1, dependent on the scale of residential development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development of each of the sites on the qualifying features will be required, and will be expected to consider changes in recreational pressures and impacts	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		promotes a sustainable visitor economy through development of high quality visitor facilities, CSC5 promotes development of golf courses, CSC15 aims to provide new visitor attractions and CSC17 promotes development of new caravan and camping facilities, all of which could attract more visitors to North Lincolnshire increasing visitor pressure on Hatfield Moor SAC. However, the closest site to Hatfield Moor SAC is H1P-33 approximately 1.7km away. Whilst this is likely within the typical distance a dog walker may travel, it is in excess of the distance that children would be expected to walk to access green space for recreational purposes (the North Lincolnshire Open Space Study stipulates that natural and semi-natural greenspace should be within 800m/10 minutes travel time of households, and for children this should be 600m; North Lincolnshire Council, 2019). Natural England has also produced an Access Management Strategy and Plan for the Humberhead Peatlands. This includes measures to mitigate the pressure of increased numbers of visitors. Specifically, the plan includes a visitor priority area on Hatfield Moor where less sensitive habitats are located and promoted to visitors, waymarked routes and remaining areas of the site are not promoted for access. The plan also proposes measures to ensure dogs are kept under control, which are enforced through signage and wardening. As visitor pressure is already being managed, any minimal increase in visitor numbers from the policies in the Local Plan are not anticipated to have an adverse impact on site integrity. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote recreational and tourist	of increased visitor numbers on sensitive habitats. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. For example, the provision of open space and recreational/leisure facilities as part of any development proposed. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Hatfield Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		developments, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan and the North Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan, could lead to a cumulative increase in recreational pressures.		
	Urbanisation	A number of policies promote residential, employment, mineral, waste or transport development within North Lincolnshire, including SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7. However, no residential sites allocated for development under H1 are located within the boundaries of the designated site, the closest being H1P-33 at Wroot 1.7km away; there will therefore be no direct impacts of habitat loss or physical damage from residential development on the SAC. There are also no sites allocated for employment within the site boundary, and none fall within the Hatfield Moor SSSI impact risk zones. The closest site is EC1-5 Sandtoft Airfield 2.2km away. There are no sites allocated for mineral development within the SAC boundary, however, a proposed extension to the Cove Farm Sand and Gravel Quarry at Westwoodside under policy MIN6-15 could potentially fall within the impact risk zone for this site and result in adverse impacts. Indirect impacts of urbanisation, such as increased recreational pressure, atmospheric pollution and impacts on the water environment	Although they promote a range of development types policies SS2, SS7, SS10, H6, MIN6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. For example, H6 will only permit the development of sites to accommodate Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople where there are no significant environmental impacts, and Policy MIN6 requires the environmental impacts, including on ecology, to be assessed before a development can be granted planning permission. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site.	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		are considered elsewhere in this table. As no direct impacts from urbanisation were identified in this assessment there will be zero impact alone and therefore no in-combination assessment. For indirect impacts, the in-combination assessment is undertaken within other sections of this table.	Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Hatfield Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Atmospheric Pollution	APIS (2021) identifies that lowland raised bog habitats are vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition, especially of ammonia. Although anticipated increases in population during the life of the plan will likely increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network, vehicle emissions, particularly of NO _x and NO ₂ , are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road (Ricardo-AEA, 2016), and pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. H1 does not allocate any areas for residential development within 200m of the SAC boundary and EC1 does not allocate any areas for development of employment sites within 200m. Furthermore, there are no major roads within 200m of the SAC boundary and consequently impacts from reduced air quality associated with increased in traffic from development and population increases promoted by policies in the Local Plan are anticipated to be negligible. Policies SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-15) and WAS2 could however, result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and	In relation to point sources of pollution, policy DM3 requires that development proposals demonstrate that environmental risks have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise risks, including to air quality. The Council will 'seek to ensure that new development proposals will not have an unacceptable negative impact on air quality and an air quality impact assessment will be required. Policy MIN6 also requires the environmental impacts, including on ecology and air quality, to be assessed before a development can be granted planning permission. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Hatfield Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		waste management sites that could also lead to additional point sources in the area. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, could lead to in-combination effects related to atmospheric pollution.		
	Flood and Water Level Management	Development (i.e. for housing, employment sites, mineral sites, waste sites and transport infrastructure), as promoted through policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, RD1, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-15), WAS2 and T7, has the potential to increase flooding through increased surface water run-off on impermeable surfaces. The developments may also require additional flood risk management measures to protect them from flooding. If in close proximity to Hatfield Moor SAC, or in the catchment within which this site sits, it could result in a direct loss/damage of habitats from the defences themselves or changes to hydrogeological process and drainage patterns. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan and Local Transport Plan 2011-16, could lead to in-combination effects related to increased flooding from surface water run-off, or adverse impacts associated with flood risk management measures implemented. Furthermore, in-combination effects may arise with the Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy.	Despite promoting development, policies SS2, SS7, SS9, SS10, H6, MIN6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provide a level of protection for the water environment and include consideration of flood risk management. For example, MIN6 requires mineral extraction proposals to be supported by a range of assessments that address potential environmental impacts, including flood risk. Specifically, policy DQE5 requires that development avoids areas of flood risk and does not increase flooding elsewhere. It also sets clear requirements that developments need to meet relating to flood risk management that will allow it to proceed. Policy DQE6 also requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Also, in relation to mineral extraction, policy MIN3 requires that mineral extraction developments may only proceed where workings will not increase the potential of flood risk or surface water flooding. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required; this will include assessment of impacts on the	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			water environment and flood risk. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Hatfield Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

7.3.1 Thorne Moor SAC

The qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerabilities for Thorne Moor SAC are provided in Table 3-2.

The Screening Assessment concluded that Thorne Moor SAC could be at risk from recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution and flood and water level management.

Details for the Appropriate Assessment of the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects on the integrity of Thorne Moor SAC in relation to the impacts identified in the Screening Assessment are described in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3: Test of Adverse Effects on Integrity on Thorne Moor SAC

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	Recreational Pressures	Development of new housing as a result of policies within the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, including policies SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6 and H6 could result in adverse impacts on Thorne Moor SAC due to increased numbers of visitors. This could cause physical damage to raised bog habitats such as trampling/erosion or disturbance, potentially resulting in changes in species composition and impacting upon species which are essential for the regeneration of this habitat (Pellerin <i>et al.</i>, 2006). There are 5 sites allocated for residential development within the impact risk zones for Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors SSSI (which approximately equates to the SAC area). These are H1C-43, H1C44, H1P-22, H1P-23 and H1P-24 in Crowle which allocate sites for 8, 9, 75, 57 and 20 dwellings respectively. These sites fall within the impact risk zone which identifies that developments of 50+ residential dwellings could have a significant impact, so adverse impacts from these allocations in terms of recreational pressures could arise. The residential development promoted by the plan will facilitate population growth, which is expected to be around 2.4% with the largest growth in people over 65 (35% growth predicted) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021). This is the group who have the greatest amount of leisure time, further increasing recreational pressures on the site. Furthermore, a number of policies within the Local Plan promote development of the tourist and recreational sectors. For example, EC7	Despite promoting residential development, policies SS2, SS7 and H6 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Policies DQE10, DQE11 and CSC3 also aim to strengthen the contribution that open space, sport, leisure and recreation facilities make to North Lincolnshire's tourist network and enhance existing facilities. This will reduce the potential for increased recreational pressure on Thorne Moor SAC by providing alternative facilities. Furthermore, policy CSC3 also specifically states that all new residential developments of 10 dwellings or more (or on sites of 0.5ha or more) will need to provide high-quality open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of additional residents. These alternative spaces will reduce pressures on Thorne Moor SAC. Under policy H1, dependent on the scale of residential development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development of each of the sites on the qualifying features will be required, and will be expected to consider changes in recreational pressures and	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		promotes a sustainable visitor economy through development of high quality visitor facilities, CSC5 promotes development of golf courses, CSC15 aims to provide new visitor attractions and CSC17 promotes development of new caravan and camping facilities, all of which could attract more visitors to North Lincolnshire increasing visitor pressure on Thorne Moor SAC. However, the closest site to Thorne Moor SAC is H1C-44, approximately 1.4km away, with H1C-43 1.6km away and all other allocations in Crowle over 2km away. Whilst these distances are likely within the typical distance a dog walker may travel, it is in excess of the distance that children would be expected to walk to access green space for recreational purposes (the North Lincolnshire Open Space Study stipulates that natural and semi-natural greenspace should be within 800m/10 minutes travel time of households, and for children this should be 600m; North Lincolnshire Council, 2019). Parking at the eastern side of Thorne Moor is also relatively limited which will discourage visitors. Natural England has also produced an Access Management Strategy and Plan for the Humberhead Peatlands. This includes measures to mitigate the pressure of increased numbers of visitors. Specifically, the plan includes waymarked routes on Thorne Moors and remaining areas of the site are not promoted for access. The plan also proposes measures to ensure dogs are kept under control, which are enforced through signage and wardening. As visitor pressure is already being managed, any minimal increase in visitor numbers from the policies in the Local Plan are not anticipated to have an adverse impact on site integrity. In-combination, other plans and strategies which	impacts of increased visitor numbers on sensitive habitats. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. For example, the provision of open space and recreational/leisure facilities as part of any development proposed. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Thorne Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		promote recreational and tourist developments, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan and the North Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan, could lead to a cumulative increase in recreational pressures.		
	Urbanisation	A number of policies promote residential, employment, mineral, waste or transport development within North Lincolnshire, including SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7. However, no residential sites allocated for development under H1p are located within the boundaries of the designated site, the closest being H1C-44 in Crowle 1.4km away; there will therefore be no direct impacts of habitat loss or physical damage from residential development on the SAC. There are also no sites allocated for employment within the site boundary, and none fall within the Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors SSSI impact risk zones. The closest site is EC1-9 Ealand 3.8km away. Indirect impacts of urbanisation, such as increased recreational pressure, atmospheric pollution and impacts on the water environment are considered elsewhere in this table. As no direct impacts from urbanisation were identified in this assessment there will be zero impact alone and therefore no in-combination assessment. For indirect impacts, the in-combination assessment is undertaken within other sections of this table.	Although they promote a range of development types policies SS2, SS7, SS10, H6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. For example, H6 will only permit the development of sites to accommodate Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople where there are no significant environmental impacts. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Thorne Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Atmospheric Pollution	APIS (2021) identifies that lowland raised bog habitats are vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition, especially of ammonia. Although anticipated increases in population during the life of the plan will likely increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network, vehicle emissions, particularly of NO_x and NO₂, are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road (Ricardo-AEA, 2016), and pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. H1 does not allocate any areas for residential development within 200m of the SAC boundary and EC1 does not allocate any areas for development of employment sites within 200m. Furthermore, there are no major roads within 200m of the SAC boundary and consequently impacts from reduced air quality associated with increased in traffic from development and population increases promoted by policies in the Local Plan are anticipated to be negligible. Policies SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could lead to additional point sources in the area. In-combination, other plans and strategies which	In relation to point sources of pollution, policy DM3 requires that development proposals demonstrate that environmental risks have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise risks, including to air quality. The Council will 'seek to ensure that new development proposals will not have an unacceptable negative impact on air quality and an air quality impact assessment will be required. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Hatfield Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, could lead to in-combination effects related to atmospheric pollution.		
	Flood and Water Level Management	Development (i.e. for housing, employment sites, mineral sites, waste sites and transport infrastructure), as promoted through policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, RD1, MIN6, WAS2 and T7, has the potential to increase flooding through increased surface water run-off on impermeable surfaces. The developments may also require additional flood risk management measures to protect them from flooding. If in close proximity to Thorne Moor SAC, or in the catchment within which this site sits, it could result in a direct loss/damage of habitats from the defences themselves or changes to hydrogeological process and drainage patterns. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan and Local Transport Plan 2011-16, could lead to in-combination effects related to increased flooding from surface water run-off, or adverse impacts associated with flood risk management measures implemented. Furthermore, in-combination effects may arise with the Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy.	Despite promoting development, policies SS2, SS7, SS9, SS10, H6, MIN6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provide a level of protection for the water environment and include consideration of flood risk management. For example, MIN6 requires mineral extraction proposals to be supported by a range of assessments that address potential environmental impacts, including flood risk. Specifically, policy DQE5 requires that development avoids areas of flood risk and does not increase flooding elsewhere. It also sets clear requirements that developments need to meet relating to flood risk management that will allow it to proceed. Policy DQE6 also requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Policy DQE6 also requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Also, in relation to mineral extraction, policy MIN3 requires that mineral extraction developments may only proceed where workings will not increase the potential of flood risk or surface water flooding. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required; this will include assessment of impacts on the water environment and flood risk. Where	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Thorne Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

7.3.1 The Humber Estuary SPA

The qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerabilities for the Humber Estuary SPA are provided in Table 3-2.

The Screening Assessment concluded that the Humber Estuary SPA could be at risk from recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution, water pollution/siltation and flood and water level management.

Details for the Appropriate Assessment of the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SPA in relation to the impacts identified in the Screening Assessment are described in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4: Test of Adverse Effects on Integrity on the Humber Estuary SPA

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
Article 4.1 – site is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain populations of the following species listed in Annex I in any season: <i>Avocet Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (breeding and wintering) <i>Bittern Botaurus stellaris</i> (breeding and wintering) <i>Hen Harrier Circus cyaneus</i> (wintering) <i>Golden Plover Pluvialis apicaria</i> (wintering) <i>Bar-tailed Godwit Limosa lapponica</i> (wintering) <i>Ruff Philomachus pugnax</i> (passage) <i>Marsh Harrier Circus aeruginosus</i> (breeding) <i>Little Tern Sterna albifrons</i> (breeding) Article 4.2 – site is used regularly by	Recreational Pressures	Development of new housing as a result of policies within the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, including policies SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6 and H6, could result in adverse impacts on the Humber Estuary SPA due to increased numbers of visitors, which could result in increased disturbance of the bird populations using the estuary (i.e. noise and visual disturbance causing flight responses). Damage to habitats supporting the important bird populations could also occur from trampling, litter, vandalism etc. This could also impact on Alkborough Flats, which although outside of the designated site boundary, receives the same level of protection under the NPPF, and sites outside the North Lincolnshire boundary, such as Blacktoft Sands. In particular, policy H1 allocates 37 sites, with 4,084 dwellings, for residential development within 4.42km of the estuary (see Table 6-3). Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies this distance as being that within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and it is therefore considered that residential development within this zone could result in a significant increase in visitor pressures to the site. This residential development will facilitate population growth, which is expected to be around 2.4% over the lifetime of the plan with the largest growth in people over 65 (35% growth is predicted) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021). This group often have the greatest amount of leisure time, further increasing recreational pressures on the site.	Despite promoting residential development, policies SS2, SS7 and H6 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. The Addendum to the Publication Draft strengthened this policy further by also including functionally land, so that 'proposals which may affect an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site, or functionally linked land supporting these sites, will be assessed according to their implications for the site's conservation objectives'. Policy CSC6 has also been strengthened within the Addendum to the Public Draft by including a further condition which states that, in relation to water-based recreational facilities, a development will only be permitted where it as 'no adverse impact on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and the development incorporates measures to avoid and mitigate any adverse impacts, such as disturbance'. Policies DQE10, DQE11 and CSC3 also aim to strengthen the contribution that open space, sport, leisure and recreation	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
1% or more of the biogeographical populations of the following regularly occurring migratory species (other than those listed in Annex I) in any season: Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (wintering) Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> (wintering and passage) Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> (wintering) Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> (wintering and passage) Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> (wintering and passage) Article 4.2 – site is used regularly by over 20,000 waterbirds		Furthermore, a number of policies within the Local Plan promote development of the tourist and recreational sectors. For example, EC7 promotes a sustainable visitor economy through development of high quality visitor facilities, CSC5 promotes development of golf courses, CSC6 promotes development of water-based recreation (including on the River Humber), CSC15 aims to provide new visitor attractions and CSC17 promotes development of new caravan and camping facilities, all of which could attract more visitors to North Lincolnshire increasing visitor pressure on the Humber Estuary SPA. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote recreational and tourist developments, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, the North Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan and the England Coast Path strategy could lead to a cumulative increase in recreational pressures.	facilities make to North Lincolnshire's tourist network and enhance existing facilities. This will reduce the potential for increased recreational pressure on the Humber Estuary SPA by providing alternative facilities. Furthermore, the Addendum report to the Publication Draft further strengthened policy DQE10 by including the additional condition that open space will be safeguarded from development unless it can be demonstrated that 'the open space is not necessary for reducing recreational disturbance impacts on the Humber Estuary, or any loss of such open space will require to be compensated for'. Furthermore, policy CSC3 states that all new residential developments of 10 dwellings or more (or on sites of 0.5ha or more) will need to provide high-quality open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of additional residents. These new open spaces and recreational facilities will provide alternative attractions in North Lincolnshire, thereby reducing visitor pressure on the SPA. Under policy H1, dependent on the scale of residential development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development of each of the allocated sites will be required, and will be expected to consider changes in recreational pressures and impacts of increased visitor numbers on sensitive habitats. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no	

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			adverse effects on the integrity of the site. For example, the provision of open space and recreational/leisure facilities as part of any development proposed. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Urbanisation	A number of policies promote residential, employment, renewable energy, mineral, waste or transport development within North Lincolnshire, including SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1 (specifically EC1-3 and EC1-4), EC5, DQE8, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18), WAS2, T6 and T7. However, no residential sites allocated for development under H1 are located within the boundaries of the SPA, the closest being H1P-12 and H1P-13 at Barton-upon-Humber which are 395m and 1.1km from the site boundary respectively; there will therefore be no direct impacts on the Humber Estuary SPA from loss or physical damage of habitats which support the notable bird populations arising from policies in the Local Plan. However, the East Halton renewable energy opportunity as detailed under policy DQE8 area does	Although they promote a range of development types policies SS2, SS7, SS10, H6, EC5, MIN6, DQE8 and WAS2 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. For example, policy SS7 relating to the Lincolnshire Lakes has now been strengthened from that included at the Preferred Options stage so that the wording now commits to the protection of existing features, and inclusion of new areas of woodland, acid grassland, neutral grassland, ditches, swales, wetland and ponds within the development, integrated with strategic green linkages. This will help mitigate the	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		partially overlap with SPA boundary and therefore any renewable energy development in this area could result in a direct impact on the designated site. Furthermore, bird populations for which the SPA is designated do not just inhabit the SPA itself, they frequently use functionally linked land outside of the SPA, particularly at high tide, for roosting, feeding and loafing, and development in these areas could therefore have a significant adverse impact, particularly where developments are large and impact agricultural land, such as under policy SS7 relating to the Lincolnshire Lakes development. Other site allocations which could impact on functionally linked land include SS9, SS10, SSH1p and SSH2p, EC1-2, EC1-5, EC1-6, EC1-9, T6, MIN6-15, MIN6-16, MIN6-17 and MIN6-18. Strategic site allocation SS10 on the South Humber Bank directly abuts the SPA boundary. Direct habitat loss or physical damage could therefore arise, along with disturbance of bird populations during both construction and operational phases. Impacts of employment development on functionally linked land could also have a significant adverse impact. Employment site allocations EC1-3 and EC1-4 around Humberside Airport, whilst over 12km from the Humber Estuary SPA, could result in expansion of the airport. The Humber Estuary and its functionally linked habitats are located within the 13km bird strike safeguarding zone around the airport and therefore any development of the airport associated with these two policies could result in an increased risk of strike to bird populations for which the site is designated. There are no proposed mineral extraction sites	loss of some of the functionally linked land within this area. The Addendum to the Publication Draft has also strengthened policy EC5 by adding a further condition that proposals for new or extended port, wharf and jetty facilities on the Rivers Humber and Trent will be permitted provided that there is no adverse impact on 'any SAC, SPA or Ramsar Sites, or proposals will only be permitted where there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, there is no alternative and compensatory measures are provided for the loss of designated habitat in line with the Habitats Regulations'. Additionally, policy SS10 also specifically states that any development on the South Humber Bank shall give appropriate consideration to internationally protected nature conservation sites, and specifically for this policy, the South Humber Bank Mitigation Strategy details the habitat to be created to mitigate for the loss of functional land to be lost as part of the development within the South Humber Bank. This includes wet grassland creation, such as that at Halton Marshes which also already been constructed. This is reinforced by the HRAs for the specific projects themselves, including that for the Able Marine Energy Park (Hendeca, 2020) and the Able Logistics Park (Able UK, 2010) which detail a range of further mitigation measures required to ensure that these developments have no adverse impact on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SPA. This includes creation of	

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		within the SPA boundary, the closest being MIN6-17 approximately 350m from the site boundary. This could therefore result in direct impacts on functionally linked land, although the proposed quarry extension under MIN6-17 is very small (2.03 ha only). Specifically, the development of renewable energy resources under policy DQE8, particularly wind power, in close proximity to the SPA such as in the East Halton renewable energy opportunity area on the South Humber Bank, could have a significant adverse impact on bird populations through collision, diversion of migratory flyways and impacts on feeding routes, which could have a significant impact on the SPA. Indirect impacts of urbanisation, such as increased recreational pressure, atmospheric pollution and impacts on the water environment are considered elsewhere in this table. In-combination effects could occur with other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan and the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan. Specifically, in the North Killingholme area impacts from the Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park and the North Killingholme Power Project could act in-combination sites allocated under the Local Plan, including SS10 South Humber Bank and SS9 North Killingholme Airfield.	compensatory intertidal habitat creation, restrictions on the timing of works, implementation of a waterbird protection plan relating to noise and disturbance, and measures to limit light overspill, amongst others. Policy H1P-13 in close proximity to the Humber Estuary also specifically states 'Bird surveys are likely to be required in order to determine whether there would be a Likely Significant Effect on the Humber Estuary SPA or Ramsar site'. Also, DQE8 also states that proposals for renewable energy must consider impacts on nature conservation features and makes specific reference to the requirements of policy DQE3. The supporting text also highlights that for renewable energy developments particular consideration to the potential to disturb or displace SPA birds caused by the loss of suitable feeding, roosting and loafing sites. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for	

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Atmospheric Pollution	APIS (2021) identifies that a number of the habitats associated with the bird species for which the site qualifies as a SPA are potentially sensitive to eutrophication and/or acidification as a result of air pollution. This could potentially impact on community structure and then food sources for the bird populations. There are a number of major roads in close proximity to the Humber Estuary SPA, which is unsurprising given the substantial size of the designated site. This includes the A18 (bounds the site at Keadby Bridge), A1077 (located on the site boundary at South Ferriby) and A15 (crosses the site via the Humber Bridge). Vehicle emissions, particularly of NO_x and NO₂, are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road (Ricardo-AEA, 2016), and pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. Therefore, atmospheric deposition related to increased use of the major roads inside and within 200m of the SPA, due to policies within the local plan which promote new housing and employment developments, could adversely impact on the integrity of the Humber	Policy T3 states that new development will be supported where it is accessible, or can be made accessible, by sustainable modes of transport, and that they should encourage and promote walking, cycling, public transport, electric and ultra-low emission vehicles, car-sharing and car clubs. In addition, Policy T1 promotes sustainable transport (e.g. walking, cycling) and Policy T2 promotes the improvement of public transport. These policies should minimise any increase in private car use associated with residential and employment site development promoted by the Local Plan. The majority of new vehicles also generally emit fewer emissions than older vehicles as a result of carbon reduction technologies and an increase in demand for more fuel efficient and cost-effective means of car travel. This trend is likely to increase in the future, potentially offsetting the air pollution impacts of increased traffic on the A18, A1077 and	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		Estuary SPA. Policy T7 also promotes the delivery, maintenance and improvement of key routes across the area, which could also increase transport and emissions which could adversely impact upon the Humber Estuary SPA through NO_x deposition. This includes some routes in close proximity to the Humber including the Lincolnshire Lakes road, Barton Link Road and access to North Killingholme Airfield. However, traffic modelling studies have been undertaken where it is anticipated that the quantum of development proposed by the Local Plan will result in significant increases in traffic levels. This includes on the Brigg Link Road and the A1077 at the Holydyke/Hungate mini roundabout in Barton and the Falkland Way Junction in Barton. These locations are a considerable distance from the Humber Estuary SPA and consequently, as the areas of concern which have been modelled are not within 200m of the designated site, it is not anticipated that traffic levels will increase significantly to cause an adverse impact on the habitats that support the SPA bird species. Furthermore, SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, EC5, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18) and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could also lead to additional point sources in the district. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, and specific developments on the South Humber Bank (i.e. Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park,	A15, the local road network and routes developed/improved under policy T7. However, in line with Natural England's guidance note on advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations (Natural England, 2018), any projects promoted under policy T7 that would increase traffic on the roads within 200m of the SAC boundary will need to consider in-combination effects of the increased road traffic, and if there is an in-combination increased of 1000AADT on a road within 200m of the SAC, then an project-level appropriate assessment will be required. Furthermore, in relation to point sources of pollution, policy DM3 requires that development proposals demonstrate that environmental risks have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise risks, including to air quality. The Council will 'seek to ensure that new development proposals will not have an unacceptable negative impact on air quality and an air quality impact assessment will be required. Policy MIN6 also requires the environmental impacts, including on ecology and air quality, to be assessed before a development can be granted planning permission. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		the North Killingholme Power Project, Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project) could lead to in-combination effects related to atmospheric pollution.		
	Water Pollution/ Siltation	Policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18), WAS2 and T7 all promote development, of a range of types, which have the potential to result in water pollution/siltation, during both construction phases and operationally. This could be through increased wastewater discharges, road run-off and surface water run-off. This could then reach the Humber Estuary via surface water pathways potentially compromising water quality and impacting upon food supplies of the bird populations using the estuary, or the habitats that support them. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, and specific developments on the South Humber Bank (i.e. Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park, the North Killingholme Power Project, Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project) could lead to in-combination effects related to water quality.	Despite promoting development, policies SS2, SS9, SS10, H6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the water environment. For example, SS10 requires that a site will only be developed where pollution and waste control measures are implemented and WAS2 requires waste management developments to demonstrate that there will be no harm to water quality and resources. Furthermore, Policy DQE6 requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site and that appropriate pollution control measures are incorporated to help protect water quality. Policy DM3 requires that development proposals demonstrate that environmental risks have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise risks. It states that 'development will not be permitted where it would have an adverse effect on the quality or quantity of groundwater resources or watercourses and water bodies'. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required; this will likely include assessment of water quality impacts at both the construction and	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			operational stages. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Flood and Water Level Management	Development (i.e. for housing, employment sites, mineral sites, waste sites and transport infrastructure), as promoted through policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18), WAS2 and T7, has the potential to increase flooding through increased surface water run-off on impermeable surfaces. The developments may also require additional flood risk management measures to protect them from flooding. If in close proximity to the Humber Estuary SPA, this could result in a direct loss/damage of habitats from the defences themselves, changes to hydrological and geomorphological process and coastal squeeze. This could all impact upon the food sources and habitats that support the bird species for which the site is designated an SPA. Furthermore, any construction of flood defences	Despite promoting development, policies SS2, SS7, SS9, SS10, H6, MIN6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provide a level of protection for the water environment and include consideration of flood risk management. For example, SS9 requires the North Killingholme Airfield development to submit a Flood Risk and Drainage Assessment to assess and mitigate the risk from flooding from surface water drainage. The incorporation of SuDS is also required. Specifically, policy DQE5 requires that development avoids areas of flood risk and does not increase flooding elsewhere. It also sets clear requirements that developments need to need to meet relating to flood risk management that will allow it to proceed. Policy DQE6 also	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		could result in disturbance to bird populations. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, and specific developments on the South Humber Bank (i.e. Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park, the North Killingholme Power Project, Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project) could lead to in-combination effects related to increased flooding from surface water run-off, or adverse impacts associated with flood risk management measures implemented. Furthermore, in-combination effects may arise with the Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy and the Shoreline Management Plan.	requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Policy DQE6 also requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Also, in relation to mineral extraction, policy MIN3 requires that mineral extraction developments may only proceed where workings will not increase the potential of flood risk or surface water flooding. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required; this will include assessment of impacts on the water environment and flood risk. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

7.3.1 Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA

The qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerabilities for Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA are provided in Table 3-2.

The Screening Assessment concluded that Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA could be at risk from recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution and flood and water level management.

Details for the Appropriate Assessment of the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects on the integrity of Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA in relation to the impacts identified in the Screening Assessment are described in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5: Test of Adverse Effects on Integrity on Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
Article 4.1 – site supports a breeding population of Nightjar which is of European importance Natural England also consider that the Common Crane population meets the requirements for SPA designation	Recreational Pressures	Development of new housing as a result of policies within the Local Plan, including policies SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6 and H6 could result in adverse impacts on Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA due to increased numbers of visitors. This could result in disturbance to the Nightjar population for which the site is designated, and also Common Crane. In relation to Hatfield Moor there is only site allocated for residential development within the impact risk zones for Hatfield Moor SSSI (which approximately equates to this component of the SPA); this is H1P-33 in Wroot. However, this site is only allocated for 13 dwellings whereas the impact risk zone it falls within identifies that only developments of over 50 dwellings would be considered a significant impact; therefore, impacts from development at H1P-33 alone in terms of increases in visitor numbers would likely be negligible. In relation to Thorne Moor, there are 5 sites allocated for residential development within the impact risk zones for Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors SSSI (which approximately equates to this component of the SPA). These are H1C-43, H1C44, H1P-22, H1P-23 and H1P-24 in Crowle which allocate sites for 8, 9, 75, 57 and 20 dwellings respectively. These sites fall within the impact risk zone which identifies that developments of 50+ residential dwellings could have a significant impact, so adverse impacts from these allocations in terms of recreational pressures could arise. The residential development promoted by the plan will facilitate population growth, which is expected to be around 2.4% with the largest growth in people	Despite promoting residential development, policies SS2, SS7 and H6 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. The Addendum to the Publication Draft strengthened this policy further by also including functionally land, so that 'proposals which may affect an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site, or functionally linked land supporting these sites, will be assessed according to their implications for the site's conservation objectives'. Policies DQE10, DQE11 and CSC3 also aim to strengthen the contribution that open space, sport, leisure and recreation facilities make to North Lincolnshire's tourist network and enhance existing facilities. This will reduce the potential for increased recreational pressure on Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA by providing alternative facilities. Furthermore, policy CSC3 also specifically states that all new residential developments of 10 dwellings or more (or on sites of 0.5ha or more) will need to provide high-quality open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of additional residents. These alternative spaces should reduce	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		over 65 (35% growth predicted) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021). This is the group who have the greatest amount of leisure time, further increasing recreational pressures on the site. Furthermore, a number of policies within the Local Plan promote development of the tourist and recreational sectors. For example, EC7 promotes a sustainable visitor economy through development of high quality visitor facilities, CSC5 promotes development of golf courses, CSC15 aims to provide new visitor attractions and CSC17 promotes development of new caravan and camping facilities, all of which could attract more visitors to North Lincolnshire increasing visitor pressure on Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA. However, the closest site to Hatfield Moor is H1P-33 approximately 1.7km away, and the closest to Thorne Moor is H1C-44, approximately 1.4km away, with H1C-43 1.6km away and all other allocations in Crowle over 2km away. Whilst this is likely within the typical distance a dog walker may travel, it is in excess of the distance that children would be expected to walk to access green space for recreational purposes (the North Lincolnshire Open Space Study stipulates that natural and semi-natural greenspace should be within 800m/10 minutes travel time of households, and for children this should be 600m; North Lincolnshire Council, 2019). Natural England has also produced an Access Management Strategy and Plan for the Humberhead Peatlands. This includes measures to mitigate the pressure of increased numbers of visitors. Specifically, the plan includes a visitor priority area on Hatfield Moor where less sensitive habitats are located and promoted to visitors, waymarked routes on both Thorne and Hatfield Moors and remaining areas of the site are not promoted for access. The plan also proposes measures to ensure dogs are	pressures on Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA. Under policy H1, dependent on the scale of residential development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development of each of the sites on the qualifying features will be required, and will be expected to consider changes in recreational pressures and impacts of increased visitor numbers on sensitive habitats. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. For example, the provision of open space and recreational/leisure facilities as part of any development proposed. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		kept under control, which are enforced through signage and wardening. As visitor pressure is already being managed, any minimal increase in visitor numbers from the policies in the Local Plan are not anticipated to have an adverse impact on site integrity. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote recreational and tourist developments, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan and the North Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan, could lead to a cumulative increase in recreational pressures.		
	Urbanisation	A number of policies promote residential, employment, mineral, waste or transport development within North Lincolnshire, including SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-15), WAS2, T6 and T7. However, no residential sites allocated for development under H1 are located within the boundaries of the designated site, the closest to Hatfield Moor being H1P-42 at Wroot 1.7km away and the closest to Thorne Moor being H1C-44 in Crowle 1.4km away; there will therefore be no direct impacts of habitat loss or physical damage from residential development on the SPA. However, the nightjar population for which the SPA is designated, and also Common Crane, do not just inhabit the SPA itself they frequently use functionally linked land outside of the SPA for feeding, roosting and loafing, and development in these areas could therefore have a significant adverse impact. Other site allocations which could impact on functionally linked land include H1P-23 and MIN6-15. There are no sites allocated for employment within the site boundary, and none fall within the Hatfield Moor SSSI or Thorne Moor SSSI impact risk zones. The closest site to Hatfield Moor is EC1-5 Sandtoft	Although they promote a range of development types policies SS2, SS7, SS10, H6, DQE8 and WAS2 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. For example, H6 will only permit the development of sites to accommodate Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople where there are no significant environmental impacts. Also, DQE8 also states that proposals for renewable energy must consider impacts on nature conservation features, and Policy MIN6 requires the environmental impacts, including on ecology, to be assessed before a development can be granted planning permission. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Dependent on the scale, location and nature	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		Airfield 2.2km away and the closest site to Thorne Moor is EC1-9 Ealand, 3.8km away. Impacts of employment development on functionally linked land could also have a significant adverse impact. There are no sites allocated for mineral development within the SPA boundary, however, a proposed extension to the Cove Farm Sand and Gravel Quarry at Westwoodside under policy MIN6-15 could potentially fall within the impact risk zone for the Hatfield Moor part of the site and result in adverse impacts on functionally linked land. Specifically, the development of renewable energy resources under policy DQE8, particularly wind power, in close proximity to the SPA, could have a significant adverse impact on bird populations through collision, diversion of migratory flyways and impacts on feeding routes, which could have a significant impact on the SPA. Indirect impacts of urbanisation, such as increased recreational pressure, atmospheric pollution and impacts on the water environment are considered elsewhere in this table. As no direct impacts from urbanisation were identified in this assessment there will be zero impact alone and therefore no in-combination assessment. For indirect impacts, the in-combination assessment is undertaken within other sections of this table.	of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Thorne and Hatfield Moor SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Atmospheric Pollution	APIS (2021) identifies that habitats that support Nightjar, including dwarf shrub heath and coniferous woodland are vulnerable to eutrophication and acidification associated with atmospheric pollution. This can result in changes to community composition, altered soil function, toxicity to plants and declines in bryophyte and lichen populations and tree health. Although anticipated increases in population during the life of the plan will likely	In relation to point sources of pollution, policy DM3 requires that development proposals demonstrate that environmental risks have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise risks, including to air quality. The Council will 'seek to ensure that new development proposals will not have an unacceptable negative impact on air quality and an air quality	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network, vehicle emissions, particularly of NO _x and NO ₂ , are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road (Ricardo-AEA, 2016), and pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. H1 does not allocate any areas for residential development within 200m of the SPA boundary and EC1 does not allocate any areas for development of employment sites within 200m. Furthermore, there are no major roads within 200m of the SPA boundary and consequently impacts from reduced air quality associated with increased in traffic from development and population increases promoted by policies in the Local Plan are anticipated to be negligible. Policies SS8, SS9, SS10 EC1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-15) and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could lead to additional point source emissions in the catchment. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, could lead to in-combination effects related to atmospheric pollution.	impact assessment will be required. Policy MIN6 also requires the environmental impacts, including on ecology and air quality, to be assessed before a development can be granted planning permission. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Thorne and Hatfield Moor SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Flood and Water Level Management	Development (i.e. for housing, employment sites, mineral sites, waste sites and transport infrastructure), as promoted through policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, RD1, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-15), WAS2 and T7, has the potential to increase flooding through increased surface water run-off on impermeable surfaces. The developments may also require additional flood risk management measures to protect them from flooding. If in close proximity to Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA, or in the catchment within which this site sits, it could result in a direct loss/damage of	Despite promoting development, policies SS2, SS7, SS9, SS10, H6, MIN6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provide a level of protection for the water environment and include consideration of flood risk management. For example, MIN6 requires mineral extraction proposals to be supported by a range of assessments that address potential environmental impacts, including flood risk. Specifically, policy DQE5 requires that development avoids areas of flood risk and	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		habitats from the defences themselves or changes to hydrogeological process and drainage patterns; this could then impact upon the Nightjar populations the habitats present support, and also Common Crane. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan and Local Transport Plan 2011-16, could lead to in-combination effects related to increased flooding from surface water run-off, or adverse impacts associated with flood risk management measures implemented. Furthermore, in-combination effects may arise with the Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy.	does not increase flooding elsewhere. It also sets clear requirements that developments need to need to meet relating to flood risk management that will allow it to proceed. Policy DQE6 also requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Policy DQE6 also requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Also, in relation to mineral extraction, policy MIN3 requires that mineral extraction developments may only proceed were workings will not increase the potential of flood risk or surface water flooding. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required; this will include assessment of impacts on the water environment and flood risk. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

7.3.1 The Humber Estuary Ramsar

The qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerabilities for the Humber Estuary Ramsar are provided in Table 3-2.

The Screening Assessment concluded that the Humber Estuary Ramsar could be at risk from recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution, water pollution/siltation and flood and water level management. The qualifying criteria of Grey Seal and Natterjack Toad were screened out of the assessment as the known breeding colony of Grey Sea is located over 30km away from the district boundary at Donna Nook, and the known population of Natterjack Toad over 35km away at Saltfleetby and Theddlethorpe dunes.

Details for the Appropriate Assessment of the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects on the integrity of the Humber Estuary Ramsar in relation to the impacts identified in the Screening Assessment are described in Table 7-6.

Table 7-6: Test of Adverse Effects on Integrity on Humber Estuary Ramsar

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
Ramsar Criterion 1 – near-natural estuary with range of habitats Ramsar Criterion 5 – regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds Ramsar Criterion 6 – supports a number of species at levels of international importance on passage (i.e. Golden Plover, Red Knot, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit and Common Redshank) and over-winter (i.e. Common Shelduck, Golden Plover, Red Knot, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Common Redshank) Ramsar Criterion 8 – important migration route for River Lamprey and Sea Lamprey	Recreational Pressures	The assessments contained in Table 7-1 and Table 7-4 are also relevant to the Humber Estuary Ramsar.		No adverse impact upon site integrity
	Urbanisation	The assessments contained in Table 7-1 and Table 7-4 are also relevant to the Humber Estuary Ramsar.		No adverse impact upon site integrity
	Atmospheric Pollution	The assessments contained in Table 7-1 and Table 7-4 are also relevant to the Humber Estuary Ramsar.		No adverse impact upon site integrity
	Water Pollution/ Siltation	The assessments contained in Table 7-1 and Table 7-4 are also relevant to the Humber Estuary Ramsar.		No adverse impact upon site integrity
	Flood and Water Level Management	The assessments contained in Table 7-1 and Table 7-4 are also relevant to the Humber Estuary Ramsar.		No adverse impact upon site integrity

8 Conclusions

Regulation 105 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019) (the 'Habitats Regulations') states that if a land-use plan is "(a) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects); and (b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site" then the plan-making authority must "...make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives" before the plan is given effect. The process by which Regulation 105 is met is known as Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

It is accepted best-practice for the HRA of strategic planning documents to be run as an iterative process alongside the plan development, with the emerging policies and sites proposed for development continually assessed for their possible effects on European sites and modified or abandoned (as necessary) to ensure that the subsequently adopted plan is not likely to result in significant effects on any European sites, either alone or 'in combination' with other plans and projects.

HRA has been undertaken throughout the development of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan to date and has informed key stages and assessment work, including the selection of sites proposed for development. This report details the HRA for the Publication Draft Addendum of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

The most likely effects of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum on European sites are related to pressures from new development including recreational impacts, indirect impacts from urbanisation, atmospheric pollution, changes to water quality (surface run-off, pollution events) and impacts from flood and water level management.

The Screening Assessment determined that the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum is not likely to have significant effects, either alone or in-combination with other plans on the following European site:

- River Derwent SAC

Potential significant effects of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum were identified for the following sites:

- Humber Estuary SAC
- Hatfield Moor SAC
- Thorne Moors SAC
- Humber Estuary SPA
- Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA
- Humber Estuary Ramsar

The Appropriate Assessment identified that the existing policies and provisions in the of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, in relation to recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution, water pollution/siltation and flood and water management will ensure that the Local Plan will have no adverse effects on these European sites either alone or in combination with any other plans or projects.

Appendices

A Review of Other Plans and Projects that could act In-combination with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan

Document	Description of Plan/Project	Potential In-combination effects on European sites
Land Use Planning		
Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (2016)	This project will create a number of high quality, sustainable village communities on land between the western edge of Scunthorpe and the River Trent, set within an attractive waterside environment with major opportunities for leisure, sport and recreation. It will also provide an ideal setting for new businesses with the creation of new high-quality employment space and a Business Park. The Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (AAP) has been produced to set the planning policy framework to deliver the development in a properly planned way and this was adopted in May 2016.	The HRA produced for the Lincolnshire Lakes AAP identified that adverse impacts could arise on the Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar Site through urbanisation, recreational disturbance, air pollution and loss of supporting habitat. However, the HRA concluded that the Lincolnshire Lakes AAP would not have likely significant effects on the Humber, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects. This is the case so long as any expansion to the allocated developed land was further assessed in an updated HRA, any future expansion of Scunthorpe Port was subject to a project-specific HRA and that raising the right bank of the River Trent would adhere to standard water quality controls and would be undertaken outside of the wintering bird season. Also, the Lincolnshire Lakes proposals are included within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum within policy SS7 and strategic site allocations SS8, SSH1 and SSH2. Consequently, the findings of the HRA for the Lincolnshire Lakes AAP will be used to inform the HRA for the Local Plan itself.
Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038: Publication Version Second Addendum (May 2022)	Bassetlaw District Council is in currently preparing the Bassetlaw Local Plan to establish the long-term approach to development in the District up to the year 2038. It is currently consulting on its 'Publication Version Addendum' of the Bassetlaw Local Plan. This Addendum, together with the Publication version of the Plan, will be the version of the Plan the Council will take forward to Examination by the Government.	A HRA screening was produced for the Local Plan Publication Version Second Addendum (May 2022), which concluded that the policies and site allocations in the Plan could have a likely significant effect upon the Sherwood Forest ppSPA as a result of physical loss or damage to off-site habitat, noise/vibration and light pollution to off-site habitat, air pollution and recreational impacts. Potential significant in-combination effects with other plans and policies were also identified. However, during the Appropriate Assessment process, further examination of the impact pathways and the incorporation of mitigation measures within relevant policies, it was concluded that no adverse impacts on the integrity of the ppSPA would occur. Given the distance to Sherwood Forest ppSPA it is not identified as being potentially impacted upon by the North Lincolnshire Local Plan; consequently, no in-combination effects have been identified. No likely significant effects on Hatfield Moor SAC, Thorne Moor SAC or Thorne and Hatfield Moor SPA, and consequently no in-combination effects are anticipated with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

Document	Description of Plan/Project	Potential In-combination effects on European sites
		Uncertain likely significant effects were identified in relation to the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar in relation to changes in water quality and quantity. However, the Appropriate Assessment concluded that the effects of the Bassetlaw Draft Local Plan would be negligible given the distance from the European sites and the number of large towns along the river outside the District. In addition, the Bassetlaw Draft Local Plan contains policy ST53 which provides mitigation measures to protect water quality. Consequently, no in-combination effects are anticipated with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.
Doncaster Local Plan (2015-2035) – Adopted September 2021	The Doncaster Local Plan was adopted in September 2021 and has replaced the adopted Unitary Development Plan and Local Development Framework. The Plan provides the new planning strategy for the Borough and will provide a comprehensive statement of the Borough's most important planning policies. It sets out detailed development management policies to guide new development in the Borough.	A HRA for the Submission Version assessed whether the proposals in the Doncaster Local Plan would impact on the European sites at Thorne Moors, Hatfield Moors, Lower Derwent Valley, River Derwent and Humber Estuary. It considered impacts in relation to increased demands for water, dealing with wastewater, visitor pressure, pet predation, loss of foraging habitat, air pollution, airport expansion and hydrological impacts of mineral extraction. Whilst some of the policies were initially screened as having the potential to impact on a European site, further investigation at the Appropriate Assessment stage ruled out the majority of impacts. Small amendments were suggested to a number of policies in relation to lorry parking, development in the countryside, minerals safeguarding and development, and gas shale and oil hydrocarbon developments to protect the integrity of Thorne Moor SAC, Hatfield Moor SAC and Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA. These amendments were incorporated into the adopted plan so that impacts from all policies on the European sites can be ruled out; consequently, no in-combination effects have been identified with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.
East Riding Local Plan (2016) and Draft updates	This is a suite of adopted planning documents that together provide the long-term development plan for the East Riding till 2029. A number of documents make up the plan including, the strategy document, the allocations document, a Joint Waste Plan, a Joint Minerals Plan and the Bridlington Town Centre Area Action Plan. The plan is currently undergoing an update, however, a number of policies and site allocations remain unchanged.	The HRA for the strategy document and allocation plan for the original 2016 plan reached similar conclusions that land allocated for development at Hedon Haven would result in the loss of functional habitat used by birds from the adjacent Humber Estuary European site, however, mitigation measures including enhancement of habitat at Newton Garth and Hedon Haven will provide alternative wet grassland sites which will compensate for the loss of habitat, resulting in a conclusion of no impact on site integrity; consequently no in-combination effects are identified. In relation to Thorne and Hatfield Moors, both the strategy document and allocations document from 2016 screened the SACs and SPA out of the HRA Stage 2 assessment for the East Riding Local Plan as it was assessed as having no likely significant

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		effect upon them. Consequently, no in-combination effects with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan are identified. Given the distance between North Lincolnshire and Bridlington it is not considered that the Area Action Plan for this town centre would have in-combination effects with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan. The Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Local Plan Update, produced in April 2021, cannot currently rule out adverse impacts on the Humber Estuary as in relation to site allocations S6B and HAV-A there will be a loss of an established high tide roost and loafing/foraging area for a range of estuary birds. A planning application, with an accompanying Report to Inform Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that, following mitigation, developments S6B and HAV-A would not have an adverse impact on the integrity of the Humber Estuary. However, the HRA for the local plan concludes that until the determination is made on the planning application, in agreement with Natural England, the assessment on whether the Local Plan would impact on the integrity of the Humber Estuary is deferred to avoid duplication of assessment. A similar deferred conclusion is also made in relation to air quality impacts on the Humber Estuary until traffic studies and air quality modelling are completed. There is therefore the potential for in-combination effects to occur if the deferred assessments do result in conclusions of an adverse effect on site integrity, however, this is currently uncertain.
Hull Local Plan 2016-2032	Hull City Council adopted its Local Plan in November 2017. It identifies land for different uses and its policies will be used to determine planning applications for the period 2017 to 2032.	The HRA Screening for the adopted plan and its main modifications concluded that a number of policies and site allocations within the Local Plan could impact upon the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar due to the distance involved and/or connectivity between the Local Plan proposals and site boundary. Potential effects could arise from habitat fragmentation, disturbance, changes to hydrological regime, changes to water quality and changes to air quality; consequently, the Plan required undertaking of an Appropriate Assessment. The Appropriate Assessment concluded that with mitigation, adverse effects from the policies and site allocations, including in-combination effects between plans and projects can be avoided for all designated sites. This does not preclude the need for HRA to be applied on a project level basis to those developments, e.g. the cruise terminal, with the potential to impact upon any interest feature of a designated site. Consequently, no in-combination effects have been identified with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, although the importance of the mitigation being applied to prevent an adverse

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		impact on site integrity is recognised.
North East Lincolnshire Local Plan (2013-2023)	The Local Plan for North East Lincolnshire sets out the vision and objectives for the Borough, allocates sites for housing, employment and other forms of development and sets out development management policies for the Borough. Following public examination during April/May 2017 the plan was formally adopted on the 22 March 2018.	The HRA produced for the pre-submission draft of the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan concluded that adverse impacts would not arise on European sites in and around the local authority area, so long as mitigation was implemented. Mitigation measures included modifying/strengthening policy text so that adverse impacts could be avoided, undertaking project-specific HRAs as developments came forward, following good practice construction techniques, promoting sustainable transport methods and improving green infrastructure/open spaces, amongst others. Consequently, no in-combination effects have been identified with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.
Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2017)	The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan was adopted by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee (CLJSPC) on 24 April 2017 and replaces the Local Plans of the City of Lincoln, West Lindsey and North Kesteven District Councils. It is currently undergoing a review to address a range of issues such as climate change, housing, employment and shopping, amongst others. The Proposed Submission Local Plan was produced in March 2022 and has just been consulted on.	The HRA screening for the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (March 2022) identified the potential for likely significant effects on the Humber Estuary as a result of habitat loss/fragmentation, physical damaged to species, disturbance, hydrological changes and atmospheric pollution. However, the Appropriate Assessment considered these impact pathways further and provided that the identified mitigation and recommendations are implemented, it is possible to conclude that the Local Plan is compliant with the Habitats Regulations and will not result in any adverse impacts on site integrity of the Humber Estuary, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. Consequently, no in-combination effects have been identified with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.
Appleby Parish Neighbourhood Plan (2019) Worlaby Parish Neighbour Plan (2021) Barrow upon Humber, Barton upon Humber, Bonby, Bottesford, Brigg, Elsham, Goxhill, Haxey, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Saxby All Saints, Scawby, South Ferriby, Winteringham and Winterton are in the process of drafting plans, but they have not yet gone through examination and do not therefore form	These parishes have been designated as Neighbourhood Areas and are in the process of developing, or in the case of Appleby Parish have already developed, their own Neighbourhood Plan. They are anticipated to cover key policies which will affect the outcome of planning applications. Hence it will allow local communities to shape development within their neighbourhood (RTPI, 2017).	These Plans will sit under the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and may allocate land for development. Consequently, in-combination effects with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan may arise. However, only some of these Neighbourhood Plans have been prepared, and therefore only that which has been adopted (i.e. Appleby Parish) will be included in this in-combination assessment. The strategic environmental assessment for the Appleby Parish Neighbourhood Plan identified that none of the policies within the plan would have a negative impact on the environment, with most policies having a strongly positive impact. Also, given Appleby Parish is 5km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar, and over 18km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors in-combination effects are not anticipated.

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part of the North Lincolnshire development plan.		
Development/Economic		
The Humber Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2020	The over-arching Economic Plan outlines the key sectors across the region, opportunities for growth, the importance of developing a strong infrastructure, supporting businesses, promoting tourism, equipping the work force whilst protecting the environment. The ambition of the Plan is to create a competitive, resilient and prosperous region. This plan has not yet been updated.	The Plan clearly states that all proposed development should be sustainable and not infringe on the environmental qualities of European sites. Furthermore, proposed flood risk management objectives are likely to improve water quality and enhance biodiversity. However, some adverse effects associated with increased growth/development of the area are likely to have in-combination effects on the Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar Site.
Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2030	The Plan covers opportunities for growth, existing skills within Greater Lincolnshire, existing assets e.g. transport and infrastructure and a strategy for achieving growth in the future. The priorities for growth set out in the Plan include focusing on success in a few key existing sectors including tourism, food production and engineering. Expanding growth into new sectors including care and logistics. These aims will be achieved by promoting telecommunications and developing Lincolnshire's infrastructure network.	The focus on growth and development within Lincolnshire will put pressure upon land and resources within the area. It is likely to increase pollution and disturbance to existing European sites even with the most stringent environmental regulation. For example, the push to develop tourism in the area will attract visitors to areas of natural beauty including designated sites. Hence, in-combination effects are likely on European sites.
Able Logistics Park	Able Logistics Park is a 497.5ha site with full planning permission in place for the creation of extensive warehousing, external storage and transportation depots, with the benefit of being located in close proximity to deep-water quays. It is located at North Killingholme.	This scheme has the potential to have significant adverse impacts on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, however, planning conditions have been applied to address potential impacts, such as direct loss of mudflat, water pollution and disturbance to bird populations. This includes creation of wetland habitat to provide feeding, roosting and loafing areas for waterbirds at Halton Marshes, timing works to avoid the key overwintering period, phasing works to minimise construction disturbance, minimising light disturbance and having a pollution prevention plan. Consequently, it was assessed that the project is not likely to have a significant effect, alone or in-combination with other plans and projects. However, in-combination effects could arise with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan if policies within it

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		lead to further development within the North Killingholme area.
Able Marine Energy Park	This project will provide a bespoke port facility for the renewable energy sector, particularly offshore wind. It covers approximately 900 acres and features approximately 1300m of new deep-water quays. It will provide a multi-user facility for the manufacture, storage, assembly and deployment of next generation offshore wind turbines and their associated supply chains. It is located on the south bank of the Humber near North Killingholme. It constitutes a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project and is fully consented.	This scheme has the potential to have significant adverse impacts on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, however, mitigation measures and planning conditions have been applied to address potential impacts. This includes significant areas of wetland habitat creation, alongside a Regulated Tidal Exchange scheme at Cherry Cobb Sands, and careful phasing and timing of works to avoid critical periods. With the imposition of these planning conditions, the project was assessed as not likely to have a significant effect, alone or in-combination with other plans and projects. However, in-combination effects could arise with the new North Lincolnshire Local Plan if policies within it lead to further development within the North Killingholme area. Any amendments made to the proposals, and accompanying HRA, will also need to be considered in terms of how they may impact upon the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
North Killingholme Power Project	This project will involve the construction of a new electrical generating station and associated infrastructure on a 286ha site at North Killingholme. It will either operate as a gas-fired station, or a plant fuelled by solid fuels (i.e. coal, petroleum coke or biomass). It will also include full carbon capture facilities. It constitutes a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project.	This scheme has the potential to have significant adverse impacts on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site through, for example, habitat loss and habitat fragmentation from construction of cooling water infrastructure in the estuary, direct fish/lamprey mortality from water abstraction, air quality changes and dust deposition and disturbance of birds from noise, light, vehicular movements and human activity. However, a number of conditions have been applied to the project to ensure no adverse impacts arise, including limiting piling extents to prevent habitat loss, fish screening of the intake system, reducing train speeds to limit noise and providing visual screening. Consequently, it was concluded that the North Killingholme Power Project would not adversely affect the integrity of the Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar Site, so long as the mitigation and avoidance measures are implemented. However, in-combination effects could arise with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan if policies within it lead to further development within the North Killingholme area.
Green Port Hull / Paull Local Development Order	This is a 500ha site of employment land, part of which is covered by the Paull Local Development Order which grants outline planning permission for development that is associated with renewable and low-carbon industries.	This project would likely have adverse impacts on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site. However, as part of this Local Development Order, a package of works to avoid likely significant effects on the European site has been developed, involving measures to provide alternative habitat for Curlew, Golden Plover and Lapwing at two locations; Hedon (Newton Garth) and Hedon Haven. This will include wet grassland creation on arable land. As a result

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		of these measures the HRA for the Local Development Order concluded that there is no potential for likely significant effects on the Humber SAC/SPA/Ramsar Site, alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. Whilst this site is located on the North Bank of the Humber, given the scale of the development, potential in-combination effects could arise in conjunction with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.
Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project	This project by National Grid Gas Plc comprises the construction of a replacement section of gas transporter pipeline crossing under the Humber Estuary between the existing Goxhill Above Ground Installation on the south bank of the estuary within North Lincolnshire, to the Paull Above Ground Installation on the north bank of the estuary within the East Riding of Yorkshire. It constitutes a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project and seeks to ensure the long-term security of the Feeder 0 Gas Transmission Pipeline where it crosses the River Humber. Construction of this pipeline is currently ongoing.	The HRA that accompanies this development identifies that a number of likely significant effects on the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site could occur as a result of this project, including displacement and disturbance of qualifying bird species through noise and visual disturbance, loss of foraging/roosting habitat within and adjacent to construction areas and potential impacts on inter-tidal habitats from potential pollution pathways. A number of mitigation measures were proposed to offset adverse impacts, including retaining grassland areas as alternative habitat, temporarily changing existing land use management practices and controlling access carefully. It was therefore concluded that there would not be an adverse impact on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site as a result of the project alone, or in-combination with other projects. However, in-combination effects could arise with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan if policies within it lead to further development within the Goxhill area that cause additional disturbance whilst the pipeline project is ongoing.
Keadby 2/3	These projects are proposed by SSE Thermal. Keadby 2 Power Station is a new 840MW gas-fired power station currently under construction adjacent to the operational Keadby 1 plant. It is a high-efficiency gas-fired plant that is capable of being upgraded to further decarbonise its generation through carbon capture or hydrogen technology. Keadby 3 is currently in development and would be a natural gas power station fitted with carbon capture to remove CO₂ from its emissions.	A HRA has been produced to accompany the Keadby 2 power station development. This looks at the principal impact of air pollution on Thorne and Hatfield Moors, and the Humber Estuary designated sites. The assessment of effects on sites designated for their European importance for nature conservation has shown that the main site potentially affected is the Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar. The background levels of ammonia and loads of nutrient nitrogen at the Humber Estuary SAC are already high largely as a result of agricultural practices and hence there is little capacity for increased levels from the power station to be accommodated. In contrast background NO_x levels are low and increases are likely to be accommodated. Whilst the process contributions for long-term effects still exceed 1% of the critical levels/loads, there are a number of reasons why they are more likely to be close to 1% and why adverse effects on the Humber Estuary SAC are predicted to be unlikely, for example only small areas of saltmarsh will be affected, only small exceedances of the 1% thresholds with only very localised areas affected by percentages of 2-3%

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		and modelled predictions are likely to be an over-estimate. Consequently, the HRA concluded that the project is not predicted to result in adverse effects on the European designations, alone or in-combination with Keadby 1, and consequently no mitigation measures are proposed. As the HRA for Keadby 2 has not identified any likely significant effects on the sites considered in this HRA, no in-combination effects are identified. As Keadby 3 is currently in the early stages of development no HRA is currently available. Further assessment may be required as part of the Keadby 3 HRA to assess the potential for any in-combination effects.
Water Management and Flooding		
Water Resource Management Plans (WRMP)- Anglian Water and Yorkshire Water.	These Plans outline the regional strategy for managing water resources across their supply area over a 25-year period. They detail the likely demand and forecast supply. This includes an exploration of proposed and existing schemes/sectors which are likely to be resource intensive. Management of these anticipated impacts are then addressed to comply with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.	Changes to water abstraction and discharge can adversely affect European sites by changing surface and ground water flow levels and quality (including dissolved oxygen). For example, Thorne and Hatfield Moors are susceptible to abstraction which can lead to scrub development and a loss of the qualifying communities. Despite these sensitivities, the WRMPs include measures to reduce in-combination effects of the various proposed schemes. Furthermore, during the plan period (2020 to 2045), Anglian Water forecast average per-capita consumption falling to 120 l/h/d by 2045, driven by customers selecting metering, although within the Central Lincolnshire resource zone a baseline deficit by 2044/45 of -5 and -15 MI/d is predicted. However, in contrast the South Humber Bank resource zone is predicted to have a surplus greater than 3 MI/d by 2025, and remains in surplus by 2045. Within the Yorkshire Water WRMP area, it is predicted that by the mid-2030s (despite a supply demand deficit for 2018/19) a supply deficit is not expected. This is attributed to a change in the approach to climate change, reduced leakage, ongoing reduction in household usage due to increased levels of metering and reduced non-household demand. With regards to the proposed schemes in the Anglian Water WRMP, one scheme was identified within the HRA from within the Central Lincolnshire and South Humber Bank resource zones as having the potential to impact upon the Humber. This was the Pyewipe Water Reuse for Non-potable Use scheme, which falls within North East Lincolnshire, and mitigation measures are proposed to avoid adverse impacts on site integrity. The South Humber Bank Water Resource Zone (WRZ) to Central Lincolnshire WRZ Transfer schemes were assessed as having no likely significant effect on the Humber Estuary, or other European sites. In the Yorkshire Water WRMP HRA, several feasible options were identified as having the potential to

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		alter flow conditions in the Humber, including the River Ouse water treatment works extension, Ouse Raw Water Transfer Scheme, the Increased River Ouse Pump Storage Capacity Option, Aquifer Storage and Recovery Scheme 1, South Yorkshire Groundwater Scheme 1, East Yorkshire Groundwater Options 1 and 2, the Reuse of Abandoned Third Party Groundwater Source Options, the Dam Raising Options, the Reservoir De-silting Option, River Calder Abstraction Option 1, River Aire Abstraction Options 1 and 3 and the East Yorkshire Coast Desalinisation Option. However, the HRA for the Yorkshire Water WRMP concluded that except for one option, the preferred WRMP is not likely to have significant effects on the integrity of any of the designated sites, including the Humber Estuary, Thorne and Hatfield Moors and the River Derwent. The one option to which this conclusion does not apply is the North Yorkshire Groundwater Option Scheme 1 and its potential impacts on the North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC a significant distance from North Lincolnshire. As the WRMPs have not identified any likely significant effects on the sites considered in this HRA, no in-combination effects are identified.
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP): Humber River Basin District	The Plan outlines relevant water bodies within the district and their classification. It covers the water quality within these catchments and actions to improve water quality in the future. It sets water quality targets and the next steps to achieve these. The aim of the RBMP is to address a range of challenges including: pollution (point source and diffuse) and physical modification of water bodies.	Any improvements to water quality or naturalising water bodies can only have a positive impact on European sites and hence no negative in-combination effects are anticipated.
Grimsby and Ancholme Catchment Flood Management Plan	The Management Plan outlines measures for sustainable management over the next 50-100 years. It takes into consideration climate change and current policies to target resources in the most effective way. It looks at current and future flood risk for the whole catchment and sub catchments. The purpose of the Plan is to establish new policies to reduce flood risk.	Reducing flood risk presents tangible benefits to society but these benefits are not always transposed to the natural world. Flooding can have positive outcomes for wildlife by creating wetland habitat for waders and other wetland specialists. Flooding can detrimentally affect some species by inundating burrows and nests. In-combination effects will depend on the approach taken to flood risk management. If it focusses on improving water storage across the catchment by improving habitat quality, European sites such as Thorne and Hatfield Moors may benefit. Conversely, hard engineering options may disconnect rivers from their floodplains, leading to a loss of wetland habitat. The Management Plan emphasises a sustainable

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		approach and hence negative in-combination effects are not anticipated.
River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan	The Management Plan outlines measures for sustainable management for the next 50-100 years. It takes into consideration climate change and current policies to target resources in the most effective way. It looks at current and future flood risk for the whole catchment and sub catchments. The purpose of the Plan is to establish new policies to reduce flood risk.	Reducing flood risk presents tangible benefits to society but these benefits are not always transposed to the natural world. Flooding can have positive outcomes for wildlife by creating wetland habitat for waders and other wetland specialists. Flooding can detrimentally affect some species by inundating burrows and nests. In-combination effects will depend on the approach taken to flood risk management. If it focusses on improving water storage across the catchment by improving habitat quality, European sites such as Thorne and Hatfield Moors may benefit. Conversely, hard engineering options may disconnect rivers from their floodplains, leading to loss of wetland habitat. The Management Plan emphasises a sustainable approach and hence negative in-combination effects are not anticipated.
Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy (2008)	The Management Strategy provides information on the work to date, the importance of the strategy, the history of the project, flood risk areas and priority areas for protection. The overall aim of the strategy is to ensure that 99% of the local population receives a good standard of protection from coastal flooding for the next 25 years and into the future. It proposes to do so via improving and protecting defences and managed realignment. This strategy is currently being updated as part of the Humber 2100+ Review.	The soft engineering options discussed within the Strategy are compatible with the aims and objectives of European sites. For example, managed realignment creates suitable habitat for wading birds and other species. In contrast, artificial structures or hard engineering options may facilitate development closer to the coast and habitat may be lost as a result. Hence, the Flood Risk Strategy may have in-combination effects on the Humber Estuary depending on the approach of defence adopted.
Humber Estuary Coastal Authorities Group: Flamborough Head to Gibraltar Point Shoreline Management Plan 2010	The Shoreline Management Plan outlines the principles and compliance of sustainable shoreline management. It details coastal processes relevant to the plan, existing defences, land use and surrounding environments. Finally, it presents an action plan heading forward. The aims of the Management Plan are to protect against coastal erosion and flooding and promote sustainable development and coastal management which benefits the economy, environment	The Management Plan is likely to benefit European sites in so far as the approach is sustainable and actively seeks to prosper the environment. However, there remains a potential conflict of interest between this aim and the aim to prosper the economy and society. Hence, in-combination effects between the Local Plan and the Shoreline Management Plan are possible.

