

# East Riding Local Plan Strategy Document

Habitat Regulations Assessment

Stage 1: Screening

East Riding of Yorkshire Council

January 2014

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## Client signoff

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# 1. Introduction and Background

## 1.1. Background to this Assessment

This Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) has been carried out by Atkins Limited (Atkins) on behalf of East Riding of Yorkshire Council for the Local Plan Strategy Document. This information has been gathered on behalf of the Competent Authority (in this case East Riding of Yorkshire Council) to allow them to make a decision on whether there will be significant impacts on International sites as a result of the Strategy Document.

The Local Plan Strategy Document is hereafter referred to as 'the Plan'. The Plan covers the whole county of East Riding and is a high-level strategic document that considers development in the county between now and 2029.

The Plan consists of 8 Spatial Strategy policies. These policies cover:

- Policies S1 to S8 dealing with strategic policies across the county.

The Plan has a total of 20 Development Policies. These policies can be split into the following four groups:

- A Healthy and Balanced Housing Market (H1 to H4);
- A Prosperous Economy (EC1 to EC6);
- A High Quality Environment (ENV1 to ENV6);
- A Strong and Healthy Community (C1 to C3).

The Plan also includes 6 Sub Area policies. These cover:

- Policies A1 to A6 dealing with development within the following six defined sub areas:
  - Beverley & Central sub area;
  - Bridlington Coastal sub area;
  - Driffield & Wolds sub area;
  - Goole and Humberhead Levels sub area;
  - Holderness & Southern Coastal sub area;
  - Vale of York sub area.

## 1.2. Background to Habitat Regulations Assessment

Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) is required by Regulation 61 the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) (the Habitat Regulations) for all plans and projects which may have likely significant effects on a European site and are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the European site.

European sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and listed Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites). HRA is also required, as a matter of UK Government policy for potential SPAs (pSPA), candidate SACs (cSAC) and proposed Ramsar sites (pRamsar) for the purposes of considering plans and projects, which may affect them<sup>1</sup>. Hereafter all of the above designated nature conservation sites are referred to as 'international sites'.

The stages of HRA process are:

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<sup>1</sup> *National Planning Policy Framework*. Department for Communities and Local Government. March 2012.

- **Stage 1 – Screening:** To test whether a plan or project either alone or in combination with other plans and projects is likely to have a significant effect on an international site;
- **Stage 2 – Appropriate Assessment:** To determine whether, in view of an international site's conservation objectives, the plan (either alone or in combination with other projects and plans) would have an adverse effect (or risk of this) on the integrity of the site with respect to the site structure, function and conservation objectives. If adverse impacts are anticipated, potential mitigation measures to alleviate impacts should be proposed and assessed;
- **Stage 3 – Assessment of alternative solutions:** Where a plan is assessed as having an adverse impact (or risk of this) on the integrity of an international site, there should be an examination of alternatives (e.g. alternative locations and designs of development); and,
- **Stage 4 – Assessment where no alternative solutions remain and where adverse impacts remain:** In exceptional circumstance (e.g. where there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest), compensatory measures to be put in place to offset negative impacts.

This report comprises the Stage 1 – Screening of the project.

### 1.3. Previous HRA Work

Atkins completed a Stage 1 (Screening) assessment of the Local Plan Draft Strategy Document in January 2013<sup>2</sup>. This report was revised following comments from Natural England in April 2013<sup>3</sup>.

The Draft policy (S6 part B) referred to development of a 240 ha site at Hedon Haven, without any mitigation within the site. This stage 1 appropriate assessment therefore starts by reassessing that proposal which formed part of the Draft Plan. This approach has been taken to enable the HRA to inform the development of the plan and record and justify any changes made to the plan as a result of this iterative HRA process. This approach has been followed with regard to advice from Natural England.

### 1.4. Outline of this Report

Following this introduction:

- Section 2 outlines the methodology used for this HRA;
- Section 3 outlines details of the Plan;
- Section 4 details the other plans and projects identified which may lead to in combination effects on the international sites;
- Section 5 details the results of the HRA for all of the international sites; and,
- Section 6 provides the conclusions of the HRA.