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	and society.	
Nature Conservation		
Humber Management Scheme – Action Plan 2016	The Action Plan summarises the Humber Nature Partnership's approach to protecting the qualifying features of the European Marine Site. The conservation objectives and targets of the Action Plan relate to protecting the integrity of the SPA and SAC which is measured using indicators such as abundance and distribution of qualifying habitats and species and the quality of the processes which underlie them.	The aims and objectives of the Action Plan are compatible with the conservation of the Humber Estuary European Marine Site and hence no negative in-combination effects on this European site are anticipated.
Thorne and Hatfield Moors Site Improvement Plan	The Site Improvement Plan (SIP) outlines the pressures and threats associated with the conservation of Thorne and Hatfield Moors. These include: Drainage, scrub control, air pollution, recreation, peat extraction and invasive species amongst others. The SIP then goes on to describe targets to address each of these issues, who is responsible and the associated cost.	The aims and objectives of the SIP are compatible with the conservation of Thorne and Hatfield Moors and hence no negative in-combination effects on this European site are anticipated.
Thorne Moors Water Level Management Plan	The Management Plan provides background to water level management at Thorne Moor including the biodiversity on site, water quality and important physical features. It then proceeds to outline proposed actions to conserve these assets including contingency plans were applicable. These actions take into consideration site constraints. The aims of the Plan are to achieve target condition, protect and enhance conservation interest on site and minimise damage to these features.	The aims and objectives of the Plan are compatible with the conservation of Thorne Moors and hence no negative in-combination effects on this European site are anticipated.
Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-2020 (The Nature Strategy for	The Action Plan describes the value, threats and protection of biodiversity in Lincolnshire including a detailed	The aims and objectives of the Action Plan are compatible with the conservation of European sites by protecting interest features within them. No negative in-combination effects on any European

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Greater Lincolnshire) (revised in 2015)	discussion of the key habitats and species found in Lincolnshire. It then goes on to propose actions for protecting biodiversity in Lincolnshire. The aims of the Action Plan relate to conserving and enhancing, valuing and recording biodiversity and ensuring that efforts to this effect are sustainable.	sites are anticipated.
Lincolnshire Geodiversity Strategy 2017-21	The Geodiversity Strategy highlights the value, diversity, threats and protection of geodiversity in Lincolnshire. It has four main aims which include; 1. Recording and conserving geodiversity; 2. Robust legislation for geodiversity; 3. Publicise geodiversity; 4. Meet geodiversity objectives.	The aims and objectives of the Strategy are compatible with the conservation of European sites by protecting interest features within them. No negative in-combination effects on any European sites are anticipated.
Recreation and Tourism		
North Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan	The Improvement Plan details how the rights of way network in North Lincolnshire can be strengthened, promoted, streamlined and extended. The Plan incorporates costs and completion dates for a range of proposed actions and has the overall aim of improving the network of public rights of way in North Lincolnshire.	Public rights of way are utilised by walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Within North Lincolnshire, most public rights of way are within rural areas. Many of the actions proposed in the plan have the aim of encouraging greater usage of rights of way by the public, often in isolated areas. Increased recreational pressure close to or within European sites has the potential to disturb the qualifying features of the European site e.g. avian fauna and consequently in-combination effects may occur. The plan does make reference to complying with current legislation surrounding nature conservation sites, and the plan proposes that to increase public usage of the rights of way network within North Lincolnshire, car parks should be constructed to make remote routes more accessible. This may help to reduce motorised traffic and hence may contribute to air quality and congestion targets.
England Coast Path Project	Natural England is currently in the process of developing a new National Trail around all of England's coast. As part of this project a 'coastal margin' is being identified. In this margin, walkers will have new rights for access. However, in April 2018 a European Court judgement affected how Natural England could assess the impact of the England Coast Path on	Given this path is proposed to extend along the North Lincolnshire Coast, and cross the Humber using the Humber Bridge, it has potential to increase the number of visitors coming to the area. In-combination with policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan that encourage tourism and the development of recreational assets, this has the potential to significantly impact on the Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar Sites through increased recreational pressures.

Document	Description of Plan/Project	Potential In-combination effects on European sites
	environmentally protected sites and as a result progress on the path slowed. In North Lincolnshire, the coastal path proposals for the Mablethorpe to Humber Bridge stretch are still in development.	
Other		
Local Transport Plan 2011 to 2026	The Transport Plan is composed of two separate documents; a strategy and how the strategy will be implemented. This fifteen-year plan seeks to foster a well maintained and sustainable transport network across North Lincolnshire. This will in turn support local businesses and communities.	The Local Transport Plan includes measures to encourage sustainable transport including promoting public transport, cycling and walking. These elements are likely to have a positive impact on local European sites by improving air quality. However, enhancing the transport network could facilitate increased levels of visitors to European sites and development within the region which may have in-combination effects on European sites via habitat loss and disturbance.
Humber Area Local Aggregate Assessment (2019)	The Assessment outlines the geology of the region, aggregate resources, their supply and demand (both now and in the future) and their import and export. It details objectives for meeting future demand.	Aggregate resources are predominantly used in construction and hence any increase in supply may facilitate construction in the wider area. Furthermore, mining these resources can be extremely destructive e.g. marine dredging. Marine dredging currently takes place in the North Sea beyond the Humber Estuary. The number of licensed dredging areas here is likely to increase. Hence in-combination effects are likely between the aims and objectives of the Assessment and the Local Plan.
Action Plan for the Scunthorpe PM10 AQMA (2018)	The Action Plan outlines the measures required to meet the target of reducing PM₁₀ concentrations within the Scunthorpe wide Air Quality Management Area. These measures are presented as an action plan and relate to air quality monitoring, industry, development control, non-permitted process emissions and tailpipe emissions. The action plan allocates responsibility to tackling each of these areas and includes measures to ensure compliance.	The Action Plan aims to improve air quality locally. This can only have a positive impact on the communities and habitats found in local European sites. Hence no in-combination effects are anticipated as a result of this Plan.
Waste Strategy 2012 - 2030	The Waste Strategy covers the legal requirements and guidance applicable to waste management, recycling, waste disposal methods, challenges and solutions, options to reduce and re-use	This Strategy for tackling waste production it likely to have a positive effect on European sites via seeking more sustainable approaches to waste management e.g. by promoting reductions in waste and recycling. The outcome of this strategy can only be positive, although the pathways of impact on European sites may be indirect.

Document	Description of Plan/Project	Potential In-combination effects on European sites
	waste and a short, medium and longer-term goals. The aims of the Strategy are to reduce the quantity of waste produced and to move towards a zero-waste management system by 2020.	

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Appendix 4

Planning Permission Ref. PA/2020/1628

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

FULL PLANNING PERMISSION

APPLICATION NO: PA/2020/1628

Address/Agent:

Mr Mark Snowden
Keigar Homes Ltd
Keigar Lodge
Canberra View
BARTON UPON HUMBER
DN18 5GR

Applicant: Mr Mark Snowden, Keigar Homes Ltd

North Lincolnshire Council hereby gives notice that the application received on 21/09/2020 for:

Planning permission to erect 317 dwellings, including associated garages, access road, playground, ponds and public open space – Phases 5 and 6, Falkland Way, land off Canberra View, Barton upon Humber, DN18 5GR

has been considered and that permission for this development in accordance with the plans and written particulars submitted has been granted subject to the following conditions and reasons:

1.

The development must be begun before the expiration of three years from the date of this permission.

Reason

To comply with section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

2.

The development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans: location plan, FW/149/999 site layout and gas main, material specification sheet, and drawing schedule dated 24.01.2022.

Reason

For the avoidance of doubt and in the interests of proper planning.

3.

No development shall take place until details showing an effective method of preventing surface water run-off from hard paved areas within the site onto the highway have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. These facilities shall be implemented prior to the access and parking facilities being brought into use and thereafter so retained.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety.

**North
Lincolnshire
Council**

www.northlincs.gov.uk

Church Square House
30-40 High Street
Scunthorpe
North Lincolnshire
DN15 6NL

4.

No loose material shall be placed on any driveway or parking area within 10 metres of the adopted highway unless measures are taken in accordance with details to be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority to prevent the material from spilling onto the highway. Once agreed and implemented these measures shall be retained.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to comply with policy T19 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

5.

No dwelling on the site shall be occupied until the vehicular access to it and the vehicle parking spaces serving it have been completed and, once provided, the vehicle parking spaces shall be retained.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to comply with policies T2 and T19 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

6.

No dwelling served by the shared private driveway shall be occupied until it has been constructed in accordance with details including:

- (i) the proposed method of forming access from the highway, including the required visibility splays;
- (ii) the method of constructing/paving the drive;
- (iii) the provision of adequate drainage features;
- (iv) the provision of suitable bin collection facilities adjacent to the highway;
- (v) the provision of suitable lighting arrangements; and
- (vi) the provision of street name plates that shall include the words 'Private Drive';

which have been agreed in writing by the local planning authority. Once constructed the private driveway shall be retained.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to comply with policies T2 and T19 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

7.

No development shall take place until details of the drainage, construction, services and lighting of the proposed access road, including the junction with the adjacent highway, have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to comply with policies T2 and T19 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

8.

No dwelling on the site shall be occupied until the access road has been completed to at least base course level and adequately lit from the junction with the adjacent highway up to the access to the dwelling.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to comply with policies T2 and T19 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

9.

No dwelling on the site shall be occupied until the footway has been constructed up to base course level from the junction with the adjacent highway to the access to the dwelling.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to comply with policies T2 and T19 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

10.

The penultimate dwelling on site shall not be occupied until the access roads have been completed.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to accord with T2 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

11.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (No. 2) (England) Order 2008 (or any order revoking and re-enacting that order with or without modification), no development shall take place within any service strip adjacent to any shared surface road, and any planting or landscaping within this service strip shall be of species which shall be agreed in writing with the local planning authority prior to planting.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to comply with policies T2 and T19 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

12.

The final travel plan shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority within six months of the proposed development being brought into use and all conditions and requirements of the plan, once approved, shall be implemented and retained at all times.

Reason

To ensure that the proposed development operates in a safe and sustainable manner with minimal disruption to the highway network.

13.

The travel plan, once approved and in place, shall be subject to monitoring on an annual basis for a period of three years from the approval date. The monitoring report on the impact of the travel plan shall be submitted to the local planning authority on the first of January each year following the grant of planning permission. All amendments to the approved travel plan identified as a result of the monitoring process shall be implemented and retained.

Reason

To ensure that the proposed development operates in a safe and sustainable manner with minimal disruption to the highway network.

14.

No development shall take place until a construction phase traffic management plan showing details of:

- an approved access point to the development, which shall be taken via Falkland Way, avoiding residential properties on Greenway and East Acridge;
- all associated traffic movements, including delivery vehicles and staff/construction movements;
- any abnormal load movements;
- contractor parking and welfare facilities;
- storage of materials, including the means of controlling the deposition of mud onto the adjacent highway along with appropriate methods of cleaning the highway as may be required;

have been submitted and improved in writing by the local planning authority. Once approved the plan shall be implemented, reviewed and updated as necessary throughout the construction period.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety.

15.

At no time shall the access from Greenway and East Acridge be used for construction traffic.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to safeguard residential amenity in accordance with policies T2 and DS1 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and policy CS5 of the Core Strategy.

16.

Before any above-ground works take place on the site, details of the pedestrian, cycle and emergency access from Greenway and East Acridge (including the means of preventing unauthorised vehicular access) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. These accesses shall not be brought into use until they have been constructed in accordance with the approved details and all measures to prevent unauthorised access to the site shall be retained.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to safeguard residential amenity in accordance with policies T2 and D1 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and policy CS5 of the Core Strategy.

17.

The development permitted by this planning permission shall be carried out in accordance with the approved Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) 4 October 2021/Final Report RevD/EWE Associates Ltd. In particular, finished floor levels of all habitable accommodation shall be set no lower than 6.1 metres above Ordnance Datum. The mitigation measures shall be fully implemented prior to occupation and subsequently remain in place.

Reason

To reduce the risk and impact of flooding to the proposed development and future occupants in accordance with policies CS18 and CS19 of the Core Strategy and policy DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

18.

Those dwellings so indicated on Floor Levels Drawing FW/146/22 A updated on 27 September 2021, (plots 509-523, 542-560, 561-566, 567-589, 590-600 and 601-631) shall have non-habitable uses only at ground floor level.

Reason

To reduce the risk and impact of flooding to the proposed development and future occupants in accordance with policies CS18 and CS19 of the Core Strategy and policy DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

19.

Notwithstanding the provision of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (or any order revoking and re-enacting that Order with or without modification), no extensions to provide additional habitable/living accommodation shall be erected on the plots shaded blue in Annex I of the FRA dated October 2021 (plots 509-523, 542-560, 561-566, 567-589 590-600 and 601-631) without the prior approval in writing of the local planning authority.

Reason

To reduce the risk and impact of flooding to these proposed dwellings and future occupants in accordance with policies CS18 and CS19 of the Core Strategy and policy DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

20.

No development shall take place until a detailed surface water drainage scheme for the site has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The scheme shall be based on sustainable drainage principles and an assessment of the hydrological and hydro-geological context of the development. This must be based upon the submitted Flood Risk Assessment, prepared by EWE Associates Ltd, Final RevD October 2021.

Reason

To prevent the increased risk of flooding to themselves and others, to improve and protect water quality, and to ensure the implementation and future maintenance of the

sustainable drainage structures in accordance with policy DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, policies CS18 and CS19 of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy, and paragraphs 159, 161, 167, 169 and 174 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

21.

The drainage scheme shall be implemented in accordance with the approved submitted details required by condition 20 above, completed prior to the occupation of any dwelling or building within each phase or sub-phase of the development on site, and thereafter retained and maintained in accordance with the scheme for the life of the development unless otherwise agreed in writing with the local planning authority.

Reason

To prevent the increased risk of flooding to themselves and others, to improve and protect water quality, and to ensure the implementation and future maintenance of the sustainable drainage structures in accordance with policy DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, policies CS18 and CS19 of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy, and paragraphs 159, 161, 167, 169 and 174 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

22.

No development shall take place until details showing an effective method of preventing surface water run-off from the highway onto the developed site have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. These facilities shall be implemented prior to the access and parking facilities being brought into use and thereafter so retained.

Reason

To prevent the increased risk of flooding to themselves and others, to improve and protect water quality, and to ensure the implementation and future maintenance of the sustainable drainage structures in accordance with policy DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, policies CS18 and CS19 of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy, and paragraphs 159, 161, 167, 169 and 174 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

23.

Before any works commence on the Phase 5 attenuation pond, full details of the works required for the construction/excavation of the pond, including the depth, levels of the pond, amount of excavation works required and details of any bunding to be installed shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Thereafter only the approved scheme shall be installed on the site.

Reason

To ensure a satisfactory standard of development on the site and in the interests of visual amenity and flood mitigation in accordance with policies DS1 and DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and policies CS5 and CS19 of the Core Strategy.

24.

Within three months of the date of this permission, full details of the works that have been carried out to increase the size of the Phase 4 pond shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason

To ensure a satisfactory standard of development on the site and in the interests of visual amenity and flood mitigation in accordance with policies DS1 and DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and policies CS5 and CS19 of the Core Strategy.

25.

No above-ground works shall commence until a foul water strategy, including foul water drainage layouts and connections, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. No dwellings shall be occupied until the works have been carried out in accordance with the foul water strategy so approved.

Reason

To provide an acceptable foul water strategy for the development in accordance with policy DS14 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

26.

No land raising shall be carried out in relation to any dwelling on the site until full details of the extent of the land raising works proposed have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Thereafter, only the approved works shall be carried out on the site.

Reason

To safeguard properties from flooding and in the interests of visual amenity, in accordance with policies DS1 and DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and policies CS5 and CS19 of the Core Strategy.

27.

Prior to any above-ground works, a noise mitigation scheme shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. As a minimum this noise mitigation scheme shall include details of:

- noise mitigation measures;
- predicted noise levels to be achieved at sensitive locations as a result of the noise mitigation scheme; and
- how the noise mitigation scheme will be maintained for the lifetime of the development.

The noise mitigation scheme shall be implemented before occupation of the development.

Reason

To protect future residents from the impacts of noise and to accord with policy DS11 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

28.

Prior to the importation of topsoil onto the site, a topsoil verification plan shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The verification plan shall ensure that imported soil is safe and suitable for use on the approved development.

The development hereby permitted shall not be occupied until the verification plan has been complied with in full and subsequently approved in writing by the local planning authority. No deviation from the approved plan shall be permitted unless agreed in writing with the local planning authority. The scheme shall be retained for the duration of the development.

Reason

To safeguard residential amenity and human health in accordance with policy DS11 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

29.

If during development any odorous, discoloured or otherwise visually contaminated material is found to be present at the site then no further development shall be carried out until a written method statement, detailing how this contamination shall be dealt with, has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority. The approved method statement shall be implemented in full prior to development commencing on the site.

Reason

To safeguard residential amenity and human health in accordance with policy DS11 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

30.

Construction and site clearance operations shall be limited to the following days and hours:

- 7.30am to 6pm Monday to Friday
- 7.30am to 1pm on Saturdays.

No construction, demolition or site clearance operations shall take place on Sundays or public/bank holidays.

HGV movements shall not be permitted outside these hours during the construction phase without prior written approval from the local planning authority.

Installation of equipment on site shall not be permitted outside these hours without prior written approval from the local planning authority.

Reason

To safeguard residential amenity in accordance with policy DS1 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

31.

No stage of the development hereby permitted shall commence until a construction environmental management plan (CEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The CEMP shall include the following:

Noise and vibration – The CEMP shall set out the particulars of:

- (a) the works, and the method by which they are to be carried out;

- (b) the noise and vibration attenuation measures to be taken to minimise noise and vibration resulting from the works, including noise limits; and
- (c) a scheme for monitoring the noise and vibration during the works to ensure compliance with the noise limits and the effectiveness of the attenuation measures.

Light – The CEMP shall set out the particulars of:

- (d) specified locations for contractors' compounds and materials storage areas;
- (e) areas where lighting will be required for health and safety purposes;
- (f) the location of potential temporary floodlights;
- (g) the identification of sensitive receptors likely to be impacted upon by light nuisance;
- (h) proposed methods of mitigation against potential light nuisance, including potential glare and light spill, on sensitive receptors.

Dust – The CEMP shall set out the particulars of:

- (i) site dust monitoring, recording and complaint investigation procedures;
- (j) the identification of receptors and the related risk of dust impact at all phases of the development, including when buildings and properties start to be occupied;
- (k) the provision of water to the site;
- (l) dust mitigation techniques at all stages of development;
- (m) the prevention of dust trackout;
- (n) communication with residents and other receptors;
- (o) a commitment to cease the relevant operation if dust emissions are identified either by regular site monitoring or by the local authority;
- (p) a 'no burning of waste' policy.

Reason

To safeguard residential amenity in accordance with policy DS1 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

32.

Prior to any above-ground works, a scheme for the provision of electrical vehicle charging points shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The scheme shall be designed to take account of good practice guidance as set out in the Institute of Air Quality Management Land Use Planning and Development Control:

- <http://www.iaqm.co.uk/text/guidance/air-quality-planning-guidance.pdf>

and contemporaneous electrical standards, including:

- Electrical Requirements of BS7671:2008
- IET Code of Practice on Electrical Vehicle Charging Equipment installation 2012 ISBN 978-1-84919-515-7.

The approved scheme shall be installed in full and retained in perpetuity thereafter.

Reason

To facilitate the uptake of low emission vehicles and reduce the emission impact of traffic arising from the development in line with the National Planning Policy Framework.

33.

The materials to be used on the approved dwellings shall be as specified on drawing number FW/146/06B and there shall be no deviation therefrom without the prior approval in writing of the local planning authority.

Reason

To ensure a satisfactory standard of development in accordance with policy CS5 of the Core Strategy and policy DS1 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

34.

Works and biodiversity enhancements shall be carried out strictly in accordance with section 5 of the submitted document, 'Keigar Homes Ltd Falkland Way, Barton Upon Humber: Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey And Biodiversity Management Plan' dated September 2020 and the submitted drawing number FW/146/14 Rev B. The management prescriptions set out in the management plan shall be carried out in their entirety in accordance with the timescales set out. Prior to the occupation of the 100th, 200th and 300th dwellings, the applicant or their successor in title shall submit a report to the local planning authority providing evidence of compliance with the biodiversity management plan. All biodiversity features shall be retained thereafter.

Reason

To conserve and enhance biodiversity in accordance with policies CS5 and CS17 of the Core Strategy.

35.

Within three months of the commencement of development, the applicant or their successor in title shall submit a biodiversity metric assessment and additional biodiversity management plan to the local planning authority for approval in writing. The document shall include:

- (a) an assessment of biodiversity loss based on the habitat and hedgerow baseline from the 'Keigar Homes Ltd Falkland Way, Barton Upon Humber: Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey And Biodiversity Management Plan' dated September 2020;
- (b) details of measures required to provide at least 1% biodiversity net gain in accordance with the Defra biodiversity metric 3.0.

Biodiversity units should be delivered on site, within the red line boundary shown on submitted drawing number FW/146/02. Those that cannot viably be delivered on site should be delivered locally, according to a local plan or strategy.

Reason

To conserve and enhance biodiversity in accordance with policies CS5 and CS17 of the Core Strategy.

36.

The Additional Biodiversity Management Plan shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and timings, and the approved features shall be retained thereafter, unless otherwise approved in writing by the local planning authority. Prior to the occupation of the 100th, 200th and 300th dwellings, the applicant or their successor in title shall submit a report to the local planning authority, providing evidence of compliance with the Additional Biodiversity Management Plan.

Reason

To conserve and enhance biodiversity in accordance with policies CS5 and CS17 of the Core Strategy.

37.

Development shall take place in complete accordance with the document 'Archaeological Mitigation Strategy: Land off Falkland Way, Barton upon Humber, North Lincolnshire, Allen Archaeology, v1.2, 18 January 2022', and the approved details and timings.

Reason

To comply with paragraph 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy CS6 of the Core Strategy and policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan because the site contains archaeologically significant remains that the development would otherwise destroy. The archaeological mitigation strategy is required to preserve archaeological evidence by means of a comprehensive record and creation of a permanent archive, to advance understanding.

38.

The final 10 dwellings of the approved development shall not be occupied until the full and final completion of the programme set out in the approved archaeological mitigation strategy has been carried out to the satisfaction of the local planning authority.

Reason

To comply with paragraph 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy CS6 of the Core Strategy and policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan to ensure the timely undertaking of all stages of the approved archaeological mitigation strategy.

39.

A copy of any analysis, reporting, publication and archiving required as part of the archaeological mitigation strategy shall be deposited with the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, North Lincolnshire Museum and the Archaeological Data Service within three years of completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Reason

To comply with paragraph 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy CS6 of the Core Strategy, and policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and place the results of the archaeological mitigation strategy in the public domain in a timely fashion within an agreed timetable.

40.

No more than 249 dwellings shall be built on the site before details of the proposed location and design of the notice board providing information of the archaeological features to be located within the public open space area shown on drawing number FW/146/05F have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority. Thereafter the content of the notice board shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority prior to the board being erected in the agreed location within six months of the completion of the archaeological post-excavation report as set out in the approved archaeological mitigation strategy.

Reason

To comply with paragraph 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy CS6 of the Core Strategy and policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and place the results of the archaeological mitigation strategy in the public domain in a timely fashion within an agreed timetable.

41.

No development shall commence on site until the land to be transferred to the council identified on the approved site layout has been fenced off to the satisfaction of the local planning authority. This land shall remain fenced and shall not be used by the applicant for any purpose(s) without the prior approval in writing of the local planning authority.

Reason

To safeguard this land from construction works/site operations as it has potential for archaeological remains and ecology, in accordance with policies CS6 and CS17 of the Core Strategy.

42.

Before development is commenced, details of the method of protecting the existing trees and hedgerows on the site to be retained throughout the construction period shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority, and such works as may be so approved shall be carried out before development is commenced, and maintained until completion of the development. None of the trees and hedgerows so protected shall be wilfully damaged or destroyed, uprooted, felled, lopped or topped, nor any other works carried out which would cause damage to the root systems or otherwise threaten the lives of the trees during the period of construction without the previous written consent of the local planning authority. Any trees removed without such consent or dying or being severely damaged or becoming seriously diseased during that period shall be replaced with trees of such size and species as may be agreed with the local planning authority.

Reason

To safeguard the existing trees and hedgerows on the site in accordance with policy LC12 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

43.

The scheme of landscaping and tree planting shown on drawing numbers FW/146/08 Rev A and FW/146/09 Rev B shall be carried out in its entirety within a period of 18 months beginning with the date on which development is commenced or within such extended time period as may be agreed in writing with the local planning authority. Any trees, shrubs or bushes removed, dying, being severely damaged or becoming seriously diseased within five years of planting shall be replaced with trees, shrubs or bushes of similar size and species to those originally required to be planted unless the local planning authority have given written consent to any variation.

Reason

In the interests of the amenity of the locality in accordance with policy CS5 of the Core Strategy.

44.

No dwelling shall be occupied until details of the positions, design, materials and type of boundary treatment to be built/planted have been agreed in writing by the local planning authority. The agreed boundary treatment shall be built/planted before the dwelling(s) is/are occupied and retained.

Reason

To provide an appropriate level of screening in accordance with policies H8 and DS1 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

45.

Before any dwelling is first occupied, any bathroom, en suite or WC window in any wall of the approved dwellings shall be obscure glazed to a minimum of Privacy Level 3 in accordance with the Pilkington Scale of Obscuration and shall be retained in that condition thereafter.

Reason

To protect the living conditions presently enjoyed by the occupants of adjoining properties and/or to protect the privacy of occupiers of the new dwellings in accordance with policy CS5 of the Core Strategy.

Dated: 31 March 2022

Signed:

A black rectangular box redacting the signature of Chris Barwell.

Chris Barwell
Development Management Lead

Informative 1

This application must be read in conjunction with the relevant Section 106 Agreement.

Informative 2

Our records indicate that the proposed development site is bounded by the Internal Drainage Board maintained watercourse on the southern boundary. A 7 metre easement adjacent to the watercourse has been agreed/provided for future

maintenance to be carried out by the IDB. Compliance with this guidance is to ensure the free flow of surface water is maintained throughout the development.

Informative 3

A provisional rate of 20 litres/second from two ponds has been agreed with the local Internal Drainage Board. This needs to be formally approved through an Ordinary Watercourse Consent and appropriate discharge rates must be agreed. Compliance with this guidance is to ensure the free flow of surface water is maintained throughout the development.

Informative 4

The applicant's attention is drawn to the comments made by the LLFA on 5 November 2021 (refer to Notes for Developer).

Informative 5

The applicant's attention is drawn to the comments made by Anglian Water (21/10/2021), Cadent Gas (12/11/2021), ESP Utilities Group Limited (30/10/2020) and Humberside Fire and Rescue Service (25/10/2021).

Informative 6

The development hereby granted planning permission requires works to be carried out within the limits of the adopted (public) highway. Therefore:

- before ANY construction works take place within the limits of the highway you MUST contact the highway authority on telephone number 01724 297000 to arrange for the relevant permissions/licenses to be issued;
- before ANY service (utility) connections take place within the limits of the highway you MUST contact the highway authority on telephone number 01724 297319 to arrange for the relevant permissions/licenses to be issued.

Informative 7

In determining this application, the council, as local planning authority, has taken account of the guidance in paragraph 38 of the National Planning Policy Framework in order to seek to secure sustainable development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area.

WARNING

THIS DOCUMENT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE ANY
APPROVAL UNDER THE BUILDING REGULATIONS

WARNING

This is a **PLANNING PERMISSION ONLY**. It does NOT convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, byelaw, order or regulation other than those referred to in the heading of this notice. It is **IMPORTANT** that you should read the notes concerning **APPEALS** below.

Appeals to the Secretary of State

- If you are aggrieved by the decision of your local planning authority to refuse permission for the proposed development or to grant it subject to conditions, then you can appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- If you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision then you must do so within 6 months of the date of this notice.
- If this is a decision on a planning application relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as is already the subject of an enforcement notice and if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision on your application, then you must do so within 28 days of the date of this notice.
- If an enforcement notice is served relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as in your application and if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision on your application, then you must do so within 28 days of the date of service of the enforcement notice, or within 6 months [12 weeks in the case of a householder appeal] of the date of this notice, whichever period expires earlier

Please note however:

If your application was for **householder development** (dwelling house extensions, alterations, garages, swimming pools, walls, fences, vehicular access, porches, satellite dishes etc) or for a minor commercial application then you must do so **within 12 weeks** of the date of this notice.

- Appeals can be made online at <https://www.gov.uk/planning-inspectorate>. If you are unable to access the online appeal form, please contact the Planning Inspectorate to obtain a paper copy of the appeal form on tel: 0303 444 5000
- The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal, but he will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal.
- The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to him that the local planning authority could not have granted planning permission for the proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions they imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of any development order and to any directions given under a development order.
- If you intend to submit an appeal that you would like examined by inquiry then you must notify the Local Planning Authority and Planning Inspectorate (inquiryappeals@planninginspectorate.gov.uk) at least 10 days before submitting the appeal. [Further details are on GOV.UK](#)

Purchase Notices

- If either the local planning authority or the Secretary of State refuses permission to develop land or grants it subject to conditions, the owner may claim that he can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor render the land capable of a reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted.
- In these circumstances, the owner may serve a purchase notice on the council in whose area the land is situated. This notice will require the council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of Part V1 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Appendix 5
Outline PAMMS

Barton on Humber Project Access Monitoring and Management Scheme (PAMMS)

Background

Natural England (NE) has not objected to the proposed new housing at Barton on Humber but has recommended that a project level SAMMS (Strategic Access Monitoring and Management Scheme) is explored - see NE's consultation response of 13 June 2022.

1. Our response advised that Strategic Access Monitoring and Management (SAMM) are utilised to mitigate for any increased recreational use of the Humber designated site that arise as a result of the proposed development, however the NLC ecologist highlights that such a mechanism is not set up for North Lincolnshire. Natural England acknowledges this, and therefore advises that options to achieve SAMM measures are explored at the project level instead. Examples of this have been proposed in Section 5.4 of the Shadow HRA. We advise that such measures would need to be demonstrated to be proportionate to the scale of impacts on the Humber Estuary designated site, and secured by an appropriate legal mechanism.

The purpose of the PAMMS is to address any residual access to the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area that may give rise to disturbance of birds that are the interest features of the SPA, that is not already addressed by the proposed Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) and the large areas of open space provided within the project scheme (see Figure 1). Given the extensive open green space within the proposed development, no residual impacts have been identified, however this PAMMS is being offered voluntarily by the applicant to provide greater certainty that the proposed development will not give rise to impacts from increased recreation.

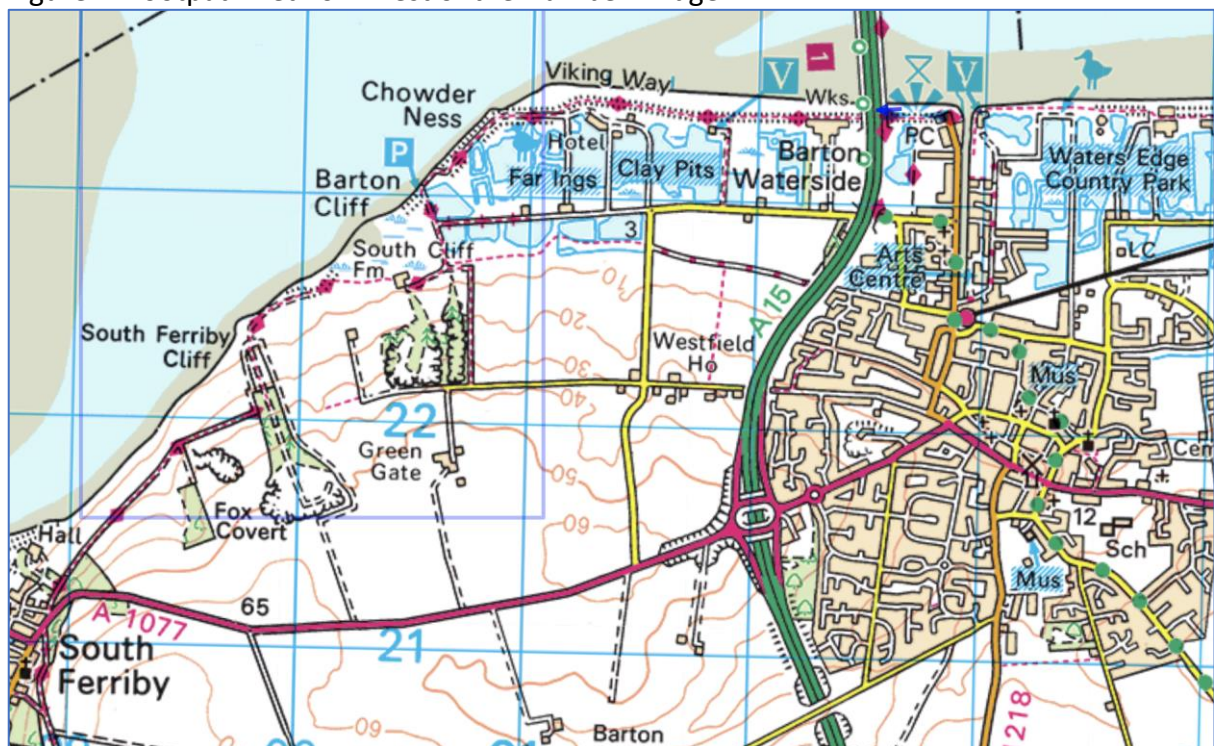
Figure 1 Illustrative Layout.



Any additional access to the SPA is considered to be restricted to a distance of 4.75km; beyond this the LPA Local Plan evidence considered the travelling distance to be too far to result in any additional impacts upon the SPA. The southern bank of the Humber has an established Public Rights of Way (PRoW). To the east of the Humber Bridge, the footpath is now designated as part of the England Coast Path and mitigation measures are already in place to manage the increase in visitor numbers that the designation of this National Trail will generate. These mitigation measures will be equally effective for the additional visits that may be generated from the proposed development at Barton on Humber.

To the west of the Humber Bridge is the “Viking Way”, again an established PRoW which runs between the Humber and Far Ings Nature Reserve, the latter also being within the Humber Estuary SPA.

Figure 2. Footpath network west of the Humber Bridge



At Far Ings there is a visitor centre, with car parking and other car parks at Chowder Ness and at the Waters' Edge Country Park and Visitors Centre immediately East of the Humber Bridge. These facilities are evidently designed to attract visitors to the area and manage visitors once they are there. Further west of Chowder Ness the footpath moves away from the edge of the Humber SPA until South Ferriby, where the footpath ceases as it joins the A1077.

Objectives

The objectives of the proposed PAMM scheme are to put in place measures which will manage and monitor additional visitors to the Humber SPA that may be generated by the proposed new development. These measures are threefold;

1. Raising awareness of the importance of the SPA, and the measures that visitors can take to reduce their impact on the SPA birds,

2. Promote the SANG as new recreational opportunities for local people, and
3. Conduct surveys to examine how the residents of the new development use the open space on the site, and then monitor the frequency of visits to the SPA.

PAMMs Principal Measures.

Residents' Leaflet

All new residents will be provided with a leaflet that will be designed to inform them about the open space facilities on site, including dog walking routes, general open space, off-lead dog walking areas and exercise areas. The leaflet will also inform residents about the importance of the Humber Estuary SPA and how they can minimise any impacts they may have on the SPA when they visit the estuary e.g. keeping dogs on leads, keeping to footpaths, avoiding visits to quieter terrestrial areas during the winter months when the SPA birds are over-wintering.

The leaflet will be sent out to all residents of the proposed development every five years.

Onsite signage

A series of four information boards will be provided at strategic sites in the open space around the development, providing an explanation to residents of the facilities that are available within the development areas for walking, dog-walking, running and general exercise. The boards will also explain the importance of the Humber Estuary SPA and need to minimise disturbance of birds on the Estuary.

Residents' visitor survey.

In years 5, 10 and 15 following first occupation, a survey will be carried out of residents within the development. The surveys will aim to gain an understanding of their use of the open space that is provided within the development (See Figure 1) and visits offsite in the vicinity of the Humber SPA. The survey method to be employed will be agreed with the LPA and a report will be published detailing the result of the surveys. The report will also set out any recommendations for facilities within the on-site open space that may be required.

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Appeal by Banks Property Ltd

Land West of Brigg Road and South of Horkstow Road, Barton Upon Humber

North Lincolnshire Council Reference: PA/2021/2151

Planning Inspectorate Appeal Reference: APP/Y2003/W/22/3307310

Response of the Appellant to the Statement of Case of North Lincolnshire Council, the consultation responses to the appeal, and to the representations of third parties

**Eversheds Sutherland (International) LLP
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1. Introduction

1.1 This document forms the Appellant's response to the submissions of:

- 1.1.1 North Lincolnshire Council (the "Council") within its Statement of Case, including the suite of draft planning conditions the Council prepared;
- 1.1.2 consultees made by way of consultation responses in connection with the appeal; and
- 1.1.3 third parties by way of written representations.

1.2 The submissions were provided by the Planning Inspectorate on 5 January 2023. The Inspector has requested that any response from the Appellant be made by 19 January 2023.

2. The Appellant's Response to the Council

2.1 The Council has submitted a Statement of Case, together with a suite of draft planning conditions it considers should be imposed on any forthcoming planning permission.

Response to the Council's Statement of Case

2.2 This section addresses the matters raised within the Council's Statement of Case, taking each topic in turn.

Five Year Housing Land Supply

2.3 The Council has acknowledged within its Statement of Case that it does not have a five year housing land supply, referencing recent appeal decisions which support this position, and that as such there is a need for housing development.

2.4 The Council does not dispute that for the determination of this appeal, the appropriate five year period is 1 April 2021 – 31 March 2026.

2.5 On the basis of the above position of the Council, the Appellant does not consider that it has anything further to raise beyond that set out within its Statement of Case and of course the associated policy position, which is considered separately in this document.

Landscape and Visual Impact

2.6 The Landscape appraisal for the scheme has been carried out by competent experts from FPCR, Kirsty Dumelow, Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute and Gary Holliday who is a Fellow of the Landscape Institute. Kirsty has over 10 years' professional experience and Gary over 35 years' professional experience. Both have completed numerous landscape assessments and appraisals, and Gary has presented evidence at over 70 planning appeals. The FPCR appraisal methodology is well tried and tested.

2.7 For this scheme, no landscape consultation response has been seen by the Appellant and there has been no criticism of the appraisal methodology, criteria or findings made by the Council's Officers or other external landscape advisors. Natural England's consultation responses (**APP2.1.13**, **APP2.1.14**, **APP2.1.15** and **APP6.7**) did not refer to any landscape matters. There is no alternative landscape evidence provided by the Council; the evidence provided by the Appellant, which is based on a professional approach, should be given greater weight in the decision making, than the unsubstantiated comments made

in the Council's Statement of Case.

- 2.8 The Council has not criticised the methodological approach of the Appellant; it is therefore assumed that the Council does not disagree with the methodology of the Landscape Visual Assessment ("LVA"), only with its findings. It is of note that the LVA (**APP1.5.2**) was prepared by a duly qualified competent expert. No Council consultee provided a response to the application or appeal, and the views expressed appear to be those of the Planning Officer.

Extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB

- 2.9 The Council notes at paragraph 4.10 a proposal to extend the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB to include the site. At paragraph 2.2 the Council suggests the application for a boundary application was made "recently". This matter is covered in some detail in the Appellant's Statement of Case at Section 10, but it is important to note that this application was made nearly 2½ years ago. It is disingenuous of the Council to describe this as "recent".
- 2.10 As progress on the North Lincolnshire Council suggestion to extend the AONB was not at all clear, FPCR contacted the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Services Manager to enquire on progress and his helpful reply was received on 26 July 2022 (**APP5.5**). The Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Services Manager suggested FPCR contact the ecologist at North Lincolnshire Council to check on progress of the application, which FPCR did by way of e-mail on 8 August 2022. The e-mail is attached at **Appendix 1**. No response has been received (as of January 2023). It seems fair to assume that no progress has been made with this application and it seems, as set out in the Appellant's Statement of Case, that Natural England is looking at other parts of the country.
- 2.11 If the Council had any evidence on progress of this application, it would have been included in its Statement of Case. No evidence has been provided, and so it would be reasonable to assume this application to extend the boundary is currently not being progressed by Natural England. The decision on this appeal site should in any event be made on the basis of the current landscape policies and designations.
- 2.12 The LVA assessed the landscape effects on the Lincolnshire Wolds Character area as Minor adverse; this is a different thing to the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB. There would be no effect on the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB, which is over 20km to the south.

Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment or Landscape Appraisal

- 2.13 At paragraph 4.11 there appears to be criticism that the Appellant has submitted an LVA rather than a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment ("LVIA"). Following the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 2013, published by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Assessment and Management ("GLVIA3"), LVIA is the term to be used for the assessment produced when a formal Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") is required and LVA is the appropriate term for reports accompanying non-EIA planning applications.
- 2.14 The Landscape Institute publish technical clarifications on their website and the clarification "*Landscape Assessment or appraisal*" dated 8 March 2018 explains this. The text is set out below for ease:

"When an intervention is proposed that is likely to affect landscape assets or features in the environment a landscape assessment should be carried out.

In all cases the purpose of a landscape assessment is to assess the effects of change. However, the form of the assessment to be undertaken will depend on the scale and

type of the intervention and in the case of development, the associated form that the planning application may take. Unless there are specific regulatory requirements, the principle of proportionality should apply.

Should the scale and type of change be considered as EIA development, then the assessment will need to form part of a formal Environmental Statement. This accompanies the planning application and is necessary to fulfill the requirements of the EIA Regulations. In this case the assessment should take the form of a formal Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA). Guidance for this has been developed by the Landscape Institute and IEMA in the form of GLVIA3 and Technical Guidance Note 1-20: Reviewing LVIA's and LVAs

If the intervention is not considered to be EIA development, some form of assessment may still be required if it has the potential to affect the landscape. This would form a landscape and visual appraisal of the development proposals. When undertaking such an appraisal practitioners typically use GLVIA3, in order to follow a logical process (Chapter 1 p4 GLVIA 3rd Edition). The format of such an appraisal may not need to satisfy the formal requirements of an EIA, however, it should as a minimum set out any effects on the landscape and views, and proposed mitigation in a rational way so that this can be fully considered through the planning process."

2.15 This is the approach taken by FPCR. A rational appraisal has been completed setting out the effects on the landscape and views. The overall assessment approach is the same for both landscape assessment and landscape appraisal, the only key difference is that there is no requirement to determine which effects are 'significant' effects in LVAs.

2.16 The screening opinion received from the Council confirmed that an EIA was not required. If the Council had considered that the likely effects of the scheme were likely to be significant, thereby warranting an EIA, then it would have issued a positive screening decision. The actual commentary within the Council's screening opinion (dated 20 April 2022), when it was determined that a formal EIA was not required, states:

"The nature and impact of the development on the landscape and visual amenity will be localised. The visual amenity will directly impact on the outlook of adjacent residential properties, primarily located on Horkstow Road and Brigg Road..... Visual impacts of the development will be permanent and irreversible. However these impacts will be localised in nature and can be mitigated via standard conditions in respect of landscaping (a reserved matter), design, materials, boundary treatments for example."

2.17 This commentary is entirely fair but is at odds with the approach the Council has now chosen to take. The LVA provides a full and fair appraisal of the likely landscape and visual effects. At no point through the appraisal process, have any effects been determined that would require an EIA. The terms used in the LVA are appropriate to the appraisal and should be read in conjunction with the criteria set out in the appraisal, and not used out of context.

2.18 The Council asserts at paragraph 5.6 of its Statement of Case that an EIA screening opinion does not make a policy assessment. The Council's comments (as shown above) do however confirm the probability and significance of potential impacts, including those of any potential landscape impacts. The Council confirmed that the proposal was "unlikely" to have "significant" landscape impacts and that any impacts could be mitigated via condition (as per paragraph 55 of the National Planning Policy Framework ("NPPF")). This therefore represents a stark inconsistency when compared to the comments regarding landscape within the Council's Statement of Case.

2.19 The Council has not criticised the methodological approach of the Appellant and has

confirmed that the Site has no formal landscape designation (paragraph 4.10 of its Statement of Case). At paragraph 5.7 of the Council's Statement of Case, there appears to be a criticism of the term 'predicting' in reference to the likely visual effects in the LVA. There is also a suggestion that as the scheme is in outline the effects cannot be accurately assessed as little detail is yet known. The Statement of Case then goes on to contradict itself in the same paragraph noting that "*it is quite clear*" that the development would "*adversely affect the character and appearance of the landscape and countryside*".

- 2.20 Firstly, the term 'predicted' is used numerous times through GLVIA3, as published by the Landscape Institute, in relation to the assessment/appraisal of likely effects. This is because it is the most appropriate term for assessing a change that will happen in the future. This is the most appropriate term to use. Secondly it is common practice to produce LVA for outline planning applications where the full details are not yet determined, and this is the case with this scheme. No alternative assessment has been produced by the Council of the likely effects and no criticism of the approach to LVA carried out by the Appellant has been suggested. The FPCR approach to LVA, methodology and criteria has been tested at numerous applications and appeals.
- 2.21 Paragraph 4.10 of the Council's Statement of Case suggests that the site is a 'valued landscape' but it is not clear if the Statement of Case is alleging a valued landscape as per paragraph 174 of the NPPF or not. Virtually all land adjacent to towns and villages is valued by the local residents. This is not the same thing as being a valued landscape as per paragraph 174 of the NPPF. The land is **not** covered by any designation of landscape value in the Local Plan, and no evaluation has been carried out by the Council in respect of landscape value. By contrast, the LVA does contain an evaluation against the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02-21, '*Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations*', which is the appropriate professional approach to the issue. This concluded that the site and its immediate context was of "*Medium*" landscape value. There is no evidence put forward by any party to suggest that the site forms part of a "*Valued Landscape*" as per paragraph 174 of the NPPF.

Landscape and Visual Effects

- 2.22 The Council's Statement of Case identifies locations where the scheme would be visible from. These are essentially the roads and properties adjacent to the site, and one PROW to the east. It is hardly unexpected that a site can be seen from the roads adjacent to it. The Statement actually confirms the relatively limited number of locations where there would be any visual effects. The Visual Appraisal Plan, Figure 6 from the LVA (**APP1.5.2**) (attached at **Appendix 2** for ease), confirms the limited area visual effects would be experienced across. This evidence has not been challenged by the Council.
- 2.23 In paragraph 4.9 of the Council's Statement of Case it is acknowledged that the site itself would inevitably change from countryside to a residential extension, but this is the case with every green field development and in itself is not an appropriate reason for refusal. The scale of the development is relatively large, but is not inappropriate on this settlement edge, with the existing scale of the settlement.
- 2.24 In terms of the setting to the town, the site forms part of the agricultural landscape directly adjacent to the settlement edge. At present, the housing on Horkstow Road just finishes at the road, with the agricultural field south of the road. Whilst planting on the property boundaries provides some softening, the modern housing does present a relatively abrupt edge. The Council suggests that the site forms an attractive and interesting gateway to the town, but the site is simply the featureless agricultural land in front of the existing residential edge. The appeal scheme includes extensive areas of green infrastructure to the south, so a varied and soft settlement edge can be established for the longer term using appropriate native tree and shrub species. This will provide an attractive and varied

gateway to the town from the south. The agricultural land would continue beyond this. If the site were to be developed, the open agricultural edge to the settlement would simply move south. There is nothing particularly sensitive about the existing site in itself, and it is not a transitional landscape, rather it is simply land adjacent to the settlement edge, which could be developed without any significant landscape or visual harm to the wider area.

Ecological Impact and Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 2.25 In its Statement of Case the Council has stated that *"It has not been demonstrated that the development will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site"*. This statement is fundamentally incorrect and the Council has presented no evidence to demonstrate how the proposed development will affect the integrity of the SPA, nor is this conclusion consistent with the emerging Local Plan evidence and other similar planning applications granted in this Council's and neighbouring authorities. Natural England and the Council have not identified any particular aspect of harm within the information provided at any point during the consideration of the application or the appeal. Furthermore, it should be noted that Natural England does not object to the proposal (**APP6.7**) and as the statutory consultee in the cases where a Habitat Regulations Assessments is required, if the proposal were to have an adverse effect upon the Humber Estuary SPA, Natural England would be duty bound to raise an objection.
- 2.26 The Council's case relates to the potential for the new housing to generate increased recreational disturbance of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar. Specifically, the Council's case is based on its claimed need for a Strategic Access, Management and Monitoring Scheme ("SAMMS"), and reservations about the ability for the Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace ("SANG"), which is proposed as part of the planning application, to be managed in perpetuity. The Council also claims that Natural England has advised the Council that it should not grant planning permission – this is incorrect. No other ecological objections have been raised by the Council.

SAMMS

- 2.27 The Council's position on the need for SAMMS is contradictory and not supported by the evidence to the emerging Local Plan. On the one hand the Council's position is that SAMMS is required for specific proposals, while on the other it concedes that the Council does not operate a SAMMS. In order to understand this juxtaposition, it is necessary to fully understand what a SAMMS actually is and how it is implemented.
- 2.28 SAMMS were first developed for the Thames Basin Heaths SPA. SAMMS work alongside SANGs with the objective of managing and monitoring recreational pressure on SPAs that arises from new residential development. SAMMS address residual recreational impacts which are not addressed by SANGs i.e. they address the impacts of those people who, despite the presence of SANGs, still choose to travel to visit the SPA. As the name suggests, a SAMMS is strategic, and in all cases SAMMS are supported by policies or Supplementary Planning Documents which are implemented by Local Planning Authorities.
- 2.29 The Thames Basin Heath SAMMS is managed by a Joint Strategic Partnership made up of 12 borough, district and county councils. Andrew Baker, who is advising the Appellant on the ecological issues, has worked on numerous sites and produced HRAs for many projects where SAMMS are in place. In all cases SAMMS are developed through the local plans in a process that involves identifying the potential impact, compiling a list of management and monitoring tasks, costing those tasks, and calculating an SPA-wide tariff, which is levied on each new dwelling within the relevant area.
- 2.30 As the Council has confirmed, North Lincolnshire Council does not operate a SAMMS for the

Humber Estuary SPA. Furthermore, it is very clear from the evidence that has been gathered from the emerging Local Plan that North Lincolnshire Council has no intention to develop a SAMMS for the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar; this is because the Council has concluded in its own HRA of the Local Plan that a SAMMS is not required.

- 2.31 The latest version of the emerging Local Plan is the Regulation 19 Publication Draft Addendum Plan (November 2022) which will shortly be the subject of an Examination in Public. This version of the Local Plan was the subject of a shadow Habitat Regulations Assessment ("sHRA"); a copy of the emerging Local Plan sHRA is provided with this statement as **Appendix 3**. This sHRA makes no mention of the need for the Council to put in place a SAMMS to address the potential recreational impacts upon the SPA and Ramsar sites arising from new housing that is proposed within the Plan. The sHRA of the emerging Local Plan addresses recreational pressures on the Humber Estuary at page 136 and concludes there will be "No adverse impacts upon site integrity". The justification for this conclusion is as follows:

"Despite promoting residential development, policies SS2, SS7 and H6 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. The Addendum to the Publication Draft strengthened this policy further by also including functionally [linked] land, so that 'proposals which may affect an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site, or functionally linked land supporting these sites, will be assessed according to their implications for the site's conservation objectives'. Policy CSC6 has also been strengthened within the Addendum to the Public Draft by including a further condition which states that, in relation to water-based recreational facilities, a development will only be permitted where it as 'no adverse impact on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and the development incorporates measures to avoid and mitigate any adverse impacts, such as disturbance'.

Policies DQE10, DQE11 and CSC3 also aim to strengthen the contribution that open space, sport, leisure and recreation facilities make to North Lincolnshire's tourist network and enhance existing facilities. This will reduce the potential for increased recreational pressure on the Humber Estuary SPA by providing alternative facilities. Furthermore, the Addendum report to the Publication Draft further strengthened policy DQE10 by including the additional condition that open space will be safeguarded from development unless it can be demonstrated that 'the open space is not necessary for reducing recreational disturbance impacts on the Humber Estuary, or any loss of such open space will require to be compensated for'.

Furthermore, policy CSC3 states that all new residential developments of 10 dwellings or more (or on sites of 0.5ha or more) will need to provide high-quality open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of additional residents. These new open spaces and recreational facilities will provide alternative attractions in North Lincolnshire, thereby reducing visitor pressure on the SPA.

Under policy H1, dependent on the scale of residential development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development of each of the allocated sites will be required, and will be expected to consider changes in recreational pressures and impacts of increased visitor numbers on sensitive habitats. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. For example, the provision of open space and recreational/leisure facilities as part of any development proposed. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any

projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise.

The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon."

- 2.32 We have examined all of the policies which are referred to in the above text and none of these policies make any reference of the need to put in place a SAMMS.
- 2.33 It should be noted that the same text and conclusions were reached for the Humber Estuary Ramsar site.
- 2.34 The Appellant has previously commented on the absence of any mention of SAMMS within the previous versions of the emerging Local Plan or the supporting reports (**APP1.17**). The emerging Local Plan has now been updated and there remains no mention of the need for a SAMMS. The Council's position on the need for SAMMS in the most up-to-date Local Plan is very clear; it does not consider it necessary. Not only does the Council have no SAMMS in place at present, it clearly does not have any plans to develop one. In the context of this evidence, it seems bizarre in the extreme that the Council's Statement of Case for this appeal is so heavily based around the need for SAMMS.
- 2.35 It should be borne in mind that if the SAMMS case that is put forward by the Council in this appeal were to prevail, it would set a precedent and would mean that North Lincolnshire Council would not be able to grant permission for any new housing within 4.42km of the SPA/Ramsar until such time as a SAMMS is in place. In particular, proposed housing allocations H1P-12 and H1P-13 which are draft allocated for 319 and 225 dwellings respectively are located significantly closer to the SPA/Ramsar and would be undeliverable housing sites. Furthermore, it would also mean that North Lincolnshire Council will be going into the Examination in Public with a Local Plan which is not legally compliant.
- 2.36 Within the last 12 months, the Council has approved a number of housing developments within the vicinity of Barton on Humber and on no occasion was the need for SAMMS mentioned. For example, on 31 March 2022 the Council granted permission for 317 new dwellings at a Barton on Humber on a site which is only 1.6km from the Humber Estuary (planning reference PA/2020/1628, a copy of which has been submitted alongside this statement at **Appendix 4**). The Council's ecologist (who also commented the planning application that is the subject of this appeal) made a number of comments on the proposal but at no point were recreational impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar referred to. Indeed, the Council did not even carry out an HRA of the project despite its close proximity to the Humber.
- 2.37 The Council's approach to this appeal on this matter of impacts upon the Humber Estuary is entirely inconsistent, both with the evidence it is presenting for this appeal, and to similar recent planning decisions for similar sized schemes. It is important to reaffirm that the Council has not identified any specific harm from the submitted information, nor has any been found by the Appellant's own experienced ecologist.

Natural England Position

- 2.38 Natural England does not object to the proposed scheme and this has been made clear in its response of 13 June 2022 (**APP6.7**).
- 2.39 In the Natural England response of 20 May 2022 (**APP2.1.15**), it raised a number of issues

and requested further information be provided. The Appellant's ecologist provided further information in a comprehensive response (**APP1.17**) to both the Natural England consultation response and that of the Council's ecologist (**APP2.1.19**). As illustrated by the timeline of correspondence, the Council decided to determine the planning application whilst ongoing discussions were being held by the Appellant, the Council's ecologist and Natural England. The Appellant believes that should discussions have concluded based on the additional information provided by the Appellant's ecologist, further written responses would have been provided by Natural England and the Council's ecologist agreeing with its assessments.

- 2.40 With reference to the provision of SAMMS, as set out above, it is not within the power of the Appellant to put in place a SAMMS. The Appellant has however offered a suite of measures in the form of SANG which would divert recreational pressure away from the SPA and Ramsar, and offered additional measures as set out in Section 5.4. of the Appellant's sHRA (**APP1.15**). These additional measures have been referred to by Natural England as 'project level' SAMMS.
- 2.41 In order to inform the Inspector and to provide additional clarity and certainty, a draft Project Access Monitoring and Management scheme ("PAMMS") has been appended to this statement, with the final scheme to be agreed by the Council (in consultation with Natural England) pursuant to an appropriately worded condition. This approach is considered to be appropriate in order to mitigate any potential residual harm to the SPA and is considered to be consistent with the Council's approach to PA/2020/1628 (**Appendix 4**). The PAMMS provides more detail on the information that will be provided to residents and when it will be provided, with other signage and visitor surveys.
- 2.42 Given that Natural England has not objected to the scheme, it is surprising that the Council is pursuing an argument based on the impact upon Humber Estuary SPA, in particular taking into account the Council Ecologist's correspondence (**APP6.3**) to Natural England where they were satisfied to adopt the sHRA subject to the view of Natural England. If there were a significant effect upon the SPA, Natural England would have a statutory duty to object to the proposal. No such objection has been made, nor can it be implied.
- 2.43 Rather than objecting to the project, Natural England simply asked for further information to be provided. Contrary to the Council's assertion in its Statement of Case, further information has been provided on all matters raised by Natural England. As set out above, the Appellant provided a comprehensive response to the consultation responses of Natural England and the Council (**APP1.17**). In summary, this addressed the following issues:
- 2.43.1 Loss of functionally linked land – Now agreed that the development area is not functionally linked land.
- 2.43.2 Use of local record centre data within the sHRA – Appellant confirmed that the data from the local records centre was used to inform the sHRA.
- 2.43.3 Details on how the SANGs will be secured – Confirmed that the SANGs will be secured through the s106 Unilateral Undertaking along with the management in perpetuity (which has now been secured).
- 2.43.4 Response on the need for SAMMS – Now superseded by Natural England's comments of 13 June 2022 and the proposed PAMMS.
- 2.44 Given the Council's third Reason for Refusal, the Appellant explicitly addressed the matter of 'insufficient information' having been submitted to demonstrate that the proposed development will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SPA as

part of its Statement of Case for this appeal. See in particular paragraphs 10.104 to 10.106 of the Appellant's Statement of Case.

- 2.45 To put the matter of the project level SAMMS information beyond any doubt, in addition to a condition requiring the submission and approval of a PAMMS in consultation with Natural England prior to any occupation on the development, an outline PAMMS has also been provided (see **Appendix 5**).

Conclusions

- 2.46 The Council has placed significant reliance upon the position of Natural England, which is quite clearly not one of objection. In considering the Natural England response of 13 June 2022 (**APP6.7**), the Appellant has addressed each point raised by Natural England such that the consultation response cannot be regarded as an objection.
- 2.47 Indeed, if the proposal were to have an adverse effect upon the Humber Estuary SPA, Natural England would be duty bound to raise an objection and it has explicitly stated that it does not object to the proposed development.
- 2.48 As such, there is no justification for the position being maintained by the Council. This is supported by previous decisions taken by this very Council (such as that as set out at paragraph 2.36 above).

Planning Policy

- 2.49 This section of the statement considers the policy position presented by the Council within its Statement of Case.

Reason for Refusal 1

- 2.50 It should be noted that Reason for Refusal 1 was articulated due to the Council believing it had a five year housing land supply and considering the proposals against policies from the current development plan, claiming such policies were consistent with national policy. Following the decision being issued, it has been established that the Council does not have a five year housing land supply, as has been the case for many years in North Lincolnshire.

Five Year Housing Land Supply

- 2.51 The Council has acknowledged within its Statement of Case that it does not have a five year housing land supply, referencing recent appeal decisions which support this position, and that as such there is a need for housing development.
- 2.52 The Council does not dispute that for the determination of this appeal, the appropriate five year period is 1 April 2021 – 31 March 2026.
- 2.53 The Council states that the scale of its housing shortfall is "*of little relevance*" to this appeal, however it is contended that the significance of the housing supply shortfall would comprise a material consideration. Therefore, the assessment and the scale of the shortfall as set out in the Appellant's Statement of Case is relevant.
- 2.54 On the basis of the above position of the Council, the Appellant does not consider that it has anything further to raise beyond that set out within its Statement of Case and of course the associated policy position, which quantifies the scale of the shortfall and is considered separately in this document.
- 2.55 Following the Council's acceptance of not having a five year housing land supply, Reason

for Refusal 1 appears to have been altered following the appeal submission. The Council's Statement of Case refers to current local policies carrying "reduced weight during this period", weight being attributed to the emerging Local Plan policies and a conflicting view on whether the presumption in favour of sustainable development as set out in the NPPF applies or not. The Appellant believes it is vitally important to carefully consider such changes to the Reason for Refusal which are not set out in the decision notice (**APP1.20**) and the weight to be afforded to local, national and emerging planning policy.

Current Development Plan

- 2.56 Paragraph 3.6 of the Council's Statement of Case states:

"The current local policies which are most important for determining the application will carry reduced weight during this period."

- 2.57 National Planning Policy makes no reference to local policies carrying 'reduced weight' when a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated. The presumption in favour of sustainable development set out in paragraph 11 d) of the NPPF specifically states that where development plan policies are out of date (including when a local planning authority cannot demonstrate a five year housing land supply) decision takers should grant permission unless there is conflict with policies in the NPPF. Therefore, the development plan policies referred to in the Reasons for Refusal, namely Policies CS2, CS3 and CS8 of the Core Strategy and Policy RD2 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, are out of date policies which carry no weight in the decision making process.

- 2.58 As set out in the Appellant's Statement of Case, there are a number of inconsistencies between the use of policies in the assessment of the application in the Committee Report (**APP1.18**) and those listed within the Reasons for Refusal.

Application of Specific Development Plan Policies

- 2.59 The Council has failed to refer to Policy PS1 from its most recently adopted Planning Policies: 'Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD ("HELAP")' (2016). Policy PS1 relates to a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The Council's omission of Policy PS1 is especially pertinent given that paragraph 3.2 of the Council's Statement of Case refers to the HELAP, (when no HELAP policies are specified under paragraph 3.1 of its Statement of Case).
- 2.60 The Council has failed to refer to a selection of other relevant policies: these policies have been set out at Appendix 3 of the Statement of Case of the Appellant. The relevance of these policies is explained in detail within the Appellant's Statement of Case and specifically within the associated Appendix 3. The Committee Report and Reason for Refusal 2 mentions Policy H5, however this is negated by the case officer's comments that "policy H5 lends itself better to the assessment of any subsequent reserved matters application".
- 2.61 Under section 24.g. of its Questionnaire, the Council erroneously refers to Policy LC2; this is not mentioned in any Reason for Refusal and is not mentioned in the preceding section 24.f (3.2). Any reference to Policy LC2 should therefore be disregarded.

Emerging Local Plan

- 2.62 The Local Plan was submitted for Examination on 11 November 2022. The planning application (the subject of this appeal, PA/2021/2151) was refused on 9 June 2022 and made no reference to the emerging Local Plan in the Committee Report or Reasons for Refusal, despite the Council already having commenced consultation on the Regulation 19 iteration of its Local Plan (which concluded on 11 July 2022). In terms of weighting, the

emerging Local Plan has not sufficiently advanced from its position when the planning application was determined in order for more weight to be afforded. In paragraph 3.4 of the Council's Statement of Case it is stated that the emerging Local Plan "can be given some weight".

- 2.63 Paragraph 3.5 of the Council's Statement of Case sets out the timescales for the stages of the preparation of the emerging Local Plan and acknowledges that there are unresolved representations regarding key spatial strategy and housing policies but still believes that the policies "carry some weight at the current time". The Appellant has reviewed the representations to the emerging Local Plan, which are extensive and cover a wide range of policies and proposals, as well as the limitations to the evidence base which underpins the Local Plan. In such circumstances the Appellant believes that very limited weight should be applied to the emerging Local Plan, which is at an early stage of Examination, with Inspectors yet to consider the soundness of the plan with regard to national policy.
- 2.64 Whilst the emerging Local Plan has now been submitted for Examination, consideration of the representations has yet to have been undertaken. Therefore, the Appellant believes that there has been little meaningful progress since the representation period on the Publication Addendum Consultation which took place at the time the planning application was determined. It is therefore surprising that the Council is now referring to emerging Local Plan policies which were not mentioned in any part of the Committee Report (**APP1.18**) or in any Reason for Refusal (**APP1.20**).
- 2.65 Case law¹ provides further confirmation that no more than 'limited' weighting should be afforded to an emerging Local Plan when the Examination is yet to commence. This also confirms that housing is a benefit that should be afforded significant weighting, especially in the scenario where there is significant housing supply shortfall such as that of North Lincolnshire.
- 2.66 Despite the very limited weight that should be applied to emerging policies not referenced within the decision letter (**APP1.20**) or Committee Report (**APP1.18**), the below section addresses the points raised within the Council's Statement of Case for completeness.
- 2.67 The Council has confirmed in paragraph 3.5 of its Statement of Case that there are unresolved objections on Policies SS1, SS2, SS3, SS5, SS6, SS11, H1, H2, H3, H5, H7, RD1, DQE1 and DQE3; therefore these policies can only be afforded very limited weight at this time. The Council has not provided the full list of policies on which there are unresolved representations; this is important as all objections would need to be resolved on all parts of the emerging Local Plan before the Plan could progress towards adoption. Additionally, the Council's evidence base has been challenged including a flawed five year land supply paper (proven to be flawed by appeal reference: APP/Y2003/W/21/3278257 (**APP7.1**)) which is likely to demonstrate insufficient land allocated to meet housing needs over the plan period and a lack of evidence relating to proposed new relief roads.
- 2.68 The Council has not contextualised some of the policy wording used in its Statement of Case. Planning policies should be read in their entirety. The Council failed to refer to Policy SS6 sub-text (3.3), which states that "*Larger development will take place in ... the Principal Towns*" (emerging Local Plan 4.45) and "*The level of growth in each of the area's towns ... is dependent upon their sustainability*" (emerging Local Plan 4.46). As confirmed by its status as a Principal Town in both the adopted and emerging Local Plan, Barton Upon Humber is an inherently sustainable settlement; hence is a suitable location for growth where growth should be focussed. It should also be noted that the Council has failed to acknowledge at any point in its Statement of Case, that the site directly abuts the

¹ Rosconn Strategic Land Ltd v West Oxfordshire District Council [2018] P.A.D. 27

settlement boundary of Barton upon Humber.

- 2.69 Paragraph 3.3 of the Council's Statement of Case refers to a requirement of 583 dwellings in Barton in the emerging Local Plan. The Council is attempting to fulfil this requirement through allocations H1P-12 and H1P-13; both of these sites are in closer proximity to the Humber SPA than the appeal site, therefore their hypothetical impact would be more likely and more significant. They are constrained sites and the housing numbers attributed to these two sites are not yet confirmed through the emerging Local Plan; flood risk affects a large proportion of the H1P-12 site and, when combined with ecological mitigation measures requested on both sites, it is likely that the net developable area is significantly less than the Council anticipates. This is notwithstanding the large swathe of non-developable land that bisects the H1P-13 site that is safeguarded for a future link road, which further reduces developable land.
- 2.70 With regard to site H1P-13, there is no developer attached to this site and no planning application has been submitted relating to this development, therefore its deliverability has been questioned. Both Policy H1P-12:g and Policy H1P-13:h require an ecological appraisal at planning application stage; the likelihood of impacts at this site is far more likely than the appeal site due to its proximity to the Humber SPA/Ramsar site. Nevertheless, a recent application decision (PA/2020/1628, see **Appendix 4**) was approved for residential development subject to a condition securing a mitigation strategy for impacts on any ecological assets.

SHELAA Assessment

- 2.71 It should be noted that the appeal site was not submitted through the formal Call for Sites prior to the initial consultation on the new Local Plan in 2017. The site was accepted as a submission site in 2020 and added to the Council's assessment metric. The Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment ("SHELAA") referred to in paragraph 4.2 of the Council's Statement of Case was undertaken in the absence of technical information submitted as part of the planning application for the site.
- 2.72 The Appellant's submitted Transport Assessment (**APP1.5.9**) confirms that the transport impacts of the proposal would be acceptable. There have been no objections from the Council's Highways Team or National Highways in relation to this application. A Heritage Assessment was submitted to accompany this planning application (**APP1.5.5**); the Council's Heritage Officer raised no objections. The site would provide biodiversity enhancements, as clarified by the submitted information, and the proposal would result in a 21.7% net gain in biodiversity. The submitted Agricultural Land Classification Report (**APP1.11**) confirms that most of the site is actually Grade 3b with some areas of Grade 3a. In relying on this SHELAA assessment, the Council has referred to out-of-date underinformed assessments and has disregarded information available to it in the determination the application.

National Planning Policy Framework ("NPPF")

- 2.73 The Appellant and Council agree that the Council cannot demonstrate sufficient housing land supply (paragraph 4.3 of the Council's Statement of Case). In addition to the Inspector's findings at appeal reference APP/Y2003/W/21/3278257 (**APP7.1**), the submitted 5 Year Land Supply assessment irrefutably confirms that the Council cannot demonstrate five years' supply of housing land.
- 2.74 At paragraph 3.9 of the Council's Statement of Case, the Council correctly confirms that the tilted balance is triggered due to lack of housing land supply (as per NPPF paragraph 11d) and, as per the wording of paragraph 3.7 of the Council's Statement of Case, the presumption in favour of sustainable development applies.

- 2.75 There are a number of conflicting references in the Council's Statement of Case in paragraphs 4.4, 4.8 and 6.1 stating that the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply due to ecological impacts. The Appellant believes that the presumption in favour of sustainable development set out in paragraph 11 of the NPPF is engaged due to the relevant development plan policies being considered to be out of date. Any harm regarding policies within the NPPF set out in paragraph 11) d) i) and ii) is a secondary matter to be considered whilst applying the presumption in favour of sustainable development.
- 2.76 The Council's reference to NPPF paragraph 11di (at paragraph 4.7 of the Council's Statement of Case) is incorrect as ample evidence has been provided to confirm that no significant impacts would arise following development. The Council has not provided any evidence of any adverse impacts to the Humber Estuary. This echoes the Council's findings within its EIA Screening Opinion (**APP1.10**) where the Council concluded that "the proposed development [was] unlikely to result in significant environmental impact with regards to the impact on the Humber Estuary". Paragraph 11d)i.; of the NPPF is therefore not relevant to this appeal, and was correctly omitted by the Council in the determination of the application. This presents a shift in rationale by the decision-maker. Reason for Refusal 3 referred to insufficient information being provided; the Council made no reference to any identified harm. There is thus no "*clear reason for refusing the development proposed*" (NPPF paragraph 11d)i). Similarly, the Council has not specified 'any adverse impacts' arising as a result of the development that 'would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits' of the development 'when assessed against the [NPPF] policies'.
- 2.77 Paragraph 4.4 of the Council's Statement of Case directly contradicts paragraph 4.3; this demonstrates a confused and contrived argument presented by the Council. Paragraph 182 of the NPPF has been introduced by the Council for the first time in its Statement of Case; the Council made no reference to this policy in its Committee Report (**APP1.18**) or in its Decision Notice (**APP1.20**) (and Reasons for Refusal therein). The use of paragraph 182 of the NPPF is unfounded and entirely contradicts the Council's own assessment of the site within the EIA Screening Opinion. Paragraph 182 is triggered when 'a project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site'; the Council's Screening Opinion confirmed that the proposal is "unlikely to have a significant" environmental impact, which has been subsequently supported by the ecological information provided and referred to earlier in this statement. Evidence provided within the appropriate assessment included within the sHRA (**APP1.15**) concludes that the proposals will not adversely affect the integrity of the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar habitat sites. The presumption in favour of sustainable development is therefore applicable.
- 2.78 The detail provided within Section 2 of this statement provides certainty that any effect on the SPA/Ramsar is capable of being mitigated through the use of planning conditions (NPPF paragraph 55). This has been demonstrated to be an acceptable approach at planning application reference PA/2020/1628 (see **Appendix 4**), which is significantly closer to the Humber Estuary than the appeal site; further demonstrating an inconsistent approach by the Council. The Committee Report and Decision Notice made no reference to NPPF paragraphs 11d)i and 182, hence the use of these policies is new and inconsistent.
- 2.79 Paragraph 4.21 of the Council's Statement of Case states that despite ongoing dialogue between Natural England, the Council's Ecologist and the Appellant, the application "needed to be determined". It should be noted that the statutory timescales for determining such an application had passed many months beforehand and that the Appellant had agreed to extension of time requests. The Council's intention to report the application to Committee was not discussed with the Appellant, who would have agreed to further extensions of time to conclude ecology matters satisfactorily.
- 2.80 Given that Natural England responded on 13 June 2022 (**APP6.7**), two working days after

the decision notice had been issued (9 June 2022), this suggests a premature decision as a statutory consultee was still considering the application. It should also be noted that the Natural England response was received by the Council three working days before the previously agreed extension of time (16 June 2022). No further extension of time was requested by the Council.

Benefits of the proposals

- 2.81 The benefits of the proposed development do not appear to have been fully considered either within the Committee Report (**APP1.18**) or the Council's Statement of Case. A fleeting reference is made in paragraph 5.12 and 6.1 of the Statement of Case with no balancing exercise to demonstrate that any adverse impacts of approving the development would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits as required by paragraph 11dii) of the NPPF. Furthermore, some benefits are considered by the Council to be 'neutral' in paragraph 5.12 of its Statement of Case, which is somewhat surprising.
- 2.82 As set out within the Appellant's planning application submission and summarised in paragraphs 12.6 to 12.8 of the Appellant's Statement of Case, the proposals will deliver significant economic, social and environmental benefits which must be taken into account in accordance with paragraph 11 of the NPPF, including:
- 2.82.1 Contributions towards improving education provision within the local area;
 - 2.82.2 Contributions to improve sports facilities and open space will be enjoyed by both existing and new communities;
 - 2.82.3 Bus route extension (secured by the s106 Unilateral Undertaking) will benefit over 600 existing households (**APP1.4**, Plan PA12 – Proposed Bus Route (to the South of the town)) in addition to the new dwellings;
 - 2.82.4 The proposed footpath on Horkstow Road will provide a safer pedestrian route for existing and new residents;
 - 2.82.5 Provision of 20 bungalows meeting the locally identified need (identified through community engagement);
 - 2.82.6 Community orchard and recreational walking routes are within the publicly accessible open space on the site, hence could also benefit existing community, and have been intentionally designed to maximise permeability and connections with the existing housing at the northern boundary;
 - 2.82.7 Walking routes would also attract existing residents from the Tofts Road area that may have otherwise looked to the Humber Estuary for recreational opportunities;
 - 2.82.8 Affordable houses which will benefit members of the existing community who are looking for new homes, such as first home-owners (as reaffirmed by some of the support letters received);
 - 2.82.9 Green Infrastructure proposals resulting in a 21.7% Biodiversity Net Gain and 112.13% net gain in hedgerows, considerably in excess the Environment Bill requirements which will be applied in November 2023;
 - 2.82.10 Provision of allotments to align with the Council's ambitions to promote local growing of food and to enhance social integration of existing and prospective residents;

- 2.82.11 Recreational walking paths through and around the site providing accessible walking routes over previously private land, enabling existing and prospective residents to better access nature; and
- 2.82.12 Significant economic benefits including: 80 direct and 100 indirect construction jobs; £12.8million Gross Value Added per annum; £4.7million additional resident expenditure; and £635,000 Council Tax revenue for North Lincolnshire Council.
- 2.83 It should be noted that a Section 106 Unilateral Undertaking has been completed providing certainty regarding the delivery of a number of the benefits proposed by the Appellant.

Summary

- 2.84 The Appellant's Statement of Case and this rebuttal confirm that there are no significant landscape impacts. For clarity, Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale are all reserved matters.
- 2.85 The Appellant's response to landscape and ecology impacts set out in earlier sections of this rebuttal demonstrates that the adverse impacts of approving the development would not significantly and demonstrably outweigh the significant benefits of the proposals when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole.
- 2.86 The Appellant therefore believes that the proposals should be granted permission.

Consideration of the Council's Planning Conditions

- 2.87 The Council submitted a suite of planning conditions alongside its Statement of Case. These had not been made available to the Appellant previously, which is why the Appellant proposed a suite of planning conditions as part of its planning appeal submission (see Appendix 4 of the Appellant's Statement of Case for a copy of the conditions).
- 2.88 It is noted that the Council has only made one comment on the Appellant's proposed conditions and that relates to Condition 7. For ease of reference, this draft condition is set out below:

"7. Applications for the approval of Reserved Matters in respect of Phase 1 of this development shall be made to the Local Planning Authority before the expiration of three years from the date of this permission. Applications for the approval of all subsequent Reserved Matters shall be made to the Local Planning Authority before the expiration of ten years from the date of this permission."

- 2.89 The Appellant accepts that the Council's commentary is fair in respect of this condition and the Appellant considers that a shorter period of time for submission and approval of all subsequent reserved matters applications is appropriate. The Appellant is committed to the early delivery of housing and would therefore be agreeable to the timescales suggested within the Council's proposed conditions, subject to any further commentary set out below.
- 2.90 Generally, the Appellant considers that the conditions drafted by the Appellant should be preferred, particularly so given that the Council has included multiple conditions where this is not required and this is considered to be overly onerous for the Appellant in terms of discharging planning conditions. Notwithstanding that position, the Appellant has reviewed the conditions proposed by the Council and has the following commentary on specific conditions.
- 2.90.1 Condition 1: This condition requires the approval of all reserved matters "before any development is commenced". This wording does not take account of phasing

of the proposed development and would prohibit commencement of development until all reserved matters applications are submitted and approved, which is not reasonable. Given that the Council proposed submission of a phasing plan, the Appellant suspects that this was not the Council's intention. However, if the Inspector is minded to utilise the Council's wording in respect of submission of reserved matters applications, the Appellant requests that the wording of this condition not be imposed as drafted by the Council but rather be revised to prohibit commencement of development of any phase of the development until the reserved matters within that phase have been submitted and approved (as per the Appellant's Condition 2). There does also appear to be a typographical error in this condition in the form of the rogue inclusion of the word 'to' in this part of the condition: '...appearance of the building(s), **to** and the...'.

- 2.90.2 Condition 2: This condition requires approval of reserved matters applications to be given in writing by the Council, which is already required under Condition 1. This appears therefore to duplicate the requirements of Condition 1.
- 2.90.3 Condition 11: This condition is considered to be somewhat premature, given that details of material and layout will be addressed through reserved matters applications. Further, Condition 12 proposed by the Council requires full details to be provided in respect of construction and paving of a private drive, which would include management of loose material. The Appellant does not therefore consider this condition to be necessary.
- 2.90.4 Condition 13: The Appellant suggests that to make the condition more precise, it should refer to construction vehicle wheel washing facilities, rather than simply wheel cleaning facilities.
- 2.90.5 Condition 14: Some of the requirements of this condition appear to be duplicated under other conditions, including drainage and lighting of the proposed access roads and junction. If the Inspector is minded to impose this condition, the Appellant suggests that duplication within other conditions be removed.
- 2.90.6 Condition 16: The wording of this condition is not precise. The Appellant suggests that this be revised so as to read as follows:

"No other works on any phase of development shall be commenced on the site until the access road junctions serving that phase, including the required visibility splays, have been set out and established."
- 2.90.7 Condition 17: The wording of this condition is not precise. The Appellant suggests that this be revised so as to read as follows:

"No dwelling on the site shall be occupied until the footway or footpath serving the property has been constructed up to base course level."
- 2.90.8 Condition 18: The Appellant considers that this condition lacks precision and would suggest that the term 'completed' be clarified. As per the Appellant's Condition 22, the Appellant considers that this condition should state "...completed to wearing course level".
- 2.90.9 Condition 19: This condition duplicates requirements under other conditions, such as Condition 12. The latter part of the condition seeks to require retention of parking spaces for the lifetime of the development, but this is not a matter under the Appellant's control. The Appellant does not consider this to be

necessary or reasonable.

- 2.90.10 Condition 23: As can be seen from the Appellant's conditions, the Appellant considers pre and post construction surveys to be appropriate in respect of damage to the carriageway. However, the wording proposed by the Council simply refers to surveys being carried out to 'identify any defects' which is not precise enough and could result in the Appellant being expected to remedy defects which were not caused by the proposed development. The Appellant therefore requests that the wording from the Appellant's condition 14(a) be adopted, namely specifying that the surveys will identify any damage caused as a result of the development.
- 2.90.11 Conditions 32 – 34: These conditions are considered to be inappropriate as they prematurely seek to determine what will be required by way of noise mitigation, which is to be determined under the scheme required pursuant to Condition 31. Condition 31 is designed to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are put in place to achieve acceptable noise levels for all dwellings proposed as part of the scheme, which will be determined once the detailed site layout is fixed. The Appellant does not therefore consider that these conditions are reasonable or necessary.
- 2.90.12 Condition 35: The Appellant considers its Condition 10 to be more precise. The Council's condition seeks to prohibit any construction and site clearance operations to specific days and hours, even such works which are not noisy, which is overly onerous. The Council has also suggested that HGV movements be restricted to the hours of 8am to 6pm Monday to Friday and 8am to 1pm on Saturdays, which the Appellant considers to be overly restrictive. The Appellant would suggest that if HGV movements are to be included in such a condition, they be permitted from 7am.
- 2.90.13 Condition 36: The Council has included a section on management of dust within this condition, which the Appellant considers to be overly onerous and lacking in precision. In particular, part 4.) should refer to dust mitigation techniques during construction. Part 7.) requires cessation of an operation if dust emissions are identified, with no quantification of 'dust emission' or indeed any strategy for recommencing such operation.
- 2.90.14 Condition 40: This condition includes details to be included within the biodiversity metric assessment and biodiversity management plan to be submitted to the Council for approval. However, items c) to n) relate to wider ecological mitigation measures which would be caught under Condition 39, and do not relate to biodiversity net gain. As such, the Appellant considers that for the condition to be precise and reasonable, items c) to n) should be removed.
- 2.90.1 Conditions 42 – 46: Whilst the Appellant has no objection to the imposition of conditions requiring the provision of an Archaeological Management Plan ("AMP") and Written Scheme of Investigation ("WSI") (the latter of which the Appellant proposed in its own conditions), it does have objections to certain provisions proposed by the Council. More detail is provided on these below.
- 2.90.1.1 Condition 42e) – The request for a 25-year monitoring period is excessive and therefore considered to be unreasonable, particularly given that the use of the area will be set out within the AMP. This is entirely disproportionate to the site, given that the intention is to preserve in-situ non-designated heritage assets

of local significance. Nor is this approach supported by local policy.

- 2.90.1.2 Condition 42i) – The Appellant considers that it would be appropriate for the condition to require the Appellant to appoint suitable qualified professionals, however, the wording of the condition requires that specific individuals be identified at a premature stage in the process. As such, this is considered to be overly onerous.
- 2.90.1.3 Conditions 43 and 45 – The Council seeks excessive reporting within these two conditions, which the Appellant considers to be overly onerous and unreasonable.
- 2.90.1.4 Condition 44b) – The Appellant considers that if this condition is to be imposed, the word 'all' should be removed. CIfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation advocate the approach that the purpose of an excavation is to examine the archaeological resource within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of it and compile a lasting record of the resource to record, analyse and interpret the results. They advise that WSIs should be flexible, and the excavation proposed should be proportionate and reasonable in relation to the significance of the asset and the scale of threat to it. Removal of 'all' would provide appropriate and proportionate flexibility of approach to ensure the excavation meets the research requirements.
- 2.90.1.5 Condition 45 – The notice period sought by the Council is considered to be disproportionate. Indeed, the Appellant's archaeological expert has not seen such as a requirement of a planning condition for other projects. The Appellant suggests that the condition include a requirement for notification of start of works within a timeframe within the WSI. In the event that the Inspector is minded to impose a specific notification period, the Appellant would suggest that 7 days would be more appropriate.
- 2.90.1.6 Condition 46 – The Appellant considers this condition to be unnecessary as the requirements contained therein are to be contained within the WSI which is already addressed through Condition 44.

- 2.91 The Appellant has considered the Council's position as set out in its Statement of Case and proposes the imposition of an additional planning condition to secure a project level access monitoring and management scheme as advised by Natural England as appropriate in the absence of any SAMMS mechanism in place by the Council. This has been explained in more detail in Section 2 of this document above. The Appellant proposes the following condition wording:

"No dwelling within the development shall be occupied until the Local Planning Authority (in consultation with Natural England) has approved the details of a Project Access Monitoring and Management Scheme (PAMMS) to address any residual recreational impact (taking account of other site specific measures such as the SANG) arising from the development on the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area. The approved PAMMS shall be fully implemented in accordance with its terms."

- 2.92 To provide some clarity as to the scheme being proposed, an outline scheme is appended to this statement at **Appendix 5**.

3. The Appellant's Response to Consultees

- 3.1 Only one consultation response was received in response to the planning appeal, which was submitted by National Highways. This consultation response confirms that National Highways has no objection to the proposed development, nor any commentary in respect of the appeal. The Appellant does not therefore have any further commentary to make in respect of consultation responses.

4. The Appellant's Response to Third Parties

- 4.1 225 third party representations were received in response to the planning appeal, of which 221 have been made as objections to the proposed development, 3 have been made in support of the proposed development and 1 has been made in support of the proposed development but with associated commentary.
- 4.2 154 of these representations have been made in what is often referred to as 'proforma style', namely, these representations are identical and so to respond to one is to respond to them all.
- 4.3 4 of these representations have been made in proforma style, but with some additional commentary.
- 4.4 63 of these representations have been provided in non-proforma style.
- 4.5 There is some duplication across these representations in terms of issues being raised. Therefore, this section addresses the matters raised, rather than seeking to respond to individual submissions, so as to avoid repetition.

Principle of Development

- 4.6 A number of representations refer to matters relating to the principle of development and are related to the first Reason for Refusal including: the need to use brownfield land; the proposals not being in accordance with the current and emerging Local Plan; and site assessments contained within the Council's SHELAA.
- 4.7 The Council accepts that it is not able to demonstrate a five year housing land supply. Due to not having a sufficient housing land supply and the date of the adopted Local Plan, the appeal should therefore be decided in line with NPPF policies, including the presumption in favour of sustainable development, and limited weight should be afforded to the out-of-date Local Plan policies. Any suggested harm in third party representations is clearly and demonstrably outweighed by the contribution to housing supply and by the benefits associated with the proposed development.
- 4.8 Due to a significant number of unresolved representations relating to spatial strategy, housing need and the suitability of proposed housing sites, very limited weight should be afforded to the emerging Local Plan. It should be noted that the SHELAA assessment of the site was undertaken following the submission of the planning application and prior to the decision being issued. The assessment identifies issues which have satisfactorily been addressed through consultation responses to the planning application and is therefore out of date. The SHELAA assessment of the site appears to have been undertaken to support the site's non-allocation in the emerging Local Plan due to the Local Plan already being published and it being too late to objectively assess the site that had been put forward.

- 4.9 Barton is the second largest settlement in North Lincolnshire and is an inherently sustainable location for growth; assertions that the town is a rural village which cannot accommodate growth are therefore unfounded.

Landscape and Visual Impact

- 4.10 It is relevant to note that only 8 objections specifically mention landscape or views, and these are all very short and general in nature. The objections include short comments about the loss of rural countryside, or loss of views. This suggests that landscape is not a main concern for residents. As with any green field development, farmland would be replaced with new built development and greenspace, but with this scheme the effects would be limited to a very localised area, with relatively few receptors affected.
- 4.11 A greater number of third-party comments note the loss of Green Belt land. The site is not in the Green Belt.

Ecological Impact

- 4.12 A small number of third party responses have mentioned the effects of the proposed development upon biodiversity. The comments are summarised below:

"Loss of habitat especially wildlife corridors out into the surrounding countryside established hedges, verges, rough vegetation, shrubs and mature trees.

wildlife is also lost

impact on wildlife,

trees and hedgerows may be damaged,

the development will cause irreversible ecological damage" (comment repeated twice)

- 4.13 The comments are very general and no third parties have submitted any data to support these observations. The comments, unjustified by the evidence, are contrary to the facts of the scheme. As the comprehensive ecological assessment has shown, the site is currently of very low biodiversity interest being arable fields which remain under agricultural production. There is one hedgerow across the site, the majority of which will be retained within the development. The hedgerows and verges around the site will also be retained.
- 4.14 The large areas of open space which will be created within the development will provide a range of new habitats which were not previously present on the site. The biodiversity net gain calculation demonstrates the degree of ecological gain with over 20% gain of habitats and in excess of 110% for hedgerows.
- 4.15 None of the third parties raised issues concerning impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA.

Other Issues

- 4.16 Section 11 of the Appellant's Statement of Case addressed other interests not forming part of the Reasons for Refusal. The majority of the matters raised by third party representations not directly relating to the Reasons for Refusal were raised as representations to the planning application and subsequently addressed within the Statement of Case. For completeness, such matters not in dispute with the Council are summarised below.

Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

- 4.17 A Land Classification Report (**APP1.11**) was submitted prior to the planning application being determined. The report concluded that the majority of the site is deemed to be Grade 3b with some areas classified as 3a. In its consultation response to the planning application Natural England raised no objection to the loss of agricultural land as the proposed development would not appear to lead to the loss of over 20 hectares 'best and most versatile' agricultural land. The Committee Report (**APP1.18**) stated "it is not considered to have a substantial impact on the overall viability of farming or availability of quality agricultural land in the area". The Committee Report also noted the 'large swathes of best and most versatile agricultural land around Barton'.

Highways

- 4.18 A number of representations refer to highways impacts in the local area including existing issues in the town centre regarding parked vehicles and HGV movements from existing employment uses. Several representations have highlighted potential for highways safety issues at various junctions in Barton. A Transport Assessment (**APP1.5.9**) was submitted as part of the planning application and confirmed that the proposal would not result in unacceptable harm as a result of highways safety or lack of network capacity.
- 4.19 Reference has also been made to a Barton Relief Road. It should be noted that such a relief road does not have planning permission and has not been considered in any of the assessments undertaken as part of this proposal. Any relief road would be a matter for the Local Planning and Highways Authority to consider and the appeal site has no relationship with any such indicative proposal.
- 4.20 Some representations refer to the use of census data within the Transport Assessment. The census data shows where journeys to work go to and the traffic counts and allows an understanding of the amount of traffic on the road. Data from the 2021 Census is published in phases with the first results published in June 2022. The Census 2021 data relating to employment and travel was not available at the time the planning application was submitted or determined. Care needs to be taken when using the 2021 Census for planning and policy purposes as the Census was taken during the COVID-19 pandemic. It should be noted that the use of census data was supplemented with up to date traffic counts on key roads within the local area. It is for this reason the assessment undertaken by the Appellant remains robust and was supported by the Highways Authority.
- 4.21 National Highways consultation responses (**APP2.1.12** and one in response to the appeal) raised no objections. North Lincolnshire Council Highways consultation response (**APP2.1.25**) raised no objection in relation to the application or appeal. The Committee Report (**APP1.18**) confirmed that there was no objection on highways grounds subject to planning conditions which the Appellant has agreed to.
- 4.22 Some representations refer to difficulties in accessing Baysgarth Park and Leisure Centre. The proposal includes improvements through dropped kerbs on Brigg Road that would enable safer crossing of the main road hence improving access to Baysgarth Park and the Leisure Centre.
- 4.23 Construction vehicles would be controlled through a Construction Management Plan the requirement for which is secured through a suitably worded planning condition.

Public Transport

- 4.24 Some representations provided detailed comments regarding the proposed bus service generally in terms of qualified support. Specific details of the service would be provided as

part of the requirements set out in planning conditions and the legal agreement. The Council's sustainable transport team supported the proposals and the Committee Report (**APP1.18**) confirmed that there was no objection in respect of sustainable transport subject to planning obligations which have been secured through the Section 106 Unilateral Undertaking.

- 4.25 The incorporation of cycle-friendly routes and the extension of the Bus Route through the site will promote the use of sustainable transport, which will reduce the requirement for town centre parking. One objection highlighted that there are currently no bus services in the Tofts Road estate. The subsidised bus service which is included within the Section 106 Unilateral Undertaking will enhance public transport provision for existing residents as well as new residents from the proposed development.
- 4.26 Some representations were submitted relating to employees of an existing business workforce commuting into the town via bus. Aligning housing growth on the edge of the second largest settlement in North Lincolnshire where there are a significant number of jobs has the potential to reduce travel to work distances, therefore promoting the use of sustainable transport to get to work.

Impact on Local Services

- 4.27 A number of representations refer to matters regarding capacity at local Doctors and Dentists including the information provided within the Appellant's Socio-Economic Assessment (**APP1.5.13**) and their own experiences. No objections were received from the Council, the NHS or Clinical Commissioning Groups in relation to the planning application.
- 4.28 Some representations state that leisure facilities within the town are in need of renewal. Leisure contributions which are secured in the Section 106 Unilateral Undertaking will enhance leisure facilities within the local area and help to regenerate some of the facilities within the town.
- 4.29 Some representations stated that declining services and businesses within the town centre would be further exacerbated by new housing development. The Appellant believes that the introduction of new houses will bring economic benefits as set out in the Socio-Economic Assessment (**APP1.5.13**) submitted as part of the planning application with local businesses benefitting from further local expenditure.

Education

- 4.30 A number of representations refer to local schools being at capacity. A consultation response from the Education Authority (**APP2.1.20**) raised no objections subject to a developer contribution towards primary and secondary education in the local area. The requested contribution is secured within the Section 106 Unilateral Undertaking. The Council raised no objections with regards to Education or School places, and education did not form the basis for any Reasons for Refusal.

Affordable Housing

- 4.31 Some representations refer to the need for affordable housing to be delivered. In accordance with the relevant Local Plan policies, 20% of the houses within the site will be affordable homes. This is policy compliant as confirmed within the Committee Report (**APP1.18**). The Section 106 Unilateral Undertaking defines a number of types of affordable housing provision suitable to be delivered on site to reflect the aspirations of the Council based on meeting local housing needs.

Biodiversity

- 4.32 A number of representations refer to loss of wildlife. An Ecological Impact Assessment was undertaken (**APP1.5.3**) and submitted as part of the planning application. No objections were raised regarding the loss of biodiversity on site. The Committee Report (**APP1.18**) acknowledges that the site is of low biodiversity value and that hedgerows are species poor.
- 4.33 The proposal would result in 21.7% Biodiversity Net Gain, a net gain of 112% in hedgerows and creation of more than 13 hectares of public open space. The Committee Report states that such enhancements will compensate for the loss of arable habitat and minor loss of hedgerow.

Impacts on Trees

- 4.34 Some representations refer to impacts on existing trees. The trees on the southern edge of Horkstow Road are to be retained and incorporated in the site design, where practicable. Wherever possible, existing vegetation including trees will be incorporated within the detailed site layout with the exception of the proposed vehicular access points. The Tree Officer consultation response (**APP2.1.30**) raises no objections and states that overall the development would have little impact on the trees/hedges present and further states that there is the opportunity to increase the greening that presently exists.

Flooding

- 4.35 A number of representations refer to drainage and flooding problems. A Flood Risk and Drainage Assessment (**APP1.5.11**) was submitted with the planning application which confirmed that the entirety of the Site lies within Flood Zone 1 and is therefore acceptable in terms of flood risk.
- 4.36 The Council, Lead Local Flood Authority and the Environment Agency raised no objections to the proposals subject to the imposition of a planning condition which the Appellant is agreeable to. Drainage did not relate to any Reasons for Refusal.

Environmental Standards

- 4.37 A number of representations refer to energy efficiency of the new homes. The proposed houses will meet building regulations requirements at the time of construction and detailed policy requirements including low carbon technologies. The dwellings will be designed to meet 'future homes' standard which will improve the environmental sustainability of the site and will allay concerns raised about energy efficiency of the new homes.

CO₂ Emissions

- 4.38 Some representations refer to CO₂ emissions from the proposed development. No objections were received from the Council or any relevant consultees with regards to CO₂ emissions or climate change and this did not form the basis for any Reasons for Refusal.

Tourism

- 4.39 Some representations refer to impacts on Baysgarth Park and spoil opportunities to develop tourism within the Park. The impacts on Baysgarth Park were considered within the submitted heritage assessment (**APP1.5.5**). The Council raised no concerns with regard to tourism impacts of the proposed development. The proposal would not significantly detract from the character of the area; it is a residential development abutting an existing residential area.

Amenity

- 4.40 Some representations refer to impacts regarding construction including mud, dust and pollution. All such matters would be controlled by condition relating to a construction management plan.
- 4.41 A representation referred to impact on amenity of a specific existing residence. Matters relating to the built form, massing and scale will be defined in future reserved matters applications and will be required to meet minimum separation distances with regard to privacy and overshadowing. Any highways impacts have been addressed within paragraphs 4.18 to 4.23 of this Statement.

Light Pollution

- 4.42 Some representations refer to light pollution from new street lighting. Street lighting would be a reserved matter and considered through subsequent planning applications. The site's location adjacent to the settlement edge diminishes any concern with regards to light pollution as the area is already urbanised. No objections were received from the Council or any consultee regarding light pollution.

Land Ownership

- 4.43 A number of representations refer to larger development plans from the Appellant. The submitted location plan with the planning application (HJB/4142/28) includes a blue line around other land in the ownership of the Appellant. This is a legal requirement and does not premeditate any future development plans for this land. It should be noted that the site submitted to the Council's SHELAA and land promoted by the Appellant in the emerging North Lincolnshire Local Plan is consistent with the boundaries of the appeal site and no further land has been promoted by the Appellant.

Procedural Matters

- 4.44 A number of representations refer to consultation events, timescales for providing representations and general points regarding the submission of planning applications and appeals. The Appellant has engaged with local residents via an online consultation event, an in-person consultation event and a design workshop. This engagement was aimed at influencing the proposals and directly resulted in the inclusion of bungalows and community allotments within the proposals.
- 4.45 The Council fulfilled the statutory consultation requirements, allowing duly made representations to be made.

Summary

- 4.46 The vast majority of objections related to subject matters to which no statutory consultees objected and are not directly related to any of the reasons of refusal. It should be noted that non-material reasons including impact on house prices and allegations regarding the Appellant's intentions have been disregarded.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The Appellant has considered the Statement of Case of the Council, together with consultation responses and third party representations received in response to the appeal and does not consider that these raise anything which alters the Appellant's position as set out within its Statement of Case.

- 5.2 To the contrary, the Appellant considers that its position has been strengthened by the Council's acceptance that it cannot demonstrate a five year housing land supply.
- 5.3 It therefore remains the Appellant's position that the proposed development should obtain planning permission without delay.

19 January 2023

Appendix 1

Email from FPCR to the Council dated 8 August 2022

From: Gary Holliday [REDACTED]
Sent: 08 August 2022 14:53
To: Andrew.Taylor@northlincs.gov.uk
Cc: James Seabury
Subject: Extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB

Andrew

We are the landscape architects working with Banks for the scheme at Barton on Humber

Stephen Jack has given me your details re the bid to extend the AONB.

I am aware of the councils bid to extend the AONB, but I am unable to find any details on the current status of the bid/ extension. Could you let me know what the current situation is please?

Gary Holliday FLI | Director
BA(Hons) M Phil

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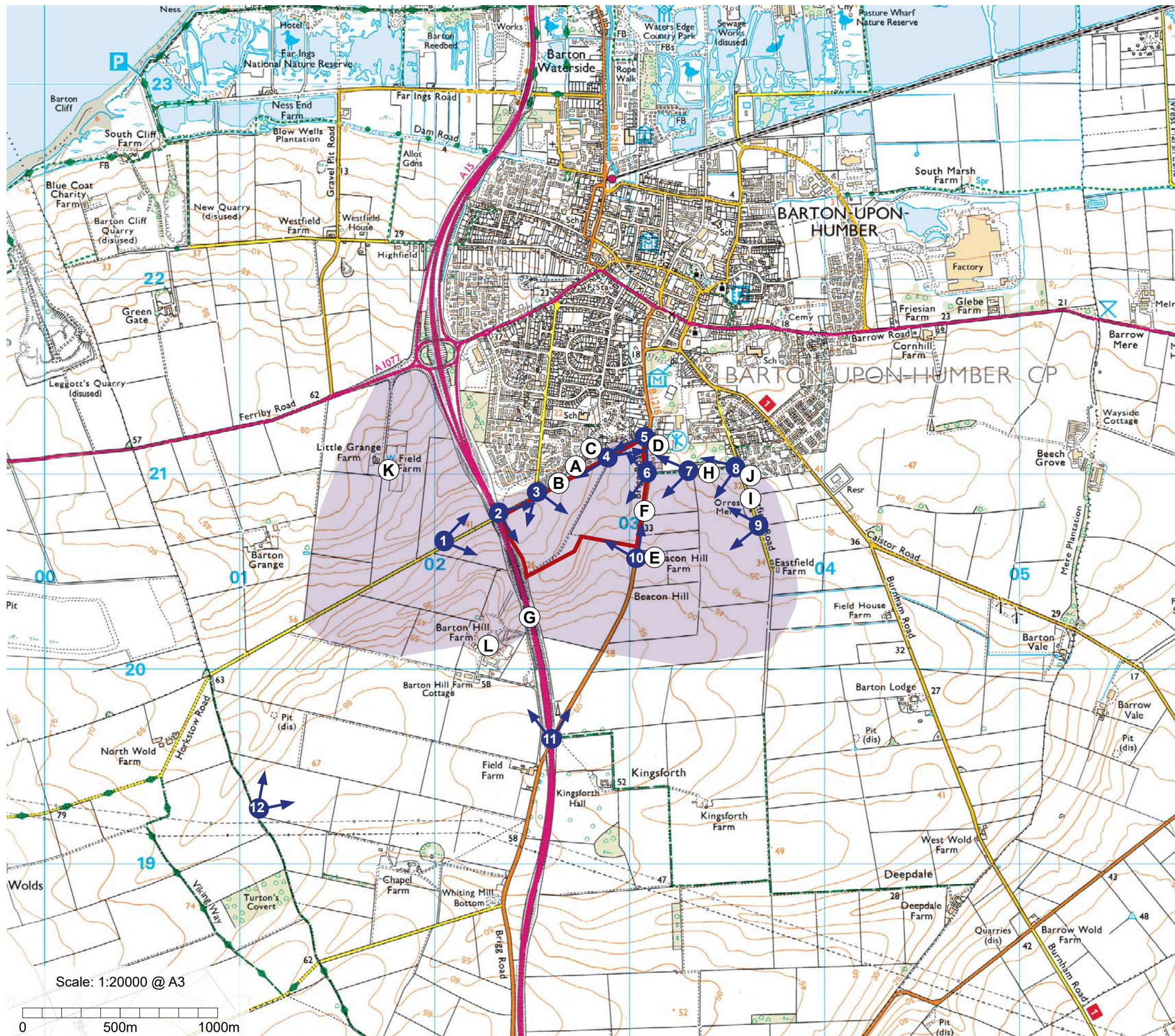


Job Ref: 10274

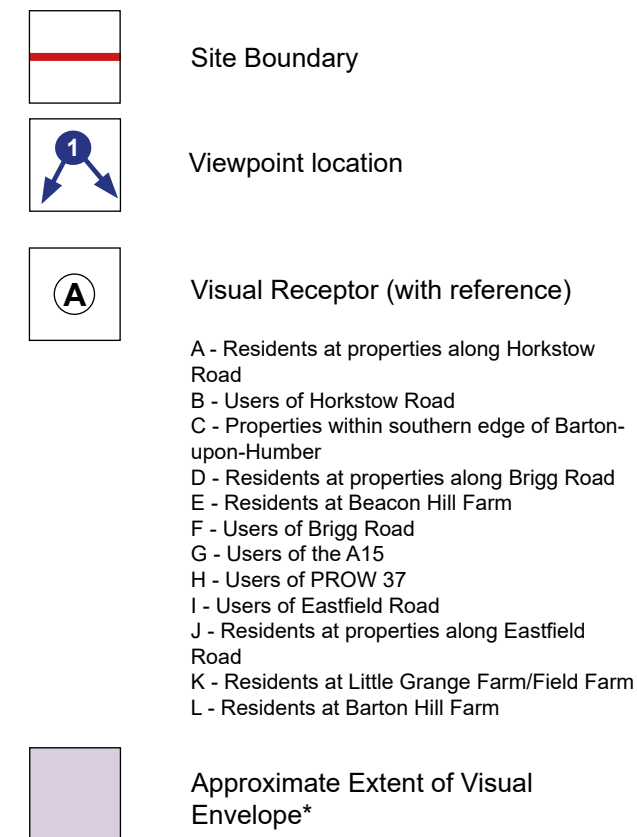
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Appendix 2

LVA Figure 6



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* The VE of the proposed development identifies the surrounding land from within which views towards any part of the proposed development are likely to be possible. The VE is not however, an indicator of the effect of the proposed development on the view but simply, its visible extent in the surrounding landscape. There could be some limited locations (beyond the extent of the VE shown) that could have a potential distant or very limited view to a part of the development. Equally, there could be some locations shown within the VE that would not experience any views to the resultant development.

client
Banks Group

project
Barton-upon-Humber

drawing title
VISUAL APPRAISAL

scale
1:20,000 @ A3

drawn
ECL/KAD

issue date
November 2021

Figure 6

Appendix 3

Publication Addendum Draft HRA

North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum

Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment

May 2022

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**North
Lincolnshire
Council**

www.northlincs.gov.uk

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Revision History

Revision Ref/Date	Amendments	Issued to
February 2021 / V1.0	Draft Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment Report for Publication Draft	Andrew Willerton - North Lincolnshire Council
February 2021 / V1.1	Minor update to include more detailed analysis of minerals sites	Andrew Willerton - North Lincolnshire Council
April 2021 / V2.0	Update to report to include additional proposed housing sites and a small number of amendment policies	Andrew Willerton - North Lincolnshire Council
May 2021 / V2.1	Minor updates following client review	Andrew Willerton - North Lincolnshire Council
September 2021 / V2.2	Update to report to include minor changes to a small number of policies	Andrew Willerton - North Lincolnshire Council
October 2021 / V2.3	Update to report to include minor changes to a small number of policies	David Boreham - North Lincolnshire Council
April 2022 / V2.4	Minor updates following issue of an addendum report following the Regulation 19 Publication Draft consultation between October and December 2021	Elizabeth Pearson, North Lincolnshire Council
April 2022 / V2.5	Minor updates following Council review	Elizabeth Pearson, North Lincolnshire Council
May 2022 / V2.6	Minor updates to policies TC1, T6 and T7 and removal of allocation EC1-7	James Durham, North Lincolnshire Council
May 2022 / V2.7	Minor updates to Appendix A	James Durham and Elizabeth Pearson, North Lincolnshire Council

Contract

This report describes work commissioned by Chris Barwell, on behalf of North Lincolnshire Council, by a letter dated 2nd March 2017. North Lincolnshire Council's representatives for the contract were Chris Barwell, Andrew Willerton and Kate Mills. Laura Thomas, Catherine Porter and Adam Jones of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

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Purpose

This document has been prepared as a Draft Report for North Lincolnshire Council. JBA Consulting accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the Client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared. JBA Consulting has no liability regarding the use of this report except to North Lincolnshire Council.

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Executive summary

North Lincolnshire Council is currently preparing a new Local Plan for the authority area. The Local Plan will set out the strategic priorities and detailed policies that will guide development in the area up to 2038. The development of the Local Plan is currently at the Publication Draft Addendum stage.

To support the development of the Local Plan, North Lincolnshire Council is carrying out a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in line with requirements set out by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019). The purpose of this is to ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the protection of European sites (i.e. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and, as a matter of government policy, also Ramsar sites) during the preparation of the Local Plan.

The first stage of the HRA process is the preparation of a Screening Assessment, which assesses whether the Local Plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, either directly or indirectly, and/or in-combination with other plans and projects. If the Screening Assessment concludes that the Local Plan is likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of a European site, or that such an effect cannot be ruled out (adopting a precautionary approach), then a more-detailed Appropriate Assessment must be carried out.

Seven European sites have been identified within North Lincolnshire and a 15km buffer around it. This includes the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar Site, Hatfield Moor SAC, Thorne Moor SAC, Thorne and Hatfield Moor SPA and the River Derwent SAC. In addition, sites identified/required as compensatory measures to offset adverse effects on European sites from other schemes are given the same protection as the sites themselves and consequently, the managed realignment schemes at Chowder Ness and Alkborough have been considered as part of the Humber Estuary designated site.

Development for housing, business, infrastructure, services and recreational/tourism promoted as part of a Local Plan can potentially have adverse impacts on the habitats and species for which European sites are designated. These impacts can be direct, such as habitat loss, fragmentation or degradation, or indirect such as disturbance or pollution from transportation. They can include long-term effects associated with the operational phase of proposed developments or general population growth, and short-term effects arising from construction phases. A number of potential impact pathways have been identified as having the potential to significantly impact on the European sites in and around North Lincolnshire, including:

- Recreational pressure
- Urbanisation
- Atmospheric pollution
- Water resource use and flow regulation
- Water pollution/siltation
- Flooding and water level management

Furthermore, a series of individually modest effects may in combination produce effects that are likely to have a significant effect on one or more European sites. Consequently, a review of other plans and projects with the potential to result in significant effects on European sites, in-combination with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, has also been conducted as part of this appropriate assessment.

The first Screening stage of the assessment is done as a two-stage process. The pre-screening stage undertakes a preliminary assessment of the nature of policies contained within the plan, and undertakes a high-level Screening Assessment of the site allocations and identifies whether or not they could give rise to a significant impact. This is based on the

nature of the policies, for example whether they just relate to general design principles or whether they are environmental protection options. The following Screening stage considers each European site and whether those policies and site allocations in the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, identified at the first stage could impact upon the site. A conclusion is then made as to whether the policies and site allocations, are likely to have significant effects alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.

The Screening Assessment determined that the policies and allocated sites in the Publication Draft Addendum of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan could potentially have significant effects, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects, on the following sites:

- Humber Estuary SAC
- Hatfield Moor SAC
- Thorne Moor SAC
- Humber Estuary SPA
- Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA
- Humber Estuary Ramsar Site

Therefore, an Appropriate Assessment was required to assess in more detail the likely nature of the effects on the integrity of these European sites.

The assessment further determined, that due to its distance from the North Lincolnshire boundary, and it being situated upstream, the Local Plan is not likely to have significant effects, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects, on the following European site:

- River Derwent SAC

It should be noted that changes to early drafts of a plan, for example the removal of a policy with likely significant effects, are considered as pre-screening decisions. The HRA formal Screening is undertaken prior to the adoption of the Plan. Therefore, any changes on earlier iterations of the draft plan are in effect changes to the essential features or characteristics of the plan itself and are therefore (usually) not considered to be avoidance measures requiring consideration at the Appropriate Assessment stage.

The Appropriate Assessment identified that the existing policies and provisions in the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, in relation to recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution, water pollution/siltation and flood and water management will ensure that the Local Plan will have no adverse effects on the European sites screened into the assessment.

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Abbreviations

AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAP	Area Action Plan
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APIS	Air Pollution Information System
BASC	British Association for Shooting and Conservation
CJEU	Court of Justice of the EU
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DPD	Development Plan Document
DRMB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
NPPF	The National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Area
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SHAJC	South Humber Area Joint Council
SIP	Site Improvement Plan
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
WRMP	Water Resources Management Plan

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

North Lincolnshire Council is preparing a new single Local Plan for North Lincolnshire. The Local Plan will set out the strategic priorities and detailed policies that will guide development in the area up to 2038. The development of the Local Plan is currently at the Publication (Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012) stage, and this was consulted on between October and December 2021. The Publication Version of the Local Plan was the preferred strategy, and the plan that it is intended to submit to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. However, in response to a handful of representations made during the consultation a focussed number of changes are proposed to the Local Plan. The proposed changes are to be published for consultation on the same basis as the Regulation 19 consultation that was undertaken between October and December 2021. As such, they should be considered as an Addendum to the Publication Plan. The Addendum is not a fully revised version of the Publication Plan. It only contains the proposed focussed changes and any associated modifications to boundaries on the Policies Map. This updated Habitats Regulations Assessment reassesses the Publication Plan taking into account the changes detailed within the Addendum and addresses comments raised during the initial consultation phase on the Publication Draft.

Prior to the Publication Plan, an initial (Regulation 18) Consultation document was published (late February to mid-April 2017) in order to raise awareness of the Local Plan and this was followed by consultation on an Issues and Options (Regulation 18) Report in February and March 2018. Following this, a Preferred Options (Regulation 18) report was produced, with site allocations, and consulted on between February and March 2020.

To support the development of the Local Plan, North Lincolnshire Council is carrying out a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in line with requirements set out by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019). The purpose of this assessment is to ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the protection of the national site network of nature conservation sites (i.e. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and, as a matter of Government Policy, also Ramsar sites) during the preparation of the Local Plan. The Issues and Options Report was accompanied by a HRA Screening Report which was issued for consultation in March 2018 (JBA Consulting, 2018), and the Preferred Options and Site Allocations stage was accompanied by a HRA (JBA Consulting, 2020). The Publication Plan was also accompanied by a HRA during its consultation between October and December 2021 (JBA Consulting, 2021).

The first stage of the HRA process is the preparation of a Screening Assessment, which assesses whether the Local Plan is likely to have a significant effect on the national site network, either directly or indirectly, and/or in-combination with other plans and projects. If the Screening Assessment concludes that the Local Plan is likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of a site within the national site network, or that such an effect cannot be ruled out (adopting a precautionary approach), then a more-detailed Appropriate Assessment must be carried out.

This report details the findings of the shadow HRA Screening Assessment and Appropriate Assessment for the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Plan (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021) and its Addendum Report.

1.2 North Lincolnshire Local Plan

The North Lincolnshire Development Plan comprises the Core Strategy (adopted in June 2011) together with 'saved' policies retained from the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted May 2003) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2003), the Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2016a) adopted in March 2016,

and the Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (AAP) adopted in May 2016 (North Lincolnshire Council, 2016b).

North Lincolnshire Council is now preparing a new single Local Plan for North Lincolnshire, covering the period 2020 to 2038, replacing the saved policies from the 2003 Local Plan, the Core Strategy DPD, the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, and Lincolnshire Lakes AAP. The Council approved a new Local Development Scheme in April 2021 (currently under review), which sets out the plan documents that will be prepared and a timetable for their preparation.

The new single Local Plan will set out a clear vision and objectives for the future development of the area, addressing needs and opportunities in relation to housing, the economy, community facilities and infrastructure. It will also be a basis for securing the environment, adapting to climate change and securing good designs. Its policies and proposals will be used to guide decisions and investment on development and regeneration up to 2038.

1.3 Legislative Context

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019), also known as the 'Habitats Regulations', provide legal protection to habitats and species of national importance. The regulations also secure an ecological network of protected sites, consisting of SACs and SPAs. Government guidance also requires that Ramsar sites (which support internationally important wetland habitats and are listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance [Ramsar Convention]) are given the same level of protection as SACs and SPAs.

Prior to the UK's withdrawal from the EU, SACs were designated and protected under domestic legislation transposed from European Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (Habitats Directive), and SPAs under European Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive). Together these sites formed a European-wide Natura 2000 network of protected sites. Since 31 December 2020, SACs and SPAs within the UK no longer fall within the Natura 2000 network, and instead form a National Site Network. SPAs and SACs continue to be referred to collectively as 'European sites' within the context of the Habitats Regulations, reflecting their international importance for the conservation of biodiversity.

SACs and SPAs within the National Site Network are also still designated for habitats listed on Annex I and for species listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive, and criteria listed under the Birds Directive, and it is these Annex I habitats, Annex II species and Birds Directive Criteria against which assessments under the Habitats Regulations are still made.

It is a requirement of Regulation 105 of the Habitats Regulations that where a plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects, and where it is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site *"the plan-making authority for that plan must, before the plan is given effect, make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives"*.

Therefore, for all plans that are not wholly directly connected with, or necessary to, the conservation management of the site's qualifying features, a formal Screening for any Likely Significant Effects (either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) on a European site is required. This Screening Assessment is based on available ecological information on the designated site(s), other plans, projects and policies relevant to the area and details of the proposed development/policy.

If the Screening Assessment concludes that the plan is likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of the site(s), or that such an effect cannot be ruled out (adopting a precautionary approach) an Appropriate Assessment must be carried out. An Appropriate Assessment involves an assessment of the potential effects of the plan on the conservation

objectives of the site(s). If significant effects are identified, avoidance measures or mitigation to reduce impacts can be applied.

If it cannot be concluded that the plan will not adversely impact upon the integrity of the site(s), the development will not be able to proceed without further conditions and/or assessment. The plan will need to prove that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) that outweigh the potentially damaging impacts that the plan may have before it can proceed and in this case compensatory measures will be required.

Planning documents, such as the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, are required to undergo HRA if there is the potential for significant impacts and they are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site. As the Plan is not connected with or necessary to the management of SACs, SPAs or Ramsar sites, it is necessary to undertake a HRA of the Plan. The whole document, including the strategies, sub-points and supporting text have been considered as part of this HRA.

This report comprises a Screening Assessment and Appropriate Assessment of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum and is based on an examination of information on the sites within the National Site Network of relevance prepared by Natural England and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) as well as other readily accessible internet resources concerning the nature and wildlife value of the designated sites. It also takes account of Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) caselaw made before 31 December 2020 (e.g. *People over Wind & Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta* Case C-323/17 and *Holohan v An Bord Pleanala* case C-462/17).

2 HRA Methodology

2.1 Introduction

It is accepted best-practice for the HRA of strategic planning documents to be run as an iterative process alongside the plan development, with the emerging policies, sites or options continually assessed for their possible effects on European sites and modified or abandoned (as necessary) to ensure that the subsequently adopted plan is not likely to result in significant effects on any European sites, either alone or 'in-combination' with other plans. This is undertaken in consultation with Natural England and other appropriate consultees.

2.2 HRA Process

The HRA will follow a four-stage process, based on that detailed in the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) guidance *Planning for the Protection of European sites: Appropriate Assessment* (2006) and subsequent Government Guidance on the Use of Habitats Regulations Assessment (2019). These stages are described in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: The HRA Process

Stage/Task	Description
HRA Stage 1: Screening	This process identifies the likely impacts upon a European site of a project or plan, either alone or in-combination with other projects or plans, and determines whether these impacts are likely to be significant. If no likely significant effect is determined, the project or plan can proceed. If a likely significant effect is identified, stage 2 is commenced. Following the <i>People over Wind & Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta</i> Case C-323/17, the assessment does not consider protective, avoidance or mitigation measures for stage 1 Screening. These measures are carried forward and considered as part of the stage 2. However, any changes to early drafts of a plan, for example the removal of a policy with likely significant effects, are considered as pre-screening decisions. The HRA formal Screening is undertaken prior to the adoption of the Plan. Therefore, any changes on earlier iterations of the draft plan are in effect changes to the essential features or characteristics of the plan itself and are therefore (usually) not considered to be avoidance measures requiring consideration at Stage 2 (DTA, 2021).
HRA Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment	This assessment determines whether a project or plan would have an adverse impact on the integrity of a European site, either alone or in-combination with other projects or plans. This assessment is confined to the effects on the important habitats and species for which the site is designated (i.e. the qualifying interests of the site). Appropriate Assessments, in line with CJEU: Case C-461/17 <i>Holohan v An Bord Pleanála</i>, must also consider impacts upon habitats and species within or outside of a site boundary if they support a qualifying feature and could impact upon the conservation objectives of the site. If no adverse impact is determined, the project or plan can proceed. If an adverse impact is identified, Task 3 is commenced.
HRA Stage 3: Assessment where no alternatives and adverse impacts remain (Mitigation and Alternatives)	Where a plan or project has been found to have adverse impacts on the integrity of a European site, potential avoidance/mitigation measures or alternative options should be identified. If suitable avoidance/mitigation or alternative options are identified, that result in there being no adverse effects from the project or plan on European sites, the project or plan can proceed. If no suitable avoidance/mitigation or alternative options are identified, as a rule the project or plan should not proceed. However, in exceptional circumstances, if there is an 'imperative reason of overriding public interest'

Stage/Task	Description
	for the implementation of the project or plan, consideration can be given to proceeding in the absence of alternative solutions. In this case, compensatory measures must have to be put in place to offset negative impacts (stage 4).
HRA Stage 4: Compensatory measures	Stage 4 comprises an assessment of the compensatory measures where, in light of an assessment of imperative reasons of overriding public interest, it is deemed that the project should proceed.

Other guidance documents have been used to help inform the methodology of this assessment, including:

- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (European Commission 2002)
- The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook. DTA Publications (2021)
- Managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC (European Communities, 2018)
- Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC (European Communities, 2007)
- The National Planning Policy Framework (2021) (NPPF) and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)
- The Planning Inspectorate PINS Note 05/ 2018: Consideration of avoidance and reduction measures in Habitats Regulations Assessment: People over Wind, Peter Sweetman, v Coillte Teoranta (The Planning Inspectorate, 2018)
- NEA001 Natural England's approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations (Natural England, 2018)
- UK Government Guidance on the use of Habitats Regulations Assessment (July 2019) [<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment>]
- Nutrient neutrality principles and use of Diffuse Water Pollution Plans and Nutrient Management Plans (Natural England, 2022a)
- Nutrient Neutrality A Summary Guide (Natural England, 2022b)
- Nutrient Neutrality Generic Methodology (Natural England 2022c)

2.3 HRA Stage 1: Screening Methodology

The principles of 'Screening' are applied to a plan or its components (i.e. policies and site allocations) to allow the assessment stage to focus on those aspects that are most likely to have potentially significant effects on European sites, as well as shape the emerging strategy. Screening aims to determine whether the plan will have any 'likely significant effects' on any European site as a result of its implementation. It is intended to be a coarse filter for identifying effects (positive and negative) that may occur, to allow the assessment stage to focus on the most important aspects. A plan should be considered 'likely' to have an effect if it is not possible (on the basis of objective information) to exclude the likelihood that the plan could have significant effects on any European site, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects; an effect will be 'significant' if it could undermine the site's conservation objectives.

Screening can be used to 'screen-out' European sites and plan components from further assessment, if it is possible to determine that significant effects are unlikely (e.g. if sites or interest features are clearly not vulnerable (exposed and / or sensitive) to the outcomes of a plan due to the absence of any reasonable impact pathways).

In order to complete the Screening Assessment of the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum it is necessary to:

- Identify the European sites within and outside the plan area likely to be affected, reasons for their designation and their conservation objectives.
- Describe the plan/strategy and its aims and objectives and also those of other projects or plans that in-combination have the potential to impact upon the European sites.
- Identify the potential effects on the European sites.
- Assess the significance of these potential effects on the European sites.

2.3.1 Precautionary Principle

The HRA process is underpinned by the precautionary principle, especially in the assessment of potential impacts and their resolution. If there is any uncertainty, and it is not possible, based on the information available, to confidently determine that there will be no significant effects on a site then the precautionary principle will be applied, and the plan will be subject to an Appropriate Assessment (HRA Stage 2).

2.3.2 Pre-screening decisions

It should be noted that, for plan level HRA, the early stages of checking and testing the plan through an iterative process, in light of the People over Wind Judgement, are documented as pre-screening decisions (DTA, 2021).

When the plan is to be published, a single formal Screening decision is then taken, which excludes all mitigation measures to avoid or reduce impacts. Pre-screening changes to the plan in the early stages will then either become essential features or characteristics of the plan or will be considered as mitigation and carried forward to the Appropriate Assessment.

As noted in Table 2-1, the draft Screening report includes pre-screening decisions as an early record of the checking and testing of the plan. For this draft report, these decisions are therefore referred to as pre-screening decisions.

2.4 HRA Stage 2 & 3: Appropriate Assessment and Assessment of Alternatives

For those European sites screened in to the HRA, it is necessary to undertake an Appropriate Assessment to explore the potential adverse effects on their integrity and develop measures to avoid these effects entirely, or if not possible, to mitigate the impacts sufficiently that effects on the European sites are rendered effectively insignificant.

The stages involved in the Appropriate Assessment are to:

- Explore the reasons for the designation of the "screened in" European sites.
- Explore the environmental conditions required to maintain the integrity of the "scoped in" European sites and become familiar with the current trends in these environmental processes.
- Gain a full understanding of the policies and site allocations within the Draft Local Plan and consider each within the context of the environmental processes – would the policies lead to an impact on any identified process?
- Decide whether the identified impact will lead to an adverse effect on the integrity of the European site.
- Identify other plans that might affect European sites in-combination with the policies and allocated sites within the Draft Plan and decide whether there are any adverse effects that might not result from the strategy in isolation will do so in-combination.

- Develop measures to avoid the effect entirely, or if not possible, to mitigate the impact sufficiently such that its effect on the European site is rendered effectively insignificant.

In evaluating significance, JBA Consulting relies on its professional judgement, which will be further reinforced through consultation with Natural England, through the development of the Draft Plan, Site Allocations and their associated appraisal processes.

2.5 Consultation

It is a requirement of the Habitat Regulations to consult the appropriate nature conservation statutory body (i.e. Natural England).

The North Lincolnshire Local Plan has been subject to consultation with all statutory consultees and the general public at all stages of its development, including the Issues and Options Report and its HRA Screening and the Preferred Options and its Appropriate Assessment. The comments received will be addressed within this HRA.

3 European Sites

3.1 Introduction

As discussed in section 1.3, European sites collectively form the National Site Network. The objectives of the National Site Network are to:

- a) maintain at, or where appropriate restore habitats and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive to a favourable conservation status in their natural range (so far as it lies in the United Kingdom's territory, and so far as is proportionate).
- b) contribute to ensuring, in their area of distribution, the survival and reproduction of wild birds listed in Annex I to the new Wild Birds Directive which naturally occur in the United Kingdom's territory and regularly occurring migratory species of birds not listed in that Annex which naturally occur in the United Kingdom's territory, and so securing compliance with the overarching aims of the Wild Birds Directive.

The National Site Network consists of:

- *Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)* - these are designated to protect those habitat types and species that are considered to be most in need of conservation (excluding birds).
- *Special Protection Areas (SPAs)* - these are designated to protect rare and vulnerable birds, and also regularly occurring migratory species.

Although not included in the legislation, as a matter of policy, Ramsar sites in England and Wales are protected in the same way as European sites, and therefore considered in the HRA process. For simplicity in this report, SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites are collectively referred to as European sites.

The vast majority are also classified as SPAs and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). All SPAs and terrestrial SACs in England and Wales are also designated as SSSIs under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended.

3.2 European Sites in and around North Lincolnshire

Best practice guidance suggests that sites occurring within the plan area, along with a wider area of approximately 10km to 15km from the boundary of the area directly affected by a plan, should be identified and assessed as part of the HRA Screening process. However, it is important to consider the possibility of impacts for any European site which might be affected, whatever their location, given the activities included in the plan and their range of influence. This may extend some distance from the area within the immediate influence of a plan.

For assessment of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, a 15km buffer has been applied¹. Seven European sites have been identified within the plan area and the 15km buffer. No sites beyond this 15km buffer are deemed relevant to the HRA as it is considered that no pathways, including hydrological connections, exist that would impact upon any European sites beyond this extent.

The seven sites identified are summarised in Table 3-1 below and shown on Figure 3-1. It should be noted that several of these designations are overlapping and relate to the same geographical area, although there are some differences in site extent and boundaries.

Table 3-1: European Sites Summary

Site	Designation	Distance to Plan Area
Humber Estuary	SAC	Within plan area
	SPA	Within plan area

¹Analysis of HRAs conducted in England by Therivel (2009) showed that the average buffer distance applied in relation to Local Plans is 15km.

Site	Designation	Distance to Plan Area
	Ramsar	Within plan area
Hatfield Moor	SAC	0km to west (directly abuts plan area)
Thorne Moor	SAC	Within plan area
Thorne and Hatfield Moor	SPA	Within plan area
River Derwent	SAC	14.4km to north-west

In addition to the sites identified in Table 3-1, paragraph 181 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites, potential SPAs, possible SACs, and proposed Ramsar sites should be given the same protection as European sites. Consequently, the managed realignment schemes alongside the Humber Estuary at Chowder Ness and Alkborough (see Figure 3-1) will be considered as part of the Humber Estuary designated site, as compensatory habitat creation schemes for projects elsewhere around the Humber.

Table 3-2 below provides further details on each of the European sites identified in Table 3-1. This includes information on qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerabilities. Data on the European site interest features, their distribution, and their sensitivity to potential effects associated with the plan were obtained from various sources and reports, including the JNCC and Natural England websites (citations, boundaries, management plans, site improvement plans etc.) (Natural England 2015, 2014a-h; JNCC 2017a-d; JNCC 2016a-e; JNCC 2008).

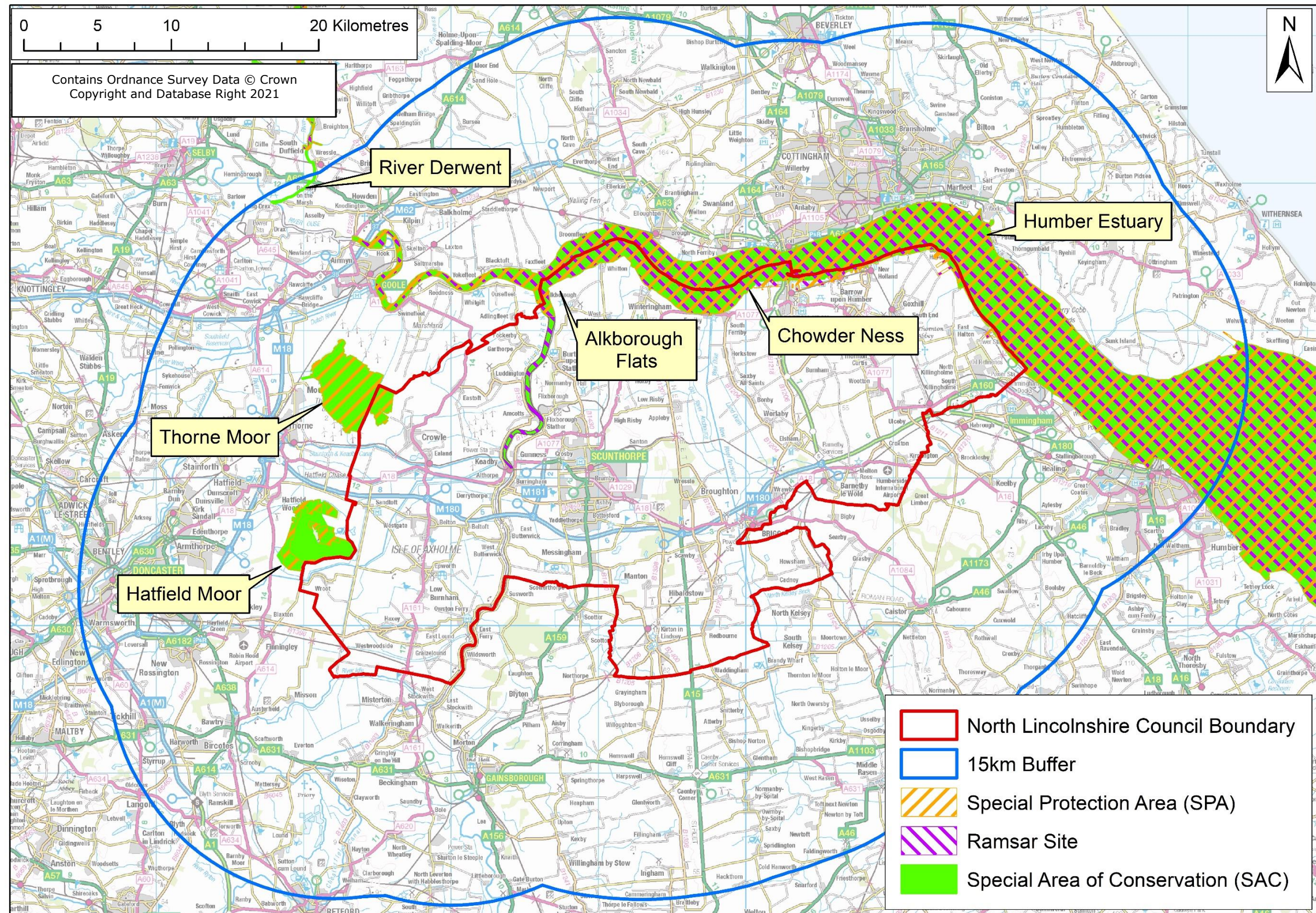


Figure 3-1: European sites relevant to the HRA for the North Lincolnshire Local Plan

Table 3-2: European sites, qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerability

Site	Qualifying Feature (Broad Habitat/Species Groupings)	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives	Site Vulnerability
Humber Estuary SAC	Coastal habitats Coastal habitats (sensitive to abstraction) Estuarine and intertidal habitats Submerged marine habitats Anadromous fish Marine Mammals	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110] Estuaries [1130] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Coastal lagoons [1150] (Priority Habitat) <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330] Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") [2120] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") [2130] (Priority Habitat) Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> [2160] Grey Seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> [1364] River Lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [1099] Sea Lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [1095]	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; - The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species - The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats - The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species - The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely - The populations of qualifying species, and, - The distribution of qualifying species within the site.	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions Changes in abiotic conditions Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources) Industrial or commercial areas Abiotic (slow) natural processes
Hatfield Moor SAC	Bogs and wet habitats (sensitive to acidification)	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; - The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitat - The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitat, and, - The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitat rely	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions (i.e. drainage) Air pollution, air-borne pollutants (i.e. atmospheric nitrogen deposition) Biocenotic evolution, succession Invasive non-native species Other human intrusions and disturbances (e.g. public access/disturbance, cumulative impacts from development) Inappropriate scrub control
Thorne Moor SAC	Bogs and wet habitats (sensitive to acidification)	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; - The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats - The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and - The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions (i.e. drainage) Air pollution, air-borne pollutants (i.e. atmospheric nitrogen deposition) Biocenotic evolution, succession Invasive non-native species Other human intrusions and disturbances (e.g. public access/disturbance, cumulative impacts from development) Inappropriate scrub control
River Derwent SAC	Riverine habitats and running waters Anadromous fish Non-migratory fish and invertebrates of rivers Mammals of riverine habitats	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] River Lamprey - <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [1099] Sea Lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [1095] Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> [1163] Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> [1355]	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; - The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species - The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats - The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions Invasive non-native species Modification of cultivation practices Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)

Site	Qualifying Feature (Broad Habitat/Species Groupings)	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives	Site Vulnerability
			- The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely - The populations of qualifying species, and, - The distribution of qualifying species within the site.	
Humber Estuary SPA	Birds of coastal habitats Birds of estuarine habitats	The site qualifies under article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain populations of the following species listed in Annex I in any season: Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (breeding and wintering) Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (breeding and wintering) Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> (wintering) Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apicaria</i> (wintering) Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (wintering) Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (passage) Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (breeding) Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (breeding) The site qualifies under article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the biogeographical populations of the following regularly occurring migratory species (other than those listed in Annex I) in any season: Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (wintering) Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> (wintering and passage) Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> (wintering) Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> (wintering and passage) Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> (wintering and passage) The site qualifies under article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by over 20,000 waterbirds (waterbirds as defined by the Ramsar Convention) in any season: In the non-breeding season, the area regularly supports 153,934 individual waterbirds (five-year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01), including: Dark-bellied Brent goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>, Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>, Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>, Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>, Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>, Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i>, Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i>, Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>, Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>, Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>, Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>, Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>, Grey Plover <i>P. squatarola</i>, Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>, Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>, Sanderling <i>C. alba</i>, Dunlin <i>C. alpina</i>, Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>, Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>, Bar-tailed Godwit <i>L. lapponica</i>, Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>, Curlew <i>N. arquata</i>, Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>, Greenshank <i>T. nebularia</i> and Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>.	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring; - The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features - The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features - The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely - The population of each of the qualifying features, and, - The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.	Invasive non-native species Changes in abiotic conditions Changes in biotic conditions Abiotic (slow) natural processes Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities
Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA	Birds of lowland heaths and brecks Birds of lowland freshwaters and their margins	This site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following species listed on Annex I of the Directive: Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (breeding) In addition, it is Natural England's view that the site would also meet SPA designation criteria in relation to Common Crane <i>Grus grus</i>, as the current level of use by this species (i.e. three breeding pairs) constitutes more than 1% of the UK population (Natural England, pers. comm). Whilst a formal re-designation of the site to include Common Crane as a qualifying feature has not been undertaken, this HRA will consider this species as a qualifying feature for the site.	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring; - The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features - The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features - The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely - The population of each of the qualifying features, and, - The distribution of the qualifying features within	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities

Site	Qualifying Feature (Broad Habitat/Species Groupings)	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives	Site Vulnerability
Humber Estuary Ramsar Site	n/a	Ramsar Criterion 1 – a wetland should be considered internationally important if it contains a representative, rare, or unique example of a natural or near-natural wetland type found within the appropriate biogeographic region - <i>The Humber Estuary qualifies as it is a representative example of a near-natural estuary with a range of component habitats, including dune systems and humid dune slacks, estuarine waters, intertidal mud and sand flats, saltmarshes and coastal brackish/ saline lagoons.</i> Ramsar Criterion 3 – a wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports populations of plant and/or animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of a particular biogeographic region – <i>The Humber Estuary qualifies because it supports a breeding colony of Grey Seals (Halichoerus grypus) at Donna Nook, the second largest Grey Seal colony in England. The dune slacks at Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe support the most north-easterly breeding site in GB of Natterjack Toad Epidalea calamita.</i> Ramsar Criterion 5 – A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds – <i>The Humber Estuary qualifies as during the non-breeding season it has a peak count of 153,934 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1996/97-2000/01).</i> Ramsar Criterion 6 – A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird – <i>The Humber Estuary qualifies as it contains populations of a number of species at levels of international importance, including:</i> <i>On passage:</i> - Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i> NW Europe W Continental Europe NW Africa population (17,996 individuals, representing an average of 2.2% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996 - 2000) - Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> (18,500 individuals, representing an average of 4.1% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996-2000) - Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> Western Europe (non-breeding) population (20,269 individuals, representing an average of 1.5% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996-2000) - Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (915 individuals, representing an average of 2.6% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996-2000) - Common Redshank <i>Tringa totanus brittanica</i> (7,462 individuals, representing an average of 5.7% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996-2000) <i>Over winter:</i> - Common Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> North-western Europe (breeding) population (4,464 individuals, representing an average of 1.5% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1) - Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i> NW Europe, W Continental Europe, NW Africa population (30,709 individuals, representing an average of 3.8% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1) - Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> (28,165 individuals, representing an average of 6.3% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1) - Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> Western Europe (non-breeding) population (22,222 individuals, representing an average of 1.7% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1) - Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (1,113 individuals, representing an average of 3.2% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1) - Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i> (2,752 individuals, representing an average of 2.3% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1) - Common Redshank <i>Tringa totanus brittanica</i> (4,632 individuals, representing	the site. None available.	Disturbance to vegetation through cutting / clearing Vegetation succession Water diversion for irrigation/domestic/industrial use Overfishing Pollution – domestic sewage Pollution – agricultural fertilisers Recreational/tourism disturbance (unspecified) Coastal squeeze causing loss of intertidal habitats and saltmarsh due to sea level rise and fixed defences.

Site	Qualifying Feature (Broad Habitat/Species Groupings)	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives	Site Vulnerability
		<i>an average of 3.6% of the population, 5-year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)</i> Ramsar Criterion 8 – A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of wetland-dependent non-avian animal species – <i>The Humber Estuary qualifies because it acts as an important migration route for both river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> and sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> between coastal waters and their spawning areas.</i>		

4 Potential Impacts and Pathways

4.1 Introduction

Development for housing, business, infrastructure, services and recreation/tourism promoted as part of a Local Plan can potentially have adverse impacts on the habitats and species for which European sites are designated. These impacts can be direct such as habitat loss, fragmentation or degradation, or indirect such as disturbance or pollution from construction, transportation etc. They can include long-term effects associated with the operational phase of proposed developments or general population growth, and short-term effects arising from construction phases.

This chapter identifies the potential impacts and their pathways to European sites within and adjacent to North Lincolnshire which may arise as a result of the Publication Draft Addendum of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan. It then goes on to identify the types of impact/pathway to which the qualifying features present upon the European sites are particularly sensitive.

4.2 Potential Impacts and Pathways

The main potential pathways of impact likely to arise as a result of the Publication Draft Addendum of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan are described below, with local context provided where possible.

4.2.1 Recreational Pressure

Housing development and population increases can result in additional recreational pressures on European sites through activities such as walking, dog walking, jogging, cycling, horse riding, motorbike scrambling, boating and other water-based recreational activities. The impacts generated by recreational use in or around European sites are usually accidental or incidental, but typically include:

- Physical damage, for example from trampling and erosion
- Disturbance to species, such as ground-nesting birds and wintering wildfowl, from walking, dog walking, cycling, and water sports, and also from increased traffic associated with these activities. This can result in increased mortality, reduced nesting success, and displacement.
- Air pollution (dealt with under section 4.2.3) from increased traffic

The impacts of recreational pressures are complex and depend on the specific species and habitat tolerance levels. For example, certain bird species are more sensitive to disturbance from dog walkers than others, and some habitats are more sensitive to trampling than others. In addition, some species can become habituated to some disturbance, such as noise, particularly if it is regular or continuous; it is often unpredictable disturbance that is most problematic. The level and locations of accessibility of the site to the public will also affect how recreational pressures impact upon it. In addition, where sites are close to urban areas and new developments, recreational pressures can be exacerbated by other damaging activities such as rubbish tipping, vandalism, arson, and predation, particularly by cats (see section 4.2.2).

The Thorne and Hatfield Moors SAC/SPA complex is accessible to the public and intersected by a network of paths and trails. Inevitably, visitors may stray off these paths (although not extensively owing to the wet conditions underfoot and remote nature of the site) and hence trample the peatland communities. The plant communities of peatland ecosystems are especially susceptible to trampling and are easily damaged at even low levels of disturbance. A shift in species composition follows, with a decrease in *Sphagnum*, liverworts and lichen cover and richness. Furthermore, trampling exposes the bare peat which is susceptible to erosion with impeded re-colonisation. For lichens, this is because growth is inhibited where thalli are broken. Whilst some species benefit from trampling (e.g. Common Sundew *Drosera rotundifolia*, Fen Bedstraw *Galium uliginosum* and Grass-of-Parnassus *Parnassia palustris*), this only occurs at low levels of disturbance such as those caused by deer (the wet depressions caused by ungulate hooves for example create humid conditions which favour sundew species). Once trampling is

initiated, the zone of impact widens as new areas of peatland become vulnerable to trampling (Pellerin *et al.*, 2006). Nightjar and Common Crane populations are also vulnerable to disturbance for recreational activities.

The Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site is also susceptible to recreational disturbance, but in contrast to Thorne and Hatfield Moors, disturbance of avian fauna rather than botanical interest is most at risk here. Public access is available to most of the SPA boundary via footpaths and bridleways along the sea wall, access to beaches and saltmarsh, and compared to other estuarine SPA sites in England, the Humber has particularly large areas of intertidal habitat, most of which is well away from the footpath network. However, there is a relatively high level of sand in the substrate, at least in places, meaning that people can easily walk over the intertidal areas in some parts of the site (Ross and Liley, 2014). A survey by Fearnley *et al.* (2012) identified that 18.5% of visitors strayed from path onto mudflats/ beaches. Straying off the path (and associated noise disturbance) poses a threat to nests and young, increasing stress levels. Recreational disturbance has been reported to change bird behaviour and can be particularly detrimental over winter when bird numbers are higher and temperatures are lower, but resources are scarcer. This stress can force birds to leave a given designated site and ultimately can increase mortality (Le Corre *et al.* 2013). Whilst the estuary represents a complex system (making it difficult to pin-point causation), there is evidence to suggest that key designation features (e.g. Little Tern *Sternula albifrons* colonies) have declined locally due to recreational disturbance.

Whilst recreational activities are diverse on the Humber, it is thought that shore-based activities are most likely to cause disturbance (Cruickshanks *et al.*, 2010). A survey identified the main recreational activity on the Humber as dog walking (Fearnley *et al.*, 2012). Cruickshanks *et al.* (2010) highlight a range of recreational activities that are associated with the Humber Estuary, and summarise the impact of these and key locations, as described in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Recreational Activities Associated with the Humber Estuary (From: Cruickshanks *et al.*, 2010)

Recreational Activity	Description	Key Locations
Shore-based Activities		
Walking	A popular pursuit along much of the Humber banks, including general walking, dog walking and organised groups which make use of the trails around the estuary (e.g. Trans Pennine Trail, The Viking Way).	Takes place at all areas where there is access to the shore around the Humber with a focus on the larger settlements of Hull, Grimsby and Cleethorpes.
Horse riding	A popular activity around the Humber, focussed around long-distance trails (e.g. Heritage Ride) and beach riding.	The busiest areas for horse riding are Spurn Head, North Ferriby, Blacktoft Sands, Grimsby, Cleethorpes and Immingham and Saltfleet on the outer estuary.
Cycling	An informal activity on the Humber. Users make use of the Trans Pennine trail on the northern shore. Occurs more frequently in summer.	The busiest areas for cycling are Spurn Head, Hull and Hessle foreshore, Broomfleet, Barton-upon-Humber, Grimsby, Immingham and Cleethorpes.
Bird and seal watching	A popular activity on the Humber often resulting in large numbers of visitors to see rare birds and the seals at Donna Nook.	Spurn Point, Blacktoft, Tetney, Far Ings Nature Reserves, Welwick, Brough, Donna Nook, Saltfleetby, Killingholme and Easington are all popular locations for birding. Donna Nook is the focus for seal watching, supporting one of the largest grey seal breeding colonies in England. Other seal watching sites include Easington and

Recreational Activity	Description	Key Locations
		Cleethorpes.
Beach recreation	Beach recreation attracts large numbers of visitors in the summer.	This activity is focussed around Cleethorpes and along the Lincolnshire coast (e.g. Mablethorpe) and also at Spurn.
Wildfowling	Currently regulated by 13 associations, clubs and syndicates - all of whom are affiliated to British Association for Shooting and Conservation (BASC).	Licensed at around 27 locations on the estuary. The South Humber Area Joint Council (SHAJC) consists of representatives from eight clubs on the South Bank.
Motorised access	Motorised access and recreation has increased on the beaches and intertidal habitats with the use of quad bikes, four-wheel drive vehicles and motorbikes causing disturbance to birds.	The north bank wildfowling refuge has frequent issues with illegal motorised access. Other locations include South Ferriby, Barton, east of Barton, Blacktoft, Saltfleet, Easington and Welwick.
Samphire collection	Collection of samphire for personal use from the saltmarsh. There is some concern that commercial harvesting could increase the number of people in quieter areas of the SPA.	Occurs at Cleethorpes, Donna Nook, Tetney and Saltfleet on the south bank, and Spurn on the north bank.
Angling	Recreational angling (involving the use of rod and line) takes place around the estuary shore in restricted locations due to poor access. There are more than 20 angling clubs. Recreational fishing also occurs from boats on the Humber.	This occurs in restricted locations due to poor access, with a concentration of activity around the Humber Bridge. The busiest areas for angling are Spurn Head and Bight, Cherry Cobb Sands, Hull and Hessle foreshore to North Ferriby, Barton Cliff, Immingham, Pyewipe and Saltfleet.
Bait digging	Bait digging for recreational fishing purposes. Bait diggers mainly target lugworm (<i>Arenicola</i> sp.) and ragworm (<i>Nereis</i> sp.). There is some concern that bait digging is increasing.	Occurs around Cleethorpes on the south bank, and Spurn and Easington on the north shore.
Waterborne Activities		
Motor cruising & personal watercraft	This includes motor cruising, jet skiing, water skiing, canoeing and sea kayaking. The estuary is busier in the summer and the activities, particularly jet skiing, are difficult to regulate.	Motor cruising is mainly centred around the main marinas and slipways (for smaller craft) (e.g. Goole, Hull, Grimsby and Cleethorpes). Jet skiing takes place at Saltfleet and from the slipway at the Humber Bridge; water skiing takes place at Hessle; canoeing takes place at Grimsby and Cleethorpes Canoe Club at the mouth of the River Freshney; and sea kayaking is becoming increasingly popular at Kilnsea.
Yachting and sailing	Yachting is a popular recreational activity on the Humber. Activity peaks in the summer months.	Concentrated activity around Hull Marina, Brough, Goole, Winteringham, Ferriby, Barrow Haven, East Halton, Grimsby and Saltfleet.
Kite surfing	Kite flying and surfing on water and land using kite buggies is an increasing activity on the Humber.	There are currently two focal areas at Humberston Beach/Humberston Speed strip and Cleethorpes.
Airborne Activities		
Air-borne	Flying pleasure aircraft, microlights	Most activity is based around the 13 flying

Recreational Activity	Description	Key Locations
recreation	and paragliders is popular and increasing around the Humber.	clubs and Humberside International Airport. The key areas for pleasure aircraft include Goxhill, Faxfleet to Brough Haven on the North Shore, Barton and Blacktoft Sands. Use of microlights in these areas is also reported, along with regular activity at Mablethorpe and Saltfleetby.

Overall, Cleethorpes, Donna Nook, Hessle and the tip of Spurn attract the highest numbers of visitors and from a review of visitor questionnaire data collected by Fearnley *et al.* (2012), 50% of visitors, on average, who arrived at their destination by foot lived within 0.95km of the site, and, on average, 50% of visitors who arrived at their destination by car lived within 8.4km of the site. Overall, Fearnley *et al.* (2012) concluded that 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary were local residents, with the majority living within 4.42km of the site.

When comparing the impacts of recreational disturbance on the Humber Estuary in comparison to other estuarine sites across England, Ross and Liley (2014) highlight that the Humber has large areas of intertidal habitat, most of which are some distance from footpaths, but many of which have a high level of sand in the substrate allowing easy access for walkers into some parts of the site. The level of surrounding housing (indicating the number of people) is comparable to that of other estuarine SPAs, but the number of car parks (shown on standard Ordnance Survey maps) is relatively high per kilometre of estuary shoreline. Ross and Liley (2014) therefore conclude that these metrics indicate that the Humber Estuary is not likely to be as vulnerable to disturbance impacts as some other sites, or at least that some other estuary sites around England are considered to be under greater recreational pressure. Despite this, on a local scale there may be areas of the estuary that are more vulnerable to disturbance than others, for example where high tide roosts are located near to a car park. The large areas of exposed soft intertidal habitat mean that there are a range of options that birds have to feed and these are so far from the shore that redistribution may be easier (although displacement of birds for a significant period of time is likely to be a significant effect regardless so whether alternative habitat is available). Concern is therefore focused around particularly sensitive locations where birds may congregate, such as roost sites, and to some extent in the areas where access may be diffuse and spread out across important habitat to a level where there is significant habitat lost to the birds (Ross and Liley, 2014).

In relation to the River Derwent SAC, the Site Improvement Plan (Natural England, 2014h) does not identify recreational pressures, or other impacts potentially associated with it, as a key threat to this site.

An additional complication when trying to assess the impacts of recreational disturbance on European sites is that most recreational activities are 'casual' and pursued opportunistically (e.g. walking, walking dogs, riding) which makes it difficult to quantify or predict the impacts, and harder to control or manage. It also means it is difficult to explore in detail all of the potential impacts of recreational pressures at the strategic level. However, it is possible for plans and strategies to influence recreational use of European sites through the planning process, for example, by increasing the amount of green/open space and leisure/recreational facilities required within or near developments if potentially vulnerable European sites are located nearby.

A further consideration is that the population of North Lincolnshire is currently just over 170,000 people, and is expected to grow by around 2.4% to reach just over 177,000 by 2038. By far the biggest increase in population is projected to take place in people of pensionable age (65+), with a projected increase of 35%, with 28.3% of the North Lincolnshire population projected to be aged over 65 by 2038 (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021). This is the section of

the population with the greatest amount of leisure time, potentially further increasing recreational pressures on European sites.

This HRA will consider the potential for recreational pressures on a European site by taking into consideration the vulnerability of their interest features to such pressures, the accessibility of the site to the public, the likely attractiveness of the site and its habitats/species to visitors, and the proximity of the site to proposed development sites.

4.2.2 Urbanisation

Urbanisation is a broad term that can act as a pathway to produce a number of often disparate impacts to European sites. This can include:

- Habitat loss should the development occur within the boundaries of a European site. Loss of supporting habitats, such as high tide roosts used by wetland birds that are not within the boundaries of the designated site but that provide important functional habitat linkages, can also be a significant impact.
- Physical damage, for example from trampling and erosion, and also activities such as fly-tipping, littering, vandalism, arson, and predation, particularly by cats.
- Habitat fragmentation, whereby new development results in the separation of available habitats or splits extensive areas of suitable habitat. It is most likely to impact upon species.
- Disturbance (noise and visual) associated with both the construction phase (e.g. from plant movements, machinery) and also the operational phase (e.g. from users of the development undertaking activities such as walking or water sports which generate disturbance as described in section 4.2.1). This typically affects sensitive species such as birds and mammals causing them to deviate from their normal preferred behaviour.
- Air pollution (dealt with under section 4.2.3) from increased traffic both during the construction and operational phases.

Recreational pressure, as discussed in section 4.2.1, is also frequently associated with urbanisation and often generates the greatest impacts, however, in contrast to other urbanisation impacts, it is less associated with proximity to development, and is consequently discussed separately in this report.

Given the link between proximity to development and urbanisation impacts impacting on European sites, development buffers are often applied. Within these zones, development (typically specified as housing development) should not be allocated due to the potential effects of urbanisation. These buffer zones are typically of around 500m, such as that used for the Thames Basin Heaths SPA.

Both the Humber Estuary and Thorne and Hatfield Moors have interest features which are susceptible to urbanisation. The Humber Estuary is noted for significant populations of wading birds which are vulnerable to predation associated with the influx of domestic cats and other large predators found in urban areas. Likewise, Thorne and Hatfield Moors hold significant populations of breeding Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*. There is some evidence, however, to suggest that the reverse is true. The so called 'Predation Paradox' proposes that predation is reduced in urban areas owing to the surplus of anthropogenic food sources which provide an alternative food source to large predators. Furthermore, anthropogenic food supplies can benefit prey (Fischer *et al.*, 2012). More recent studies have revealed that this is not the case for all urban areas and that there are other variables at play depending on the nature of the urban area (Rivera-López & MacGregor-Fors, 2016).

The north shore of the Humber Estuary is slightly more populated than the south shore, when looking at property within 5km of the centre of the estuary. It should be noted, however, that relative to other estuaries, the Humber is more sparsely populated, so at present, urbanisation

poses a lower threat (Cruickshanks *et al.*, 2010). However, future development pursued under the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, and neighbouring plans, has the potential to exacerbate urbanisation pressures on European sites. Therefore, this HRA will consider the potential for urbanisation pressures to be generated in relation to the European sites identified in section 3, taking into account the vulnerability of their interest features and the proximity of the site to proposed development sites.

Given its distance from North Lincolnshire itself, urbanisation is not considered to pose a threat to the River Derwent SAC, and Natural England (2014h) do not identify any direct threats to the site from urbanisation pathways in the Site Improvement Plan for the SAC. However, urbanisation could lead to indirect threats such as water pollution (see section 4.2.5) and water abstraction (see section 4.2.4) which are identified by Natural England (2014h) as particular issues for this site.

This HRA will consider the potential for the range of disparate impacts that can arise as a result of urbanisation and affect a European site, taking into account the vulnerability of the interest features to such pressures, and the proximity of the site to proposed development sites.

4.2.3 Atmospheric Pollution

A range of pollutants can have a negative effect on air quality. However, the most significant pollutants in relation to habitats and species (in particular plants) are:

- Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) which is typically generated from combustion of coal and heavy fuel oils. The energy industry was the primary source of this pollutant, however, as the use of coal for power generation has declined, so have levels of SO₂.
- Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) which are mainly generated from vehicle emissions, with road transport being a key source. NO_x emissions have decreased with increased fuel efficiency and catalytic converters.
- Ammonia (NH₃) which is primarily associated with agriculture, such as through the decomposition of manure and slurry.

The above pollutants primarily impact on habitats and species through acidification and eutrophication. Acidification increases the acidity of soils, which can directly affect some species, but can also lead to leaching of some important base chemicals, such as calcium. It can also result in the mobilisation and uptake of toxins by plants, such as metals including aluminium. Over recent years, due to improvements in vehicle technology and fuel efficiency, combined with declines in the use of coal for energy production, acidification levels in the UK have decreased, and are expected to continue to decrease in the future (Defra, 2016). Eutrophication increases the amounts of available Nitrogen (N) which is a particular problem in low-nutrient systems where available nitrogen is often a limiting factor to plant growth. Therefore, eutrophication can often result in the slow-growing, low-nutrient demanding species being out-competed by faster growing species that take advantage of the elevated levels of available Nitrogen. However, as with SO₂, technological improvements, such as the three-way catalytic converter, have resulted in a dramatic reduction in NO_x emissions from petrol-fuelled vehicles, although this decrease has been slowed in recent years with the increased number of higher NO_x emitting diesel vehicles on the road (Defra, 2016 & 2018). Determining trends in NH₃ emissions is difficult due to their typically diffuse sources, however, compared to other air quality pollutants there has been relatively little reduction in total emissions since the 1990s. Where slight reductions have been observed, this is largely due to a decrease in UK cattle numbers (the largest of the livestock emitters), where better farming practices have improved efficiencies (Defra, 2016 & 2018).

New developments progressed under the Local Plan, and an associated increase in population, have the potential to result in an increased use of the road network by vehicles which could have adverse effects on air quality. This could have subsequent effects on habitats sensitive to air quality changes and higher deposits of Nitrogen oxides, particulates and Sulphur Dioxide.

For example, there is the potential for effects on the health of *Sphagnum* (which is critical to the ability of the degraded raised bog to re-establish actively growing peat within the site, such as on Thorne and Hatfield Moors).

It should be noted that the likelihood of this effect is greatly reduced as the distance increases between the deposit area (typically the road network) and the European site. Ricardo-AEA (2016) report that, in relation to NO_x and NO₂ associated with vehicle emissions, levels are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road, but may be discernible at greater distances. However, heavy metals from vehicle emissions decline rapidly within the first 5-10m and may not be discernible beyond 50m from the roadside. Due to this decline in pollutants from the roadside, Highways England (2019) recommend considering designated sites and habitats within 200m of the affected road network when undertaking an air quality assessment, and this approach is supported by Natural England (2018) based on current literature.

One of North Lincolnshire's major strengths and opportunities is its high quality transport network, with easy access to the UK's motorway and trunk road network (i.e. M180, M181, A180, A160 link and A15), a well-connected rail network, Humberside airport, four inland ports (i.e. Flixborough Wharf, Grove Port, Gunness and Keadby) and close proximity to the South Humber Gateway ports at Grimsby, Immingham and Killingholme.

An additional consideration is that the vast majority of new vehicles on the road generally emit fewer emissions than older vehicles. This has become more apparent over the last 5 years as the car industry has responded to increasing climate change (carbon reduction) pressures. However, recent investigations have indicated that the published laboratory emissions data from manufacturers may not in fact reflect actual independent on-road emissions levels (AIR, 2017). Road tax bands were also amended by the Government in 2020 to ensure that the most polluting cars are penalised more heavily than previously. These measures have helped to increase the demand for cleaner more fuel-efficient vehicles; this trend will likely increase further in the future as cars continue to become even greener.

The Humber Estuary is vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition. On the Humber, coastal saltmarsh is particularly susceptible to the fertilising effects of this pollution whereby nitrogen deposits favour the growth of grasses over forbs. A shift towards later successional species is also apparent. Mature saltmarsh is most vulnerable because interspecific competition is greatest here. The effects of atmospheric nitrogen deposition are augmented by wildfowl, hence zones with high concentrations of winter-feeding geese and waders are at greatest risk of dry deposition of gaseous ammonia. Saltmarsh adjacent to power stations are also at a higher risk from dry gaseous nitrogen oxide. Finally, saltmarsh located in areas with elevated wet deposition of ammonium and nitrate are particularly vulnerable. The critical load of nitrogen deposition has been set at 20-30 kg N ha⁻¹ year⁻¹ (Air Pollution Information System (APIS), 2016a).

Lowland raised bogs are also vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition, especially the deposition of ammonia. Ammonia increases the susceptibility of plants to stress (e.g. water stress). *Sphagnum* moss and lichens are particularly susceptible to bleaching following exposure. A shift in species composition is also likely, with an increase in algal growth over *Sphagnum*. Finally, ammonia deposition may lead to oxidation and erosion of peat to the detriment of the species it supports. Ammonia pollution is associated with agriculture. For example, where livestock, fertiliser or senescing vegetation are located nearby, ammonia may be released into the atmosphere. Wildlife can also contribute to atmospheric nitrogen pollution, especially populations of birds in significant numbers within 1-3km. Lowland raised bogs are more susceptible to the effects of ammonia where the water levels are low. The critical load of ammonia deposition is 1 µg NH₃ m⁻³ annual mean for lichens and bryophytes and 3 µg NH₃ m⁻³ annual mean (uncertainty of 2-4 µg NH₃ m⁻³) for higher plants (APIS, 2016b).

Natural England (2014h) does not identify atmospheric pollution as a particular risk to the River Derwent SAC in its Site Improvement Plan.

The UK Air Pollution Information System (APIS, 2019) provides detailed information on air pollution and its effects on habitats and species. Critical loads (i.e. the threshold level for the

deposition of a pollutant above which harmful indirect effects can be shown on a habitat or species) have been developed on a site-specific basis, with each interest feature assessed for each site, as summarised in Table 4-2. It should be noted that critical loads have not been specified for the interest features of Ramsar sites, but the interest features are comparable to those of the Humber Estuary SAC and SPA.

Table 4-2: Critical Loads relating to Eutrophication and Acidification for interest features of SACs and SPAs in and around North Lincolnshire (From: APIS, 2021)

Site	Qualifying Features	Critical Loads		Comment on Exceedance Impacts
		Nutrient Nitrogen	Acid	
Humber Estuary SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Not sensitive to eutrophication	Not sensitive to acidification	n/a
	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	No critical load assigned	Not sensitive to acidification	n/a
	Estuaries	20-30kg N/ha/yr	Not sensitive to acidification	Nitrogen loading can result in an increase in late successional species. An increase in productivity can also occur which can result in an increase in graminoids.
	Coastal lagoons			
	<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand			
	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)			
	Embryonic shifting dunes	10-20kg N/ha/yr	Not sensitive to acidification	Nitrogen loading can result in an increase in biomass and increased N leaching.
	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")			
	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	Acid type - 8-10kg N/ha/yr Calcareous type - 10-15kg N/ha/yr	Min Critical Load (CL)Min Nitrogen (N): 0.223keq MaxCLMinN: 0.438keq MinCLMax Sulphur (S): 0.420keq MaxCLMaxS: 4.110keq MinCLMaxN: 0.643keq MaxCLMaxN: 4.548keq	Nitrogen deposition can result in an increase in tall grasses and a decrease in prostrate plants. Increased nitrogen leaching can occur from soils leading to soil acidification. Typical lichen species can often be lost. Acidification can cause leaching which will cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Aluminium ions (Al ³⁺). Mobilisation of Al ³⁺ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct impacts on lower plants (lichens and bryophytes).
	Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	No critical load assigned	MinCLMinN: 0.223keq MaxCLMinN: 0.438keq MinCLMaxS: 0.420keq MaxCLMaxS: 4.110keq	Acidification can cause leaching which will cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Al ³⁺ ions.

Site	Qualifying Features	Critical Loads		Comment on Exceedance Impacts
		Nutrient Nitrogen	Acid	
			MinCLMaxN: 0.643keq MaxCLMaxN: 4.548keq	Mobilisation of Al3+ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct impacts on lower plants (lichens and bryophytes)
	Grey Seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Species broad habitat is not sensitive to eutrophication	Species broad habitat is not sensitive to acidification	n/a
	River Lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	No critical load assigned for broad habitat of this species	No critical load assigned for broad habitat of this species	Nitrogen is often co-limiting in these systems with Phosphorous (P). Other sources of N can also be significant (e.g. diffuse agricultural pollution). Acidification can cause increased Al3+ concentrations which can impact on invertebrate populations and can be toxic to fish.
	Sea Lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>			
Hatfield Moor SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	5-10kg N/ha/yr	MinCLMinN: 0.321keq MaxCLMinN: 0.321keq MinCLMaxS: 0.154keq MaxCLMaxS: 0.166keq MinCLMaxN: 0.475keq MaxCLMaxN: 0.487keq	Nitrogen loading can increase vascular plants, alter growth and species composition of bryophytes and increase N in peat and peat water. Acidification can cause leaching which can cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Al3+ ions. Mobilisation of Al3+ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct effect on lower plants (bryophytes and lichens).
Thorne Moor SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]		MinCLMinN: 0.321keq MaxCLMinN: 0.321keq MinCLMaxS: 0.141keq MaxCLMaxS: 0.146keq MinCLMaxN: 0.462keq MaxCLMaxN: 0.467keq	
River Derwent SAC	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation	No critical load assigned	No critical load assigned	Nitrogen is often co-limiting in these systems with P. Other sources of N can also be significant (e.g. diffuse agricultural pollution). Acidification can cause increased Al3+ concentrations which can impact on invertebrate populations and can be toxic to fish.
	River Lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	No critical load assigned for broad habitat of this species	No critical load assigned for broad habitat of this species	
	Sea Lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>			
	Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i>			
	Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>			

Site	Qualifying Features	Critical Loads		Comment on Exceedance Impacts
		Nutrient Nitrogen	Acid	
Humber Estuary SPA	Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> (passage and wintering)	Pioneer, low-mid, mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr	Species is not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitats	Nitrogen loading can result in an increase in late successional species. An increase in productivity can also occur which can result in an increase in graminoids. Eutrophication has the potential to have a positive impact on species due to impacts on food supply. Nitrogen is often co-limiting in these systems with P. Other sources of N can also be significant (e.g. diffuse agricultural pollution).
	Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> (wintering and passage)	Pioneer, low-mid-mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr	Species is not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitats	Nitrogen loading can result in an increase in late successional species. An increase in productivity can also occur which can result in an increase in graminoids.
	Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> (passage)			
	Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (wintering)			
	Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> (passage and wintering)	Pioneer, low-mid, mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr	Species is not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitats	Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. increase in late successional species, increase in productivity and dominance of graminoids). Eutrophication also has the potential to have a positive impact on species due to impacts on food supply.
	Common Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>			
	Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i> (wintering)			
	Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> (wintering)			
	Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (wintering)			
	Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> (wintering)			
	Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> (wintering)			
	Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (wintering)			
	Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (breeding and wintering)			
	Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> (wintering)			
	Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i> (wintering)	Species is not sensitive to eutrophication impacts on supporting broad	Species is not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitats	n/a

Site	Qualifying Features	Critical Loads		Comment on Exceedance Impacts
		Nutrient Nitrogen	Acid	
		habitats		
	Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (passage)	Pioneer, low-mid-mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr Low and medium altitude hay meadows: 20-30kg N/ha/yr	Acid Grassland: MinCLMinN: 0.223keq MaxCLMinN: 0.438keq MinCLMaxS: 0.42keq MaxCLMaxS: 4.11keq MinCLMaxN: 0.643keq MaxCLMaxN: 4.548keq Species is not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitat of littoral sediment	Nitrogen loading can result in an increase in late successional species. An increase in productivity can also occur which can result in an increase in graminoids. An increase in tall grasses, and decreased diversity can also occur in meadows. Acidification can cause leaching which can cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Al ³⁺ ions. Mobilisation of Al ³⁺ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct effect on lower plants (bryophytes and lichens).
	Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> (wintering)	Northern wet heath: Calluna dominated: 10-20kg N/ha/yr Rich fens: 15-30kg N/ha/yr Pioneer, low-mid-mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr	Dwarf shrub heath: MinCLMinN: 0.499keq MaxCLMinN: 0.892keq MinCLMaxS: 0.42keq MaxCLMaxS: 4.11keq MinCLMaxN: 1.312keq MaxCLMaxN: 4.982keq Species is not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitats of littoral sediment and fen, marsh and swamp	Nitrogen loading can lead to a reduction in heather, a decline in lichens and mosses and greater N leaching heathlands; dominance of tall graminoids and a decrease in bryophytes in fen habitats; and an increase in late successional species, and an increase in productivity which can result in an increase in graminoids in saltmarshes. Acidification can cause leaching which can cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Al ³⁺ ions. Mobilisation of Al ³⁺ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct effect on lower plants (bryophytes and lichens).
	Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (wintering and breeding)	Rich fens: 15-30kg N/ha/yr	Species are not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitats	Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. increase in tall graminoids, decrease in bryophytes).
	Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (breeding)			
	Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (wintering)	Pioneer, low-mid, mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr Arable and horticulture:	Species are not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitats	Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. increase in late successional

Site	Qualifying Features	Critical Loads		Comment on Exceedance Impacts
		Nutrient Nitrogen	Acid	
	Dark-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla</i>	Species' broad habitat is not sensitive to eutrophication		species, increase in productivity and dominance of graminoids). Eutrophication also has the potential to have a positive impact on species due to impacts on food supply.
	Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i> (wintering)	Pioneer, low-mid, mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr	No critical loads set for freshwater habitats. Species are not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitat of littoral sediment	Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. increase in late successional species, increase in productivity and dominance of graminoids). Eutrophication also has the potential to have a positive impact on species due to impacts on food supply. Acidification can cause increased Al ³⁺ concentrations which can impact on invertebrate populations and can be toxic to fish.
	Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> (wintering)	No critical load assigned for broad habitat of standing open water and canal habitats		
	Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> (wintering)			
	Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i> (wintering)			
	Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> (wintering)			
	Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (breeding)	Coastal stable dune grasslands (acid type): 8-10kg N/ha/yr Coastal dune grasslands (calcareous type): 10-15kg N/ha/yr Shifting coastal dunes: 10-20kg N/ha/yr	Acid Grassland: MinCLMinN: 0.223keq MaxCLMinN: 0.438keq MinCLMaxS: 0.42keq MaxCLMaxS: 4.11keq MinCLMaxN: 0.643keq MaxCLMaxN: 4.548keq Calcareous Grassland: MinCLMinN: 0.856keq MaxCLMinN: 1.071keq MinCLMaxS: 4keq MaxCLMaxS: 4keq MinCLMaxN: 4.856keq MaxCLMaxN: 5.071keq Species are not sensitive to acidification impacts on supporting broad habitat of littoral sediment	Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. increase in tall grasses, decrease in prostrate plants, increased N leaching from soils, soil acidification, loss of typical lichen species, biomass increase). Acidification can cause leaching which can cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Al ³⁺ ions. Mobilisation of Al ³⁺ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct effect on lower plants (bryophytes and lichens).
	Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apicaria</i> (wintering and breeding)	Low and medium altitude hay meadows: 20-30kg N/ha/yr Pioneer, low-mid, mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr Improved		Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. increase in late successional species, increase in productivity and dominance of graminoids, increase in tall

Site	Qualifying Features	Critical Loads		Comment on Exceedance Impacts
		Nutrient Nitrogen	Acid	
		grassland: Species' broad habitat is not sensitive to eutrophication		grasses, decrease in diversity). Eutrophication also has the potential to have a positive impact on species due to impacts on food supply. Acidification can cause leaching which can cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Al ³⁺ ions. Mobilisation of Al ³⁺ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct effect on lower plants (bryophytes and lichens).
	Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> (wintering)	Pioneer, low-mid, mid-upper saltmarshes: 20-30kg N/ha/yr Low and medium altitude hay meadows: 20-30kg N/ha/yr		Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. increase in late successional species, increase in productivity and dominance of graminoids increase in tall grasses, decrease in diversity). Acidification can cause leaching which can cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the availability of Al ³⁺ ions. Mobilisation of Al ³⁺ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct effect on lower plants (bryophytes and lichens).
Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA (No data available for Common Crane)	Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (breeding)	Dwarf shrub heath: 10-20kg N/ha/yr Coniferous woodland: 5-10kg N/ha/yr	Dwarf shrub heath: MinCLMinN: 0.499keq MaxCLMinN: 1.107keq MinCLMaxS: 0.141keq MaxCLMaxS: 4.09keq MinCLMaxN: 0.783keq MaxCLMaxN: 4.962keq Coniferous Woodland: MinCLMinN: 0.142keq MaxCLMinN: 0.357keq MinCLMaxS: 0.213keq MaxCLMaxS: 10.768keq MinCLMaxN: 0.498keq MaxCLMaxN: 10.91keq	Potential negative impacts from eutrophication due to adverse impacts on the broad habitat types supporting this species (e.g. transition from heather to grass dominance, decline in lichens, changes in plant biochemistry, increased sensitivity to abiotic stress). Eutrophication also capable of causing altered soil function (including mycorrhizal associations) and nutrient imbalances. Acidification can cause leaching which can cause a decrease in soil base saturation, increasing the

Site	Qualifying Features	Critical Loads		Comment on Exceedance Impacts
		Nutrient Nitrogen	Acid	
				availability of Al ³⁺ ions. Mobilisation of Al ³⁺ may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and may have direct effect on lower plants (bryophytes and lichens). Tree health may decline alongside changes to ground flora composition. There may be an associated increased susceptibility to pathogens and pests.
Note: keq relates to 1,000 eq. The unit eq refers to molar equivalent of potential acidity resulting from, for example, sulphur, oxidised and reduced nitrogen, as well as base cations (APIS, 2021).				

New development/housing and the associated increase in traffic has the potential to generate increases in atmospheric pollution, however, this is difficult to quantify. This HRA will consider the potential impact of this in relation to the European sites identified in section 3, taking into account the vulnerability of their interest features, proximity to proposed development sites and likely associated traffic increases. However, the impact of air pollution from increased traffic associated with new development/housing, will be considered applicable to areas within 200m; the distance detailed in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DRMB) guidance (Highways Agency, 2019) and Natural England (2018) as the buffer within which the contribution of vehicle emissions can be considered significant. The exception to this buffer will be any new significant point-sources that the Local Plan proposes which will be considered on a policy/site-specific basis. In combination effects in relation to air quality impacts will be considered in line with Natural England's approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations (Natural England, 2018).

4.2.4 Water Resource Use and Flow Regulation

New development and population increases can result in hydrological effects to existing watercourses and groundwater resources. Such effects can include changes to surface and ground water flow, levels and quality (see section 4.2.5 in relation to water quality); this can have subsequent effects on habitats and supported species of European sites. The main types of potential hydrological effects are as follows:

- **Water abstraction** – new developments would increase the demand for water, potentially resulting in increased levels of water abstraction and subsequently affecting surface and/or ground water flow and levels. Any such effects would be more extreme during the summer as water demand will likely peak at this time. The assessment of potential effects of increased water demand will consider how the public water supply system operates and how it is regulated with other water-resource consents, in addition to policy provisions within the Local Plan to help manage demand and promote water efficiency measures.
- **Water discharges** – new developments could also result in an increase in discharges to water via foul and surface water/storm water drainage (flood risk). This could also occur during construction phases but would be short-term and of reduced significance. Such discharges can impact on surface water and ground water quantity and flows.

A large proportion of the activities which exploit water resources, such as agriculture, flood defence, recreation, power generation, fisheries or nature conservation, will not be directly controlled or influenced by options/policies contained within the Local Plan. Furthermore,

specific consenting regimes, independent of the Local Plan, tend to regulate water supply and exploitation in relation to water-resource sensitive European sites. However, development promoted or supported by the Local Plan will likely increase demand for water.

In relation to Thorne and Hatfield Moors, they are particularly sensitive to flow regulation. Abstraction of water from around this site is likely to lead to scrub development which in turn causes further water loss through evapotranspiration. This is detrimental for mire communities especially *Sphagnum* and Cotton-grass *Eriophorum* sp. Scrub further shades the peatland which inhibits the development of the bog (Natural England, 2016). In relation to the River Derwent SAC, Natural England (2014h) identify that over-abstraction can lead to reduced flows within the river with negative implications for the SAC interest features. The Humber Estuary is identified as at threat from water pollution (Natural England, 2015), but water resources or abstraction are not specifically identified as a threat.

Water supplies in North Lincolnshire are managed by Anglian Water and Yorkshire Water, with the majority of the area being within Anglian Water's area, and the Isle of Axholme area west of the River Trent falling into Yorkshire Water's area. Wastewater assets are maintained by Anglian Water and Severn Trent Water. Under the Water Act 2014, all water companies must produce a Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) that sets out the strategy for managing water resources across their supply area over a 25-year period and estimates likely demand and forecasts supply.

Within the Anglian Water area, North Lincolnshire falls within the 'Central Lincolnshire' resource zone (which covers a much greater area than North Lincolnshire, including substantial proportions of North Lincolnshire) and the 'South Humber Bank' resource zone. Within the Central Lincolnshire resource zone, groundwater is abstracted from the Sherwood Sandstone and Lincolnshire Limestone, whilst surface water is abstracted from the River Ancholme. During the plan period (2020 to 2045), Anglian Water forecast average per-capita consumption falling to 120 l/h/d by 2045, driven by customers selecting metering (Anglian Water, 2019). However, within the Central Lincolnshire region, Anglian Water project an increase in demand between 2017 and 2045 of between 10 and 15%. As can be expected therefore, Anglian Water also predict a baseline deficit within central Lincolnshire by 2044/45. This is expected to be between -5 and -15 Ml/d within the resource zone by the end of the WRMP period (Anglian Water, 2019). In contrast, the South Humber Bank resource zone is predicted to have a surplus greater than 3 Ml/d by 2025, and remains in surplus by 2045 with the proposals in the WRMP, including a new water treatment works to treat the water currently used to supply the South Humber Bank to a potable standard (Anglian Water, 2019).

One scheme was identified from within the Central Lincolnshire and South Humber Bank resource zones in the HRA accompanying the Anglian Water WRMP as having the potential to impact upon the Humber. This was the Pyewipe Water Reuse for Non-potable Use scheme, which falls within North East Lincolnshire, and mitigation measures are proposed to avoid adverse impacts on site integrity. The South Humber Bank Water Resource Zone (WRZ) to Central Lincolnshire WRZ Transfer schemes were assessed as having no likely significant effect on the Humber Estuary, or other European sites (Mott MacDonald 2019).

Within the Yorkshire Water WRMP area, it is predicted that by the mid-2030s (despite a supply demand deficit for 2018/19) a supply deficit is not expected. This is attributed to a change in the approach to climate change, reduced leakage, ongoing reduction in household usage due to increased levels of metering and reduced non-household demand (Yorkshire Water, 2020).

In the Humber estuary, several feasible options were identified in the Yorkshire Water WRMP (2020) which have the potential to alter flow conditions in the Humber. These are the River Ouse water treatment works extension, Ouse Raw Water Transfer Scheme, the Increased River Ouse Pump Storage Capacity Option, Aquifer Storage and Recovery Scheme 1, South Yorkshire Groundwater Scheme 1, East Yorkshire Groundwater Options 1 and 2, the Reuse of Abandoned Third Party Groundwater Source Options, the Dam Raising Options, the Reservoir De-silting Option, River Calder Abstraction Option 1, River Aire Abstraction Options 1 and 3 and the East Yorkshire Coast Desalinisation Option. However, the HRA for the Yorkshire Water WRMP

concluded that except for one option, the preferred WRMP is not likely to have significant effects on the integrity of any of the designated sites, including the Humber Estuary, Thorne and Hatfield Moors and the River Derwent. The one option to which this conclusion does not apply is the North Yorkshire Groundwater Option Scheme 1 and its potential impacts on the North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC and further analysis concluded that significant adverse impacts on site integrity would not arise (Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2020).

Taking into account the assessment already conducted as part of the relevant WRMPs, this HRA will consider the potential for impacts on a European site due to changes in water levels and/or flows by taking into consideration the vulnerability of their interest features to such impacts, and the pathways i.e. the hydrological connectivity between the site and the areas proposed for development.

4.2.5 Water Pollution/Siltation

New development promoted under the local plan, and the likely associated population increases, can also impact on existing watercourses and groundwater resources in relation to water quality, particularly in relation to wastewater treatment. Again, this can have subsequent effects on habitats and supported species of European sites. As discussed in section 4.2.4, new developments could result in an increase in discharges via foul and surface water/storm water drainage (flood risk). This could also occur during construction phases (e.g. oil spillage or other pollution incidents from construction plant and machinery) but would be short-term and of reduced significance. Discharges can also occur during the operational phase of works, for example, from oil released from a higher number of cars using roads close to the watercourse network or through increased use of waterways by motor powered boats.

The Humber River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) (Environment Agency, 2015) identifies a number of significant water management issues across the river basin district. Within the Humber, key issues relating to water quality include:

- Pollution from waste water (e.g. from sewage treatment works, leakages from privately owned septic tanks, storm overflows) which affects 38% of water bodies within the district. Population growth, alongside changes in rainfall patterns are increasing the pressure on the sewer network.
- Pollution from towns, cities and transport (e.g. rainwater draining from roofs, roads and pavements which carries pollutants such as grot, bacteria, oils, metals, vehicle emissions, detergents and road salt), which affects 16% of water bodies in the district.
- Pollution from rural areas (e.g. from poor land management which increases the amount of soils/sediment entering watercourses; this can cause eutrophication. More intense rainfall as a result of a changing climate will likely exacerbate this), which affects 32% of water bodies in the district.
- Pollution from abandoned mines which affects 4% of water bodies in the district.

A review of data held by the Environment Agency's Catchment Data Explorer (2021) has identified a key indication of water quality within the operational catchments covered by North Lincolnshire, as shown in Table 4-3 below.

Table 4-3: Summary of Water Quality Statistics across Operational Catchments that fall wholly or partly within North Lincolnshire (From: Environment Agency, 2021)

Catchment	No. of Water bodies	Ecological Status or Potential					Chemical Status	
		Bad	Poor	Moderate	Good	High	Fail	Good
Ancholme	14	0	1	12	1	0	0	14
Becks Northern	21	2	4	13	2	0	0	21

Catchment	No. of Water bodies	Ecological Status or Potential					Chemical Status	
		Bad	Poor	Moderate	Good	High	Fail	Good
Trent and Trib	23	2	1	20	0	0	0	23
Isle of Axholme	12	0	3	9	0	0	3	9

Furthermore, nutrient pollution can be a significant issue for many freshwater habitats and estuaries, resulting in eutrophication, which can lead to sites being classified as being in 'unfavourable condition'. Sources of nutrients can include sewage treatment works, septic tanks, livestock, arable farming and industrial process, and where sites are already in unfavourable condition, extra wastewater from new housing developments can make conditions worse. 'Nutrient neutrality' is the approach to designing development alongside suitable mitigation measures so that development can be permitted without impacting on the condition of European sites. Nutrient neutrality will be needed for a range of development types, including new homes, care homes, and tourism attractions and accommodation. However, North Lincolnshire contains no sensitive catchments identified as being in unfavourable condition as a result of nutrient pollution damage, and whilst the issue of nutrient pollution from new developments will require consideration, the need for 'nutrient neutrality' is not yet restricting new development in the area.

Thorne and Hatfield Moors are largely rain-fed and hence naturally acidic (Holden *et al.*, 2004). It follows that water quality is largely determined by atmospheric inputs. Hence, these lowlands raised bogs are especially susceptible to atmospheric nitrogen deposition and the factors which cause it (location of industry, agriculture, wildlife) (see section 4.2.3).

In contrast, water pollution in the Humber Estuary can follow several pathways. The main sensitivities in terms of water quality are dissolved oxygen levels which are susceptible to depletion during the summer months, particularly in the inner estuary. This may cause a barrier to Sea Lamprey when they are migrating through the area in summer months (Natural England, 2015). Likewise, Tributyltin pollution is also common in the inner estuary, and several of the clay pits on the south bank fail the total Phosphorous (P) target and have impoverished macrophyte communities (Natural England, 2014i & 2015). It is thought that habitat restoration within the catchment is likely to improve water quality in the Humber. For example, wetland creation/ enhancement can filter pollutants before they enter the estuary, and 534ha of wetland have been created/enhanced in recent years around the Humber. Conversely, habitat destruction is likely to lead to an increase in water pollution events and water quality deterioration (Environment Agency, 2015).

Natural England (2014h) highlights that water pollution is a significant issue in relation to the River Derwent SAC. This is attributed to the highly erodible soils of the catchment which are a dominant source of sediment input to the system, entering via run-off and directly supplied by agricultural drainage systems. Cattle poaching can also be a significant issue in places. However, being upstream of North Lincolnshire, any impacts the Local Plan has on water quality, are unlikely to impact upon the River Derwent SAC.

In relation to the Local Plan, the water quality effects are likely to be either controlled by existing consenting regimes, particularly in relation to point sources (which must undergo HRA), or have diffuse 'in-combination' effects that are difficult to quantify and this assessment will focus on the development of suitable mitigating policy that will minimise the impacts of development on water quality, including the potential for new development to impact upon the current nutrient status of a European Site. This HRA will therefore consider where potential water quality impacts on a European site may arise due to changes in water quality, taking into consideration the vulnerability of their interest features to such impacts, and the pathways i.e. the hydrological connectivity between the site and the areas proposed for development.

4.2.6 Flooding and Water Level Management

Much of the North Lincolnshire area is very low-lying and is at flood risk. Development supported by the Local Plan therefore could exacerbate this. For example, impermeable surfaces can have considerable effects on water bodies and watercourses, resulting in flow rates and volumes often exceeding the capacity of the receiving drains or watercourses, causing localised flooding and contributing to regional flood events.

With regards to European sites, all sites that are not conditioned to flooding will be sensitive to flood events, and even those which experience periodic/regular flood events could be adversely impacted upon by large-scale events, of long duration, or which introduce water quality issues. Furthermore, development of flood risk management strategies and construction of flood defences in and around European sites has the potential to result in adverse impacts, for example through direct habitat loss, changing hydrological processes, or through impacts such as 'coastal squeeze'. Coastal squeeze occurs when flood and coastal defences constrain the ability of intertidal habitats (most notably saltmarsh) to naturally move landward in response to sea level rise (Royal Haskoning, 2006). However, the Local Plan will likely have little influence over the flood defence strategy likely to be implemented across North Lincolnshire, and as part of river basin and catchment wide strategies, the likely impact of long-term flood policy on European sites will already have been assessed as part of the HRAs conducted for other plans.

However, the Humber Estuary area is sensitive to flooding. Within the Humber, the intertidal habitat (mudflats and saltmarsh) is threatened by the development of flood defences and coastal squeeze; defences may need to be re-positioned, squeezing intertidal habitat. Rising sea levels further squeeze intertidal habitat. In cases of overriding public interest, sea defences may reduce intertidal habitat, but loss of habitat must be compensated through habitat creation elsewhere. This is a criterion of the National Biodiversity Action Plan which states that the total area of intertidal habitat must be maintained. Here the focus is on establishing new habitat as soon as possible so there is no net loss. Habitat creation may involve moving sea defences inland.

Thorne and Hatfield Moors are particularly sensitive to water level management. Peat forms under saturated conditions and is dependent on rain-fed nutrients/moisture. The water table level determines whether peat is accumulating or breaking down as any shift from anaerobic to aerobic conditions enhances decomposition. Furthermore, increased oxidation leads to increased mineralisation of nitrogen and an associated loss of nutrients. Finally, bog pools represent a key habitat across the moors and hence their loss is associated with the species they support. There are a number of factors which may alter the hydrology of Thorne and Hatfield Moors. One is cutting drains to increase surface run off. This was practiced historically to harvest peat and has resulted in the widespread degradation of the moors. Moorland restoration, therefore, has sought to reverse this process by blocking drains across the sites. Another factor is afforestation which intercepts moisture and returns it to the atmosphere. Finally, water levels may be controlled directly via pumping (Holden *et al.* 2004).

Physical modification of the river, through the construction of flood embankments, which has removed connectivity between the river and floodplain, and channelisation, which has changed the natural river system and created vertical bank profiles, are identified as a key issue affecting the condition of the River Derwent SAC (Natural England, 2014h). However, being outside of North Lincolnshire, and with other plans and projects influencing flood risk management policy, the Local Plan is unlikely to impact upon water levels and flood management within this site.

This HRA will consider how the Local Plan could potentially impact on flooding regimes in and around European sites, both through increasing flood risk from inappropriate development and encouraging further implementation of flood risk management measures to allow development to proceed. It will assess how this could potentially impact on the interest features, taking into account their vulnerability.

4.3 Qualifying Features and Sensitivity to Impacts/Pathways

Table 4-4 shows the qualifying features of the European sites within and adjacent to North Lincolnshire and identifies the pathways of impact to which they are most sensitive. Their qualifying features have been grouped into their broad habitat and species types to facilitate the sensitivity assessment. However, this is only applicable to SACs and SPAs; it does not directly relate to the criterion under which Ramsar sites are designated.

It must be noted that during the assessment of the likely impacts of the Local Plan on a European site, all potential pathways of impact will be considered for all qualifying interest features.

Table 4-4: Sensitivity of Qualifying Features to Potential Impacts/Pathways

	Potential Impacts/Pathways					
	Recreational Pressures	Urbanisation	Atmospheric Pollution	Water Resource Use/ Flow Regulation	Water Pollution/ Siltation	Flood and Water Level Management
SAC Habitat Groups						
Coastal habitats	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coastal habitats (sensitive to abstraction)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Estuarine and intertidal habitats	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Submerged marine habitats	✓			✓	✓	✓
Bogs and wet habitats (sensitive to acidification)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Riverine habitats and running waters	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SAC Species Groups						
Anadromous fish	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Marine mammals	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Non-migratory fish and invertebrates of rivers	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Mammals of riverine habitats	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
SPA Bird Species Groups						
Birds of coastal habitats	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Birds of estuarine habitats	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Birds of lowland heaths and brecks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Birds of lowland freshwaters and their margins	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

5 North Lincolnshire Local Plan and Other Relevant Plans

5.1 Introduction

This section gives a brief description of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and outlines the strategic objectives, policies and allocated sites detailed in the Publication Draft Addendum.

The Habitat Regulations also require that the potential effects of the plan on European sites must be considered 'in-combination with other plans or projects'. The 'in-combination' assessment must also consider within-plan effects (i.e. between policies or strategic sites). Consideration of 'in-combination' effects is not a separate assessment, but is integral to the Screening and Appropriate Assessment stages and development of avoidance/mitigation measures. There is limited guidance available on the scope of the 'in-combination' element, particularly which plans should be considered. However, the assessment should not necessarily be limited to plans at the same level in the planning hierarchy and there is consequently a wide range of plans that could have potential 'in-combination' effects with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan due to its regional scale. This section identifies the plans that it is considered could potentially act 'in-combination' with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan to have 'significant effects' on European sites.

5.2 North Lincolnshire Local Plan

North Lincolnshire Council is currently preparing a new single Local Plan for North Lincolnshire. Once adopted it will replace the current North Lincolnshire Local Plan (2003), the Core Strategy (2011) and Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) (2016), and the Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (AAP) (2016).

None of the policies or site allocations within the Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan are directly connected with, or necessary to the nature conservation management of the sites identified in section 3 as potentially being impacted upon by the plan.

5.2.1 Current Status of Local Plan – Publication Draft Addendum

Development of a new Local Plan has to go through a number of stages in line with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations (2012). The development of the new North Lincolnshire Local Plan is currently at the Publication Draft Addendum stage. An initial (Regulation 18) consultation document was published between late February and mid-April 2017 to raise awareness of the Local Plan and to get the views of local communities and others about issues that should be covered in the plan. This was followed in February and March 2018 by publication of an Issues and Options (Regulation 18) document for consultation. This Issues and Options document was supported by a HRA Screening Assessment. Following this, a Preferred Options (Regulations 18) Consultation was undertaken between February and March 2020. This, together with available evidence and national planning policy, has helped inform the Publication Draft (Regulation 19). The Publication Draft was consulted on between October and December 2021 and this was the preferred strategy, and the plan that it is intended to submit to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. However, in response to a handful of representations made during the consultation a focussed number of changes are proposed to the Local Plan. The proposed changes are to be published for consultation on the same basis as the Regulation 19 consultation that was undertaken between October and December 2021. As such, they should be considered as an Addendum to the Publication Plan. The Addendum is not a fully revised version of the Publication Plan. It only contains the proposed focussed changes and any associated modifications to boundaries on the Policies Map. This updated HRA reassesses the changes to the Publication Plan detailed within the Addendum and addresses comments raised during the initial consultation phase on the Publication Draft.

Within the Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan, a spatial vision is presented, which seeks to build on the Council's broader ambitions, emerging evidence and national policy. The spatial vision aims to meet the Council's ambitions that North Lincolnshire is safe, well, prosperous and

connected. The full text of the spatial vision can be found in the Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan (North Lincolnshire Council, 2022).

Beneath the spatial vision sit 14 Spatial Objectives, which are derived from the vision and focus on key issues that the Local Plan needs to address. They provide a broad direction for the spatial strategy and the detailed policies that will be included in the plan. The Spatial Objectives are also detailed in the Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan (North Lincolnshire Council, 2022).

Beneath the Spatial Objectives sit a number of Policies, which set out a clear and co-ordinated approach to the provision of new homes, jobs and supporting infrastructure alongside the need to protect the interests of the communities and the environment. The Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan also identifies those sites that are most appropriate to accommodate future growth and development, taking into account the need to minimise impacts on the environment and make the best use of existing or planned infrastructure. It also identified the areas/locations that could be serviced by new infrastructure or services.

5.2.2 The Next Steps

Following consideration of all relevant evidence and the comments received at this Publication Draft Addendum, North Lincolnshire Council will formally submit the comments received alongside the draft Local Plan and supporting evidence to the Government for an Examination in Public. An independent Planning Inspector will be appointed to examine the Local Plan through a series of public hearings. After these hearings the Inspector will consider all evidence and prepare a report setting out whether or not the Plan is 'sound'. Once this report is received, the Plan can be adopted and brought into force.

Although the formal HRA is only completed on the final Plan prior to its adoption, pre-screening decisions are made through an iterative HRA process to inform the plan making process and to influence the final characteristics and features of the Plan.

5.3 Other Relevant Plans and Projects that Could Act In-combination

A series of individually modest effects may in-combination produce effects that are likely to adversely affect the integrity of one or more European sites. The Habitats Regulations try to address this by taking into account the combination of effects from other plans or projects. The Regulations do not explicitly define which other plans and projects are within the scope of the combination provision. In the EU, guidance has been produced on in combination assessment under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive. Guidance in section 4.5.3 of *'Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC'*, published by the European Commission (2018), states:

'When determining likely significant effects, the combination of other plans and/or projects should also be considered to take account of cumulative impacts during the assessment of the plan or project in question. The in-combination provision concerns other plans or projects which have been already completed, approved but uncompleted or actually proposed'.

A large number of plans and projects have been identified as occurring within the plan area, and immediate surrounding area, and because of this a pragmatic approach has been adopted to their review. This includes approved but incomplete plans and projects, permitted ongoing activities and plans or projects begun/applied for but not yet approved. Table 5-1 below lists the relevant plans and projects that have been considered as having the potential to result in significant effects on European sites in-combination with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan. A more detailed review is provided in Appendix A.

Table 5-1: Other Plans and Projects

Plan/Project	
Land Use Planning	
Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan	
Neighbouring Local Authority Local Plans/Local Development Frameworks	Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038: Publication Version Second Addendum
	Doncaster Local Plan (2015-2035) – Adopted September 2021
	East Riding Local Plan (2016) and draft updates
	New Hull Local Plan
	North East Lincolnshire Local Plan
	Central Lincolnshire Local Plan
Neighbourhood Plans within North Lincolnshire	Appleby Parish Neighbourhood Plan
	Worlaby Parish Neighbourhood Plan
	Other Neighbourhood Areas are in the process of formulating their own Neighbourhood Plans, including Barrow upon Humber, Barton upon Humber, Bonby, Bottesford, Brigg, Elsham, Goxhill, Haxey, Kirton in Lindsey, Saxby All Saints, Scawby, South Ferriby, Winteringham and Winterton, but have not yet been through examination so do not form part of the North Lincolnshire development plan.
Development/ Economic	
The Humber Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2020	
Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2030	
Able Logistics Park	
Able Marine Energy Park	
North Killingholme Power Project	
Green Port Hull / Paull Local Development Order	
Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project	
Keadby Power Stations 2 & 3	
Water Management and Flooding	
Water Resource Management Plans (Anglian Water and Yorkshire Water)	
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP): Humber River Basin District	
Grimsby and Ancholme Catchment Flood Management Plan	
River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan	
Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy	
Humber Estuary Coastal Authorities Group: Flamborough Head to Gibraltar Point Shoreline Management Plan 2010	
Nature Conservation	
Humber Management Scheme – Action Plan 2016	
Thorne and Hatfield Moors Site Improvement Plan	
Thorne Moors Water Level Management Plan	
Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2015-20	
Lincolnshire Geodiversity Strategy 2017-21	
Recreation and Tourism	
North Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan	

Plan/Project
England Coast Path Project
Other
Local Transport Plan 2011 to 2026
Humber Area Local Aggregate Assessment
Waste Strategy 2012 - 2030
Action Plan for the Scunthorpe PM10 AQMA (2018)

6 Screening Assessment

6.1 Introduction

This section considers the policies and site allocations in the North Lincolnshire Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021) and identifies whether or not they are likely to have significant effects on the integrity of European sites, either alone or in-combination with other plans. This builds upon the HRA Screening Assessment conducted on the Issues and Options stage of the Local Plan (JBA Consulting, 2018) and the HRA undertaken on the Preferred Options stage (JBA Consulting, 2020).

The policies of the Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan have initially been screened following the methodology set out in DTA Publications Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook (DTA, 2021). Each policy is allocated one or more screening category from this list shown in Table 6-1 below. The results of the initial Screening are shown in Table 6-2. Where a number of categories to screen out a policy are applicable, the most relevant categories are listed in the table. Any policies with likely significant effects and any in-combination effects are further discussed in Table 6-4. The Screening outcome in Table 6-4 includes any relevant in-combination assessment outcomes.

Table 6-1: Pre-screening categories for the policies in the North Lincolnshire Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan (adapted from DTA, 2021)

Screening Category	Description	Screening Outcome
A	General statement of policy/general aspiration	Screen out
B	Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability/sustainability of proposals	Screen out
C	Proposal referred to but not proposed by the plan	Screen out
D	General plan-wide environmental protection/ site safeguarding/ threshold policies	Screen out
E	Policies or proposals which steer change in such a way as to protect European sites from adverse effects	Screen out
F	Policy that cannot lead to development or other change	Screen out
G	Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a site	Screen out
H	Policy or proposal the (actual or theoretical) effects of which cannot undermine the conservation objectives (either alone or in-combination with other aspects of this or other plans or projects)	Screen out
I	Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	Screen in
J	Policy or proposal with an effect on a site but unlikely to be significant alone, so need to check for likely significant effects in combination	Dependant on in-combination test
K	Policy or proposal unlikely to have a significant effect either alone or in-combination	Screened out after the in-combination test
L	Policy or proposal which might be likely to have significant effect in-combination	Screened in after the in-combination test
M	Bespoke area, site or case-specific policies or proposals intended to avoid or reduce harmful effects on a European site	Screened in

Table 6-2: Pre-screening table for policies in the North Lincolnshire Publication Draft Addendum Local Plan

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire				
SS1	Presumption in favour of sustainable development	Creating and delivering sustainable growth lies at the heart of the spatial strategy for North Lincolnshire, with all new development contributing towards sustainable development, and bringing benefits to all sectors of the community. When considering development proposals, the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the NPPF.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
SS2	Spatial strategy for North Lincolnshire	The spatial vision and development needs for North Lincolnshire will be delivered through the spatial strategy. The spatial strategy will deliver and support: • 7,128 new homes • creation of 11,500 new jobs in priority sectors • 131.7ha of employment land in key locations • physical, social and environmental infrastructure • protection and enhancement of the area's world-class natural and built environment • North Lincolnshire's visitor economy Decisions on investment in services and facilities, and location and scale of new development will be guided by the settlement hierarchy (i.e. Major sub-regional centres, principal towns, large service centres, larger rural settlements, smaller rural settlements, rural hamlets and villages).	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
SS3	Development principles	Development in North Lincolnshire should follow a number of key principles (e.g. appropriate to area's character, encourage use of brownfield land providing they are remediated where necessary, minimise the use of non-renewable and finite resources, minimise impacts arising from climate change such as flood	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals D – General plan-wide environmental protection/ site safeguarding/ threshold policies – policy contains the key principle that development planning should avoid, remedy or mitigate any	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		risk, provides good quality accessible open and green spaces, enhances the natural environment through the provision of measurable biodiversity net gain etc.).	impact on natural features and open spaces and maintain or where possible seek net gains in biodiversity K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
SS4	Neighbourhood planning in North Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire Council will encourage local communities to develop a Neighbourhood Plan by providing appropriate information and constructively engaging with local communities throughout the process. The Council will also set a decision-making timetable and share this with those wishing to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan. Local communities will manage the diversity of the neighbourhood forum and establish dialogue with relevant stakeholders with a programme of community engagement.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration G – Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a site K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
SS5	Overall housing provision	Between 2020 and 2038, North Lincolnshire’s housing requirement is for 7,128 new dwellings to be provided (396 new dwellings per year). Of these new dwellings around 2,379 will be provided from sites that already have planning permission or are under construction. It is anticipated that the sites will be delivered in accordance with the housing delivery trajectory in Appendix 7 of the Local Plan. This will be a rolling five year supply of deliverable housing. For flexibility in delivery the Council will allocate an additional 198 dwellings (increasing the total to 7,326 dwellings over the plan period).	A – General statement policy / general aspiration – whilst this policy sets the overarching vision for housing development in North Lincolnshire, the specific details and site allocations of how this policy will be implemented are contained within other policies, assessed elsewhere K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
SS6	Spatial Distribution of Housing Sites	The delivery of new dwellings will be distributed across the settlement areas as follows: • 51.3% of housing growth allocated to Scunthorpe & Bottesford Urban Area (including Lincolnshire Lakes) • 8% to Barton on Humber • 14.3% to Brigg	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		remaining 26.4% across the other settlement areas In rural areas housing development will be strictly limited with consideration for development relating to agricultural, forestry and countryside industries. All development should not have adverse impact to the on the environment and landscape.		
SS7	Strategic Site Allocation – Lincolnshire Lakes	The Lincolnshire Lakes will deliver 2,150 dwellings by 2038 in a waterside setting to transform the western gateway to Scunthorpe and bring regeneration in addition to much needed homes for North Lincolnshire. This will include 1,275 dwellings in the northern strategic allocation and 875 in the southern strategic allocation. 25ha of new employment, leisure and community land will be developed to provide jobs and promote sustainable communities. Development will be required to be comprehensively masterplanned and phased appropriately to ensure the necessary infrastructure is provided. Each allocation will deliver high quality design incorporating sustainable development principles. All proposals will be required to meet flood risk requirements, incorporate an interconnected network of good-quality, multi-functional green space, provide measurable biodiversity net gain and retain existing trees, hedgerows, drains and ditches (where practicable). Transport improvements, including de-trunking the M181 and the creation of the M181 Southern and Northern junctions and upgrading the existing B1450 Burringham Road will be supported to increase capacity. Updates from the Preferred Options stage to this policy have strengthened the provisions it makes for biodiversity, through committing to the protection of existing features, and inclusion of new areas of woodland, acid grassland, neutral grassland, ditches, swales, wetland and ponds within the development,	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		integrated with strategic green linkages.		
SS8	Employment Land Requirement (including Strategic Employment Sites)	Over the period 2020 to 2038 provision will be made to deliver around 131.7 hectares of employment land. This will be provided for in line with the overall Development Strategy identified in Policy SS2 and will be delivered by the sites allocated under Policy EC1 Employment Land Supply. In addition to the Employment Sites listed under EC1, the following Strategic Employment sites have also been identified: • South Humber Bank (SS10) • North Killingholme Airfield (SS9)	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
SS9	Strategic Site Allocation – Land at North Killingholme Airfield	At North Killingholme Airfield 138.21ha of land is allocated for employment use, including office/light industrial use and storage and distribution uses. A Transport Assessment and Travel Plan will be required for large developments, along with ecological surveys, heritage assessments, flood risk assessments and upgrades to existing internal infrastructure.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
SS10	Strategic Site Allocation - South Humber Bank	The South Humber Bank employment site (900 ha-gross area) is allocated as a strategic site for port activities to take special advantage of its location, flat topography and being adjacent to a deep water channel of the River Humber as an extension to Immingham Port and Humber Sea Terminal the site has a unique employment offer. Development of the site will have to meet a set of site specific criteria including employment maxims and protection of the sites ecological features. Environmental, ecological, heritage and flood risk assessments will be required for individual developments. All schemes will have to deliver measurable biodiversity net gain.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
SS11	Development Limits	Development limits will be applied to the Scunthorpe & Bottesford urban area, Principal Towns, Large Service Centres, Larger Rural Settlements and Smaller Rural Settlements. They will not be applied to	B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		rural settlements in the countryside. The following considerations will be taken into account (existing development patterns, capacity, existing planning consents/ development and character). Development outside these defined limits will be restricted to that which is essential to the functioning of, or to meet a special need associated with the countryside. The extent of the development limits will be defined on the Policies Map and settlement insets.		
Meeting the Housing Need				
H1	Site Allocations	This policy lists the sites allocated for housing development and includes for 7,937 dwellings over the life of the plan. 2,189 of these have extant planning permission for 5 dwellings or more. These sites are further assessed in Table 6-3.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
H2	Housing Mix and Density	Development proposals for all housing should deliver a mix of house types, tenures and size to create mixed and balanced communities. New housing developments should make effective use of land and be built at a density appropriate to the character, location and setting of the area. Where an applicant considers there are significant economic viability constraints that would prevent a mix of housing in accordance with the policy, they will be required to provide full justification of the exceptional circumstances.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals – general policy about housing types on developments with no spatial reference K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
H3	Affordable Housing	New residential housing development of 10 or more dwellings in North Lincolnshire must make provision for 10% of affordable housing provision on site which is accessible to those unable to compete in the open housing market. The exact tenure mix for individual sites should be determined following discussions with the local planning authority and informed by latest government guidance and local housing needs assessment. In rural areas, in order to meet local community needs, affordable housing will be	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals – general policy about housing mix with no spatial reference K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		permitted where the Council is satisfied the need is required, the development is not remote and sustainable transport can be used, the number of houses reflects community need and the houses built shall remain 'affordable' in perpetuity. On rural exception sites, a small amount of market housing may be permitted, provided it is demonstrated as being necessary to enable the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs. At least 70% of the homes will be affordable homes unless the applicant can demonstrate that it would not be viable.		
H4	Specialist and Supported Housing	Planning permission will be granted for the development of specialist and supported housing, subject to a number of conditions (e.g. demonstrable need, suitable for the intended occupiers, unlikely to cause unacceptable impact on residential amenity, appropriate measures for emergency vehicles, satisfactory outside space, accessible to local shops and services/public transport etc.)	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals – general policy about housing mix with no spatial reference K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
H5	Housing for Older People	The Council will support the provision of housing that maximises independence and choice for older people and other people with specific needs. These developments will have regard to the local need, the ability of future residents accessing essential services and ensure that an undue concentration of housing for older people does not arise. In addition to the provision of specialist accommodation, the Council aims to ensure that older people are able to secure and sustain ongoing independence either in their own homes or with the support of family members.	B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
H6	North Lincolnshire's Travelling Communities	The Local Plan makes provision for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showperson accommodation to meet identified needs. Any proposals for new sites will have to consider the following; identified need, local character and appearance of the landscape, water, power, sewerage, drainage, waste disposal, vehicular	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		and pedestrian access, environmental and flood risk/ drainage impacts.		
H7	New Agricultural Workers or Forestry Dwellings	In the open countryside outside of the Development Limits, the erection of new dwellings in connection with a farm or other rural business will only be allowed where it satisfies other relevant policies of the Plan and meets certain criteria (e.g. applicant demonstrates no other viable option for utilising existing vacant dwellings, converting existing dwellings, local residential permission etc.). The size of the accommodation included within the proposed development should be appropriate to the needs of the enterprise rather than the occupier.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
H8	Replacement, Alteration and Extensions to Dwellings in the Open Countryside	Proposals to replace or extend existing dwellings should not exceed the volume of the original dwelling, and all new construction should meet the current architectural design and appearance. All developments should be of a high design standard, not affect local amenity, maximise reduction in flood risk and include an ecological survey as part of the application.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals – general policy with no reference to when or where developments would take place and gives no geographical reference to infer potential impacts to any European sites K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
H9	Self-Build and Custom Build	The Council will support the development of self-build and custom build homes that assist in meeting the overall housing needs, and the Council will support locally proposed self-build projects identified within a Neighbourhood Plan, wherever possible. Residential proposals for ten houses or more will consider making appropriate provision for plots as self- or custom-build wherever viable and achievable, based on the number of entries on the self-build register.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals – general policy with no reference to when or where developments would take place and gives no geographical reference to infer potential impacts to any European sites K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
H10	Flats above Shops and the Use of Vacant	The use of premises above shops for residential uses will be permitted provided that there is no conflict with existing land uses and that there is adequate	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
	Buildings for Housing	access and car parking nearby.	significant effect either alone or in combination	
H11	Backland and Tandem Development	Backland development or tandem development will be permitted following specific conditions (e.g. no loss of amenity area, no loss of privacy, no impact on the general quality and character of the area, no loss of important natural or man-made features etc.)	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
H12	Houses in Multiple Occupation	Proposals for the creation of large Houses in Multiple Occupation and the sub-division of dwellings will be permitted following specific conditions (e.g. it would not result in the loss of family-sized dwellings in high density residential areas, it would not significantly harm the amenities of the occupiers of adjoining or neighbouring properties, the site has good vehicular and pedestrian access etc.)	A – General statement policy / general aspiration – general policy about housing type with no spatial reference G – Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a European site K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
H13	Children's Homes	The development of both new and converted properties for Children's Homes will be permitted so long as they meet certain criteria (e.g. the development is located within either the Urban Area, Principle Towns or Larger Service Area, the location of these homes is considered to ensure occupants aren't put at any risk, satisfactory outside space can be achieved etc.)	G – Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a European site K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
Delivering Jobs and Supporting the Economy				
EC1	Employment Land Supply	Over the period 2020 to 2038, provision will be made to deliver at least 131.7 hectares (Ha) of employment land across North Lincolnshire. The specific sites for employment land will be protected for specified employment uses only. This policy outlines the land and use allocated to each site (see Table 6-3).	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
EC2	Existing Employment Areas	Existing employment areas as identified on the Policies Map will be safeguarded for employment uses. Proposals which promote development or reuse of vacant sites located within existing employment areas for employment use will be supported subject to other relevant policies in the Plan. Proposals for the	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		development of non-employment uses on existing employment sites will be permitted in certain situations. The following will also be considered in certain situations; other employment proposals, expansion of existing businesses, loss of employment sites and buildings to non-employment uses.	significant effect either alone or in combination	
EC3	Defined Industrial Buffer Areas	Development, excluding biodiversity enhancement schemes, will not be permitted within the defined amenity buffer areas associated with the South Humber Bank, North Killingholme Airfield and the former British Sugar Site, Brigg industrial areas. Within these areas, schemes for indigenous tree and shrub planting and habitat creation will be required.	D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
EC4	South Humber Bank - Landscape Initiative	It is proposed that the following measures will be undertaken throughout the South Humber Bank Landscape Initiative area; softening, screening, habitat conservation, habitat creation, field boundary management, and tree and hedge planting. The use of native species is promoted throughout and any landscaping provided should be appropriate to the location and sensitivities of nearby habitats and species.	D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
EC5	Wharves	Proposals for new or extended port, wharf and jetty facilities on the Rivers Humber and Trent will be permitted provided that there is no adverse impact on: i) designated sites and protected and priority species and also account for measurable biodiversity net gain; ii) high quality agricultural land; iii) the landscape of river corridors and coastal margins; iv) the flood defence system; v) the strategic and local road network; and vi) the amenity of settlements. Existing wharf and jetty facilities on the Rivers Humber and Trent are safeguarded for cargo handling	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		facilities. Any development which will prejudice the use of these sites for the handling of cargo will not be permitted.		
EC6	Supporting the Rural Economy	The Council will seek to develop a sustainable rural economy by supporting appropriate, small scale rural enterprise. Proposals to diversify the range of economic activities on a farm or in a rural area will be supported in certain situations (e.g. to benefit the local community, conserve or enhance local character, have no detrimental impact on existing village shops and business, do not increase flooding, provide measurable biodiversity net gain etc.)	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
EC7	A Sustainable Visitor Economy	Development and activities that will deliver high quality sustainable visitor facilities such as culture and leisure facilities, sporting attractions and accommodation, including proposals for temporary permission in support of the promotion of events and festivals, will be supported. Proposals should be designed so that they respect the intrinsic natural and built environmental qualities of the area.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
Prosperous Town Centres				
TC1	Retail Hierarchy and Town Centre and District Centre Development	The Council will protect and enhance a hierarchy of Sub- Regional, Town and District Centres for retail. Some non-shopping uses will also be permitted. The Council will also support proposals that would positively contribute to the evening economy. Roadside retail and other facilities essential to support the safety and welfare of motorists and lorry drivers will be permitted, where they are of an appropriate scale, meet an identified need, and can be accessed safely.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
TC2	Placemaking and Good Urban Design	Development proposals will be supported where they improve poor existing urban and natural environments, enhance special qualities of North Lincolnshire's settlements and better reveal the significances of the historic environment. Design detail	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		will need to consider urban structure and grain, density and massing, streets and spaces, building heights and views, and character and design standards.	significant effect either alone or in combination	
Supporting Sustainable Development in North Lincolnshire's Countryside				
RD1	Supporting Sustainable Development in the Countryside	Outside settlement development limits land will be regarded as the countryside and certain forms of developments will be supported (e.g. Conversion of buildings for employment, conversion of buildings to form new housing where the character and heritage of the surrounding area is reflected). Proposals will have to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land and will need to safeguard the natural environment and deliver measurable biodiversity net gain.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
Delivering and Quality Environment				
DQE1	Protection of Landscape, Townscape and Views	Development proposals that would cause unacceptable harm and do not respect and protect the distinctive character and quality of the landscape or important features or views will not be permitted. Cumulative and individual impacts will be considered for proposals. Priority will be given to the protection and enhancement of the landscape character and natural beauty and setting of the proposed extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The considerations set out in this policy are particularly important when determining proposals which have the potential to impact upon the proposed extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DQE2	Landscape Enhancement	A number of landscape enhancement schemes are proposed. Development will only be permitted where it provides opportunities for landscape enhancement or creation. A variety of enhancement schemes will be supported including, such as tree and hedge planting. Such schemes will be expected to deliver multiple benefits for the environment and local communities in	D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		order to, for example, provide shade and habitat for wildlife and aid drainage, air quality and the atmosphere.		
DQE3	Biodiversity and Geodiversity	All schemes should protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity; minimise, mitigate and compensate against impacts; and aim to deliver a minimum of 10% measurable biodiversity net gain. Proposals which may affect an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site will be assessed according to their implications for the site's conservation objectives. Development proposals which are likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest will not be permitted unless the reasons for the development clearly outweigh the nature conservation value of the site. Development that results in the loss of deterioration of irreplaceable habitats will not be permitted unless for exceptional reasons. Development intended to conserve or enhance biodiversity will be supported.	D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies E – Policies or proposals which steer changes in such a way as to protect a European site F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DQE4	Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	It is proposed that a number of Currently Declared LNRs are protected. The Council currently has a target to declare and manage 2 hectares of Local Nature Reserve for every 1,000 people. Any development or land use change which is likely to have adverse impact on a LNR will not be approved unless it is demonstrated that the reasons for the proposal outweigh the nature conservation value of the site.	D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DQE5	Managing Flood Risk	The risk and impact of flooding will be minimised by directing new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding, ensuring new development addresses the effecting management of all sources of flooding, ensuring development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and ensuring wider environmental benefits of development in relation to flood risk. Site-specific Flood Risk Assessments will be required for all development in Flood Zones 2 and 3. The Council will support development proposals within areas at risk of flooding (flood zones 2 and 3 or at risk	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		as shown on the flood hazard maps in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment), only where it meets specific prerequisites and a flood risk assessment demonstrates the development will be safe for its lifetime. All development including proposals in flood zone 1 will be permitted providing it meets specified criteria. Development within the Lincolnshire Lakes area will be required to comply with the flood management principles set out in the Lincolnshire Lakes Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy.		
DQE6	Sustainable Drainage Systems	Development proposals should in the first instance consider (before infiltration) water re-use measures to encourage conservation before infiltration to manage surface water. Development of Major Sites (of 10 dwellings or more) or equivalent non-residential or mixed development must incorporate appropriate sustainable surface water drainage systems (SuDS) appropriate to the nature of the site, unless clearly demonstrated to be inappropriate. Development proposals must demonstrate they meet a range of criteria relating to water management and drainage systems. When redeveloping brownfield sites or proposing development including potentially contaminating uses, drainage systems must be designed to ensure there is no adverse impact on ground or surface waters.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DQE7	Climate Change & Low Carbon Living	Proposals for development should be designed to mitigate the impacts of climate change and reduce carbon emissions. Development proposals should also be resilient to climate change, incorporating features such as water recycling and water efficiency. Developments should promote low carbon living, through promoting use of sustainable transport, reducing energy consumption, protecting habitats and recycling materials. This policy sets a series of criteria to be met by new residential, non-domestic and large scale scheme developments.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
DQE8	Renewable Energy Proposals	North Lincolnshire Council will support opportunities to maximise renewable energy capacity within North Lincolnshire. Proposals for renewable energy development will be supported where any significant adverse impacts are satisfactorily minimised and the residual harm is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Individual developments will require their impact to be assessed considering landscape, local amenity, ecology, geology, hydrology, soils etc. Proposals for wind and solar energy development will be permitted if it is located in an area that is identified as potentially suitable for wind or solar energy development in an adopted Neighbourhood Plan or the Council is satisfied that local communities are supportive of the proposal, or the development is a renewable energy proposal associated with an existing operational water/sewage treatment site. Proposals for small-scale rural-based sustainable renewable energy development, which would support the rural economy and economic diversification, will be viewed positively.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
DQE9	Local Green Space	Local Green Spaces identified on the Policies Map will be protected from development in line with NPPF. North Lincolnshire Council will encourage local communities to promote Local Green Spaces through the development of a Neighbourhood Plan. Development of flood resilience schemes within local green spaces will be supported, provided the schemes do not adversely impact the primary function of the green space.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DQE10	Important Open Space	An area identified as Important Open Space on the Policies Map will be safeguarded from development with the exception of certain circumstances. Development on an area of Important Open Space will only be permitted where it would not adversely affect its open character, visual amenity or wildlife value or	A – General statement policy / general aspiration D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F – Policy that cannot lead to development or other change	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		compromise the gap between conflicting land uses. Where development is permitted, measures shall be taken to minimise its impact or, where necessary, make a positive contribution to such areas.	K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
DQE11	Green Infrastructure Network	The Council aims to maintain and improve the green infrastructure network by enhancing, creating and managing multifunctional green space and contribute to a Nature Recovery Network. Proposals that are consistent with/ assist in delivery of this aim will be supported. Proposals that cause loss or harm to this network will not be permitted unless the need for and benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh any adverse impacts. Development proposals should ensure that existing and new green infrastructure is considered and integrated into scheme design from the outset.	A - General statement policy / general aspiration D - General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DQE12	Protection of Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows	Proposals for all new development will, wherever possible, ensure the retention of trees, woodland and hedgerows. Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodlands, aged or veteran trees, and historic hedgerows should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.	A - General statement policy / general aspiration D - General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F - Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
Managing the Historic Environment				
HE1	Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment	Development proposals must value, protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of North Lincolnshire. Where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made to its setting, it must be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations.	A - General statement policy / general aspiration D - General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies F - Policy that cannot lead to development or other change K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
HE2	Area of Special Historic	The Isle of Axholme is designated as an area of	A - General statement policy / general	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
	Landscape Interest	Special Historic Landscape Interest. Within this area, development will not be permitted which would destroy, damage or adversely affect the character, appearance or setting of the historic landscape, or any of its features. Schemes to improve, restore or manage the historic landscape will be sought for any new development affecting the area of Special Historic Landscape Interest.	aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
Creating Sustainable Communities and Better Places				
CSC1	Health and Wellbeing	The Council will seek to improve health and wellbeing in North Lincolnshire through supporting proposals for developments that enhance accessibility to the historic environment, greenspaces, and green infrastructure corridors. The Council will achieve this through numerous strategies such as using Active Design, supporting integrated design of community buildings and making provision for the needs of an ageing population etc. The ten principles of Active Design will be used.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC2	Health Care Provision	The Council will support the implementation of health care provision in North Lincolnshire, in order to modernise and improve the primary health care facilities, and to improve the health of residents through safeguarding and enhancing open space, facilities for sports and recreation and improving walking and cycling routes.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration– general policy about health care provision with no spatial reference in terms of potential recreational and open space safeguarding/development K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC3	Protection and Provision of Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities	The Council will work with its partners, appropriate agencies and the voluntary sector to ensure the provision of good quality, well maintained sport and recreation facilities, which meet the needs of the local communities, will be secured, accessible and improved. Proposals should support local wildlife, be multifunctional, create a sense of safety, meet the obligations of the Equality Act 2010 and other measures. Where a facility is to be lost, it will only be	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		supported where there is excess or alternative provision, measurable biodiversity net gain is achieved and the ecological network is protected/enhanced.		
CSC4	Allotments	The Council will not grant planning permission for development that would result in the loss of allotments unless a suitable replacement can be provided, replacement allotments cover a greater area in an area with a shortfall or the allotment is under-used. Enhancements of nearby allotments may also be allowed.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC5	Golf Courses	Planning permission will be granted for the improvement of existing golf facilities and the provision of new golf courses and facilities where the proposal meets certain criteria (e.g. designed in harmony with surrounding landscape, retains important landscape features, there is no loss of versatile agricultural land, it provides measurable net gains for biodiversity, it demonstrates sustainable water use etc.)	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
CSC6	Water Based Leisure	Planning permission will be granted for the development of recreational activities on the Rivers Ancholme, Trent and Humber, Stainforth and Keadby Canal and on inland lagoons and water areas providing the following criteria: - the development does not prejudice important amenity, landscape or ecological characteristics of the waterway - there is no adverse effect on the provision and improvement of access points and footpath - no adverse impact on sites of archaeological value or historic importance - recreational and leisure activities do not prejudice the operational requirements of rivers as commercial waterways - there is no adverse effect on flood risk	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		management infrastructure, its maintenance or operation and the development incorporates measures to mitigate and where possible reduce flood risk		
CSC7	Commercial Horse Riding Establishments	Development of commercial horse riding facilities and livery stables will be permitted, subject to proposals meeting certain criteria (e.g. minimum grazing land per horse, scale and nature of proposal is appropriate to the character of the site, no adverse impact on protected or priority species or sites of nature conservation value, archaeological or historical value etc.)	A – General statement policy / general aspiration – general policy that contains no specific proposals, along with environmental protection policies B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC8	Educational Facilities	It is important that a sufficient choice of school and educational places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities and requirements of education provision can be met. The following sites are allocated for new and extended school and college facilities:- - Land at Bowmandale School, Barton Upon Humber - Strategic Site Allocation Lincolnshire Lakes, Scunthorpe - West Common Lane, Scunthorpe	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals G – Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a site K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC9	Nursery and Children's Day Care Provision	Any additional children's day nurseries, crèches and playgroups provision will be encouraged to locate within or adjacent to the Major Sub-regional Centre, Principal Towns, Larger Service Centres and Larger Rural Settlements or co-located within schools and in locations with good public transport links in order to facilitate linked trips by parents.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC10	Community Facilities and Services	The provision of new community facilities, or the improvement of existing community facilities, which meet the needs of local residents will be supported in	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		principle.	acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
CSC11	Entertainment and Cultural Facilities	Planning applications for development, which increases the provision of cultural/entertainment facilities in the area will be permitted in town centres subject to there being no conflict with other policies within this Plan.	G - Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a site K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC12	Restaurants and Hot Food Takeaway Establishments	Proposals for restaurant and hot food takeaway establishments will be permitted in town, district and local centres subject to certain criteria. Plans for hot foot takeaways will need to meet specific criteria and provide a Health Impact Assessment.	B - Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC13	Burial Grounds and Cemetery Provision	Cemetery sites are proposed on land at Plymouth Road, Scunthorpe and Falkland Way, Barton upon Humber. If a need is identified for any other new cemeteries in North Lincolnshire, sites should be located adjacent or in close proximity to existing cemetery and crematoria facilities. Priority is placed on protecting groundwater within principal aquifers and groundwater catchments used for drinking water supply.	G - Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a site K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC14	Churches, Prayer Houses and other Places of Worship	Applications for planning permission for the change of use of properties and the extension of existing places of worship, and the construction of new buildings as places of worship will be approved subject to certain criteria.	G - Policy or proposal that could not have any conceivable effect on a site K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
CSC15	Tourism and Visitor Attractions	The visitor sector is an important and resilient part of the area's economy. In order to raise the quality of the visitor experience, the provision of new visitor attractions or the expansion of existing attractions will be permitted following specific criteria on location, scale and viability etc. This includes the provision of measurable biodiversity net gain.	I - Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
CSC16	Hotel and Guest House	Within defined settlement boundaries new hotels, guest houses and bed and breakfast accommodation	A - General statement policy / general aspiration - general policy that contains no	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
	Accommodation	will be permitted provided that the development proposed is compatible with its surroundings in terms of siting, scale, design, materials and landscaping, and neighbouring residential amenity will not be detrimentally affected. Such accommodation will not be permitted close to the Humber Estuary attractions for reasons of high flood risk and biodiversity impact.	specific proposals B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
CSC17	Camping and Caravan Sites	New caravan and camping facilities (both touring and static) and change of use of existing facilities will be granted planning permission following specific conditions e.g. provision of built environment is limited to essential facilities, delivery of measurable biodiversity net gain, site is not in an area with a high probability of flooding etc.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
Planning for a Sustainable Supply of Minerals				
MIN1	Mineral Supply Requirements	To support a steady and adequate supply of minerals including aggregates and industrial mineral, the Council will seek to make available sufficient land across the plan period. In doing so the Council will maintain a minimum crushed rock landbank of at least 10 years and a minimum sand and gravel landbank of at least seven years at all times. The policy states that permission will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the extraction of minerals will not result in adverse effects on the natural environment, in accordance with policy MIN3.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
MIN2	Mineral Safeguarding	To ensure the long-term conservation of nationally and locally important minerals in North Lincolnshire, Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) are defined to prevent their sterilisation by non-minerals development. These include; Chalk, Lincolnshire Limestone, Sand & Gravel, Silica Sand and Brick Clay. None-mineral development will be granted planning permission in MSAs in certain situations.	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
MIN3	Mineral Extraction	Development for mineral extraction must demonstrate the extent, quality, significance and need for the	A – General statement policy / general aspiration – whilst this policy sets the over-	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		resources to be extracted and consideration for the impacts including in relation to the historic environment, natural environment, water, flooding, carbon emission and infrastructure.	arching vision for supply of minerals in North Lincolnshire, there are no specific site allocations or proposals B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
MIN4	Recycled & Secondary Aggregates	The use of recycled and secondary aggregates will be supported in order to reduce the reliance on primary aggregates and contribute towards sustainable development.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration – whilst this policy sets the over-arching vision for supply of minerals in North Lincolnshire, there are no specific site allocations, these are contained within other policies, assessed below. B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
MIN5	Energy Minerals (Oil & Gas/ Hydrocarbons)	Proposals for the exploration, appraisal and development of conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons will be supported where they have the appropriate licences. Support will only be given to applications that significantly benefit the economy and any cumulative and adverse impacts on the environment, such as water quality, or residential amenity, such as noise, can be avoided or mitigated. Proposals must also demonstrate how they will provide benefits to the natural environment, such as through biodiversity enhancement and where contamination has occurred as a result of extraction, measures must be employed to sufficiently remediate the site following decommissioning.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
MIN6	Mineral Sites	Provision to meet the mineral requirements in North Lincolnshire to 2038 will come from 14 sites already with planning permission and which have the relevant mitigation put in place, including agreed restoration and aftercare plans. In addition, four new sites have	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		been identified to provide mineral resources and these are assessed further in Table 6-3. For the new mineral extraction sites, applications to progress them will need to be supported by a range of assessments to address potential environmental impacts including on air quality, biodiversity, drainage, dust, ecology, flood risk, heritage/archaeology, hydrology, landscape/visual impact, noise and transport/highways. Environmental benefits, such as measurable biodiversity net gain, will also be required.		
MIN7	Borrow Pits & Ancillary Extraction	Permission will be granted for the development of borrow pits and extraction occurring as an ancillary activity. The proposals should demonstrate one of the following: - the borrow pit is in close proximity to the construction project - the extraction of the mineral can be clearly demonstrated to be ancillary - the proposal is for the prior extraction of minerals within a Mineral Safeguarding Area. The proposal must also demonstrate that waste is dealt with appropriately and an assessment of environmental impact will be required. Post-extraction borrow pits should provide for biodiversity enhancement.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
MIN8	Restoration, Aftercare & Afteruse of Mineral Extraction Sites	Proposals for minerals extraction and temporary waste management facilities will be granted where provision has been made for high standards and quality of restoration and aftercare of the site, alongside delivery of a beneficial afteruse. Restoration proposals should consider wider green infrastructure and ecological networks, promoting recreational access and make a positive contribution to the environment.	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
Sustainable Waste Management				
WAS1	Waste	Development that encourages and supports the	A – General statement policy / general	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
	Management Principles	minimisation of waste production, and the re-use and recovery of waste materials will normally be supported, subject to adherence to a number of principles relating to impacts on heritage assets, the natural environment and landscape.	aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
WAS2	Waste Facilities	New waste management facilities should be located in sustainable locations that are appropriate to the proposed waste management use and its operational characteristics, and where impacts on the community and the environment can be avoided or addressed appropriately. Energy from Waste Facilities are encouraged, provided they meet a number of criteria.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
WAS3	Waste Management Provision	Net self-sufficiency in waste management will be achieved through the provision of the waste management capacity needs of North Lincolnshire. This capacity will be met through existing operation waste management facilities (and extensions, where appropriate) and new facilities.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
WAS4	Safeguarding Existing Waste Sites & Infrastructure	Existing and planned waste management sites and infrastructure in North Lincolnshire will be safeguarded from inappropriate development. This will ensure that existing levels of waste management capacity is maintained.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
WAS5	Wastewater Treatment	Proposals relating to the role, function and operation of wastewater treatment facilities, including for new or expanded waste water treatment capacity and supporting infrastructure (including renewable energy) will be supported in principle, particularly where it is required to meet wider growth proposals identified in the Local Plan provided that it can be demonstrated: • it contributes to the provision of a North Lincolnshire-wide network of facilities • there is a suitable watercourse to accept discharged treated water • there would be no deterioration in the	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		ecological status of the affected watercourse - there would be no significant adverse impact on the condition, functionality or safety of water supply and wastewater infrastructure - there would be no significant adverse impact to the amenities of local communities via odours and other emissions - there would be no significant adverse impact to visual amenity or landscape character		
WAS6	Waste Management in Development	Proposals for new development should support the efficient use and recovery of resources throughout its lifetime including during construction, operation and/or occupation. This should include giving due consideration to sustainable waste management.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
WAS7	Restoration & Aftercare	Proposals for temporary waste management development, including landfilling or land raising, will be permitted where they provide for the restoration and aftercare of the site in a phased manner during its operation and/or promptly on completion of the operation. Restoration and aftercare proposals should consider landform, landscaping and planting; details on how they would connect to green infrastructure and enhance biodiversity; manage emissions; phasing and monitoring.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
Connecting North Lincolnshire				
T1	Promoting Sustainable Transport	To reduce congestion, improve environmental quality and encourage more active and healthy lifestyles, the Council will support measures that promote more sustainable transport choices.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
T2	Promoting Public Transport	To support the spatial strategy and encourage sustainable transport use the Council will support measures and actively encourage through partnership	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		working a transformed level of public transport service provision. This will include actively pursuing changes to rail franchises and timetables to improve services on the rail network to better integrate and link the key settlements. Support fixed bus services and 'JustGo North Lincs/ Demand Responsive Transport services across the area by seeking contributions from developers.	acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
T3	New Development and Transport	In order to increase overall accessibility, minimise congestion and improve safety, new development will be supported where it is accessible, or can be made accessible, by sustainable modes of transport and addresses its likely transport impact.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
T4	Parking	Development proposals that generate additional parking demand should ensure that appropriate vehicle, powered two wheeler and cycle parking provision is made. Developers will be expected to have considered and incorporated measures to minimise parking provision. Parking should incorporate facilities for electric vehicle charging and other ultra-low emission vehicles where appropriate.	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
T5	Cycle and Motorcycle Parking	Development proposals that generate additional parking demand should require that adequate cycle and motorcycle parking provision is made.	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
T6	Freight	The existing network of rail freight routes and infrastructure will be safeguarded. Disused railway alignments will be protected from development where there is a reasonable prospect of their re-use for transport purposes. Provision of facilities to transfer freight delivery from road to rail and/or water transport will be supported, particularly in relation to movement of freight to and from the South Humber Ports and Trent Wharves. The use of the waterway network for waterbourne goods movement will be	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		encouraged. Off-road lorry parking facilities essential to support the safety and welfare of drivers will be permitted, where they are of an appropriate scale, meet an identified need, and can be accessed safely.		
T7	Safeguarding Transport Infrastructure	The Council will safeguard the routes of, and support measures which deliver, maintain and improve, key transport infrastructure. Where appropriate, schemes will be identified on the Policies Map. The schemes are as follows: a. Lincolnshire Lakes road and transport infrastructure; b. Brigg Link Road; c. Barton Link Road; d. Melton Ross Bridge; e. Improved access to North Killingholme Airfield, to provide an alternative access to Lancaster Approach; f. Improved access to Sandtoft Industrial Estate; and g. Improvements to the A15 (South) – between Junction 4 of the M180 and A46.	I – Policy or proposal which may have a likely significant effect on a site alone	In
T8	Safeguarding Aviation	Humberside International Airport site, Sandtoft Airfield, Hibaldstow Airfield and the landing area at the former RAF Kirton in Lindsey are safeguarded for aviation uses. Any development at, or on nearby sites which will prejudice the aviation use of these sites will not generally be permitted.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
Development Management				
DM1	General Requirements	All new development, including extensions and alterations to existing buildings must achieve high quality sustainable design that contributes positively to local character, landscape and townscape, and supports diversity, equality and access for all. Design principles consider aspects such as landscape, natural environment, heritage assets, greenhouse gas	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		emissions and SuDS. Also, the amenities which occupiers of neighbouring properties may reasonably expect to enjoy must not be harmed by or as a result of the development. Planning permission for development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the levels of potentially polluting emissions, including effluent, leachates, smoke, fumes, gases, dust, steam, smell or noise do not pose a danger.		
DM2	Temporary Buildings	Planning permission will be granted for temporary buildings provided the following criteria are met: I. the building is not highly visible to the general public or detrimental to the amenity of the area/landscape II. the development will not prejudice proposals for permanent development on the site	A – General statement policy / general aspiration B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DM3	Environmental Protection	Development proposals as appropriate to their nature and scale, should demonstrate that environmental impacts on receptors have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise the risks of adverse impacts to air, land and water quality, whilst assessing vibration, heat, energy, light and noise pollution.	D – General plan-wide environmental protection/site safeguarding/threshold policies K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DM4	Tele-communications and Broadband	Telecommunications proposals will only be permitted where appropriate in siting and appearance, and that where visually intrusive it must be demonstrated that a less visually intrusive method is not possible. The expansion of communications networks will be supported, including telecommunications and high-speed broadband. New residential and commercial developments must demonstrate they will provide sufficient digital connectivity.	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals K – Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out
DM5	Advertisements and shop fronts	Advertisements and new/alterations to shop fronts will be required to contribute to the visual appearance of	B – Policy listing general criteria for testing the acceptability / sustainability of proposals	Out

Policy No.	Policy Title	Policy Summary	Screening Category	Screening Outcome
		the area's street scenes.	K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	
Delivering Infrastructure				
ID1	Delivering Infrastructure	The council will require all developments to meet the on- and off-site infrastructure requirements needed to support the development and mitigate the impact of the development on the existing community and environment to make it acceptable in planning terms.	A – General statement policy / general aspiration K - Policy or proposal not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination	Out

6.2 Site Allocations

Policies SS8 (strategic sites), H1 (residential), EC1 (employment) and MIN6 (minerals sites) allocate specific sites for development. Table 6-3 below provides an initial Screening Assessment of the potential for each site being considered to impact upon European sites, taking into account the location of the potential site allocation in relation to each of the European sites and potential pathways of impact. An assessment of whether the site could also provide functionally linked land for species for which the European sites are designated, taking into account the ECJ case of *Holohan v An Bord Pleanala* (C-462/17), is also detailed in Table 6-3. This is based on a number of characteristics of the site, assessed from a desk-based study and review of aerial photography. In relation the Humber Estuary, sites are considered functionally linked to the Humber Estuary if they:

1. Support >1% of the Estuary assemblage or Estuary population of a given species in the 2007-2011 South Humber Gateway surveys (a threshold <1% may be considered for species suffering major declines across the Humber, such as Curlew).
2. Are high tide roost sites identified in the Humber Estuary High Tide Roost Review 2013-2014.
3. Are large arable or grassland fields in the of Garthorpe and Fockerby, Amcotts, Gunness, Alkborough, Whitton, Winteringham, South Ferriby, Barton upon Humber, Barrow upon Humber and New Holland.
4. Are large arable or grassland fields in the Wolds (pink-footed goose only).

In relation to the Humber Estuary, sites are screened out as being functionally linked land if they are:

1. Land within 200 metres of residential built up areas.
2. Land that is significantly enclosed by woodland, tall hedgerows or tall buildings.
3. Woodland or scrub habitats.
4. Buildings, hardstanding or sealed surfaces.

In relation to Thorne and Hatfield Moors, sites are screened in if they consist of farmland or semi-natural habitats within 3.1km of the site boundary (Alexander and Creswell (1990) report that whilst some Nightjars forage up to 6km from their nesting areas, the average travelled was 3.1km). All other sites are screened out based on distance and/or habitat present. This information is then used to support the overall Screening Assessment (Table 6-4).

Taking into account the location of the European sites in relation to the sites being considered for allocation, the identified potential hazards and impact pathways associated with the developments, an assessment has been made as to whether the site allocations in the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, either alone or in-combination with other plans, will have likely significant effects on any European sites. This assessment is detailed in Table 6-4. Any relevant policies or site allocations that are considered to require further assessment in Table 6-2 and Table 6-3 are identified and considered in this table.

It should be noted that potential impacts from other plans and projects are only considered in the Screening Assessment where there is no likely significant effect on a designated site from the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum alone.

Table 6-3: Site Allocations Initial Screening Assessment

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
SS7-3	Lincolnshire Lakes	Lincolnshire Lakes	Employment – Strategic mixed use area	25.15	This site is located approximately 1.7km from the nearest European site (Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar). This site falls within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Humber Estuary and requires further assessment of potential impacts in relation to water supply. The HRA for the Lincolnshire Lakes development (URS, 2014) reports that wintering bird surveys undertaken that significant flocks of Golden Plover occur over winter within the fields within the northern part of the proposed development; this area can therefore be considered to provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary. The site is too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
SS9	North Killingholme	North Killingholme Airfield	Employment – E(g), B2, B8	138.21	This site is located approximately 3.5km from the nearest European site (Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar) and it may provide functionally linked land for the birds for which the Humber SPA and Ramsar are designated. This site also falls within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Humber Estuary and requires further assessment of potential impacts due to the size of the development.	In
SS10	South Humber Bank	South Humber Bank	Employment – E(g), B2, B8 (estuary related including energy generation)	900	This site is located immediately adjacent to the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Development of this site could result in a loss of functionally linked land, atmospheric pollution and water quality/resources impacts. Cutts et al. (2016) highlight that parts of	In

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
					SS10 are used by Golden Plover and Lapwing.	
H1C-1 (PA/2009/0799)	Scunthorpe	Plot 29 Hebden Road	14	0.48	These proposed housing allocations for Scunthorpe are located within 4km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Individual sites alone may not result in significant impacts, however, in-combination there is the potential for increased recreational pressure. Other potential impact pathways include water discharge. However, these sites are not considered to provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary as they consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1C-2 (PA/2017/2006)	Scunthorpe	Former Crosby Primary School, Frodingham Road	19	0.51		
H1C-3 (SCHU-11)	Scunthorpe	Land at the Council Depot, Station Road	37	1		
H1C-4 (PA/2017/1483)	Scunthorpe	Methodist Church Frodingham Road	14	0.12		
H1C-5 (PA/2018/664)	Scunthorpe	Land at 1-3 Cliff Gardens Phase 2	10	0.2		
H1C-6 (PA/2003/0962)	Scunthorpe	Lakeside	210	37.91	These sites are over 4.6km from the nearest European site (Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar) and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites are not considered to provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary as they consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and/or are on land with 200m of residential built up areas. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-7 (PA/2018/838)	Scunthorpe	Land south of Ashby Turn Primary Care Centre, The Link	18	0.26		
H1C-8 (PA/2018/2004)	Scunthorpe	Land Rear, Ashby Link, The Link	10	0.3		
H1C-9 (PA/2017/1399)	Scunthorpe	Land off Bottesford Road	10	0.16		
H1C-10 (PA/2018/1021)	Scunthorpe	Site of the Lilacs Warwick Road	25	0.50		
H1C-11 (SCUH-5 / PA/2017/2137)	Scunthorpe	Land off Burringham Road (Roman Way)	22	2.49		
H1C-12 (PA/2018/2266)	Scunthorpe	Former Priory Lane Infants School	21	0.89		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-13 (SCUH-C8 / PA/2018/2404)	Scunthorpe	Land at Dartmouth Road	77	2.49	This site is located within 4km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Whilst the individual site alone may not result in significant impacts, in-combination there is the potential for increased recreational pressure. Other potential impact pathways include water discharge, particularly in relation to the larger residential developments such as at Dartmouth Road. However, as this site is located within 200m of residential built up land it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1C-14 (PA/2019/1260)	Scunthorpe	Land Read or 38 & 40 Ville Road	5	0.12	This site is over 6.9km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. It is located beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, as this site is located within 200m of residential built up land it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-15 (PA/2019/1180)	Scunthorpe	22-24 Cole Street	8	0.04	These sites are located within 4km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Whilst the individual sites alone may not result in significant impacts, in-combination there is the potential for increased recreational pressure. Other potential impact pathways include water discharge, particularly in relation to the larger residential developments	In
H1C-16 (PA/2018/2186)	Scunthorpe	Woods along Scotter Road	36	3.55		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Number of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
					such as at Dartmouth Road. However, these sites are not considered to provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary as they consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces, and H1C-16 also contains woodland and scrub habitats. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1C-17 (PA/2019/1821)	Scunthorpe	Land rear of 50-72 Bellingham Road	12	0.41	These sites are over 6.8km from the nearest European site (the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar) and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, as these sites are located within 200m of residential built up land they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-18 (PA/2019/2110)	Scunthorpe	Former Coal Yard Grange Lane South	7	0.18		
H1C-19 (PA/2019/1729)	Scunthorpe	Land at Trent View House	8	0.33	These sites are located within 4km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Whilst the individual sites alone may not result in significant impacts, in-combination there is the potential for increased recreational pressure. Other potential impact pathways include water discharge, particularly in relation to the larger residential developments such as at Dartmouth Road. However, as these sites are located within 200m of residential built up land, they have buildings already present and/or are significantly enclosed by woodland/hedgerows they are not	In
H1C-20 (PA/2018/1389)	Scunthorpe	Glanford Park Football Stadium, Jack Brownsword Way	160	0.70		
H1C-21 (PA/2020/1027)	Scunthorpe	Former Magistrates Court, Corporation Road	7	0.12		
H1C-22 (PA/2019/1714)	Scunthorpe	50 The Riveter Henderson Avenue	6	0.03		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
					considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1C-23 (PA/2018/1049)	Barton	Land to the rear of 13-19 Pasture Road	16	0.35	These sites are within 750m of the Humber Estuary Ramsar, and within 1.2km of the Humber Estuary SAC and SPA. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, as these sites are located within 200m of residential built up land, they have buildings already present and/or they consist of woodland/scrub habitats they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1C-24 (PA/2016/1763)	Barton	Coach and Horses Inn 86 - 88 High Street, Barton	18	0.34		
H1C-25 (PA/2020/1612)	Barton	Land Adjacent to White Swan Butts Road	5	0.15		
H1C-26 (PA/2014/0887)	Brigg	Island Carr	60	1.88	These sites are over 12km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-27 (PA/2017/1234)	Brigg	Falcon Cycles, Bridge Street, Brigg, DN20 8NQ	67	2.20		
H1C-28 (PA/2017/1234)	Brigg	Former Falcon Cycles Bridge Street Brigg Phase 2	20	0.18		
H1C-29 (PA/2004/0692)	Brigg	Silversides Lane	44	1.57		
H1C-30 (PA/2018/510)	Brigg	6 Market Place	14	0.21		
H1C-31 (PA2018/510)	Barnetby le Wold	Land at Windsor Way	9	0.40		
H1C-32 (PA/2019/1454)	Barnetby le Wold	Victoria Road	23	0.97		
H1C-33 (PA/2018/845)	Barrow upon Humber	Former Spencer Group Mill Lane	40	1.56	These sites are located within 1.8km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Whilst	In

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-34 (PA/202/603)	Barrow upon Humber	Land off Ferry Road/Chestnut Rise	75	3.05	the individual sites alone may not result in significant impacts, in-combination there is the potential for increased recreational pressure. Other potential impact pathways include water discharge, particularly in relation to the larger residential developments such as at Dartmouth Road. However, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces or are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1C-35	Barrow upon Humber	Land north of Ferry Road East	9	0.56		
H1C-36 (PA/2018/2316)	Broughton	Land at Burnside	10	0.83	These sites are over 11km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces or are on land within 200m of a residential built up area with woodland habitats, and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-37	Broughton	The Red Lion	6	0.35		
H1C-38 (PA/2019/1973)	Belton	Belwood Lodge, King Edward Street, Belton	5	0.21	These sites are located within 4km of Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors SAC, but they do not fall within any of the	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-39 (PA/2107/1975)	Belton	Westgate Road Belton	23	0.2	Natural England Impact Risk Zones where residential development is identified as a risk to this site and therefore no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, these sites are over 4km from Hatfield Moors and therefore beyond the 3.1km distance that Alexander and Creswell (1990) identified as the averaging foraging distance for Nightjar from nest sites; they are therefore not considered to provide functionally linked land. They are also located over 6km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces or are on land within 200m of a residential built up area with woodland habitats, and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	
H1C-40 (PA/2018/2416)	Belton	Land of King Edward Street, Belton	11	0.31		
H1C-41 (PA/2019/849)	Belton	Land adjacent 1 Belgrave Close, Belton	5	0.18		
H1C-42 (PA/2019/1828)	Belton	Belton Garden Centre Sandtoft Road	5	0.34		
H1C-43 (PA/2019/936)	Crowle	Land adjacent 28 North Street	8	0.26	These sites are located within 1.8km of Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors SAC and fall within the Natural England Impact Risk Zones for the SSSIs corresponding to these sites. Potential for hydrological impacts due to water discharge and recreational pressures. However, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary, or Thorne and Hatfield Moors.	In
H1C-44 (PA/2018/1259)	Crowle	Land adjacent to 17 Low Cross Street	9	0.39		
H1C-45 (PA/2017/1929)	Epworth	3a-8 Harris View	7	0.14	These sites are located within 4km of Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-46 (PA/2019/1804)	Epworth	The Sycamores Battle Green	5	0.11	SAC, but they do not fall within any of the Natural England Impact Risk Zones where residential development is identified as a risk to this site and therefore no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces so do not provide functionally linked land for the Thorne and Hatfield Moors. These sites are also over 9km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and are enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so do not provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	
H1C-47 (PA/2018/1581)	Goxhill	Land off Howe Lane and Hawthorne Gardens, Goxhill	84	3.35	These sites are located within 3.5km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impacts could occur from increased recreational pressure. However, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces, are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and/or are enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1C-48 (PA/2019/841)	Goxhill	Land east of Strathdee, Barrow Road	9	0.36		
H1C-49 (PA/2019/181)	Goxhill	Orchid House, Howe Lane	8	0.27		
H1C-50 (PA/2019/842)	Goxhill	Land north of 6 Thornton Road	8	0.34		
H1C-51 (PA/2020/538)	Goxhill	Conway Thornton Road	6	0.83		
H1C-52 (PA/2014/0196)	Hibaldstow	Willow Farm, East Street	10	1.25	These sites are over 15km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-53 (PA/2018/1716)	Hibaldstow	Land to the West of Station Road	48	4.2	impact pathways have been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces, are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and/or are enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1C-54 (PA/2019/996)	Hibaldstow	Brook House Farm, Church Street	14	0.61		
H1C-55 (PA/2020/158)	Hibaldstow	Land north of Wheelgates, Brigg Road, Hibaldstow	5	0.47		
H1C-56 (PA/2016/337)	Kirton in Lindsey	Gleadells Mill Station Road	27	0.82	These sites are over 14km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces, are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and/or are enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-57 (KIRH-1 / PA/2017/389)	Kirton in Lindsey	Land west of Station Road	91	2.91		
H1C-58(P A/1999/0920)	Kirton in Lindsey	North of Spa Hill	20	6.52		
H1C-59 (PA/1999/0920)	Kirton in Lindsey	Land North of Ings Road	79	2.81		
H1C-60 (PA/2020/1869)	Kirton in Lindsey	13 High Street	6	0.08		
H1C-61 (PA/2018/978)	Messingham	68 High Street, Messingham	7	0.25	These sites are over 8km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-62 (PA/2019/164)	Messingham	Land of Scotter Road Messingham	25	1.42	impact pathways has been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces or are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1C-63 (PA/2015/1390)	Winterton	Land to the rear of North Street and Cemetery Road,	135	6.62	This site is located approximately 3.3km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impacts could occur from increased recreational pressure. However, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and is enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1C-64	Winterton	Land at Top Road	110	2.90	This site is located approximately 4.4km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-65	Winterton	Land south of Coates Avenue	40	1.47	This site is just over 4.5km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. It is located beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-66 (PA/2019/1497)	Winterton	5 Northlands Road	5	0.41	This site is located approximately 4.4km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and it is enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1C-67 (PA/2017/2080)	Ulceby	Land north of Front Street, Ulceby	14	0.97	These sites are over 8km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these	Out
H1C-68 (PA/2017/1450)	Ulceby	Land rear of new convenience store, off Church Lane, Ulceby	9	0.61		
H1C-69 (PA/2019/783)	Ulceby	Land rear of Church Lane, Ulceby	10	0.77		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1C-70 (PA/2018/2525)	Ulceby	Land off Station Road	90	5.73	developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces or are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1C-71 (PA/2020/794)	Ulceby	Land at Risehome Spruce Lane	8	0.38		
H1C-72 (PA/2013/1256)	Ealand	7 Lakes Industrial Estate, Crowle Wharf – Site 1	17	0.1	These sites are located approximately 3.7km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors SAC, however, they do not fall within any of the Natural England Impact Risk Zones and no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land Thorne and Hatfield Moors. They are also 5.4km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and therefore beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. No other no potential impact pathways have been identified.	Out
H1C-73 (PA/2015/0481)	Ealand	7 Lakes Industrial Estate, Crowle Wharf – Site 2	9	0.75		
H1C-74 (PA/2017/464)	Keadby	Old Railway Sidings, A18 from Althorpe to Gunness	14	0.52	These sites are less than 0.4km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure.	In
H1C-75	Keadby	Land Adjacent to	9	0.23		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
(PA/2017/1323)		Trent View Medical Centre Practice 45 Trent View			Furthermore, these sites are on land within 200m of a residential built up area or consist of woodland and scrub habitats and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1C-76 (PA/2018/1884)	Scawby	West street	6	0.6	This site is over 8km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. It is located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1C-77 (PA/2018/1718)	Wrawby	Land adjacent to Ridgeway House Mill Lane	8	0.41	These sites are over 12km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and/or are enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land	Out
H1C-78 (PA/2017/674)	Wrawby	Land off Applefields	22	1.78		
H1C-79 (PA/2019/460)	Wrawby	Land at Kettleby Lane	6	0.21		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
					for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
SSH1p, SSH2p Lincolnshire Lakes	Scunthorpe	West of Scunthorpe	2150	1000	This site is located approximately 2.3km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. The HRA for the Lincolnshire Lakes development (URS, 2014) reports that wintering bird surveys undertaken that significant flocks of Golden Plover occur over winter within the fields within the northern part of the proposed development; this area can therefore be considered to provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary. The site is too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1P-1 (SCUH-1, PA/2015/1333)	Scunthorpe	Phoenix Parkway Phase 1	158	7.96	These sites are located within 4.42km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, these sites are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and/or are enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1P-2 (SCUH-2)	Scunthorpe	Phoenix Parkway Phase 2	40	1.88		
H1P-3 (PA/2020/1333))	Scunthorpe	Land at Burringham Road	144	5.24		
H1P-4 (SCHU-C7)	Scunthorpe	Land at former South Leys School, Enderby Road – Phase 1	120	4.95	These sites are over 4.6km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the	Out
H1P-5 (SCHU-C7)	Scunthorpe	Land at former South Leys School, Enderby Road – Phase 2	70	4.20		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1P-6 (PA/2019/1782)	Scunthorpe	Moorwell Road	200	8.36	Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces, are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and/or are enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1P-7	Scunthorpe	Former Ashby Market	40	0.47		
H1P-8	Scunthorpe	Land at Lakeside Parkway	34	1.55		
H1P-9	Scunthorpe	Former Sandfield House	25	0.64		
H1P-10	Scunthorpe	Former Rustys Car Garage	10	0.08		
H1P-11 (SCUH-C2)	Scunthorpe	Brumby Resource Centre, East Common Lane	40	1.04		
H1P-12 (BARH-1, BARH-2)	Barton	Pasture Road South	319	21.40	These sites are located within 500m of the Humber Estuary Ramsar and within 1km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces, and/or are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1P-13	Barton	Land off Barrow Road	225	6.10		
H1P-14 (BRIH-1, BRIH-5)	Brigg	Land north of Atherton Way	149	4.40	These sites are over 13km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. They are located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant.	Out
H1P-15 (BRIH-2)	Brigg	Land at Western Avenue	186	5.54		
H1P-16 (BRIH-3)	Brigg	Wrawby Road Phase 2	333	11.97		
H1P-17 (BRIH-4)	Brigg	Wrawby Road Phase 1	152	4.31		
H1P-18	Brigg	Land at Horstead	20	0.46		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
		Avenue			Furthermore, these sites are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1P-19	Barnetby le Wold	Land at King`s Road Land	43	1.2		
H1P-20	Barrow upon Humber	Land off Ferry Road	54	1.65	This site is located within 1.8km of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1P-21	Broughton	Land off the B1207	84	2.75	This site is over 12km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. It is located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and it is enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
H1P-22 (CROH-1)	Crowle	Land to the east of Fieldside	75	2.80	These sites are located approximately 2km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors SAC fall within the Natural	In
H1P-23	Crowle	Land off Mill Road	57	1.05		

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1P-24	Crowle	Land off Fieldside	20	0.5	England Impact Risk Zones for the SSSIs corresponding to these sites. Potential for hydrological impacts due to water discharge and recreational pressures. However, H1P-22 and H1P-24 consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and so do not provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary, or Thorne and Hatfield Moors. H1P-23, however, does consist of semi-natural habitats that may provide functionally linked land for Thorne Moors. However, as H1P-23 is bounded by woodland it would not provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	
H1P-25	Epworth	Yealand Flats	45	1.5	This site is located within 4.5km of Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Hatfield Moors SAC, and does not fall within any of the Natural England Impact Risk Zones and no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, being 4.5km from Hatfield Moors it is beyond the 3.1km distance that Alexander and Creswell (1990) identified as the averaging foraging distance for Nightjar from nest sites; it is therefore not considered to provide functionally linked land. It is also located over 8.5km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1P-26	Haxey	Land at Field House	75	2.96	This site is located approximately 5km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Hatfield Moors SAC, and does not fall within any of the Natural England Impact Risk Zones and no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, these sites are too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar. It is also located over 13km from the Humber Estuary European site and beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, these sites already consist of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces or are on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so they are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	Out
H1P-27 (KIRH-3)	Kirton in Lindsey	Land at Former RAF	302	14.26	This site is over 16km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. It is located a considerable distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site already consists of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
H1P-28	Ealand	Land adjacent to Ivy House Farm, on Main street.	21	1	This site is located approximately 3.8km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors SAC, however, it does not fall within any of the Natural England Impact Risk Zones and no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, being 3.8km from Thorne Moors it is beyond the 3.1km distance that Alexander and Creswell (1990) identified as the averaging foraging distance for Nightjar from nest sites; it is therefore not considered to provide functionally linked land. It is also approximately 4.8km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and therefore beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	Out
H1P-29	East Halton	Land off Mill Lane	26	1	This site is located approximately 2.6km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and is enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1P-30	Scawby	Land south of Main Street	24	0.79	This site is over 13km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. It is	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
					located a significant distance beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from this development is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and is enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
H1P-31	South Killingholme	Land at School Road	21	0.69	This site is located approximately 3.6km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Potential impact pathways include water discharge and increased recreational pressure. However, it is on land already consisting of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
H1P-32	Westwoodside	Land south of Doncaster Road	26	0.97	This site is located approximately 5.2km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Hatfield Moors SAC, and does not fall within any of the Natural England Impact Risk Zones and no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, being 5.3km from Hatfield Moors it is beyond the 3.1km distance that Alexander and Creswell (1990) identified as the averaging foraging distance for Nightjar from nest sites; it is therefore not considered to provide functionally linked land. It is also approximately 14km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and	Out

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Number of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
					therefore beyond the 4.42km distance which Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies as being the distance within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and consequently an increase in recreational pressure from these developments is not considered significant. Furthermore, this site is on land within 200m of a residential built up area and enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	
H1P-33	Wroot	Land at Field Lane	13	0.43	This site is located approximately 1.7km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors SAC. Potential for hydrological impacts due to water discharge and recreational pressures. However, consisting of an arable field it is unlikely to provide functionally linked land for Thorne Moors.	In
EC1-1	Scunthorpe	Normanby Enterprise Park	Employment - E(g), B2, B8	38.87	This site is located approximately 1.6km from the nearest European site (Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar). This site falls within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Humber Estuary and requires further assessment of potential impacts in relation to water supply, discharge and air pollution. However, it is on land that consists of woodland/scrub habitats and is enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and so it is not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
EC1-2	Scunthorpe	Land north of Tesco	Employment - E(g), B8	39.96	This site is located approximately 1.3km from the nearest European site (Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar). This site falls within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Humber Estuary and requires further	In

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
					assessment of potential impacts in relation to water supply and discharge. Parts of the site, where over 200m from adjacent residential development, could also provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary. It is too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	
EC1-3	Kirmington	Humberside Airport	Employment – E(g), B8	12	Whilst these sites are over 12km from the nearest European site (the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site) they could result in airport expansion and an increased number of flights in and out of the airport. The Civil Aviation Authority produces maps for all airports which detail a bird strike safeguarding zone; a 13km circle around the centre of the aerodrome within which developments, such as lake or nature reserve creation, must be considered by the airport authority due to the risk of increased bird strike. Therefore, it is considered that the airport could pose an increased risk of collision to birds within 13km of the airport, and any airport expansion facilitated by these policies could result in an increased risk of collision which could adversely impact on the Humber SPA and Ramsar and their functionally linked wetlands. Further assessment in relation to the impacts of development on the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar is therefore required.	In
EC1-4	Kirmington	Humberside Airport	Employment – E(g), B8	7.8	However, the sites themselves, consisting of buildings, hardstanding and sealed surfaces, or woodland and scrub, immediately adjacent to the existing airport are not considered to provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. These sites are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
EC1-5	Sandtoft	Sandtoft Business Park	Employment – E(g), B8	55.3	This site is located approximately 1.5km from the nearest European site (Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Hatfield Moors SAC). This site falls within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Humber Estuary and requires further assessment of potential impacts in relation to water discharge. Parts of the site, where over 200m from adjacent residential development and not consisting of hardstanding/buildings, could also provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary. Additionally, whilst the site is within the 3.1km distance that Alexander and Creswell (1990) identify as the average foraging distance for Nightjar from nest sites, the habitats present (arable and buildings/hardstanding) are not considered suitable for Nightjar and this site is not considered to provide functionally linked land for Hatfield Moor.	In
EC1-6	Barton upon Humber	Land to the north west of the A15 Barton Interchange	Employment – E(g), B2, B8	15	This site is located approximately 1.5km from the nearest European site (Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar). This site falls within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Humber Estuary and requires further assessment of potential impacts in relation to water supply, discharge and air pollution. The site may also provide functionally linked and for the Humber Estuary. The site is too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
EC1-8	Barnetby Top	Land to the south of Barnetby Top Interchange and to the east of the A18	Employment – E(g), B2, B8	10	This site is over 12km from the nearest European site and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. Furthermore, this site is on land that is enclosed by woodland/tall hedgerows and given the distance to the Humber Estuary it is not considered to provide functionally linked. They are also too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	Out
EC1-9	M180 Junction 2	Land to the south of Crowle gyratory	Employment – E(g), B8	5	This site is located approximately 4.4km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moors SAC, however, it does not fall within any of the Natural England Impact Risk Zones and no potential impact pathways have been identified. It is also located 5.5km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and outside of the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Humber Estuary and no potential impact pathways have been identified. However, given it consists of open arable fields it may provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary.	In
MIN6-15	Westwoodside	Cove Farm, Westwoodside (Extension)	Sand and gravel (Area of search)	-	The current Cove Farm sand and gravel quarry is located approximately 2.8km from Hatfield Moor SAC and SPA. Depending on where the extension to this quarry is situated, it may fall within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone for this site which identifies that potential risks from quarries may occur and further investigation is required. The current quarry falls outside this Impact Risk Zone. It may also fall within arable and grassland fields that could be used as functionally linked land for both the Humber Estuary and Hatfield Moors.	In

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
MIN6-16	Messingham	Land at Holme Lane	Silica sand	118.23	This site is over 8.4km from the nearest European Site (the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site) and consequently no potential impact pathways have been identified. However, given the site consists of arable fields and grassland, with some woodland areas, it may provide functionally linked land for the Humber Estuary. It is too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
MIN6-17	Winteringham	Eastfield Farm, Winteringham	Silica sand	2.03	This site is located approximately 350m from the boundary of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, and requires further assessment of potential impacts in relation to water supply, discharge and air pollution. This site may also provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary. Cutts et al. (2016) highlight that the area within which this site falls has widespread Curlew use. It is however, too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In
MIN6-18	Winteringham	Land South of Composition Lane, Winteringham	Silica sand (Area of search)	-	The location of this site is currently unknown, but Winteringham is located in close proximity to the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site and any mineral extraction development in this area is likely to fall within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone which identifies that potential risks from quarries may occur and further investigation is required. This site may also provide functionally linked land to the Humber Estuary. Cutts et al. (2016) highlight that the area within which this site falls has widespread Curlew use. It is, however, too distant from Thorne and Hatfield Moors to provide functionally linked land for Nightjar.	In

Site Reference	Location/ Settlement	Site Name	Allocation Type/ Humber of Dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Potential Impact	Screening Outcome
Note: E(g) – Offices, research and development of products and processes, any industrial process, being a use, which can be carried out in any residential area without detriment to the amenity of that area by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash, dust or grit (e.g. light industrial use). B2 General industrial - Use for industrial process other than one falling within class B1 (excluding incineration purposes, chemical treatment or landfill or hazardous waste). B8 Storage or distribution - This class includes open air storage.						

Table 6-4: Screening Assessment

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
Humber Estuary SAC <i>Qualifying Features:</i> Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110] Estuaries [1130] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Coastal lagoons [1150] (Priority Habitat) <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-</i>	Recreational pressures	A number of policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan will result in increased residential development which could increase recreational pressures on the Humber Estuary SAC (SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6, H7). A population increase of 6% is anticipated in North Lincolnshire by 2039, with the greatest increase (55.4%) in people over 65 who have the greatest amount of leisure time. It is therefore likely that increasing numbers of visitors will use the amenity resource provided by the estuary, potentially result in increased disturbance (i.e. visual and noise) and trampling. Furthermore, policy EC7, CSC5, CSC6, CSC15 and CSC17 promote development tourism and visitor attractions, including water-based recreation (CSC6) which could attract visitors to the area putting further recreational pressure on this site. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Urbanisation	Being partly located within North Lincolnshire, any residential, employment, mineral, waste or transport development promoted under policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7 have the potential to directly impact upon the qualifying features of the	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
<i>Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330] Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") [2120] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") [2130] (Priority Habitat) Dunes with <i>Hippophia rhamnoides</i> [2160] River Lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [1099] Sea Lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [1095] Given that the Grey Seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> population for which this site is designated breeds at Donna Nook, over 30km from the North Lincolnshire boundary, it is unlikely to be impacted upon by the Local Plan Publication Draft		Humber Estuary SAC. This is particularly the case where development/allocations, are implemented in close proximity to the site boundary, or the supporting sites of Alkborough Flats and Chowder Ness. This could result in direct habitat loss where this occurs within the site boundary, or indirect impacts such as physical damage, habitat fragmentation or disturbance. Likely significant effect		
	Atmospheric Pollution	Increased population in the area expected during the lifetime of the plan will likely increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network. Vehicle emissions, particularly of NO_x and NO₂, are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road (Ricardo-AEA, 2016), and pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. Policies SS7 and H1 do not allocate any sites for residential development within 200m of the estuary, but there are sites allocated adjacent to major roads in North Lincolnshire that do pass in close proximity to the SAC, including the A18, A160, A1077, A161 and A15 which could increase traffic, and consequently emissions. In addition, T7 promotes the delivery, maintenance and improvement of key routes across the area, which could also increase transport and emissions. Furthermore, SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, EC5, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could also lead to additional point sources in the catchment. This could have a significant impact on the site as APIS (2021) identify that a number of qualifying features (i.e. estuaries, coastal lagoons, saltmarsh habitats and dune habitats) are potentially sensitive to eutrophication and/or acidification. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Water Resource Use/ Flow	Given the highly developed coastline of the Humber Estuary, water abstraction and also discharges have the potential to significantly effect this site. However, Anglian	No in-combination effects have been identified for water resource use and	No likely significant effect (alone or in

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
Addendum	Regulation	Water (2019) identify that in the Central Lincolnshire resource zone, demand until 2045 will increase by between 10 and 15% leading to a baseline deficit. However, in this region water is abstracted from the Sherwood Sandstone and Lincolnshire Limestone groundwater, with surface water coming from the River Ancholme, not the Humber Estuary. Furthermore, the South Humber Bank resource zone is predicted to have a surplus by 2025. No likely significant effect	flow regulation. In relation to the Yorkshire Water WRMP (Yorkshire Water, 2020), one option was identified as having the potential to impact on European sites, however, this was the North Yorkshire Groundwater Option Scheme 1 which could potentially impact on an SAC, but not the Humber Estuary.	combination)
	Water Pollution/ Siltation	A significant number of the policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to increase water pollution/siltation, both during any construction phases or operationally. For example, SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7 relating to future housing growth/site allocations, employment sites, the rural economy, mineral development, waste management and infrastructure all have the potential to result in policies that could potentially lead to issues such as increased wastewater discharges, road run-off and surface water run-off, potentially adversely impacting on water quality in the Humber Estuary. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
	Flood and Water Level Management	A significant number of the policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to either increase flooding (e.g. through housing/ employment site development increasing surface water run-off, such as through SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, EC5) or require additional flood risk management measures to protect developments from flooding. This could adversely impact upon the Humber Estuary, in particular through coastal squeeze. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
Hatfield Moor SAC <i>Qualifying Feature:</i> Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Recreational pressures	A number of policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan will result in increased residential development which could increase recreational pressures on Hatfield Moor SAC (SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6, H7). A population increase of 6% is anticipated in North Lincolnshire by 2039, with the greatest increase (55.4%) in people over 65 who have the greatest amount of leisure time. There is therefore the potential that increasing numbers of visitors will use the amenity resource provided by the moors. This could cause physical damage such as trampling/erosion or disturbance, potentially resulting in changes in species composition (Pellerin <i>et al.</i> , 2006). Furthermore, policy EC7, CSC5, CSC15 and CSC17 promote development tourism and visitor attractions which could attract visitors to the area putting further recreational pressure on this site. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Urbanisation	Given that Hatfield Moor SAC is located outside of the North Lincolnshire boundary, direct impacts of urbanisation upon it (e.g. habitat loss) are unlikely. However, indirect impacts could still arise, for example from trampling, habitat fragmentation or disturbance as a result of development in close proximity to the site which may be promoted as a result of policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7p.	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
		<i>Likely significant effect</i>		
	Atmospheric Pollution	Lowland raised bog habitats are vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition, especially of ammonia. Although anticipated increases in population during the life of the plan will likely increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network, Ricardo-AEA (2016) report that vehicle emissions, particularly of NO_x and NO₂, are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road. Pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m from the road. H1 does not allocate any areas for residential development within 200m of the SAC boundary. Furthermore, there are no major roads within 200m of the SAC boundary. However, policies SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could also lead to additional point sources in the catchment. <i>Likely significant effect</i>	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Water Resource Use/ Flow Regulation	Lowland raised bogs are particularly sensitive to water abstraction which can impact on the vegetation communities present. Hatfield Moors falls within the Yorkshire Water service area and Yorkshire Water (2020) identify that one option within the Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) could impact on designated sites, but that the preferred WRMP is not likely to have significant effects on the integrity of Hatfield Moor. <i>No likely significant effect</i>	None of the plans and projects reviewed were identified as potentially resulting in adverse impacts on Hatfield Moor SAC.	No likely significant effect (alone or in combination)
	Water Pollution/ Siltation	Several policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to lead to policies that will increase water pollution/siltation, both during any construction phases or operationally. For example, SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, RD1, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7 relating to future housing growth/site allocations, employment sites, the rural economy, mineral development, waste management and infrastructure all have the potential to	None of the plans and projects reviewed were identified as potentially resulting in adverse impacts on Hatfield Moor SAC.	No likely significant effect (alone or in combination)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
		lead to issues such as increased wastewater discharges, road run-off and surface water run-off, potentially adversely impacting on water quality. However, as an ombrotrophic peat bog, the site is effectively located upstream of North Lincolnshire, it is unlikely that sources of water pollution within North Lincolnshire would be able to impact on this SAC. No likely significant effect		
	Flood and Water Level Management	A significant number of policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to lead to policies that could either increase flooding (through housing/ employment site development increasing surface water run-off, such as through SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1) or require additional flood risk management measures to protect developments from flooding. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
Thorne Moor SAC <i>Qualifying Feature:</i> Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Recreational pressures	A number of policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan will result in increased residential development which could increase recreational pressures on Thorne Moor SAC (SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6, H7). A population increase of 6% is anticipated in North Lincolnshire by 2039, with the greatest increase (55.4%) in people over 65 who have the greatest amount of leisure time. There is therefore the potential that increasing numbers of visitors will use the amenity resource provided by the moors. This could cause physical damage such as trampling/erosion or disturbance, potentially resulting in changes in species composition (Pellerin <i>et al.</i> , 2006). Furthermore, policy EC7, CSC5, CSC15 and CSC17 promote development tourism and visitor attractions which could attract visitors to the area putting further recreational pressure on this site. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Urbanisation	Given that Thorne Moor SAC falls partly inside the North Lincolnshire boundary, direct impacts of urbanisation	N/A in combination assessment to be	Likely significant effect

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
		upon it (e.g. habitat loss) could occur, although are unlikely. However, indirect impacts could arise, for example from trampling, habitat fragmentation or disturbance as a result of development in close proximity to the site which may be promoted as a result of policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7. Likely significant effect	undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	(alone)
	Atmospheric Pollution	Lowland raised bog habitats are vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition, especially of ammonia. Although anticipated increases in population during the life of the plan will likely increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network, Ricardo-AEA (2016) report that vehicle emissions, particularly of NO _x and NO ₂ , are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road. Pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m from the road. H1 does not allocate any areas for residential development within 200m of the SAC boundary. Furthermore, there are no major roads within 200m of the SAC boundary. However, policies SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could also lead to additional point sources in the catchment. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Water Resource Use/ Flow Regulation	Lowland raised bogs are particularly sensitive to water abstraction which can impact on the vegetation communities present. Thorne Moors falls within the Yorkshire Water service area and Yorkshire Water (2020) identify that one option within their Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) could impact on designated sites, but that the preferred WRMP is not likely to have significant effects on the integrity of Thorne Moor. No likely significant effect	None of the plans and projects reviewed were identified as potentially resulting in adverse impacts on Thorne Moor SAC.	No likely significant effect (alone or in combination)
	Water Pollution/	Several policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to lead to	None of the plans and projects reviewed were	No likely significant effect

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
	Siltation	policies that will increase water pollution/siltation, both during any construction phases or operationally. For example, SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, RD1, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7 relating to future housing growth/site allocations, employment sites, the rural economy, mineral development, waste management and infrastructure all have the potential to lead to issues such as increased wastewater discharges, road run-off and surface water run-off, potentially adversely impacting on water quality. However, as an ombrotrophic peat bog, the site is effectively located upstream of North Lincolnshire, it is unlikely that sources of water pollution within North Lincolnshire would be able to impact on this SAC. No likely significant effect	identified as potentially resulting in adverse impacts on Thorne Moor SAC.	(alone or in combination)
	Flood and Water Level Management	A significant number of policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to lead to policies that could either increase flooding (e.g. through housing/ employment site development increasing surface water run-off, such through SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1) or require additional flood risk management measures to protect developments from flooding. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
River Derwent SAC <i>Qualifying Features:</i> Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] River Lamprey -	Recreational pressures	Whilst an increase in population in North Lincolnshire is expected during the lifetime of the plan, particularly of over 65s with a considerable amount of leisure time, it is unlikely to impact on the qualifying features of the SAC due to the distance from the North Lincolnshire boundary. Furthermore, Natural England (2014h) does not identify recreational pressures as a prioritised issue for this site. No likely significant effect	None identified due to the distance of this site from the North Lincolnshire boundary, its position upstream, and the nature of the interest features present.	No likely significant effect (alone or in-combination)
	Urbanisation	Being located 14km away from the North Lincolnshire boundary, direct and indirect impacts on the qualifying interests of this SAC from urbanisation and development promoted by the policies and site allocations in the Local		

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [1099] Sea Lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [1095] Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> [1163] Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> [1355]		Plan are unlikely. No likely significant effect		
	Atmospheric Pollution	Although an increase in population is expected in North Lincolnshire during the lifetime of the plan, which is likely to result in increases in vehicles using the local road and motorway network, adverse impacts are not anticipated given the distance to the site which is over 14km from the local authority boundary. Ricardo-AEA (2016) report that vehicle emissions, particularly of NO _x and NO ₂ , are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road. Pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m from the road. Combined with technological improvements reducing vehicle emissions no significant effects are anticipated. No likely significant effect		
	Water Resource Use/ Flow Regulation	Whilst over-abstraction is identified as a threat to the interest features of this site, with the potential to lead to reduced flows (Natural England, 2014h), the distance from the North Lincolnshire boundary means that abstractions to support development and Local Plan policies within North Lincolnshire are unlikely to impact on this SAC. Furthermore, any increase in discharges associated with policies developed under the local plan are unlikely to impact upon this SAC, which is upstream of North Lincolnshire. No likely significant effect		
	Water Pollution/ Siltation	Whilst water pollution and siltation are identified by Natural England (2014h) as significant issues for the River Derwent SAC, given the distance between North Lincolnshire and this site, and that the area is located downstream of it, no significant effects are identified. No likely significant effect		

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
	Flood and Water Level Management	Given the distance between the River Derwent SAC and North Lincolnshire, and that the local authority is located downstream of the designated site, any increased flood risk arising from implementation of policies promoted by the Local Plan, or need to implement flood risk management measures, is not anticipated to have a likely significant effect on the qualifying features of this SAC. No likely significant Effect		
Humber Estuary SPA <i>Qualifying Features:</i> Site qualifies under article 4.1 as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain populations of the following species listed in Annex I in any season: - Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (breeding and wintering) - Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (breeding and wintering) - Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> (wintering) - Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apicaria</i>	Recreational pressures	A number of policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan will result in increased residential development which could increase recreational pressures on the Humber Estuary SPA (SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6, H7). A population increase of 6% is anticipated in North Lincolnshire by 2039, with the greatest increase (55.4%) in people over 65 who have the greatest amount of leisure time. It is therefore likely that increasing numbers of visitors will use the amenity resource provided by the estuary, potentially result in increased disturbance (i.e. visual and noise) and trampling. Furthermore, policy EC7, CSC5, CSC6, CSC15 and CSC17 promote development tourism and visitor attractions, including water-based recreation (CSC6) which could attract visitors to the area putting further recreational pressure on this site. Likely significant effect	Given that a number of the plans and projects reviewed have the potential to significantly impact upon the Humber Estuary SPA, and require mitigation and avoidance measures to offset adverse impacts, there is the potential that in-combination effects could arise with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.	Likely significant effect (alone and in-combination)
	Urbanisation	Being partly located within North Lincolnshire, any residential, employment, mineral, waste or transport development promoted under policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7p have the potential to directly impact upon the qualifying features of the Humber Estuary SPA. This is particularly the case where development/allocations, are implemented in close proximity to the site boundary, or the supporting sites of Alkborough Flats and Chowder Ness. Development/site allocations on land functionally linked to the Humber	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
(wintering) - Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (wintering) - Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (passage) - Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (breeding) - Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (breeding) Site qualifies under article 4.2 as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the biogeographical populations of the following regularly occurring migratory species in any season: - Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (wintering) - Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> (wintering and passage) - Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> (wintering)		Estuary could also have a likely significant effect. This could result in direct habitat loss where this occurs within the site boundary, or indirect impacts such as physical damage, habitat fragmentation or disturbance. Likely significant effect		
	Atmospheric Pollution	Increased population in the area expected during the lifetime of the plan will likely increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network. Vehicle emissions, particularly of NO_x and NO₂, are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road (Ricardo-AEA, 2016), and pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. Policies SS7 and H1 do not allocate any sites for residential development within 200m of the estuary, but there are sites allocated adjacent to major roads in North Lincolnshire that do pass in close proximity to the SAC, including the A18, A160, A1077, A161 and A15 which could increase traffic, and consequently emissions. In addition, T7 promotes the delivery, maintenance and improvement of key routes across the area, which could also increase transport and emissions. Furthermore, SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, EC5, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could also lead to additional point sources in the catchment. This could have a significant impact on the site as APIS (2021) identify that fen, saltmarsh and dune grasslands, which support a number birds for which the site is designated, are sensitive to eutrophication, potentially impacting on community composition, increasing grass dominance and soil acidification). Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Water Resource Use/ Flow Regulation	Given the highly developed coastline of the Humber Estuary, water abstraction and also discharges have the potential to significantly effect the habitats that support the bird species for which this site is designated. However, Anglian Water (2019) identify that in the	No in-combination effects have been identified for water resource use and flow regulation. In relation to the Yorkshire	No likely significant effect (alone or in-combination)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
- Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> (wintering and passage) - Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> (wintering and passage) Site qualifies under article 4.2 as it is used regularly by over 20,000 waterbirds in any season: In the non-breeding season, the area regularly supports 153,934 individual waterbirds (five-year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01)		Central Lincolnshire resource zone, demand until 2045 will increase by between 10 and 15% leading to a baseline deficit. However, in this region water is abstracted from the Sherwood Sandstone and Lincolnshire Limestone groundwater, with surface water coming from the River Ancholme, not the Humber Estuary. Furthermore, the South Humber Bank resource zone is predicted to have a surplus by 2025. No likely significant effect	Water WRMP (Yorkshire Water, 2020), one option was identified as having the potential to impact on European sites, however, this was the North Yorkshire Groundwater Option Scheme 1 which could potentially impact on an SAC, but not the Humber Estuary.	
	Water Pollution/ Siltation	A significant number of the policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to increase water pollution/siltation, both during any construction phases or operationally. For example, SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7 relating to future housing growth/site allocations, employment sites, the rural economy, mineral development, waste management and infrastructure all have the potential to result in policies that could potentially lead to issues such as increased wastewater discharges, road run-off and surface water run-off, potentially adversely impacting on water quality in the Humber Estuary and the habitats that support the bird species for which this site is designated. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
	Flood and Water Level Management	A significant number of the policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to either increase flooding (e.g. through housing/ employment site development increasing surface water run-off, such as through SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10 H1, H6, H7, EC1, EC5) or require additional flood risk management measures to protect developments from flooding. This could adversely impact upon the Humber Estuary, in particular through coastal squeeze, which could result in a loss of intertidal habitat which the bird species for which the SPA is designated rely upon. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA <i>Qualifying Features:</i> Site qualifies under Article 4.1 by supporting populations of European importance of the following species listed on Annex I of the Directive: - Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (breeding) In addition, it is Natural England's view that the site would also meet SPA designation criteria in relation to	Recreational pressures	A number of policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan will result in increased residential development which could increase recreational pressures on Thorne and Hatfield Moor SPA (SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6, H7). A population increase of 6% is anticipated in North Lincolnshire by 2039, with the greatest increase (55.4%) in people over 65 who have the greatest amount of leisure time. There is therefore the potential that increasing numbers of visitors will use the amenity resource provided by the moors. This could cause physical damage such as trampling/erosion of the habitats upon which Nightjar rely, or disturbance. Furthermore, policy EC7, CSC5, CSC15 and CSC17 promote development tourism and visitor attractions which could attract visitors to the area putting further recreational pressure on this site. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Urbanisation	Given that Thorne and Hatfield Moor SPA falls partly inside the North Lincolnshire boundary, direct impacts of urbanisation upon it (e.g. habitat loss of areas upon which Nightjar rely) could occur, although are unlikely. However, indirect impacts could arise, for example from trampling, habitat fragmentation or disturbance as a result of development in close proximity to the site which	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
Common Crane <i>Grus grus</i> , as the current level of use by this species (i.e. three breeding pairs) constitutes more than 1% of the UK population (Natural England, pers. comm). Whilst a formal re-designation of the site to include Common Crane as a qualifying feature has not been undertaken, this HRA will consider this species as a qualifying feature.		may be promoted as a result of policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7. Development/site allocations on land functionally linked to Thorne or Hatfield Moors could also have a likely significant effect. Likely significant effect		
	Atmospheric Pollution	Lowland raised bog habitats are vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition, especially of ammonia. APIS (2021) identify that there is the potential for negative impacts to arise on Nightjar populations (no data is currently available for Common Crane) from eutrophication adversely impacting on the supporting habitats of this species, for example through a transition from heather to grass dominance or changes in plant biochemistry. Although anticipated increases in population during the life of the plan will likely increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network, Ricardo-AEA (2016) report that emissions, particularly of NO _x and NO ₂ , are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road. Pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. H1 does not allocate any areas for residential development within 200m of the SAC boundary. Furthermore, there are no major roads within 200m of the SPA boundary. However, policies SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could also lead to additional point sources in the catchment. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
	Water Resource Use/ Flow Regulation	Lowland raised bogs are particularly sensitive to water abstraction which can impact on the vegetation communities present, and consequently the Nightjar and Common Crane populations they support. Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA falls within the Yorkshire Water service area and Yorkshire Water (2020) identify that there are number of options within the Water Resources	None of the plans and projects reviewed were identified as potentially resulting in adverse impacts on Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA.	No likely significant effect (alone or in-combination)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
		Management Plan (WRMP) that could impact on designated sites, but that the preferred WRMP is not likely to have significant effects on the integrity of the site. No likely significant effect		
	Water Pollution/ Siltation	Several policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to lead to policies that will increase water pollution/siltation, both during any construction phases or operationally. For example, SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1, RD1, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7 relating to future housing growth/site allocations, employment sites, the rural economy, mineral development, waste management and infrastructure all have the potential to lead to issues such as increased wastewater discharges, road run-off and surface water run-off, potentially adversely impacting on water quality. However, as both components of the site (i.e. Thorne and Hatfield Moors) are ombrotrophic peat bogs, they are effectively located upstream of the main areas of North Lincolnshire where development is proposed, it is unlikely that sources of water pollution within North Lincolnshire would be able to impact on this SPA. No likely significant effect	None of the plans and projects reviewed were identified as potentially resulting in adverse impacts on Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA.	No likely significant effect (alone or in-combination)
	Flood and Water Level Management	A significant number of policies and site allocations within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan have the potential to lead to policies that could either increase flooding (e.g. through housing/ employment site development increasing surface water run-off, such as through SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H7, EC1) or require additional flood risk management measures to protect developments from flooding. Likely significant effect	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	Likely significant effect (alone)
Humber Estuary Ramsar	Recreational pressures	Given that the Humber Estuary SAC and SPA is designated for very similar qualifying features to the Ramsar Site the assessments detailed above are also	N/A in combination assessment to be undertaken as part of the	Likely significant effect (alone)

Designated Site	Potential Impacts and Pathways	Potential Hazards Impact Pathways	Potential In-combination effects with other plans or projects (if applicable)	Screening Assessment
<i>Qualifying Features:</i> Criterion 1 – the site is a representative example of a near-natural estuary with a range of habitats Criterion 3 – supports a breeding colony of Grey Seals at Donna Nook and Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe dune slacks support breeding Natterjack Toad Criterion 5 – supports 153,934 waterfowl in the non-breeding season (5-year peak mean 1996/97-2000/01) Criterion 6 – Contains populations of a number of species at levels of international importance on passage and over winter Criterion 8 - it is an important migration route for both River and Sea Lamprey	Urbanisation	considered applicable to the Ramsar Site. Likely Significant Effect	Appropriate Assessment due to likely significant effects alone.	No likely significant effect (alone or in combination)
	Atmospheric Pollution	The exceptions to this area the qualifying features of amphibia, which relates to populations of Natterjack Toad and marine mammals, which relate to Grey Seal. The population of Natterjack Toads is located at Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe dunes on the coast between Cleethorpes and Mablethorpe, over 35km from the North Lincolnshire boundary, and the Grey Seal population is at Donna Nook over 30km away. Given these considerable distances, it is not considered that these qualifying features will be significantly affected the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum. No Likely Significant Effect	For Natterjack Toad and Marine Mammals, no in combination effects with other plans or projects have been identified.	
	Water Resource Use/ Flow Regulation			
	Water Pollution/ Siltation			
	Flood and Water Level Management			

6.3 Screening Statement and Conclusions

The majority of development policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum have been screened out alone and in combination with other plans or projects. The exception to this are listed below, and this due to the level of development, nature of the policy and site allocations proposed:

- SS2 – Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire
- SS6 – Spatial Distribution of Housing Sites
- SS7 – Strategic Site Allocation – Lincolnshire Lakes
- SS8 – Employment Land Requirement (including Strategic Employment Sites)
- SS9 – Strategic Site Allocation – Land at North Killingholme Airfield
- SS10 – Strategic Site Allocation - South Humber Bank
- H1 – Site Allocations
- H6 – North Lincolnshire’s Travelling Communities
- H7 – New Agricultural Workers of Forestry Dwellings
- EC1 – Employment Land Supply
- EC5 – Wharves
- EC7 – A Sustainable Visitor Economy
- RD1 – Supporting Sustainable Development in the Countryside
- DQE8 – Renewable Energy Proposals
- CSC5 – Golf Courses
- CSC6 – Water Based Leisure
- CSC15 – Tourism and Visitor Attractions
- CSC17 – Camping and Caravan Sites
- MIN1 – Mineral Supply Requirements
- MIN5 – Energy Minerals (Oil & Gas/Hydrocarbons)
- MIN6 – Mineral Sites (specifically MIN6-15, MIN6-17 and MIN6-18)
- WAS2 – Waste Facilities
- WAS5 – Wastewater Treatment
- T6 – Freight
- T7 – Safeguarding Transport infrastructure

The most likely effects of the potential site allocations within the plan on European sites are related to pressures from new development, including recreational impacts, atmospheric pollution, water abstraction/discharge, increased water pollution and flood risk management pressures.

This Screening Assessment has determined that the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum are not likely to have significant effects, either alone or in-combination with other plans, on the following European site:

- River Derwent SAC

The North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft, including site allocations, could potentially have significant adverse effects alone on the following sites:

- Humber Estuary SAC
- Hatfield Moor SAC
- Thorne Moor SAC

- Humber Estuary SPA
- Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA
- Humber Estuary Ramsar

Therefore, an Appropriate Assessment is required to assess in more detail the likely nature of the effects on the integrity of these European sites.

7 Appropriate Assessment

7.1 Introduction

This section describes Tasks 2 and 3 of the HRA of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, as outlined in Section 2.

Where the potential for significant effects has been identified, the nature and likely scale of effects on the integrity of the individual European sites are reported, excluding those aspects that have been screened out. Additional information and interpretation is provided to allow for a reasonable assessment of the effects, and to identify appropriate avoidance/mitigation included within the plan to ensure that adverse effects do not occur.

7.2 Screening Conclusion

The HRA Task 1 Screening Assessment identified that the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum could potentially have significant adverse effects on the following sites:

- Humber Estuary SAC
- Hatfield Moor SAC
- Thorne Moor SAC
- Humber Estuary SPA
- Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA
- Humber Estuary Ramsar

7.3 Assessment of Effects on Site Integrity

This section details the Appropriate Assessment of the potential effects of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum on the integrity of the identified European sites. In line with the *Holohan v An Bord Pleanála* ECJ case (C-462/17), this assessment considers typical habitats or species, within or outside of a European site boundary, if they are necessary to the conservation of the habitat types and species listed for the protected area.

7.3.1 The Humber Estuary SAC

The qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerabilities for the Humber Estuary SAC are provided in Table 3-2.

The Screening Assessment concluded that the Humber Estuary SAC could be at risk from recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution, water pollution/siltation and flood and water level management. The interest feature of Grey Seal was screened out of the assessment with the known breeding colony being located over 30km away from the district boundary at Donna Nook. All other interest features are considered in this assessment.

Details for the Appropriate Assessment of the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SAC in relation to the impacts identified in the Screening Assessment are described in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1: Test of Adverse Effects on Integrity on the Humber Estuary SAC

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time Estuaries Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide Coastal lagoons <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i>) Embryonic shifting dunes Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> River Lamprey	Recreational Pressures	Development of new housing as a result of policies within the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, including policies SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6 and H7, could result in adverse impacts on the Humber Estuary SAC due to increased numbers of visitors, which could damage SAC habitats through increased trampling, litter, vandalism etc. This could also impact on Alkborough Flats, which although outside of the designated site boundary, receives the same level of protection under the NPPF, and sites outside the North Lincolnshire boundary, such as Blacktoft Sands. In particular, policy H1 allocates 37 sites, with 4,084 dwellings, for residential development within 4.42km of the estuary (see Table 6-3). Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies this distance as being that within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and it is therefore considered that residential development within this zone could result in a significant increase in visitor pressures to the site. This residential development will facilitate population growth, which is expected to be around 2.4% over the lifetime of the plan, with the largest growth in people over 65 (35% growth is predicted) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021). This group often have the greatest amount of leisure time, further increasing recreational pressures on the site. Furthermore, a number of policies within the Local Plan promote development of the tourist and recreational sectors. For example, EC7 promotes a sustainable visitor economy through	Despite promoting residential development, policies SS2, SS7 and H6 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Policy CSC6 has also been strengthened within the Addendum to the Publication Draft by including a further condition which states that, in relation to water-based recreational facilities, a development will only be permitted where it as 'no adverse impact on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and the development incorporates measures to avoid and mitigate any adverse impacts, such as disturbance'. Policies DQE10, DQE11 and CSC3 also aim to strengthen the contribution that open space, sport, leisure and recreation facilities make to North Lincolnshire's tourist network and enhance existing facilities. This will reduce the potential for increased recreational pressure on the Humber Estuary SAC by providing alternative facilities. Furthermore, policy CSC3 states that all new residential developments of 10 dwellings or more (or on sites of 0.5ha or	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> Sea Lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>		development of high quality visitor facilities, CSC5 promotes development of golf courses, CSC6 promotes development of water-based recreation (including on the River Humber), CSC15 aims to provide new visitor attractions and CSC17 promotes development of new caravan and camping facilities, all of which could attract more visitors to North Lincolnshire increasing visitor pressure on the Humber Estuary SAC. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote recreational and tourist developments, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, the North Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan and the England Coast Path strategy could lead to a cumulative increase in recreational pressures.	more) will need to provide high-quality open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of additional residents. These new open spaces and recreational facilities will provide alternative attractions in North Lincolnshire, thereby reducing visitor pressure on the SAC. Under policy H1, dependent on the scale of residential development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development of each of the allocated sites will be required, and will be expected to consider changes in recreational pressures and impacts of increased visitor numbers on sensitive habitats. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. For example, the provision of open space and recreational/leisure facilities as part of any development proposed. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Urbanisation	A number of policies promote residential, employment, mineral, waste or transport	Although they promote a range of development types, policies SS2, SS7,	No adverse impact upon

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		development within North Lincolnshire, including SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18), WAS2, T6 and T7. However, no residential sites allocated for development under H1 are located within the boundaries of the SAC, the closest being H1C-74 at Keadby which is 300m from the site boundary; there will therefore be no direct impacts on the Humber Estuary SAC of habitat loss or physical damage from residential development arising from policies in the Local Plan. However, strategic site allocation SS10 on the South Humber Bank directly abuts, the SAC boundary. Direct habitat loss or physical damage could therefore arise. There are no proposed mineral extraction sites within the SAC boundary, the closest being MIN6-17 approximately 350m from the site boundary. Indirect impacts of urbanisation, such as increased recreational pressure, atmospheric pollution and impacts on the water environment are considered elsewhere in this table. In-combination effects could occur with other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan and the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan. Specifically, in the North Killingholme area impacts from the Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park and the North Killingholme Power Project could act in-combination sites allocated under the Local Plan, including SS10 South Humber Bank and SS9 North Killingholme Airfield.	SS10, H6, EC5, MIN6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for designated sites and the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. The Addendum to the Publication Draft has also strengthened policy EC5 by adding a further condition that proposals for new or extended port, wharf and jetty facilities on the Rivers Humber and Trent will be permitted provided that there is no adverse impact on 'any SAC, SPA or Ramsar Sites, or proposals will only be permitted where there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, there is no alternative and compensatory measures are provided for the loss of designated habitat in line with the Habitats Regulations'. For example, SS10 specifically states that any development on the South Humber Bank shall give appropriate consideration to internationally protected nature conservation sites, and specifically for this policy, the South Humber Bank Mitigation Strategy details the habitat to be created to mitigate for the loss of functional land to be lost as part of the development within the South Humber Bank. This includes wet grassland creation, such as that at Halton Marshes which also already been constructed. This is reinforced by the HRAs for the specific projects themselves, including that for the Able Marine Energy Park (Hendeca, 2020) and the Able Logistics Park (Able UK, 2010) which detail a range of further mitigation measures	site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			required to ensure that these developments have no adverse impact on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SAC. This includes creation of compensatory intertidal habitat creation, restrictions on the timing of works, implementation of a waterbird protection plan relating to noise and disturbance, and measures to limit light overspill, amongst others. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Atmospheric	APIS (2021) identifies that a number of	Policy T3 states that new development will	No adverse

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
	Pollution	qualifying features of the Humber Estuary SAC (i.e. estuaries, coastal lagoons, saltmarsh habitats and dune habitats) are potentially sensitive to eutrophication and/or acidification as a result of air pollution. There are a number of major roads in close proximity to the Humber Estuary SAC, which is unsurprising given the substantial size of the designated site. This includes the A18 (bounds the site at Keadby Bridge), A1077 (located on the site boundary at South Ferriby) and A15 (crosses the site via the Humber Bridge). Vehicle emissions, particularly of NO_x and NO₂, are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road (Ricardo-AEA, 2016), and pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. Therefore, atmospheric deposition related to increased use of the major roads inside and within 200m of the SAC, due to policies within the local plan which promote new housing and employment developments, could adversely impact on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SAC. Policy T7 also promotes the delivery, maintenance and improvement of key routes across the area, which could also increase transport and emissions which could adversely impact upon the Humber Estuary SAC through NO_x deposition. This includes some routes in close proximity to the Humber including the Lincolnshire Lakes road, Barton Link Road and access to North Killingholme Airfield. However, traffic modelling studies have been undertaken where it is anticipated that the quantum of development proposed by the Local Plan will result in significant increases in traffic levels. This includes on the Brigg Link Road and the A1077 at the Holydyke/Hungate mini	be supported where it is accessible, or can be made accessible, by sustainable modes of transport, and that they should encourage and promote walking, cycling, public transport, electric and ultra-low emission vehicles, car-sharing and car clubs. In addition, Policy T1 promotes sustainable transport (e.g. walking, cycling) and Policy T2 promotes the improvement of public transport. These policies should minimise any increase in private car use associated with residential and employment site development promoted by the Local Plan. The majority of new vehicles also generally emit fewer emissions than older vehicles as a result of carbon reduction technologies and an increase in demand for more fuel efficient and cost-effective means of car travel. This trend is likely to increase in the future, potentially offsetting the air pollution impacts of increased traffic on the A18, A1077 and A15, the local road network and routes developed/improved under policy T7. However, in line with Natural England's guidance note on advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations (Natural England, 2018), any projects promoted under policy T7 that would increase traffic on the roads within 200m of the SAC boundary will need to consider in-combination effects of the increased road traffic, and if there is an in-combination increase of 1000 Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) on a road within 200m of the SAC, then an project-level appropriate assessment will be	impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		roundabout in Barton and the Falkland Way Junction in Barton. The proposed Brigg Link Road does not fall within 200m of the Humber Estuary SAC and neither do the two sections of concern on the A1077 (both >1km away). Consequently, as the areas of concern which have been modelled are not within 200m of the designated site, it is not anticipated that traffic levels will increase significantly to cause an adverse impact. Furthermore, SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, EC5, MIN1, MIN5p, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18) and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could also lead to additional point source emissions in the district. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, and specific developments on the South Humber Bank (i.e. Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park, the North Killingholme Power Project, Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project) could lead to in-combination effects related to atmospheric pollution.	required. Furthermore, in relation to point sources of pollution, policy DM3 requires that development proposals demonstrate that environmental risks have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise risks, including to air quality. The Council will seek to ensure that new development proposals will not have an unacceptable negative impact on air quality and an air quality impact assessment will be required. Policy MIN6 also requires the environmental impacts, including on ecology and air quality, to be assessed before a development can be granted planning permission. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Water Pollution/Siltation	Policies SS2p SS6p SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18), WAS2, T6 and T7 all promote development, of a range of types, which have the potential to result in water pollution/siltation, during both construction phases and operationally. This could be through increased wastewater discharges, road run-off and surface water run-off. Pollution could then reach the Humber Estuary via surface water pathways, potentially compromising water	Despite promoting development, policies SS2, SS9, SS10, H6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the water environment. For example, SS10 requires that a site will only be developed where pollution and waste control measures are implemented and WAS2 requires waste management developments to demonstrate that there will be no harm to water quality and resources.	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		quality and the status of the water body under the Water Framework Directive. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, and specific developments on the South Humber Bank (i.e. Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park, the North Killingholme Power Project, Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project) could lead to in-combination effects related to water quality.	Furthermore, Policy DQE6 requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site and that appropriate pollution control measures are incorporated to help protect water quality. Policy DM3 requires that development proposals demonstrate that environmental risks have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise risks. It states that 'development will not be permitted where it would have an adverse effect on the quality or quantity of groundwater resources or watercourses and water bodies'. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required; this will likely include assessment of water quality impacts at both the construction and operational stages. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that	

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Flood and Water Level Management	Development (i.e. for housing, employment sites, mineral sites, waste sites and transport infrastructure), as promoted through policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18), WAS2 and T7, has the potential to increase flooding through increased surface water run-off on impermeable surfaces. The developments may also require additional flood risk management measures to protect them from flooding. If in close proximity to the Humber Estuary SAC, this could result in a direct loss/damage of habitats from the defences themselves, changes to hydrological and geomorphological process and coastal squeeze. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, and specific developments on the South Humber Bank (i.e. Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park, the North Killingholme Power Project, Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project) could lead to in-combination effects related to increased flooding from surface water run-off, or adverse impacts associated with flood risk management measures implemented. Furthermore, in-combination effects may arise with the Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy and the Shoreline Management Plan.	Despite promoting development, policies SS2, SS7, SS9, SS10, H6, EC5, MIN6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provide a level of protection for the water environment and include consideration of flood risk management. For example, SS9 requires the North Killingholme Airfield development to submit a Flood Risk and Drainage Assessment to assess and mitigate the risk from flooding from surface water drainage. The incorporation of SuDS is also required. Specifically, policy DQE5 requires that development avoids areas of flood risk and does not increase flooding elsewhere. It also sets clear requirements that developments need to meet relating to flood risk management that will allow it to proceed. Policy DQE6 also requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Also, in relation to mineral extraction, policy MIN3 requires that mineral extraction developments may only proceed where workings will not increase the potential of flood risk or surface water flooding. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required; this will include assessment of impacts on the water environment and flood risk. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

7.3.1 Hatfield Moor SAC

The qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerabilities for Hatfield Moor SAC are provided in Table 3-2.

The Screening Assessment concluded that Hatfield Moor SAC could be at risk from recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution and flood and water level management. Details for the Appropriate Assessment of the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects on the integrity of Hatfield Moor SAC in relation to the impacts identified in the Screening Assessment are described in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2: Test of Adverse Effects on Integrity on Hatfield Moor SAC

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	Recreational Pressures	Development of new housing as a result of policies within the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, including policies SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6 and H6 could result in adverse impacts on Hatfield Moor SAC due to increased numbers of visitors. This could cause physical damage to raised bog habitats such as trampling/erosion or disturbance, potentially resulting in changes in species composition and impacting upon species which are essential for the regeneration of this habitat (Pellerin <i>et al.</i>, 2006). However, there is only one site allocated for residential development within the impact risk zones for Hatfield Moor SSSI (which approximately equates to the SAC area); this is H1P-33 in Wroot. This site is only allocated for 13 dwellings whereas the impact risk zone it falls within identifies that only developments of over 50 dwellings would be considered a significant impact; therefore, impacts from development at H1P-33 alone in terms of increases in visitor numbers would likely be negligible. However, the residential development promoted by the plan will facilitate population growth, which is expected to be around 2.4% with the largest growth in people over 65 (35% growth predicted) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021). This is the group who have the greatest amount of leisure time, further increasing recreational pressures on the site. Furthermore, a number of policies within the Local Plan promote development of the tourist and recreational sectors. For example, EC7	Despite promoting residential development, policies SS2, SS7 and H6 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Policies DQE10, DQE11 and CSC3 also aim to strengthen the contribution that open space, sport, leisure and recreation facilities make to North Lincolnshire's tourist network and enhance existing facilities. This will reduce the potential for increased recreational pressure on Hatfield Moor SAC by providing alternative facilities. Furthermore, policy CSC3 also specifically states that all new residential developments of 10 dwellings or more (or on sites of 0.5ha or more) will need to provide high-quality open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of additional residents. These alternative spaces will reduce pressures on Hatfield Moor SAC. Under policy H1, dependent on the scale of residential development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development of each of the sites on the qualifying features will be required, and will be expected to consider changes in recreational pressures and impacts	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		promotes a sustainable visitor economy through development of high quality visitor facilities, CSC5 promotes development of golf courses, CSC15 aims to provide new visitor attractions and CSC17 promotes development of new caravan and camping facilities, all of which could attract more visitors to North Lincolnshire increasing visitor pressure on Hatfield Moor SAC. However, the closest site to Hatfield Moor SAC is H1P-33 approximately 1.7km away. Whilst this is likely within the typical distance a dog walker may travel, it is in excess of the distance that children would be expected to walk to access green space for recreational purposes (the North Lincolnshire Open Space Study stipulates that natural and semi-natural greenspace should be within 800m/10 minutes travel time of households, and for children this should be 600m; North Lincolnshire Council, 2019). Natural England has also produced an Access Management Strategy and Plan for the Humberhead Peatlands. This includes measures to mitigate the pressure of increased numbers of visitors. Specifically, the plan includes a visitor priority area on Hatfield Moor where less sensitive habitats are located and promoted to visitors, waymarked routes and remaining areas of the site are not promoted for access. The plan also proposes measures to ensure dogs are kept under control, which are enforced through signage and wardening. As visitor pressure is already being managed, any minimal increase in visitor numbers from the policies in the Local Plan are not anticipated to have an adverse impact on site integrity. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote recreational and tourist	of increased visitor numbers on sensitive habitats. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. For example, the provision of open space and recreational/leisure facilities as part of any development proposed. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Hatfield Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		developments, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan and the North Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan, could lead to a cumulative increase in recreational pressures.		
	Urbanisation	A number of policies promote residential, employment, mineral, waste or transport development within North Lincolnshire, including SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7. However, no residential sites allocated for development under H1 are located within the boundaries of the designated site, the closest being H1P-33 at Wroot 1.7km away; there will therefore be no direct impacts of habitat loss or physical damage from residential development on the SAC. There are also no sites allocated for employment within the site boundary, and none fall within the Hatfield Moor SSSI impact risk zones. The closest site is EC1-5 Sandtoft Airfield 2.2km away. There are no sites allocated for mineral development within the SAC boundary, however, a proposed extension to the Cove Farm Sand and Gravel Quarry at Westwoodside under policy MIN6-15 could potentially fall within the impact risk zone for this site and result in adverse impacts. Indirect impacts of urbanisation, such as increased recreational pressure, atmospheric pollution and impacts on the water environment	Although they promote a range of development types policies SS2, SS7, SS10, H6, MIN6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. For example, H6 will only permit the development of sites to accommodate Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople where there are no significant environmental impacts, and Policy MIN6 requires the environmental impacts, including on ecology, to be assessed before a development can be granted planning permission. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site.	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		are considered elsewhere in this table. As no direct impacts from urbanisation were identified in this assessment there will be zero impact alone and therefore no in-combination assessment. For indirect impacts, the in-combination assessment is undertaken within other sections of this table.	Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Hatfield Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Atmospheric Pollution	APIS (2021) identifies that lowland raised bog habitats are vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition, especially of ammonia. Although anticipated increases in population during the life of the plan will likely increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network, vehicle emissions, particularly of NO _x and NO ₂ , are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road (Ricardo-AEA, 2016), and pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. H1 does not allocate any areas for residential development within 200m of the SAC boundary and EC1 does not allocate any areas for development of employment sites within 200m. Furthermore, there are no major roads within 200m of the SAC boundary and consequently impacts from reduced air quality associated with increased in traffic from development and population increases promoted by policies in the Local Plan are anticipated to be negligible. Policies SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-15) and WAS2 could however, result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and	In relation to point sources of pollution, policy DM3 requires that development proposals demonstrate that environmental risks have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise risks, including to air quality. The Council will 'seek to ensure that new development proposals will not have an unacceptable negative impact on air quality and an air quality impact assessment will be required. Policy MIN6 also requires the environmental impacts, including on ecology and air quality, to be assessed before a development can be granted planning permission. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Hatfield Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		waste management sites that could also lead to additional point sources in the area. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, could lead to in-combination effects related to atmospheric pollution.		
	Flood and Water Level Management	Development (i.e. for housing, employment sites, mineral sites, waste sites and transport infrastructure), as promoted through policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, RD1, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-15), WAS2 and T7, has the potential to increase flooding through increased surface water run-off on impermeable surfaces. The developments may also require additional flood risk management measures to protect them from flooding. If in close proximity to Hatfield Moor SAC, or in the catchment within which this site sits, it could result in a direct loss/damage of habitats from the defences themselves or changes to hydrogeological process and drainage patterns. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan and Local Transport Plan 2011-16, could lead to in-combination effects related to increased flooding from surface water run-off, or adverse impacts associated with flood risk management measures implemented. Furthermore, in-combination effects may arise with the Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy.	Despite promoting development, policies SS2, SS7, SS9, SS10, H6, MIN6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provide a level of protection for the water environment and include consideration of flood risk management. For example, MIN6 requires mineral extraction proposals to be supported by a range of assessments that address potential environmental impacts, including flood risk. Specifically, policy DQE5 requires that development avoids areas of flood risk and does not increase flooding elsewhere. It also sets clear requirements that developments need to meet relating to flood risk management that will allow it to proceed. Policy DQE6 also requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Also, in relation to mineral extraction, policy MIN3 requires that mineral extraction developments may only proceed where workings will not increase the potential of flood risk or surface water flooding. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required; this will include assessment of impacts on the	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			water environment and flood risk. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Hatfield Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

7.3.1 Thorne Moor SAC

The qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerabilities for Thorne Moor SAC are provided in Table 3-2.

The Screening Assessment concluded that Thorne Moor SAC could be at risk from recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution and flood and water level management.

Details for the Appropriate Assessment of the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects on the integrity of Thorne Moor SAC in relation to the impacts identified in the Screening Assessment are described in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3: Test of Adverse Effects on Integrity on Thorne Moor SAC

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	Recreational Pressures	Development of new housing as a result of policies within the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, including policies SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6 and H6 could result in adverse impacts on Thorne Moor SAC due to increased numbers of visitors. This could cause physical damage to raised bog habitats such as trampling/erosion or disturbance, potentially resulting in changes in species composition and impacting upon species which are essential for the regeneration of this habitat (Pellerin <i>et al.</i>, 2006). There are 5 sites allocated for residential development within the impact risk zones for Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors SSSI (which approximately equates to the SAC area). These are H1C-43, H1C44, H1P-22, H1P-23 and H1P-24 in Crowle which allocate sites for 8, 9, 75, 57 and 20 dwellings respectively. These sites fall within the impact risk zone which identifies that developments of 50+ residential dwellings could have a significant impact, so adverse impacts from these allocations in terms of recreational pressures could arise. The residential development promoted by the plan will facilitate population growth, which is expected to be around 2.4% with the largest growth in people over 65 (35% growth predicted) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021). This is the group who have the greatest amount of leisure time, further increasing recreational pressures on the site. Furthermore, a number of policies within the Local Plan promote development of the tourist and recreational sectors. For example, EC7	Despite promoting residential development, policies SS2, SS7 and H6 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Policies DQE10, DQE11 and CSC3 also aim to strengthen the contribution that open space, sport, leisure and recreation facilities make to North Lincolnshire's tourist network and enhance existing facilities. This will reduce the potential for increased recreational pressure on Thorne Moor SAC by providing alternative facilities. Furthermore, policy CSC3 also specifically states that all new residential developments of 10 dwellings or more (or on sites of 0.5ha or more) will need to provide high-quality open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of additional residents. These alternative spaces will reduce pressures on Thorne Moor SAC. Under policy H1, dependent on the scale of residential development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development of each of the sites on the qualifying features will be required, and will be expected to consider changes in recreational pressures and	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		promotes a sustainable visitor economy through development of high quality visitor facilities, CSC5 promotes development of golf courses, CSC15 aims to provide new visitor attractions and CSC17 promotes development of new caravan and camping facilities, all of which could attract more visitors to North Lincolnshire increasing visitor pressure on Thorne Moor SAC. However, the closest site to Thorne Moor SAC is H1C-44, approximately 1.4km away, with H1C-43 1.6km away and all other allocations in Crowle over 2km away. Whilst these distances are likely within the typical distance a dog walker may travel, it is in excess of the distance that children would be expected to walk to access green space for recreational purposes (the North Lincolnshire Open Space Study stipulates that natural and semi-natural greenspace should be within 800m/10 minutes travel time of households, and for children this should be 600m; North Lincolnshire Council, 2019). Parking at the eastern side of Thorne Moor is also relatively limited which will discourage visitors. Natural England has also produced an Access Management Strategy and Plan for the Humberhead Peatlands. This includes measures to mitigate the pressure of increased numbers of visitors. Specifically, the plan includes waymarked routes on Thorne Moors and remaining areas of the site are not promoted for access. The plan also proposes measures to ensure dogs are kept under control, which are enforced through signage and wardening. As visitor pressure is already being managed, any minimal increase in visitor numbers from the policies in the Local Plan are not anticipated to have an adverse impact on site integrity. In-combination, other plans and strategies which	impacts of increased visitor numbers on sensitive habitats. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. For example, the provision of open space and recreational/leisure facilities as part of any development proposed. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Thorne Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		promote recreational and tourist developments, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan and the North Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan, could lead to a cumulative increase in recreational pressures.		
	Urbanisation	A number of policies promote residential, employment, mineral, waste or transport development within North Lincolnshire, including SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6, WAS2, T6 and T7. However, no residential sites allocated for development under H1p are located within the boundaries of the designated site, the closest being H1C-44 in Crowle 1.4km away; there will therefore be no direct impacts of habitat loss or physical damage from residential development on the SAC. There are also no sites allocated for employment within the site boundary, and none fall within the Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors SSSI impact risk zones. The closest site is EC1-9 Ealand 3.8km away. Indirect impacts of urbanisation, such as increased recreational pressure, atmospheric pollution and impacts on the water environment are considered elsewhere in this table. As no direct impacts from urbanisation were identified in this assessment there will be zero impact alone and therefore no in-combination assessment. For indirect impacts, the in-combination assessment is undertaken within other sections of this table.	Although they promote a range of development types policies SS2, SS7, SS10, H6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. For example, H6 will only permit the development of sites to accommodate Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople where there are no significant environmental impacts. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Thorne Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Atmospheric Pollution	APIS (2021) identifies that lowland raised bog habitats are vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition, especially of ammonia. Although anticipated increases in population during the life of the plan will likely increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network, vehicle emissions, particularly of NO_x and NO₂, are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road (Ricardo-AEA, 2016), and pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. H1 does not allocate any areas for residential development within 200m of the SAC boundary and EC1 does not allocate any areas for development of employment sites within 200m. Furthermore, there are no major roads within 200m of the SAC boundary and consequently impacts from reduced air quality associated with increased in traffic from development and population increases promoted by policies in the Local Plan are anticipated to be negligible. Policies SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could lead to additional point sources in the area. In-combination, other plans and strategies which	In relation to point sources of pollution, policy DM3 requires that development proposals demonstrate that environmental risks have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise risks, including to air quality. The Council will 'seek to ensure that new development proposals will not have an unacceptable negative impact on air quality and an air quality impact assessment will be required. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Hatfield Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, could lead to in-combination effects related to atmospheric pollution.		
	Flood and Water Level Management	Development (i.e. for housing, employment sites, mineral sites, waste sites and transport infrastructure), as promoted through policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, RD1, MIN6, WAS2 and T7, has the potential to increase flooding through increased surface water run-off on impermeable surfaces. The developments may also require additional flood risk management measures to protect them from flooding. If in close proximity to Thorne Moor SAC, or in the catchment within which this site sits, it could result in a direct loss/damage of habitats from the defences themselves or changes to hydrogeological process and drainage patterns. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan and Local Transport Plan 2011-16, could lead to in-combination effects related to increased flooding from surface water run-off, or adverse impacts associated with flood risk management measures implemented. Furthermore, in-combination effects may arise with the Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy.	Despite promoting development, policies SS2, SS7, SS9, SS10, H6, MIN6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provide a level of protection for the water environment and include consideration of flood risk management. For example, MIN6 requires mineral extraction proposals to be supported by a range of assessments that address potential environmental impacts, including flood risk. Specifically, policy DQE5 requires that development avoids areas of flood risk and does not increase flooding elsewhere. It also sets clear requirements that developments need to meet relating to flood risk management that will allow it to proceed. Policy DQE6 also requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Policy DQE6 also requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Also, in relation to mineral extraction, policy MIN3 requires that mineral extraction developments may only proceed where workings will not increase the potential of flood risk or surface water flooding. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required; this will include assessment of impacts on the water environment and flood risk. Where	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Thorne Moor SAC can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

7.3.1 The Humber Estuary SPA

The qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerabilities for the Humber Estuary SPA are provided in Table 3-2.

The Screening Assessment concluded that the Humber Estuary SPA could be at risk from recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution, water pollution/siltation and flood and water level management.

Details for the Appropriate Assessment of the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SPA in relation to the impacts identified in the Screening Assessment are described in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4: Test of Adverse Effects on Integrity on the Humber Estuary SPA

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
Article 4.1 – site is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain populations of the following species listed in Annex I in any season: <i>Avocet Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (breeding and wintering) <i>Bittern Botaurus stellaris</i> (breeding and wintering) Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> (wintering) Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apicaria</i> (wintering) Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (wintering) Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (passage) Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (breeding) Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (breeding) Article 4.2 – site is used regularly by	Recreational Pressures	Development of new housing as a result of policies within the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, including policies SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6 and H6, could result in adverse impacts on the Humber Estuary SPA due to increased numbers of visitors, which could result in increased disturbance of the bird populations using the estuary (i.e. noise and visual disturbance causing flight responses). Damage to habitats supporting the important bird populations could also occur from trampling, litter, vandalism etc. This could also impact on Alkborough Flats, which although outside of the designated site boundary, receives the same level of protection under the NPPF, and sites outside the North Lincolnshire boundary, such as Blacktoft Sands. In particular, policy H1 allocates 37 sites, with 4,084 dwellings, for residential development within 4.42km of the estuary (see Table 6-3). Fearnley <i>et al.</i> (2012) identifies this distance as being that within which 88% of visitors to the Humber Estuary will travel and it is therefore considered that residential development within this zone could result in a significant increase in visitor pressures to the site. This residential development will facilitate population growth, which is expected to be around 2.4% over the lifetime of the plan with the largest growth in people over 65 (35% growth is predicted) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021). This group often have the greatest amount of leisure time, further increasing recreational pressures on the site.	Despite promoting residential development, policies SS2, SS7 and H6 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. The Addendum to the Publication Draft strengthened this policy further by also including functionally land, so that 'proposals which may affect an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site, or functionally linked land supporting these sites, will be assessed according to their implications for the site's conservation objectives'. Policy CSC6 has also been strengthened within the Addendum to the Public Draft by including a further condition which states that, in relation to water-based recreational facilities, a development will only be permitted where it as 'no adverse impact on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and the development incorporates measures to avoid and mitigate any adverse impacts, such as disturbance'. Policies DQE10, DQE11 and CSC3 also aim to strengthen the contribution that open space, sport, leisure and recreation	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
1% or more of the biogeographical populations of the following regularly occurring migratory species (other than those listed in Annex I) in any season: Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (wintering) Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> (wintering and passage) Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> (wintering) Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> (wintering and passage) Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> (wintering and passage) Article 4.2 – site is used regularly by over 20,000 waterbirds		Furthermore, a number of policies within the Local Plan promote development of the tourist and recreational sectors. For example, EC7 promotes a sustainable visitor economy through development of high quality visitor facilities, CSC5 promotes development of golf courses, CSC6 promotes development of water-based recreation (including on the River Humber), CSC15 aims to provide new visitor attractions and CSC17 promotes development of new caravan and camping facilities, all of which could attract more visitors to North Lincolnshire increasing visitor pressure on the Humber Estuary SPA. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote recreational and tourist developments, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, the North Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan and the England Coast Path strategy could lead to a cumulative increase in recreational pressures.	facilities make to North Lincolnshire's tourist network and enhance existing facilities. This will reduce the potential for increased recreational pressure on the Humber Estuary SPA by providing alternative facilities. Furthermore, the Addendum report to the Publication Draft further strengthened policy DQE10 by including the additional condition that open space will be safeguarded from development unless it can be demonstrated that 'the open space is not necessary for reducing recreational disturbance impacts on the Humber Estuary, or any loss of such open space will require to be compensated for'. Furthermore, policy CSC3 states that all new residential developments of 10 dwellings or more (or on sites of 0.5ha or more) will need to provide high-quality open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of additional residents. These new open spaces and recreational facilities will provide alternative attractions in North Lincolnshire, thereby reducing visitor pressure on the SPA. Under policy H1, dependent on the scale of residential development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development of each of the allocated sites will be required, and will be expected to consider changes in recreational pressures and impacts of increased visitor numbers on sensitive habitats. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no	

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			adverse effects on the integrity of the site. For example, the provision of open space and recreational/leisure facilities as part of any development proposed. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Urbanisation	A number of policies promote residential, employment, renewable energy, mineral, waste or transport development within North Lincolnshire, including SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1 (specifically EC1-3 and EC1-4), EC5, DQE8, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18), WAS2, T6 and T7. However, no residential sites allocated for development under H1 are located within the boundaries of the SPA, the closest being H1P-12 and H1P-13 at Barton-upon-Humber which are 395m and 1.1km from the site boundary respectively; there will therefore be no direct impacts on the Humber Estuary SPA from loss or physical damage of habitats which support the notable bird populations arising from policies in the Local Plan. However, the East Halton renewable energy opportunity as detailed under policy DQE8 area does	Although they promote a range of development types policies SS2, SS7, SS10, H6, EC5, MIN6, DQE8 and WAS2 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. For example, policy SS7 relating to the Lincolnshire Lakes has now been strengthened from that included at the Preferred Options stage so that the wording now commits to the protection of existing features, and inclusion of new areas of woodland, acid grassland, neutral grassland, ditches, swales, wetland and ponds within the development, integrated with strategic green linkages. This will help mitigate the	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		partially overlap with SPA boundary and therefore any renewable energy development in this area could result in a direct impact on the designated site. Furthermore, bird populations for which the SPA is designated do not just inhabit the SPA itself, they frequently use functionally linked land outside of the SPA, particularly at high tide, for roosting, feeding and loafing, and development in these areas could therefore have a significant adverse impact, particularly where developments are large and impact agricultural land, such as under policy SS7 relating to the Lincolnshire Lakes development. Other site allocations which could impact on functionally linked land include SS9, SS10, SSH1p and SSH2p, EC1-2, EC1-5, EC1-6, EC1-9, T6, MIN6-15, MIN6-16, MIN6-17 and MIN6-18. Strategic site allocation SS10 on the South Humber Bank directly abuts the SPA boundary. Direct habitat loss or physical damage could therefore arise, along with disturbance of bird populations during both construction and operational phases. Impacts of employment development on functionally linked land could also have a significant adverse impact. Employment site allocations EC1-3 and EC1-4 around Humberside Airport, whilst over 12km from the Humber Estuary SPA, could result in expansion of the airport. The Humber Estuary and its functionally linked habitats are located within the 13km bird strike safeguarding zone around the airport and therefore any development of the airport associated with these two policies could result in an increased risk of strike to bird populations for which the site is designated. There are no proposed mineral extraction sites	loss of some of the functionally linked land within this area. The Addendum to the Publication Draft has also strengthened policy EC5 by adding a further condition that proposals for new or extended port, wharf and jetty facilities on the Rivers Humber and Trent will be permitted provided that there is no adverse impact on 'any SAC, SPA or Ramsar Sites, or proposals will only be permitted where there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, there is no alternative and compensatory measures are provided for the loss of designated habitat in line with the Habitats Regulations'. Additionally, policy SS10 also specifically states that any development on the South Humber Bank shall give appropriate consideration to internationally protected nature conservation sites, and specifically for this policy, the South Humber Bank Mitigation Strategy details the habitat to be created to mitigate for the loss of functional land to be lost as part of the development within the South Humber Bank. This includes wet grassland creation, such as that at Halton Marshes which also already been constructed. This is reinforced by the HRAs for the specific projects themselves, including that for the Able Marine Energy Park (Hendeca, 2020) and the Able Logistics Park (Able UK, 2010) which detail a range of further mitigation measures required to ensure that these developments have no adverse impact on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SPA. This includes creation of	

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		within the SPA boundary, the closest being MIN6-17 approximately 350m from the site boundary. This could therefore result in direct impacts on functionally linked land, although the proposed quarry extension under MIN6-17 is very small (2.03 ha only). Specifically, the development of renewable energy resources under policy DQE8, particularly wind power, in close proximity to the SPA such as in the East Halton renewable energy opportunity area on the South Humber Bank, could have a significant adverse impact on bird populations through collision, diversion of migratory flyways and impacts on feeding routes, which could have a significant impact on the SPA. Indirect impacts of urbanisation, such as increased recreational pressure, atmospheric pollution and impacts on the water environment are considered elsewhere in this table. In-combination effects could occur with other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan and the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan. Specifically, in the North Killingholme area impacts from the Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park and the North Killingholme Power Project could act in-combination sites allocated under the Local Plan, including SS10 South Humber Bank and SS9 North Killingholme Airfield.	compensatory intertidal habitat creation, restrictions on the timing of works, implementation of a waterbird protection plan relating to noise and disturbance, and measures to limit light overspill, amongst others. Policy H1P-13 in close proximity to the Humber Estuary also specifically states 'Bird surveys are likely to be required in order to determine whether there would be a Likely Significant Effect on the Humber Estuary SPA or Ramsar site'. Also, DQE8 also states that proposals for renewable energy must consider impacts on nature conservation features and makes specific reference to the requirements of policy DQE3. The supporting text also highlights that for renewable energy developments particular consideration to the potential to disturb or displace SPA birds caused by the loss of suitable feeding, roosting and loafing sites. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for	

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Atmospheric Pollution	APIS (2021) identifies that a number of the habitats associated with the bird species for which the site qualifies as a SPA are potentially sensitive to eutrophication and/or acidification as a result of air pollution. This could potentially impact on community structure and then food sources for the bird populations. There are a number of major roads in close proximity to the Humber Estuary SPA, which is unsurprising given the substantial size of the designated site. This includes the A18 (bounds the site at Keadby Bridge), A1077 (located on the site boundary at South Ferriby) and A15 (crosses the site via the Humber Bridge). Vehicle emissions, particularly of NO_x and NO₂, are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road (Ricardo-AEA, 2016), and pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. Therefore, atmospheric deposition related to increased use of the major roads inside and within 200m of the SPA, due to policies within the local plan which promote new housing and employment developments, could adversely impact on the integrity of the Humber	Policy T3 states that new development will be supported where it is accessible, or can be made accessible, by sustainable modes of transport, and that they should encourage and promote walking, cycling, public transport, electric and ultra-low emission vehicles, car-sharing and car clubs. In addition, Policy T1 promotes sustainable transport (e.g. walking, cycling) and Policy T2 promotes the improvement of public transport. These policies should minimise any increase in private car use associated with residential and employment site development promoted by the Local Plan. The majority of new vehicles also generally emit fewer emissions than older vehicles as a result of carbon reduction technologies and an increase in demand for more fuel efficient and cost-effective means of car travel. This trend is likely to increase in the future, potentially offsetting the air pollution impacts of increased traffic on the A18, A1077 and	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		Estuary SPA. Policy T7 also promotes the delivery, maintenance and improvement of key routes across the area, which could also increase transport and emissions which could adversely impact upon the Humber Estuary SPA through NO_x deposition. This includes some routes in close proximity to the Humber including the Lincolnshire Lakes road, Barton Link Road and access to North Killingholme Airfield. However, traffic modelling studies have been undertaken where it is anticipated that the quantum of development proposed by the Local Plan will result in significant increases in traffic levels. This includes on the Brigg Link Road and the A1077 at the Holydyke/Hungate mini roundabout in Barton and the Falkland Way Junction in Barton. These locations are a considerable distance from the Humber Estuary SPA and consequently, as the areas of concern which have been modelled are not within 200m of the designated site, it is not anticipated that traffic levels will increase significantly to cause an adverse impact on the habitats that support the SPA bird species. Furthermore, SS8, SS9, SS10, EC1, EC5, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18) and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could also lead to additional point sources in the district. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, and specific developments on the South Humber Bank (i.e. Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park,	A15, the local road network and routes developed/improved under policy T7. However, in line with Natural England's guidance note on advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations (Natural England, 2018), any projects promoted under policy T7 that would increase traffic on the roads within 200m of the SAC boundary will need to consider in-combination effects of the increased road traffic, and if there is an in-combination increased of 1000AADT on a road within 200m of the SAC, then an project-level appropriate assessment will be required. Furthermore, in relation to point sources of pollution, policy DM3 requires that development proposals demonstrate that environmental risks have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise risks, including to air quality. The Council will 'seek to ensure that new development proposals will not have an unacceptable negative impact on air quality and an air quality impact assessment will be required. Policy MIN6 also requires the environmental impacts, including on ecology and air quality, to be assessed before a development can be granted planning permission. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		the North Killingholme Power Project, Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project) could lead to in-combination effects related to atmospheric pollution.		
	Water Pollution/ Siltation	Policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18), WAS2 and T7 all promote development, of a range of types, which have the potential to result in water pollution/siltation, during both construction phases and operationally. This could be through increased wastewater discharges, road run-off and surface water run-off. This could then reach the Humber Estuary via surface water pathways potentially compromising water quality and impacting upon food supplies of the bird populations using the estuary, or the habitats that support them. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, and specific developments on the South Humber Bank (i.e. Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park, the North Killingholme Power Project, Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project) could lead to in-combination effects related to water quality.	Despite promoting development, policies SS2, SS9, SS10, H6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the water environment. For example, SS10 requires that a site will only be developed where pollution and waste control measures are implemented and WAS2 requires waste management developments to demonstrate that there will be no harm to water quality and resources. Furthermore, Policy DQE6 requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site and that appropriate pollution control measures are incorporated to help protect water quality. Policy DM3 requires that development proposals demonstrate that environmental risks have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise risks. It states that 'development will not be permitted where it would have an adverse effect on the quality or quantity of groundwater resources or watercourses and water bodies'. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required; this will likely include assessment of water quality impacts at both the construction and	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
			operational stages. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Flood and Water Level Management	Development (i.e. for housing, employment sites, mineral sites, waste sites and transport infrastructure), as promoted through policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, EC5, RD1, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-17 and MIN6-18), WAS2 and T7, has the potential to increase flooding through increased surface water run-off on impermeable surfaces. The developments may also require additional flood risk management measures to protect them from flooding. If in close proximity to the Humber Estuary SPA, this could result in a direct loss/damage of habitats from the defences themselves, changes to hydrological and geomorphological process and coastal squeeze. This could all impact upon the food sources and habitats that support the bird species for which the site is designated an SPA. Furthermore, any construction of flood defences	Despite promoting development, policies SS2, SS7, SS9, SS10, H6, MIN6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provide a level of protection for the water environment and include consideration of flood risk management. For example, SS9 requires the North Killingholme Airfield development to submit a Flood Risk and Drainage Assessment to assess and mitigate the risk from flooding from surface water drainage. The incorporation of SuDS is also required. Specifically, policy DQE5 requires that development avoids areas of flood risk and does not increase flooding elsewhere. It also sets clear requirements that developments need to need to meet relating to flood risk management that will allow it to proceed. Policy DQE6 also	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		could result in disturbance to bird populations. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, and specific developments on the South Humber Bank (i.e. Able Logistics Park, Able Marine Energy Park, the North Killingholme Power Project, Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project) could lead to in-combination effects related to increased flooding from surface water run-off, or adverse impacts associated with flood risk management measures implemented. Furthermore, in-combination effects may arise with the Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy and the Shoreline Management Plan.	requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Policy DQE6 also requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Also, in relation to mineral extraction, policy MIN3 requires that mineral extraction developments may only proceed where workings will not increase the potential of flood risk or surface water flooding. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required; this will include assessment of impacts on the water environment and flood risk. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon the Humber Estuary SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

7.3.1 Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA

The qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerabilities for Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA are provided in Table 3-2.

The Screening Assessment concluded that Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA could be at risk from recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution and flood and water level management.

Details for the Appropriate Assessment of the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects on the integrity of Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA in relation to the impacts identified in the Screening Assessment are described in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5: Test of Adverse Effects on Integrity on Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
Article 4.1 – site supports a breeding population of Nightjar which is of European importance Natural England also consider that the Common Crane population meets the requirements for SPA designation	Recreational Pressures	Development of new housing as a result of policies within the Local Plan, including policies SS2, SS6, SS7, H1, H6 and H6 could result in adverse impacts on Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA due to increased numbers of visitors. This could result in disturbance to the Nightjar population for which the site is designated, and also Common Crane. In relation to Hatfield Moor there is only site allocated for residential development within the impact risk zones for Hatfield Moor SSSI (which approximately equates to this component of the SPA); this is H1P-33 in Wroot. However, this site is only allocated for 13 dwellings whereas the impact risk zone it falls within identifies that only developments of over 50 dwellings would be considered a significant impact; therefore, impacts from development at H1P-33 alone in terms of increases in visitor numbers would likely be negligible. In relation to Thorne Moor, there are 5 sites allocated for residential development within the impact risk zones for Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors SSSI (which approximately equates to this component of the SPA). These are H1C-43, H1C44, H1P-22, H1P-23 and H1P-24 in Crowle which allocate sites for 8, 9, 75, 57 and 20 dwellings respectively. These sites fall within the impact risk zone which identifies that developments of 50+ residential dwellings could have a significant impact, so adverse impacts from these allocations in terms of recreational pressures could arise. The residential development promoted by the plan will facilitate population growth, which is expected to be around 2.4% with the largest growth in people	Despite promoting residential development, policies SS2, SS7 and H6 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. The Addendum to the Publication Draft strengthened this policy further by also including functionally land, so that 'proposals which may affect an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site, or functionally linked land supporting these sites, will be assessed according to their implications for the site's conservation objectives'. Policies DQE10, DQE11 and CSC3 also aim to strengthen the contribution that open space, sport, leisure and recreation facilities make to North Lincolnshire's tourist network and enhance existing facilities. This will reduce the potential for increased recreational pressure on Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA by providing alternative facilities. Furthermore, policy CSC3 also specifically states that all new residential developments of 10 dwellings or more (or on sites of 0.5ha or more) will need to provide high-quality open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of additional residents. These alternative spaces should reduce	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		over 65 (35% growth predicted) (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021). This is the group who have the greatest amount of leisure time, further increasing recreational pressures on the site. Furthermore, a number of policies within the Local Plan promote development of the tourist and recreational sectors. For example, EC7 promotes a sustainable visitor economy through development of high quality visitor facilities, CSC5 promotes development of golf courses, CSC15 aims to provide new visitor attractions and CSC17 promotes development of new caravan and camping facilities, all of which could attract more visitors to North Lincolnshire increasing visitor pressure on Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA. However, the closest site to Hatfield Moor is H1P-33 approximately 1.7km away, and the closest to Thorne Moor is H1C-44, approximately 1.4km away, with H1C-43 1.6km away and all other allocations in Crowle over 2km away. Whilst this is likely within the typical distance a dog walker may travel, it is in excess of the distance that children would be expected to walk to access green space for recreational purposes (the North Lincolnshire Open Space Study stipulates that natural and semi-natural greenspace should be within 800m/10 minutes travel time of households, and for children this should be 600m; North Lincolnshire Council, 2019). Natural England has also produced an Access Management Strategy and Plan for the Humberhead Peatlands. This includes measures to mitigate the pressure of increased numbers of visitors. Specifically, the plan includes a visitor priority area on Hatfield Moor where less sensitive habitats are located and promoted to visitors, waymarked routes on both Thorne and Hatfield Moors and remaining areas of the site are not promoted for access. The plan also proposes measures to ensure dogs are	pressures on Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA. Under policy H1, dependent on the scale of residential development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development of each of the sites on the qualifying features will be required, and will be expected to consider changes in recreational pressures and impacts of increased visitor numbers on sensitive habitats. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. For example, the provision of open space and recreational/leisure facilities as part of any development proposed. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		kept under control, which are enforced through signage and wardening. As visitor pressure is already being managed, any minimal increase in visitor numbers from the policies in the Local Plan are not anticipated to have an adverse impact on site integrity. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote recreational and tourist developments, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan and the North Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan, could lead to a cumulative increase in recreational pressures.		
	Urbanisation	A number of policies promote residential, employment, mineral, waste or transport development within North Lincolnshire, including SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, RD1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-15), WAS2, T6 and T7. However, no residential sites allocated for development under H1 are located within the boundaries of the designated site, the closest to Hatfield Moor being H1P-42 at Wroot 1.7km away and the closest to Thorne Moor being H1C-44 in Crowle 1.4km away; there will therefore be no direct impacts of habitat loss or physical damage from residential development on the SPA. However, the nightjar population for which the SPA is designated, and also Common Crane, do not just inhabit the SPA itself they frequently use functionally linked land outside of the SPA for feeding, roosting and loafing, and development in these areas could therefore have a significant adverse impact. Other site allocations which could impact on functionally linked land include H1P-23 and MIN6-15. There are no sites allocated for employment within the site boundary, and none fall within the Hatfield Moor SSSI or Thorne Moor SSSI impact risk zones. The closest site to Hatfield Moor is EC1-5 Sandtoft	Although they promote a range of development types policies SS2, SS7, SS10, H6, DQE8 and WAS2 all contain wording which provides a level of protection for the natural environment by stating that developments will have to consider the specific impact on biodiversity before they can proceed. For example, H6 will only permit the development of sites to accommodate Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople where there are no significant environmental impacts. Also, DQE8 also states that proposals for renewable energy must consider impacts on nature conservation features, and Policy MIN6 requires the environmental impacts, including on ecology, to be assessed before a development can be granted planning permission. Furthermore, policy DQE3 specifically states that all schemes shall 'protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance'. Dependent on the scale, location and nature	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		Airfield 2.2km away and the closest site to Thorne Moor is EC1-9 Ealand, 3.8km away. Impacts of employment development on functionally linked land could also have a significant adverse impact. There are no sites allocated for mineral development within the SPA boundary, however, a proposed extension to the Cove Farm Sand and Gravel Quarry at Westwoodside under policy MIN6-15 could potentially fall within the impact risk zone for the Hatfield Moor part of the site and result in adverse impacts on functionally linked land. Specifically, the development of renewable energy resources under policy DQE8, particularly wind power, in close proximity to the SPA, could have a significant adverse impact on bird populations through collision, diversion of migratory flyways and impacts on feeding routes, which could have a significant impact on the SPA. Indirect impacts of urbanisation, such as increased recreational pressure, atmospheric pollution and impacts on the water environment are considered elsewhere in this table. As no direct impacts from urbanisation were identified in this assessment there will be zero impact alone and therefore no in-combination assessment. For indirect impacts, the in-combination assessment is undertaken within other sections of this table.	of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Thorne and Hatfield Moor SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Atmospheric Pollution	APIS (2021) identifies that habitats that support Nightjar, including dwarf shrub heath and coniferous woodland are vulnerable to eutrophication and acidification associated with atmospheric pollution. This can result in changes to community composition, altered soil function, toxicity to plants and declines in bryophyte and lichen populations and tree health. Although anticipated increases in population during the life of the plan will likely	In relation to point sources of pollution, policy DM3 requires that development proposals demonstrate that environmental risks have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise risks, including to air quality. The Council will 'seek to ensure that new development proposals will not have an unacceptable negative impact on air quality and an air quality	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		increase the number of vehicles using the local road and motorway network, vehicle emissions, particularly of NO _x and NO ₂ , are greatest within the first 50-100m from the road (Ricardo-AEA, 2016), and pollutant levels can be expected to fall to near background levels at more than 200m. H1 does not allocate any areas for residential development within 200m of the SPA boundary and EC1 does not allocate any areas for development of employment sites within 200m. Furthermore, there are no major roads within 200m of the SPA boundary and consequently impacts from reduced air quality associated with increased in traffic from development and population increases promoted by policies in the Local Plan are anticipated to be negligible. Policies SS8, SS9, SS10 EC1, MIN1, MIN5, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-15) and WAS2 could result in the development of employment sites, mineral developments and waste management sites that could lead to additional point source emissions in the catchment. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan 2011-16, could lead to in-combination effects related to atmospheric pollution.	impact assessment will be required. Policy MIN6 also requires the environmental impacts, including on ecology and air quality, to be assessed before a development can be granted planning permission. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Thorne and Hatfield Moor SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	
	Flood and Water Level Management	Development (i.e. for housing, employment sites, mineral sites, waste sites and transport infrastructure), as promoted through policies SS2, SS6, SS7, SS8, SS9, SS10, H1, H6, H6, EC1, RD1, MIN6 (specifically MIN6-15), WAS2 and T7, has the potential to increase flooding through increased surface water run-off on impermeable surfaces. The developments may also require additional flood risk management measures to protect them from flooding. If in close proximity to Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA, or in the catchment within which this site sits, it could result in a direct loss/damage of	Despite promoting development, policies SS2, SS7, SS9, SS10, H6, MIN6 and WAS2 all contain wording which provide a level of protection for the water environment and include consideration of flood risk management. For example, MIN6 requires mineral extraction proposals to be supported by a range of assessments that address potential environmental impacts, including flood risk. Specifically, policy DQE5 requires that development avoids areas of flood risk and	No adverse impact upon site integrity

Qualifying Feature	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
		habitats from the defences themselves or changes to hydrogeological process and drainage patterns; this could then impact upon the Nightjar populations the habitats present support, and also Common Crane. In-combination, other plans and strategies which promote any form of development, including the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan and Local Transport Plan 2011-16, could lead to in-combination effects related to increased flooding from surface water run-off, or adverse impacts associated with flood risk management measures implemented. Furthermore, in-combination effects may arise with the Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy.	does not increase flooding elsewhere. It also sets clear requirements that developments need to need to meet relating to flood risk management that will allow it to proceed. Policy DQE6 also requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Policy DQE6 also requires that developments incorporate SuDS appropriate to the nature of their site. Also, in relation to mineral extraction, policy MIN3 requires that mineral extraction developments may only proceed were workings will not increase the potential of flood risk or surface water flooding. Dependent on the scale, location and nature of the development proposed, it is likely that a project level HRA of the direct and indirect impacts of the development will be required; this will include assessment of impacts on the water environment and flood risk. Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation will be required to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site. Policy DQE3 reinforces the need for an Appropriate Assessment for any specific projects, not connected to the management of a European site, if they are likely to have a significant effect upon them. This assessment will need to consider potential in-combination impacts identified in this assessment, along with any others that may arise. The measures to avoid/reduce impacts upon Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA can be guaranteed because they are incorporated directly into the Local Plan, meaning that any planning decisions will be directly impacted upon.	

7.3.1 The Humber Estuary Ramsar

The qualifying features, conservation objectives and site vulnerabilities for the Humber Estuary Ramsar are provided in Table 3-2.

The Screening Assessment concluded that the Humber Estuary Ramsar could be at risk from recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution, water pollution/siltation and flood and water level management. The qualifying criteria of Grey Seal and Natterjack Toad were screened out of the assessment as the known breeding colony of Grey Sea is located over 30km away from the district boundary at Donna Nook, and the known population of Natterjack Toad over 35km away at Saltfleetby and Theddlethorpe dunes.

Details for the Appropriate Assessment of the Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects on the integrity of the Humber Estuary Ramsar in relation to the impacts identified in the Screening Assessment are described in Table 7-6.

Table 7-6: Test of Adverse Effects on Integrity on Humber Estuary Ramsar

Qualifying Features	Identified Pathway of Impact	Adverse Effect of North Lincolnshire Local Plan Alone and In-combination	Avoidance/Mitigation Measures of North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Adverse Impact on Site Integrity
Ramsar Criterion 1 – near-natural estuary with range of habitats Ramsar Criterion 5 – regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds Ramsar Criterion 6 – supports a number of species at levels of international importance on passage (i.e. Golden Plover, Red Knot, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit and Common Redshank) and over-winter (i.e. Common Shelduck, Golden Plover, Red Knot, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Common Redshank) Ramsar Criterion 8 – important migration route for River Lamprey and Sea Lamprey	Recreational Pressures	The assessments contained in Table 7-1 and Table 7-4 are also relevant to the Humber Estuary Ramsar.		No adverse impact upon site integrity
	Urbanisation	The assessments contained in Table 7-1 and Table 7-4 are also relevant to the Humber Estuary Ramsar.		No adverse impact upon site integrity
	Atmospheric Pollution	The assessments contained in Table 7-1 and Table 7-4 are also relevant to the Humber Estuary Ramsar.		No adverse impact upon site integrity
	Water Pollution/ Siltation	The assessments contained in Table 7-1 and Table 7-4 are also relevant to the Humber Estuary Ramsar.		No adverse impact upon site integrity
	Flood and Water Level Management	The assessments contained in Table 7-1 and Table 7-4 are also relevant to the Humber Estuary Ramsar.		No adverse impact upon site integrity

8 Conclusions

Regulation 105 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019) (the 'Habitats Regulations') states that if a land-use plan is "(a) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects); and (b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site" then the plan-making authority must "...make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives" before the plan is given effect. The process by which Regulation 105 is met is known as Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

It is accepted best-practice for the HRA of strategic planning documents to be run as an iterative process alongside the plan development, with the emerging policies and sites proposed for development continually assessed for their possible effects on European sites and modified or abandoned (as necessary) to ensure that the subsequently adopted plan is not likely to result in significant effects on any European sites, either alone or 'in combination' with other plans and projects.

HRA has been undertaken throughout the development of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan to date and has informed key stages and assessment work, including the selection of sites proposed for development. This report details the HRA for the Publication Draft Addendum of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

The most likely effects of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum on European sites are related to pressures from new development including recreational impacts, indirect impacts from urbanisation, atmospheric pollution, changes to water quality (surface run-off, pollution events) and impacts from flood and water level management.

The Screening Assessment determined that the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum is not likely to have significant effects, either alone or in-combination with other plans on the following European site:

- River Derwent SAC

Potential significant effects of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum were identified for the following sites:

- Humber Estuary SAC
- Hatfield Moor SAC
- Thorne Moors SAC
- Humber Estuary SPA
- Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA
- Humber Estuary Ramsar

The Appropriate Assessment identified that the existing policies and provisions in the of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum, in relation to recreational pressures, urbanisation, atmospheric pollution, water pollution/siltation and flood and water management will ensure that the Local Plan will have no adverse effects on these European sites either alone or in combination with any other plans or projects.

Appendices

A Review of Other Plans and Projects that could act In-combination with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan

Document	Description of Plan/Project	Potential In-combination effects on European sites
Land Use Planning		
Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (2016)	This project will create a number of high quality, sustainable village communities on land between the western edge of Scunthorpe and the River Trent, set within an attractive waterside environment with major opportunities for leisure, sport and recreation. It will also provide an ideal setting for new businesses with the creation of new high-quality employment space and a Business Park. The Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (AAP) has been produced to set the planning policy framework to deliver the development in a properly planned way and this was adopted in May 2016.	The HRA produced for the Lincolnshire Lakes AAP identified that adverse impacts could arise on the Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar Site through urbanisation, recreational disturbance, air pollution and loss of supporting habitat. However, the HRA concluded that the Lincolnshire Lakes AAP would not have likely significant effects on the Humber, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects. This is the case so long as any expansion to the allocated developed land was further assessed in an updated HRA, any future expansion of Scunthorpe Port was subject to a project-specific HRA and that raising the right bank of the River Trent would adhere to standard water quality controls and would be undertaken outside of the wintering bird season. Also, the Lincolnshire Lakes proposals are included within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication Draft Addendum within policy SS7 and strategic site allocations SS8, SSH1 and SSH2. Consequently, the findings of the HRA for the Lincolnshire Lakes AAP will be used to inform the HRA for the Local Plan itself.
Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038: Publication Version Second Addendum (May 2022)	Bassetlaw District Council is in currently preparing the Bassetlaw Local Plan to establish the long-term approach to development in the District up to the year 2038. It is currently consulting on its 'Publication Version Addendum' of the Bassetlaw Local Plan. This Addendum, together with the Publication version of the Plan, will be the version of the Plan the Council will take forward to Examination by the Government.	A HRA screening was produced for the Local Plan Publication Version Second Addendum (May 2022), which concluded that the policies and site allocations in the Plan could have a likely significant effect upon the Sherwood Forest ppSPA as a result of physical loss or damage to off-site habitat, noise/vibration and light pollution to off-site habitat, air pollution and recreational impacts. Potential significant in-combination effects with other plans and policies were also identified. However, during the Appropriate Assessment process, further examination of the impact pathways and the incorporation of mitigation measures within relevant policies, it was concluded that no adverse impacts on the integrity of the ppSPA would occur. Given the distance to Sherwood Forest ppSPA it is not identified as being potentially impacted upon by the North Lincolnshire Local Plan; consequently, no in-combination effects have been identified. No likely significant effects on Hatfield Moor SAC, Thorne Moor SAC or Thorne and Hatfield Moor SPA, and consequently no in-combination effects are anticipated with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

Document	Description of Plan/Project	Potential In-combination effects on European sites
		Uncertain likely significant effects were identified in relation to the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar in relation to changes in water quality and quantity. However, the Appropriate Assessment concluded that the effects of the Bassetlaw Draft Local Plan would be negligible given the distance from the European sites and the number of large towns along the river outside the District. In addition, the Bassetlaw Draft Local Plan contains policy ST53 which provides mitigation measures to protect water quality. Consequently, no in-combination effects are anticipated with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.
Doncaster Local Plan (2015-2035) – Adopted September 2021	The Doncaster Local Plan was adopted in September 2021 and has replaced the adopted Unitary Development Plan and Local Development Framework. The Plan provides the new planning strategy for the Borough and will provide a comprehensive statement of the Borough's most important planning policies. It sets out detailed development management policies to guide new development in the Borough.	A HRA for the Submission Version assessed whether the proposals in the Doncaster Local Plan would impact on the European sites at Thorne Moors, Hatfield Moors, Lower Derwent Valley, River Derwent and Humber Estuary. It considered impacts in relation to increased demands for water, dealing with wastewater, visitor pressure, pet predation, loss of foraging habitat, air pollution, airport expansion and hydrological impacts of mineral extraction. Whilst some of the policies were initially screened as having the potential to impact on a European site, further investigation at the Appropriate Assessment stage ruled out the majority of impacts. Small amendments were suggested to a number of policies in relation to lorry parking, development in the countryside, minerals safeguarding and development, and gas shale and oil hydrocarbon developments to protect the integrity of Thorne Moor SAC, Hatfield Moor SAC and Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA. These amendments were incorporated into the adopted plan so that impacts from all policies on the European sites can be ruled out; consequently, no in-combination effects have been identified with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.
East Riding Local Plan (2016) and Draft updates	This is a suite of adopted planning documents that together provide the long-term development plan for the East Riding till 2029. A number of documents make up the plan including, the strategy document, the allocations document, a Joint Waste Plan, a Joint Minerals Plan and the Bridlington Town Centre Area Action Plan. The plan is currently undergoing an update, however, a number of policies and site allocations remain unchanged.	The HRA for the strategy document and allocation plan for the original 2016 plan reached similar conclusions that land allocated for development at Hedon Haven would result in the loss of functional habitat used by birds from the adjacent Humber Estuary European site, however, mitigation measures including enhancement of habitat at Newton Garth and Hedon Haven will provide alternative wet grassland sites which will compensate for the loss of habitat, resulting in a conclusion of no impact on site integrity; consequently no in-combination effects are identified. In relation to Thorne and Hatfield Moors, both the strategy document and allocations document from 2016 screened the SACs and SPA out of the HRA Stage 2 assessment for the East Riding Local Plan as it was assessed as having no likely significant

Document	Description of Plan/Project	Potential In-combination effects on European sites
		effect upon them. Consequently, no in-combination effects with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan are identified. Given the distance between North Lincolnshire and Bridlington it is not considered that the Area Action Plan for this town centre would have in-combination effects with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan. The Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Local Plan Update, produced in April 2021, cannot currently rule out adverse impacts on the Humber Estuary as in relation to site allocations S6B and HAV-A there will be a loss of an established high tide roost and loafing/foraging area for a range of estuary birds. A planning application, with an accompanying Report to Inform Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that, following mitigation, developments S6B and HAV-A would not have an adverse impact on the integrity of the Humber Estuary. However, the HRA for the local plan concludes that until the determination is made on the planning application, in agreement with Natural England, the assessment on whether the Local Plan would impact on the integrity of the Humber Estuary is deferred to avoid duplication of assessment. A similar deferred conclusion is also made in relation to air quality impacts on the Humber Estuary until traffic studies and air quality modelling are completed. There is therefore the potential for in-combination effects to occur if the deferred assessments do result in conclusions of an adverse effect on site integrity, however, this is currently uncertain.
Hull Local Plan 2016-2032	Hull City Council adopted its Local Plan in November 2017. It identifies land for different uses and its policies will be used to determine planning applications for the period 2017 to 2032.	The HRA Screening for the adopted plan and its main modifications concluded that a number of policies and site allocations within the Local Plan could impact upon the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar due to the distance involved and/or connectivity between the Local Plan proposals and site boundary. Potential effects could arise from habitat fragmentation, disturbance, changes to hydrological regime, changes to water quality and changes to air quality; consequently, the Plan required undertaking of an Appropriate Assessment. The Appropriate Assessment concluded that with mitigation, adverse effects from the policies and site allocations, including in-combination effects between plans and projects can be avoided for all designated sites. This does not preclude the need for HRA to be applied on a project level basis to those developments, e.g. the cruise terminal, with the potential to impact upon any interest feature of a designated site. Consequently, no in-combination effects have been identified with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, although the importance of the mitigation being applied to prevent an adverse

Document	Description of Plan/Project	Potential In-combination effects on European sites
		impact on site integrity is recognised.
North East Lincolnshire Local Plan (2013-2023)	The Local Plan for North East Lincolnshire sets out the vision and objectives for the Borough, allocates sites for housing, employment and other forms of development and sets out development management policies for the Borough. Following public examination during April/May 2017 the plan was formally adopted on the 22 March 2018.	The HRA produced for the pre-submission draft of the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan concluded that adverse impacts would not arise on European sites in and around the local authority area, so long as mitigation was implemented. Mitigation measures included modifying/strengthening policy text so that adverse impacts could be avoided, undertaking project-specific HRAs as developments came forward, following good practice construction techniques, promoting sustainable transport methods and improving green infrastructure/open spaces, amongst others. Consequently, no in-combination effects have been identified with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.
Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2017)	The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan was adopted by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee (CLJSPC) on 24 April 2017 and replaces the Local Plans of the City of Lincoln, West Lindsey and North Kesteven District Councils. It is currently undergoing a review to address a range of issues such as climate change, housing, employment and shopping, amongst others. The Proposed Submission Local Plan was produced in March 2022 and has just been consulted on.	The HRA screening for the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (March 2022) identified the potential for likely significant effects on the Humber Estuary as a result of habitat loss/fragmentation, physical damaged to species, disturbance, hydrological changes and atmospheric pollution. However, the Appropriate Assessment considered these impact pathways further and provided that the identified mitigation and recommendations are implemented, it is possible to conclude that the Local Plan is compliant with the Habitats Regulations and will not result in any adverse impacts on site integrity of the Humber Estuary, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. Consequently, no in-combination effects have been identified with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.
Appleby Parish Neighbourhood Plan (2019) Worlaby Parish Neighbour Plan (2021) Barrow upon Humber, Barton upon Humber, Bonby, Bottesford, Brigg, Elsham, Goxhill, Haxey, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Saxby All Saints, Scawby, South Ferriby, Winteringham and Winterton are in the process of drafting plans, but they have not yet gone through examination and do not therefore form	These parishes have been designated as Neighbourhood Areas and are in the process of developing, or in the case of Appleby Parish have already developed, their own Neighbourhood Plan. They are anticipated to cover key policies which will affect the outcome of planning applications. Hence it will allow local communities to shape development within their neighbourhood (RTPI, 2017).	These Plans will sit under the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and may allocate land for development. Consequently, in-combination effects with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan may arise. However, only some of these Neighbourhood Plans have been prepared, and therefore only that which has been adopted (i.e. Appleby Parish) will be included in this in-combination assessment. The strategic environmental assessment for the Appleby Parish Neighbourhood Plan identified that none of the policies within the plan would have a negative impact on the environment, with most policies having a strongly positive impact. Also, given Appleby Parish is 5km from the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar, and over 18km from Thorne and Hatfield Moors in-combination effects are not anticipated.

Document	Description of Plan/Project	Potential In-combination effects on European sites
part of the North Lincolnshire development plan.		
Development/Economic		
The Humber Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2020	The over-arching Economic Plan outlines the key sectors across the region, opportunities for growth, the importance of developing a strong infrastructure, supporting businesses, promoting tourism, equipping the work force whilst protecting the environment. The ambition of the Plan is to create a competitive, resilient and prosperous region. This plan has not yet been updated.	The Plan clearly states that all proposed development should be sustainable and not infringe on the environmental qualities of European sites. Furthermore, proposed flood risk management objectives are likely to improve water quality and enhance biodiversity. However, some adverse effects associated with increased growth/development of the area are likely to have in-combination effects on the Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar Site.
Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2030	The Plan covers opportunities for growth, existing skills within Greater Lincolnshire, existing assets e.g. transport and infrastructure and a strategy for achieving growth in the future. The priorities for growth set out in the Plan include focusing on success in a few key existing sectors including tourism, food production and engineering. Expanding growth into new sectors including care and logistics. These aims will be achieved by promoting telecommunications and developing Lincolnshire's infrastructure network.	The focus on growth and development within Lincolnshire will put pressure upon land and resources within the area. It is likely to increase pollution and disturbance to existing European sites even with the most stringent environmental regulation. For example, the push to develop tourism in the area will attract visitors to areas of natural beauty including designated sites. Hence, in-combination effects are likely on European sites.
Able Logistics Park	Able Logistics Park is a 497.5ha site with full planning permission in place for the creation of extensive warehousing, external storage and transportation depots, with the benefit of being located in close proximity to deep-water quays. It is located at North Killingholme.	This scheme has the potential to have significant adverse impacts on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, however, planning conditions have been applied to address potential impacts, such as direct loss of mudflat, water pollution and disturbance to bird populations. This includes creation of wetland habitat to provide feeding, roosting and loafing areas for waterbirds at Halton Marshes, timing works to avoid the key overwintering period, phasing works to minimise construction disturbance, minimising light disturbance and having a pollution prevention plan. Consequently, it was assessed that the project is not likely to have a significant effect, alone or in-combination with other plans and projects. However, in-combination effects could arise with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan if policies within it

Document	Description of Plan/Project	Potential In-combination effects on European sites
		lead to further development within the North Killingholme area.
Able Marine Energy Park	This project will provide a bespoke port facility for the renewable energy sector, particularly offshore wind. It covers approximately 900 acres and features approximately 1300m of new deep-water quays. It will provide a multi-user facility for the manufacture, storage, assembly and deployment of next generation offshore wind turbines and their associated supply chains. It is located on the south bank of the Humber near North Killingholme. It constitutes a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project and is fully consented.	This scheme has the potential to have significant adverse impacts on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, however, mitigation measures and planning conditions have been applied to address potential impacts. This includes significant areas of wetland habitat creation, alongside a Regulated Tidal Exchange scheme at Cherry Cobb Sands, and careful phasing and timing of works to avoid critical periods. With the imposition of these planning conditions, the project was assessed as not likely to have a significant effect, alone or in-combination with other plans and projects. However, in-combination effects could arise with the new North Lincolnshire Local Plan if policies within it lead to further development within the North Killingholme area. Any amendments made to the proposals, and accompanying HRA, will also need to be considered in terms of how they may impact upon the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
North Killingholme Power Project	This project will involve the construction of a new electrical generating station and associated infrastructure on a 286ha site at North Killingholme. It will either operate as a gas-fired station, or a plant fuelled by solid fuels (i.e. coal, petroleum coke or biomass). It will also include full carbon capture facilities. It constitutes a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project.	This scheme has the potential to have significant adverse impacts on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site through, for example, habitat loss and habitat fragmentation from construction of cooling water infrastructure in the estuary, direct fish/lamprey mortality from water abstraction, air quality changes and dust deposition and disturbance of birds from noise, light, vehicular movements and human activity. However, a number of conditions have been applied to the project to ensure no adverse impacts arise, including limiting piling extents to prevent habitat loss, fish screening of the intake system, reducing train speeds to limit noise and providing visual screening. Consequently, it was concluded that the North Killingholme Power Project would not adversely affect the integrity of the Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar Site, so long as the mitigation and avoidance measures are implemented. However, in-combination effects could arise with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan if policies within it lead to further development within the North Killingholme area.
Green Port Hull / Paull Local Development Order	This is a 500ha site of employment land, part of which is covered by the Paull Local Development Order which grants outline planning permission for development that is associated with renewable and low-carbon industries.	This project would likely have adverse impacts on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site. However, as part of this Local Development Order, a package of works to avoid likely significant effects on the European site has been developed, involving measures to provide alternative habitat for Curlew, Golden Plover and Lapwing at two locations; Hedon (Newton Garth) and Hedon Haven. This will include wet grassland creation on arable land. As a result

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		of these measures the HRA for the Local Development Order concluded that there is no potential for likely significant effects on the Humber SAC/SPA/Ramsar Site, alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. Whilst this site is located on the North Bank of the Humber, given the scale of the development, potential in-combination effects could arise in conjunction with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.
Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project	This project by National Grid Gas Plc comprises the construction of a replacement section of gas transporter pipeline crossing under the Humber Estuary between the existing Goxhill Above Ground Installation on the south bank of the estuary within North Lincolnshire, to the Paull Above Ground Installation on the north bank of the estuary within the East Riding of Yorkshire. It constitutes a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project and seeks to ensure the long-term security of the Feeder 0 Gas Transmission Pipeline where it crosses the River Humber. Construction of this pipeline is currently ongoing.	The HRA that accompanies this development identifies that a number of likely significant effects on the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site could occur as a result of this project, including displacement and disturbance of qualifying bird species through noise and visual disturbance, loss of foraging/roosting habitat within and adjacent to construction areas and potential impacts on inter-tidal habitats from potential pollution pathways. A number of mitigation measures were proposed to offset adverse impacts, including retaining grassland areas as alternative habitat, temporarily changing existing land use management practices and controlling access carefully. It was therefore concluded that there would not be an adverse impact on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site as a result of the project alone, or in-combination with other projects. However, in-combination effects could arise with the North Lincolnshire Local Plan if policies within it lead to further development within the Goxhill area that cause additional disturbance whilst the pipeline project is ongoing.
Keadby 2/3	These projects are proposed by SSE Thermal. Keadby 2 Power Station is a new 840MW gas-fired power station currently under construction adjacent to the operational Keadby 1 plant. It is a high-efficiency gas-fired plant that is capable of being upgraded to further decarbonise its generation through carbon capture or hydrogen technology. Keadby 3 is currently in development and would be a natural gas power station fitted with carbon capture to remove CO₂ from its emissions.	A HRA has been produced to accompany the Keadby 2 power station development. This looks at the principal impact of air pollution on Thorne and Hatfield Moors, and the Humber Estuary designated sites. The assessment of effects on sites designated for their European importance for nature conservation has shown that the main site potentially affected is the Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar. The background levels of ammonia and loads of nutrient nitrogen at the Humber Estuary SAC are already high largely as a result of agricultural practices and hence there is little capacity for increased levels from the power station to be accommodated. In contrast background NO_x levels are low and increases are likely to be accommodated. Whilst the process contributions for long-term effects still exceed 1% of the critical levels/loads, there are a number of reasons why they are more likely to be close to 1% and why adverse effects on the Humber Estuary SAC are predicted to be unlikely, for example only small areas of saltmarsh will be affected, only small exceedances of the 1% thresholds with only very localised areas affected by percentages of 2-3%

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		and modelled predictions are likely to be an over-estimate. Consequently, the HRA concluded that the project is not predicted to result in adverse effects on the European designations, alone or in-combination with Keadby 1, and consequently no mitigation measures are proposed. As the HRA for Keadby 2 has not identified any likely significant effects on the sites considered in this HRA, no in-combination effects are identified. As Keadby 3 is currently in the early stages of development no HRA is currently available. Further assessment may be required as part of the Keadby 3 HRA to assess the potential for any in-combination effects.
Water Management and Flooding		
Water Resource Management Plans (WRMP)- Anglian Water and Yorkshire Water.	These Plans outline the regional strategy for managing water resources across their supply area over a 25-year period. They detail the likely demand and forecast supply. This includes an exploration of proposed and existing schemes/sectors which are likely to be resource intensive. Management of these anticipated impacts are then addressed to comply with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.	Changes to water abstraction and discharge can adversely affect European sites by changing surface and ground water flow levels and quality (including dissolved oxygen). For example, Thorne and Hatfield Moors are susceptible to abstraction which can lead to scrub development and a loss of the qualifying communities. Despite these sensitivities, the WRMPs include measures to reduce in-combination effects of the various proposed schemes. Furthermore, during the plan period (2020 to 2045), Anglian Water forecast average per-capita consumption falling to 120 l/h/d by 2045, driven by customers selecting metering, although within the Central Lincolnshire resource zone a baseline deficit by 2044/45 of -5 and -15 MI/d is predicted. However, in contrast the South Humber Bank resource zone is predicted to have a surplus greater than 3 MI/d by 2025, and remains in surplus by 2045. Within the Yorkshire Water WRMP area, it is predicted that by the mid-2030s (despite a supply demand deficit for 2018/19) a supply deficit is not expected. This is attributed to a change in the approach to climate change, reduced leakage, ongoing reduction in household usage due to increased levels of metering and reduced non-household demand. With regards to the proposed schemes in the Anglian Water WRMP, one scheme was identified within the HRA from within the Central Lincolnshire and South Humber Bank resource zones as having the potential to impact upon the Humber. This was the Pyewipe Water Reuse for Non-potable Use scheme, which falls within North East Lincolnshire, and mitigation measures are proposed to avoid adverse impacts on site integrity. The South Humber Bank Water Resource Zone (WRZ) to Central Lincolnshire WRZ Transfer schemes were assessed as having no likely significant effect on the Humber Estuary, or other European sites. In the Yorkshire Water WRMP HRA, several feasible options were identified as having the potential to

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		alter flow conditions in the Humber, including the River Ouse water treatment works extension, Ouse Raw Water Transfer Scheme, the Increased River Ouse Pump Storage Capacity Option, Aquifer Storage and Recovery Scheme 1, South Yorkshire Groundwater Scheme 1, East Yorkshire Groundwater Options 1 and 2, the Reuse of Abandoned Third Party Groundwater Source Options, the Dam Raising Options, the Reservoir De-silting Option, River Calder Abstraction Option 1, River Aire Abstraction Options 1 and 3 and the East Yorkshire Coast Desalinisation Option. However, the HRA for the Yorkshire Water WRMP concluded that except for one option, the preferred WRMP is not likely to have significant effects on the integrity of any of the designated sites, including the Humber Estuary, Thorne and Hatfield Moors and the River Derwent. The one option to which this conclusion does not apply is the North Yorkshire Groundwater Option Scheme 1 and its potential impacts on the North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC a significant distance from North Lincolnshire. As the WRMPs have not identified any likely significant effects on the sites considered in this HRA, no in-combination effects are identified.
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP): Humber River Basin District	The Plan outlines relevant water bodies within the district and their classification. It covers the water quality within these catchments and actions to improve water quality in the future. It sets water quality targets and the next steps to achieve these. The aim of the RBMP is to address a range of challenges including: pollution (point source and diffuse) and physical modification of water bodies.	Any improvements to water quality or naturalising water bodies can only have a positive impact on European sites and hence no negative in-combination effects are anticipated.
Grimsby and Ancholme Catchment Flood Management Plan	The Management Plan outlines measures for sustainable management over the next 50-100 years. It takes into consideration climate change and current policies to target resources in the most effective way. It looks at current and future flood risk for the whole catchment and sub catchments. The purpose of the Plan is to establish new policies to reduce flood risk.	Reducing flood risk presents tangible benefits to society but these benefits are not always transposed to the natural world. Flooding can have positive outcomes for wildlife by creating wetland habitat for waders and other wetland specialists. Flooding can detrimentally affect some species by inundating burrows and nests. In-combination effects will depend on the approach taken to flood risk management. If it focusses on improving water storage across the catchment by improving habitat quality, European sites such as Thorne and Hatfield Moors may benefit. Conversely, hard engineering options may disconnect rivers from their floodplains, leading to a loss of wetland habitat. The Management Plan emphasises a sustainable

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		approach and hence negative in-combination effects are not anticipated.
River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan	The Management Plan outlines measures for sustainable management for the next 50-100 years. It takes into consideration climate change and current policies to target resources in the most effective way. It looks at current and future flood risk for the whole catchment and sub catchments. The purpose of the Plan is to establish new policies to reduce flood risk.	Reducing flood risk presents tangible benefits to society but these benefits are not always transposed to the natural world. Flooding can have positive outcomes for wildlife by creating wetland habitat for waders and other wetland specialists. Flooding can detrimentally affect some species by inundating burrows and nests. In-combination effects will depend on the approach taken to flood risk management. If it focusses on improving water storage across the catchment by improving habitat quality, European sites such as Thorne and Hatfield Moors may benefit. Conversely, hard engineering options may disconnect rivers from their floodplains, leading to loss of wetland habitat. The Management Plan emphasises a sustainable approach and hence negative in-combination effects are not anticipated.
Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy (2008)	The Management Strategy provides information on the work to date, the importance of the strategy, the history of the project, flood risk areas and priority areas for protection. The overall aim of the strategy is to ensure that 99% of the local population receives a good standard of protection from coastal flooding for the next 25 years and into the future. It proposes to do so via improving and protecting defences and managed realignment. This strategy is currently being updated as part of the Humber 2100+ Review.	The soft engineering options discussed within the Strategy are compatible with the aims and objectives of European sites. For example, managed realignment creates suitable habitat for wading birds and other species. In contrast, artificial structures or hard engineering options may facilitate development closer to the coast and habitat may be lost as a result. Hence, the Flood Risk Strategy may have in-combination effects on the Humber Estuary depending on the approach of defence adopted.
Humber Estuary Coastal Authorities Group: Flamborough Head to Gibraltar Point Shoreline Management Plan 2010	The Shoreline Management Plan outlines the principles and compliance of sustainable shoreline management. It details coastal processes relevant to the plan, existing defences, land use and surrounding environments. Finally, it presents an action plan heading forward. The aims of the Management Plan are to protect against coastal erosion and flooding and promote sustainable development and coastal management which benefits the economy, environment	The Management Plan is likely to benefit European sites in so far as the approach is sustainable and actively seeks to prosper the environment. However, there remains a potential conflict of interest between this aim and the aim to prosper the economy and society. Hence, in-combination effects between the Local Plan and the Shoreline Management Plan are possible.

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	and society.	
Nature Conservation		
Humber Management Scheme – Action Plan 2016	The Action Plan summarises the Humber Nature Partnership's approach to protecting the qualifying features of the European Marine Site. The conservation objectives and targets of the Action Plan relate to protecting the integrity of the SPA and SAC which is measured using indicators such as abundance and distribution of qualifying habitats and species and the quality of the processes which underlie them.	The aims and objectives of the Action Plan are compatible with the conservation of the Humber Estuary European Marine Site and hence no negative in-combination effects on this European site are anticipated.
Thorne and Hatfield Moors Site Improvement Plan	The Site Improvement Plan (SIP) outlines the pressures and threats associated with the conservation of Thorne and Hatfield Moors. These include: Drainage, scrub control, air pollution, recreation, peat extraction and invasive species amongst others. The SIP then goes on to describe targets to address each of these issues, who is responsible and the associated cost.	The aims and objectives of the SIP are compatible with the conservation of Thorne and Hatfield Moors and hence no negative in-combination effects on this European site are anticipated.
Thorne Moors Water Level Management Plan	The Management Plan provides background to water level management at Thorne Moor including the biodiversity on site, water quality and important physical features. It then proceeds to outline proposed actions to conserve these assets including contingency plans were applicable. These actions take into consideration site constraints. The aims of the Plan are to achieve target condition, protect and enhance conservation interest on site and minimise damage to these features.	The aims and objectives of the Plan are compatible with the conservation of Thorne Moors and hence no negative in-combination effects on this European site are anticipated.
Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-2020 (The Nature Strategy for	The Action Plan describes the value, threats and protection of biodiversity in Lincolnshire including a detailed	The aims and objectives of the Action Plan are compatible with the conservation of European sites by protecting interest features within them. No negative in-combination effects on any European

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Greater Lincolnshire) (revised in 2015)	discussion of the key habitats and species found in Lincolnshire. It then goes on to propose actions for protecting biodiversity in Lincolnshire. The aims of the Action Plan relate to conserving and enhancing, valuing and recording biodiversity and ensuring that efforts to this effect are sustainable.	sites are anticipated.
Lincolnshire Geodiversity Strategy 2017-21	The Geodiversity Strategy highlights the value, diversity, threats and protection of geodiversity in Lincolnshire. It has four main aims which include; 1. Recording and conserving geodiversity; 2. Robust legislation for geodiversity; 3. Publicise geodiversity; 4. Meet geodiversity objectives.	The aims and objectives of the Strategy are compatible with the conservation of European sites by protecting interest features within them. No negative in-combination effects on any European sites are anticipated.
Recreation and Tourism		
North Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan	The Improvement Plan details how the rights of way network in North Lincolnshire can be strengthened, promoted, streamlined and extended. The Plan incorporates costs and completion dates for a range of proposed actions and has the overall aim of improving the network of public rights of way in North Lincolnshire.	Public rights of way are utilised by walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Within North Lincolnshire, most public rights of way are within rural areas. Many of the actions proposed in the plan have the aim of encouraging greater usage of rights of way by the public, often in isolated areas. Increased recreational pressure close to or within European sites has the potential to disturb the qualifying features of the European site e.g. avian fauna and consequently in-combination effects may occur. The plan does make reference to complying with current legislation surrounding nature conservation sites, and the plan proposes that to increase public usage of the rights of way network within North Lincolnshire, car parks should be constructed to make remote routes more accessible. This may help to reduce motorised traffic and hence may contribute to air quality and congestion targets.
England Coast Path Project	Natural England is currently in the process of developing a new National Trail around all of England's coast. As part of this project a 'coastal margin' is being identified. In this margin, walkers will have new rights for access. However, in April 2018 a European Court judgement affected how Natural England could assess the impact of the England Coast Path on	Given this path is proposed to extend along the North Lincolnshire Coast, and cross the Humber using the Humber Bridge, it has potential to increase the number of visitors coming to the area. In-combination with policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan that encourage tourism and the development of recreational assets, this has the potential to significantly impact on the Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar Sites through increased recreational pressures.

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	environmentally protected sites and as a result progress on the path slowed. In North Lincolnshire, the coastal path proposals for the Mablethorpe to Humber Bridge stretch are still in development.	
Other		
Local Transport Plan 2011 to 2026	The Transport Plan is composed of two separate documents; a strategy and how the strategy will be implemented. This fifteen-year plan seeks to foster a well maintained and sustainable transport network across North Lincolnshire. This will in turn support local businesses and communities.	The Local Transport Plan includes measures to encourage sustainable transport including promoting public transport, cycling and walking. These elements are likely to have a positive impact on local European sites by improving air quality. However, enhancing the transport network could facilitate increased levels of visitors to European sites and development within the region which may have in-combination effects on European sites via habitat loss and disturbance.
Humber Area Local Aggregate Assessment (2019)	The Assessment outlines the geology of the region, aggregate resources, their supply and demand (both now and in the future) and their import and export. It details objectives for meeting future demand.	Aggregate resources are predominantly used in construction and hence any increase in supply may facilitate construction in the wider area. Furthermore, mining these resources can be extremely destructive e.g. marine dredging. Marine dredging currently takes place in the North Sea beyond the Humber Estuary. The number of licensed dredging areas here is likely to increase. Hence in-combination effects are likely between the aims and objectives of the Assessment and the Local Plan.
Action Plan for the Scunthorpe PM10 AQMA (2018)	The Action Plan outlines the measures required to meet the target of reducing PM₁₀ concentrations within the Scunthorpe wide Air Quality Management Area. These measures are presented as an action plan and relate to air quality monitoring, industry, development control, non-permitted process emissions and tailpipe emissions. The action plan allocates responsibility to tackling each of these areas and includes measures to ensure compliance.	The Action Plan aims to improve air quality locally. This can only have a positive impact on the communities and habitats found in local European sites. Hence no in-combination effects are anticipated as a result of this Plan.
Waste Strategy 2012 - 2030	The Waste Strategy covers the legal requirements and guidance applicable to waste management, recycling, waste disposal methods, challenges and solutions, options to reduce and re-use	This Strategy for tackling waste production it likely to have a positive effect on European sites via seeking more sustainable approaches to waste management e.g. by promoting reductions in waste and recycling. The outcome of this strategy can only be positive, although the pathways of impact on European sites may be indirect.

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	waste and a short, medium and longer-term goals. The aims of the Strategy are to reduce the quantity of waste produced and to move towards a zero-waste management system by 2020.	

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Appendix 4

Planning Permission Ref. PA/2020/1628

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

FULL PLANNING PERMISSION

APPLICATION NO: PA/2020/1628

Address/Agent:

Mr Mark Snowden
Keigar Homes Ltd
Keigar Lodge
Canberra View
BARTON UPON HUMBER
DN18 5GR

Applicant: Mr Mark Snowden, Keigar Homes Ltd

North Lincolnshire Council hereby gives notice that the application received on 21/09/2020 for:

Planning permission to erect 317 dwellings, including associated garages, access road, playground, ponds and public open space – Phases 5 and 6, Falkland Way, land off Canberra View, Barton upon Humber, DN18 5GR

has been considered and that permission for this development in accordance with the plans and written particulars submitted has been granted subject to the following conditions and reasons:

1.

The development must be begun before the expiration of three years from the date of this permission.

Reason

To comply with section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

2.

The development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans: location plan, FW/149/999 site layout and gas main, material specification sheet, and drawing schedule dated 24.01.2022.

Reason

For the avoidance of doubt and in the interests of proper planning.

3.

No development shall take place until details showing an effective method of preventing surface water run-off from hard paved areas within the site onto the highway have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. These facilities shall be implemented prior to the access and parking facilities being brought into use and thereafter so retained.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety.

**North
Lincolnshire
Council**

www.northlincs.gov.uk

Church Square House
30-40 High Street
Scunthorpe
North Lincolnshire
DN15 6NL

4.

No loose material shall be placed on any driveway or parking area within 10 metres of the adopted highway unless measures are taken in accordance with details to be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority to prevent the material from spilling onto the highway. Once agreed and implemented these measures shall be retained.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to comply with policy T19 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

5.

No dwelling on the site shall be occupied until the vehicular access to it and the vehicle parking spaces serving it have been completed and, once provided, the vehicle parking spaces shall be retained.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to comply with policies T2 and T19 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

6.

No dwelling served by the shared private driveway shall be occupied until it has been constructed in accordance with details including:

- (i) the proposed method of forming access from the highway, including the required visibility splays;
- (ii) the method of constructing/paving the drive;
- (iii) the provision of adequate drainage features;
- (iv) the provision of suitable bin collection facilities adjacent to the highway;
- (v) the provision of suitable lighting arrangements; and
- (vi) the provision of street name plates that shall include the words 'Private Drive';

which have been agreed in writing by the local planning authority. Once constructed the private driveway shall be retained.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to comply with policies T2 and T19 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

7.

No development shall take place until details of the drainage, construction, services and lighting of the proposed access road, including the junction with the adjacent highway, have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to comply with policies T2 and T19 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

8.

No dwelling on the site shall be occupied until the access road has been completed to at least base course level and adequately lit from the junction with the adjacent highway up to the access to the dwelling.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to comply with policies T2 and T19 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

9.

No dwelling on the site shall be occupied until the footway has been constructed up to base course level from the junction with the adjacent highway to the access to the dwelling.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to comply with policies T2 and T19 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

10.

The penultimate dwelling on site shall not be occupied until the access roads have been completed.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to accord with T2 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

11.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (No. 2) (England) Order 2008 (or any order revoking and re-enacting that order with or without modification), no development shall take place within any service strip adjacent to any shared surface road, and any planting or landscaping within this service strip shall be of species which shall be agreed in writing with the local planning authority prior to planting.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to comply with policies T2 and T19 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

12.

The final travel plan shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority within six months of the proposed development being brought into use and all conditions and requirements of the plan, once approved, shall be implemented and retained at all times.

Reason

To ensure that the proposed development operates in a safe and sustainable manner with minimal disruption to the highway network.

13.

The travel plan, once approved and in place, shall be subject to monitoring on an annual basis for a period of three years from the approval date. The monitoring report on the impact of the travel plan shall be submitted to the local planning authority on the first of January each year following the grant of planning permission. All amendments to the approved travel plan identified as a result of the monitoring process shall be implemented and retained.

Reason

To ensure that the proposed development operates in a safe and sustainable manner with minimal disruption to the highway network.

14.

No development shall take place until a construction phase traffic management plan showing details of:

- an approved access point to the development, which shall be taken via Falkland Way, avoiding residential properties on Greenway and East Acridge;
- all associated traffic movements, including delivery vehicles and staff/construction movements;
- any abnormal load movements;
- contractor parking and welfare facilities;
- storage of materials, including the means of controlling the deposition of mud onto the adjacent highway along with appropriate methods of cleaning the highway as may be required;

have been submitted and improved in writing by the local planning authority. Once approved the plan shall be implemented, reviewed and updated as necessary throughout the construction period.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety.

15.

At no time shall the access from Greenway and East Acridge be used for construction traffic.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to safeguard residential amenity in accordance with policies T2 and DS1 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and policy CS5 of the Core Strategy.

16.

Before any above-ground works take place on the site, details of the pedestrian, cycle and emergency access from Greenway and East Acridge (including the means of preventing unauthorised vehicular access) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. These accesses shall not be brought into use until they have been constructed in accordance with the approved details and all measures to prevent unauthorised access to the site shall be retained.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to safeguard residential amenity in accordance with policies T2 and D1 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and policy CS5 of the Core Strategy.

17.

The development permitted by this planning permission shall be carried out in accordance with the approved Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) 4 October 2021/Final Report RevD/EWE Associates Ltd. In particular, finished floor levels of all habitable accommodation shall be set no lower than 6.1 metres above Ordnance Datum. The mitigation measures shall be fully implemented prior to occupation and subsequently remain in place.

Reason

To reduce the risk and impact of flooding to the proposed development and future occupants in accordance with policies CS18 and CS19 of the Core Strategy and policy DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

18.

Those dwellings so indicated on Floor Levels Drawing FW/146/22 A updated on 27 September 2021, (plots 509-523, 542-560, 561-566, 567-589, 590-600 and 601-631) shall have non-habitable uses only at ground floor level.

Reason

To reduce the risk and impact of flooding to the proposed development and future occupants in accordance with policies CS18 and CS19 of the Core Strategy and policy DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

19.

Notwithstanding the provision of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (or any order revoking and re-enacting that Order with or without modification), no extensions to provide additional habitable/living accommodation shall be erected on the plots shaded blue in Annex I of the FRA dated October 2021 (plots 509-523, 542-560, 561-566, 567-589 590-600 and 601-631) without the prior approval in writing of the local planning authority.

Reason

To reduce the risk and impact of flooding to these proposed dwellings and future occupants in accordance with policies CS18 and CS19 of the Core Strategy and policy DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

20.

No development shall take place until a detailed surface water drainage scheme for the site has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The scheme shall be based on sustainable drainage principles and an assessment of the hydrological and hydro-geological context of the development. This must be based upon the submitted Flood Risk Assessment, prepared by EWE Associates Ltd, Final RevD October 2021.

Reason

To prevent the increased risk of flooding to themselves and others, to improve and protect water quality, and to ensure the implementation and future maintenance of the

sustainable drainage structures in accordance with policy DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, policies CS18 and CS19 of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy, and paragraphs 159, 161, 167, 169 and 174 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

21.

The drainage scheme shall be implemented in accordance with the approved submitted details required by condition 20 above, completed prior to the occupation of any dwelling or building within each phase or sub-phase of the development on site, and thereafter retained and maintained in accordance with the scheme for the life of the development unless otherwise agreed in writing with the local planning authority.

Reason

To prevent the increased risk of flooding to themselves and others, to improve and protect water quality, and to ensure the implementation and future maintenance of the sustainable drainage structures in accordance with policy DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, policies CS18 and CS19 of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy, and paragraphs 159, 161, 167, 169 and 174 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

22.

No development shall take place until details showing an effective method of preventing surface water run-off from the highway onto the developed site have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. These facilities shall be implemented prior to the access and parking facilities being brought into use and thereafter so retained.

Reason

To prevent the increased risk of flooding to themselves and others, to improve and protect water quality, and to ensure the implementation and future maintenance of the sustainable drainage structures in accordance with policy DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, policies CS18 and CS19 of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy, and paragraphs 159, 161, 167, 169 and 174 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

23.

Before any works commence on the Phase 5 attenuation pond, full details of the works required for the construction/excavation of the pond, including the depth, levels of the pond, amount of excavation works required and details of any bunding to be installed shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Thereafter only the approved scheme shall be installed on the site.

Reason

To ensure a satisfactory standard of development on the site and in the interests of visual amenity and flood mitigation in accordance with policies DS1 and DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and policies CS5 and CS19 of the Core Strategy.

24.

Within three months of the date of this permission, full details of the works that have been carried out to increase the size of the Phase 4 pond shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason

To ensure a satisfactory standard of development on the site and in the interests of visual amenity and flood mitigation in accordance with policies DS1 and DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and policies CS5 and CS19 of the Core Strategy.

25.

No above-ground works shall commence until a foul water strategy, including foul water drainage layouts and connections, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. No dwellings shall be occupied until the works have been carried out in accordance with the foul water strategy so approved.

Reason

To provide an acceptable foul water strategy for the development in accordance with policy DS14 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

26.

No land raising shall be carried out in relation to any dwelling on the site until full details of the extent of the land raising works proposed have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Thereafter, only the approved works shall be carried out on the site.

Reason

To safeguard properties from flooding and in the interests of visual amenity, in accordance with policies DS1 and DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and policies CS5 and CS19 of the Core Strategy.

27.

Prior to any above-ground works, a noise mitigation scheme shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. As a minimum this noise mitigation scheme shall include details of:

- noise mitigation measures;
- predicted noise levels to be achieved at sensitive locations as a result of the noise mitigation scheme; and
- how the noise mitigation scheme will be maintained for the lifetime of the development.

The noise mitigation scheme shall be implemented before occupation of the development.

Reason

To protect future residents from the impacts of noise and to accord with policy DS11 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

28.

Prior to the importation of topsoil onto the site, a topsoil verification plan shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The verification plan shall ensure that imported soil is safe and suitable for use on the approved development.

The development hereby permitted shall not be occupied until the verification plan has been complied with in full and subsequently approved in writing by the local planning authority. No deviation from the approved plan shall be permitted unless agreed in writing with the local planning authority. The scheme shall be retained for the duration of the development.

Reason

To safeguard residential amenity and human health in accordance with policy DS11 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

29.

If during development any odorous, discoloured or otherwise visually contaminated material is found to be present at the site then no further development shall be carried out until a written method statement, detailing how this contamination shall be dealt with, has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority. The approved method statement shall be implemented in full prior to development commencing on the site.

Reason

To safeguard residential amenity and human health in accordance with policy DS11 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

30.

Construction and site clearance operations shall be limited to the following days and hours:

- 7.30am to 6pm Monday to Friday
- 7.30am to 1pm on Saturdays.

No construction, demolition or site clearance operations shall take place on Sundays or public/bank holidays.

HGV movements shall not be permitted outside these hours during the construction phase without prior written approval from the local planning authority.

Installation of equipment on site shall not be permitted outside these hours without prior written approval from the local planning authority.

Reason

To safeguard residential amenity in accordance with policy DS1 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

31.

No stage of the development hereby permitted shall commence until a construction environmental management plan (CEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The CEMP shall include the following:

Noise and vibration – The CEMP shall set out the particulars of:

- (a) the works, and the method by which they are to be carried out;

- (b) the noise and vibration attenuation measures to be taken to minimise noise and vibration resulting from the works, including noise limits; and
- (c) a scheme for monitoring the noise and vibration during the works to ensure compliance with the noise limits and the effectiveness of the attenuation measures.

Light – The CEMP shall set out the particulars of:

- (d) specified locations for contractors' compounds and materials storage areas;
- (e) areas where lighting will be required for health and safety purposes;
- (f) the location of potential temporary floodlights;
- (g) the identification of sensitive receptors likely to be impacted upon by light nuisance;
- (h) proposed methods of mitigation against potential light nuisance, including potential glare and light spill, on sensitive receptors.

Dust – The CEMP shall set out the particulars of:

- (i) site dust monitoring, recording and complaint investigation procedures;
- (j) the identification of receptors and the related risk of dust impact at all phases of the development, including when buildings and properties start to be occupied;
- (k) the provision of water to the site;
- (l) dust mitigation techniques at all stages of development;
- (m) the prevention of dust trackout;
- (n) communication with residents and other receptors;
- (o) a commitment to cease the relevant operation if dust emissions are identified either by regular site monitoring or by the local authority;
- (p) a 'no burning of waste' policy.

Reason

To safeguard residential amenity in accordance with policy DS1 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

32.

Prior to any above-ground works, a scheme for the provision of electrical vehicle charging points shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The scheme shall be designed to take account of good practice guidance as set out in the Institute of Air Quality Management Land Use Planning and Development Control:

- <http://www.iaqm.co.uk/text/guidance/air-quality-planning-guidance.pdf>

and contemporaneous electrical standards, including:

- Electrical Requirements of BS7671:2008
- IET Code of Practice on Electrical Vehicle Charging Equipment installation 2012 ISBN 978-1-84919-515-7.

The approved scheme shall be installed in full and retained in perpetuity thereafter.

Reason

To facilitate the uptake of low emission vehicles and reduce the emission impact of traffic arising from the development in line with the National Planning Policy Framework.

33.

The materials to be used on the approved dwellings shall be as specified on drawing number FW/146/06B and there shall be no deviation therefrom without the prior approval in writing of the local planning authority.

Reason

To ensure a satisfactory standard of development in accordance with policy CS5 of the Core Strategy and policy DS1 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

34.

Works and biodiversity enhancements shall be carried out strictly in accordance with section 5 of the submitted document, 'Keigar Homes Ltd Falkland Way, Barton Upon Humber: Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey And Biodiversity Management Plan' dated September 2020 and the submitted drawing number FW/146/14 Rev B. The management prescriptions set out in the management plan shall be carried out in their entirety in accordance with the timescales set out. Prior to the occupation of the 100th, 200th and 300th dwellings, the applicant or their successor in title shall submit a report to the local planning authority providing evidence of compliance with the biodiversity management plan. All biodiversity features shall be retained thereafter.

Reason

To conserve and enhance biodiversity in accordance with policies CS5 and CS17 of the Core Strategy.

35.

Within three months of the commencement of development, the applicant or their successor in title shall submit a biodiversity metric assessment and additional biodiversity management plan to the local planning authority for approval in writing. The document shall include:

- (a) an assessment of biodiversity loss based on the habitat and hedgerow baseline from the 'Keigar Homes Ltd Falkland Way, Barton Upon Humber: Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey And Biodiversity Management Plan' dated September 2020;
- (b) details of measures required to provide at least 1% biodiversity net gain in accordance with the Defra biodiversity metric 3.0.

Biodiversity units should be delivered on site, within the red line boundary shown on submitted drawing number FW/146/02. Those that cannot viably be delivered on site should be delivered locally, according to a local plan or strategy.

Reason

To conserve and enhance biodiversity in accordance with policies CS5 and CS17 of the Core Strategy.

36.

The Additional Biodiversity Management Plan shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and timings, and the approved features shall be retained thereafter, unless otherwise approved in writing by the local planning authority. Prior to the occupation of the 100th, 200th and 300th dwellings, the applicant or their successor in title shall submit a report to the local planning authority, providing evidence of compliance with the Additional Biodiversity Management Plan.

Reason

To conserve and enhance biodiversity in accordance with policies CS5 and CS17 of the Core Strategy.

37.

Development shall take place in complete accordance with the document 'Archaeological Mitigation Strategy: Land off Falkland Way, Barton upon Humber, North Lincolnshire, Allen Archaeology, v1.2, 18 January 2022', and the approved details and timings.

Reason

To comply with paragraph 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy CS6 of the Core Strategy and policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan because the site contains archaeologically significant remains that the development would otherwise destroy. The archaeological mitigation strategy is required to preserve archaeological evidence by means of a comprehensive record and creation of a permanent archive, to advance understanding.

38.

The final 10 dwellings of the approved development shall not be occupied until the full and final completion of the programme set out in the approved archaeological mitigation strategy has been carried out to the satisfaction of the local planning authority.

Reason

To comply with paragraph 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy CS6 of the Core Strategy and policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan to ensure the timely undertaking of all stages of the approved archaeological mitigation strategy.

39.

A copy of any analysis, reporting, publication and archiving required as part of the archaeological mitigation strategy shall be deposited with the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, North Lincolnshire Museum and the Archaeological Data Service within three years of completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Reason

To comply with paragraph 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy CS6 of the Core Strategy, and policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and place the results of the archaeological mitigation strategy in the public domain in a timely fashion within an agreed timetable.

40.

No more than 249 dwellings shall be built on the site before details of the proposed location and design of the notice board providing information of the archaeological features to be located within the public open space area shown on drawing number FW/146/05F have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority. Thereafter the content of the notice board shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority prior to the board being erected in the agreed location within six months of the completion of the archaeological post-excavation report as set out in the approved archaeological mitigation strategy.

Reason

To comply with paragraph 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy CS6 of the Core Strategy and policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and place the results of the archaeological mitigation strategy in the public domain in a timely fashion within an agreed timetable.

41.

No development shall commence on site until the land to be transferred to the council identified on the approved site layout has been fenced off to the satisfaction of the local planning authority. This land shall remain fenced and shall not be used by the applicant for any purpose(s) without the prior approval in writing of the local planning authority.

Reason

To safeguard this land from construction works/site operations as it has potential for archaeological remains and ecology, in accordance with policies CS6 and CS17 of the Core Strategy.

42.

Before development is commenced, details of the method of protecting the existing trees and hedgerows on the site to be retained throughout the construction period shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority, and such works as may be so approved shall be carried out before development is commenced, and maintained until completion of the development. None of the trees and hedgerows so protected shall be wilfully damaged or destroyed, uprooted, felled, lopped or topped, nor any other works carried out which would cause damage to the root systems or otherwise threaten the lives of the trees during the period of construction without the previous written consent of the local planning authority. Any trees removed without such consent or dying or being severely damaged or becoming seriously diseased during that period shall be replaced with trees of such size and species as may be agreed with the local planning authority.

Reason

To safeguard the existing trees and hedgerows on the site in accordance with policy LC12 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

43.

The scheme of landscaping and tree planting shown on drawing numbers FW/146/08 Rev A and FW/146/09 Rev B shall be carried out in its entirety within a period of 18 months beginning with the date on which development is commenced or within such extended time period as may be agreed in writing with the local planning authority. Any trees, shrubs or bushes removed, dying, being severely damaged or becoming seriously diseased within five years of planting shall be replaced with trees, shrubs or bushes of similar size and species to those originally required to be planted unless the local planning authority have given written consent to any variation.

Reason

In the interests of the amenity of the locality in accordance with policy CS5 of the Core Strategy.

44.

No dwelling shall be occupied until details of the positions, design, materials and type of boundary treatment to be built/planted have been agreed in writing by the local planning authority. The agreed boundary treatment shall be built/planted before the dwelling(s) is/are occupied and retained.

Reason

To provide an appropriate level of screening in accordance with policies H8 and DS1 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

45.

Before any dwelling is first occupied, any bathroom, en suite or WC window in any wall of the approved dwellings shall be obscure glazed to a minimum of Privacy Level 3 in accordance with the Pilkington Scale of Obscuration and shall be retained in that condition thereafter.

Reason

To protect the living conditions presently enjoyed by the occupants of adjoining properties and/or to protect the privacy of occupiers of the new dwellings in accordance with policy CS5 of the Core Strategy.

Dated: 31 March 2022

Signed:

A black rectangular box redacting the signature of Chris Barwell.

Chris Barwell
Development Management Lead

Informative 1

This application must be read in conjunction with the relevant Section 106 Agreement.

Informative 2

Our records indicate that the proposed development site is bounded by the Internal Drainage Board maintained watercourse on the southern boundary. A 7 metre easement adjacent to the watercourse has been agreed/provided for future

maintenance to be carried out by the IDB. Compliance with this guidance is to ensure the free flow of surface water is maintained throughout the development.

Informative 3

A provisional rate of 20 litres/second from two ponds has been agreed with the local Internal Drainage Board. This needs to be formally approved through an Ordinary Watercourse Consent and appropriate discharge rates must be agreed. Compliance with this guidance is to ensure the free flow of surface water is maintained throughout the development.

Informative 4

The applicant's attention is drawn to the comments made by the LLFA on 5 November 2021 (refer to Notes for Developer).

Informative 5

The applicant's attention is drawn to the comments made by Anglian Water (21/10/2021), Cadent Gas (12/11/2021), ESP Utilities Group Limited (30/10/2020) and Humberside Fire and Rescue Service (25/10/2021).

Informative 6

The development hereby granted planning permission requires works to be carried out within the limits of the adopted (public) highway. Therefore:

- before ANY construction works take place within the limits of the highway you MUST contact the highway authority on telephone number 01724 297000 to arrange for the relevant permissions/licenses to be issued;
- before ANY service (utility) connections take place within the limits of the highway you MUST contact the highway authority on telephone number 01724 297319 to arrange for the relevant permissions/licenses to be issued.

Informative 7

In determining this application, the council, as local planning authority, has taken account of the guidance in paragraph 38 of the National Planning Policy Framework in order to seek to secure sustainable development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area.

WARNING

THIS DOCUMENT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE ANY
APPROVAL UNDER THE BUILDING REGULATIONS

WARNING

This is a **PLANNING PERMISSION ONLY**. It does NOT convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, byelaw, order or regulation other than those referred to in the heading of this notice. It is **IMPORTANT** that you should read the notes concerning **APPEALS** below.

Appeals to the Secretary of State

- If you are aggrieved by the decision of your local planning authority to refuse permission for the proposed development or to grant it subject to conditions, then you can appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- If you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision then you must do so within 6 months of the date of this notice.
- If this is a decision on a planning application relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as is already the subject of an enforcement notice and if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision on your application, then you must do so within 28 days of the date of this notice.
- If an enforcement notice is served relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as in your application and if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision on your application, then you must do so within 28 days of the date of service of the enforcement notice, or within 6 months [12 weeks in the case of a householder appeal] of the date of this notice, whichever period expires earlier

Please note however:

If your application was for **householder development** (dwelling house extensions, alterations, garages, swimming pools, walls, fences, vehicular access, porches, satellite dishes etc) or for a minor commercial application then you must do so **within 12 weeks** of the date of this notice.

- Appeals can be made online at <https://www.gov.uk/planning-inspectorate>. If you are unable to access the online appeal form, please contact the Planning Inspectorate to obtain a paper copy of the appeal form on tel: 0303 444 5000
- The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal, but he will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal.
- The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to him that the local planning authority could not have granted planning permission for the proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions they imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of any development order and to any directions given under a development order.
- If you intend to submit an appeal that you would like examined by inquiry then you must notify the Local Planning Authority and Planning Inspectorate (inquiryappeals@planninginspectorate.gov.uk) at least 10 days before submitting the appeal. [Further details are on GOV.UK](#)

Purchase Notices

- If either the local planning authority or the Secretary of State refuses permission to develop land or grants it subject to conditions, the owner may claim that he can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor render the land capable of a reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted.
- In these circumstances, the owner may serve a purchase notice on the council in whose area the land is situated. This notice will require the council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of Part V1 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Appendix 5
Outline PAMMS

Barton on Humber Project Access Monitoring and Management Scheme (PAMMS)

Background

Natural England (NE) has not objected to the proposed new housing at Barton on Humber but has recommended that a project level SAMMS (Strategic Access Monitoring and Management Scheme) is explored - see NE's consultation response of 13 June 2022.

1. Our response advised that Strategic Access Monitoring and Management (SAMM) are utilised to mitigate for any increased recreational use of the Humber designated site that arise as a result of the proposed development, however the NLC ecologist highlights that such a mechanism is not set up for North Lincolnshire. Natural England acknowledges this, and therefore advises that options to achieve SAMM measures are explored at the project level instead. Examples of this have been proposed in Section 5.4 of the Shadow HRA. We advise that such measures would need to be demonstrated to be proportionate to the scale of impacts on the Humber Estuary designated site, and secured by an appropriate legal mechanism.

The purpose of the PAMMS is to address any residual access to the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area that may give rise to disturbance of birds that are the interest features of the SPA, that is not already addressed by the proposed Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) and the large areas of open space provided within the project scheme (see Figure 1). Given the extensive open green space within the proposed development, no residual impacts have been identified, however this PAMMS is being offered voluntarily by the applicant to provide greater certainty that the proposed development will not give rise to impacts from increased recreation.

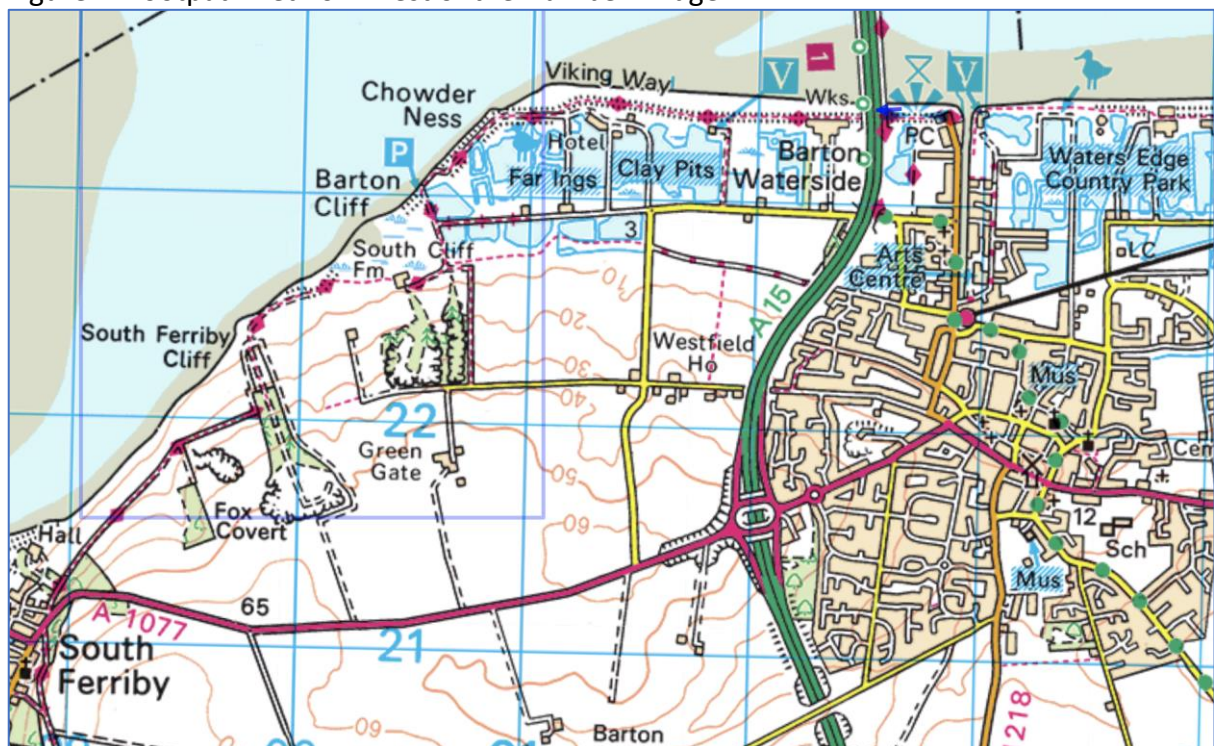
Figure 1 Illustrative Layout.



Any additional access to the SPA is considered to be restricted to a distance of 4.75km; beyond this the LPA Local Plan evidence considered the travelling distance to be too far to result in any additional impacts upon the SPA. The southern bank of the Humber has an established Public Rights of Way (PRoW). To the east of the Humber Bridge, the footpath is now designated as part of the England Coast Path and mitigation measures are already in place to manage the increase in visitor numbers that the designation of this National Trail will generate. These mitigation measures will be equally effective for the additional visits that may be generated from the proposed development at Barton on Humber.

To the west of the Humber Bridge is the “Viking Way”, again an established PRoW which runs between the Humber and Far Ings Nature Reserve, the latter also being within the Humber Estuary SPA.

Figure 2. Footpath network west of the Humber Bridge



At Far Ings there is a visitor centre, with car parking and other car parks at Chowder Ness and at the Waters’ Edge Country Park and Visitors Centre immediately East of the Humber Bridge. These facilities are evidently designed to attract visitors to the area and manage visitors once they are there. Further west of Chowder Ness the footpath moves away from the edge of the Humber SPA until South Ferriby, where the footpath ceases as it joins the A1077.

Objectives

The objectives of the proposed PAMM scheme are to put in place measures which will manage and monitor additional visitors to the Humber SPA that may be generated by the proposed new development. These measures are threefold;

1. Raising awareness of the importance of the SPA, and the measures that visitors can take to reduce their impact on the SPA birds,

2. Promote the SANG as new recreational opportunities for local people, and
3. Conduct surveys to examine how the residents of the new development use the open space on the site, and then monitor the frequency of visits to the SPA.

PAMMs Principal Measures.

Residents' Leaflet

All new residents will be provided with a leaflet that will be designed to inform them about the open space facilities on site, including dog walking routes, general open space, off-lead dog walking areas and exercise areas. The leaflet will also inform residents about the importance of the Humber Estuary SPA and how they can minimise any impacts they may have on the SPA when they visit the estuary e.g. keeping dogs on leads, keeping to footpaths, avoiding visits to quieter terrestrial areas during the winter months when the SPA birds are over-wintering.

The leaflet will be sent out to all residents of the proposed development every five years.

Onsite signage

A series of four information boards will be provided at strategic sites in the open space around the development, providing an explanation to residents of the facilities that are available within the development areas for walking, dog-walking, running and general exercise. The boards will also explain the importance of the Humber Estuary SPA and need to minimise disturbance of birds on the Estuary.

Residents' visitor survey.

In years 5, 10 and 15 following first occupation, a survey will be carried out of residents within the development. The surveys will aim to gain an understanding of their use of the open space that is provided within the development (See Figure 1) and visits offsite in the vicinity of the Humber SPA. The survey method to be employed will be agreed with the LPA and a report will be published detailing the result of the surveys. The report will also set out any recommendations for facilities within the on-site open space that may be required.