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<sup>2</sup> *East Riding Local Plan Strategy Document - Habitat Regulations Assessment Stage 1: Screening* (produced by Atkins in January 2013)

<sup>3</sup> Natural England Letter Reference 77571 & 79281

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1. The Plan

The first step of the HRA process is to gather all available information regarding the Plan. This information is required for the analysis of the Plan and its impact on the international sites. A summary of the Plan and its contents is given in Section 3 below.

### 2.2. Determination of the International Sites included in the HRA

The next step is to determine which international sites should be included in the HRA. An initial review of the Plan in light of the Habitats Regulations has been undertaken by Atkins as part of the HRA process. This initial review looked at the geographic extent or zone of influence of any impacts which could arise as a result of the Plan and considered which international sites should be included within the assessment.

As a starting point all sites within the East Riding of Yorkshire and up to 20 km from the county boundary were identified<sup>4</sup>. Within this area there are 16 internationally important sites for nature conservation as listed below:

- **Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA:** Located within the County near Bridlington;
- **Flamborough Head SAC:** Located within the County near Bridlington;
- **Hornsea Mere SPA:** Located within the County, near Hornsea;
- **Humber Estuary Ramsar site:** Located along the southern boundary of the County;
- **Humber Estuary SPA:** Located along the southern boundary of the County;
- **Humber Estuary SAC:** Located along the southern boundary of the County;
- **Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA:** A portion of this site is located within the County, in the south-western corner of region, near Goole;
- **Thorne Moor SAC:** A portion of this site is located within the County, in the south-western corner of region, near Goole;
- **Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar site:** Located along the western boundary of the County;
- **Lower Derwent Valley SPA:** Located along the western boundary of the County;
- **Lower Derwent Valley SAC:** Located along the western boundary of the County;
- **River Derwent SAC:** Located along the western boundary of the County;
- **Skipwith Common SAC:** Located approximately 2.8 km west of the County boundary near Selby;
- **Strensall Common SAC:** Located approximately 6.5 km west of the County boundary near York;
- **Hatfield Moor SAC:** Located approximately 8.7 km south of the County boundary near Hatfield;
- **Eller's Wood and Sand Dale SAC:** Located approximately 18.5 km north of the County boundary.

Three of these international sites (Strensall Common SAC; Eller's Wood and Sand Dale SAC and Strensall Common SAC) have been eliminated from this HRA Screening for the reasons set out below.

The Plan contains 8 Spatial Strategy and 6 Sub Area policies which set out the scale and distribution of future development within the county. The Plan therefore focuses on how much and what type of development will be appropriate in different areas of East Riding. Based on the proposed level and distribution of development outlined in the Plan it is anticipated that any adverse effects from development associated with the Plan are likely to include impacts such as noise, air quality and surface water quality and are therefore considered unlikely to extend far beyond the Plan boundary. Furthermore there are unlikely to

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<sup>4</sup> The Environment Agency Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) and Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) guidance notes that a proposal to construct a coal or oil fired power station should consider impacts on European sites up to 15 km away (Page 4 of the *Habitats Directive – Work Instruction: Appendix 7 Technical and Procedural Issues Specific to IPC and PPC* produced by the Environment Agency in July 2004). The most recent England Leisure Visits report states that people will travel up to 17.3 km to a countryside destination (*England Leisure Visits: Summary of the 2005 Leisure Visits Survey*, Natural England, 2005). As a precaution an additional margin is added to this distance to ensure that all sites that may be impacted by a new development are considered as part of the HRA process.

be significant emissions to air or water which could be generated through developments such as large scale power stations and quarry operations as these types of development are not included in the Plan.

Eller's Wood and Sand Dale SAC is designated for its petrifying springs with tufa formation and Geysers whorl snail. The SAC is located approximately 18.5 km north of the County boundary and due to its distance from any proposed development arising from the Strategy Document it is not considered that any potential impacts, such as a result of development within the East of Riding, will have a pathway to the SAC. Therefore, Eller's Wood and Sand Dale SAC has not been considered further within this HRA screening.

Strensall Common SAC is designated for its northern Atlantic wet heaths and European dry heath and is located approximately 6.5 km west of the County boundary. Based on the Strategy Document this is at least 7 km from Stamford Bridge (which is the closest potential site for economic and housing development as set out in Policies S5 and A6). Owing to the habitats present and the distance from any potential future development identified in the Plan it is not considered that any potential impacts as a result of development within the East of Riding will have a pathway to the SAC. Therefore, Strensall Common SAC has not been considered further within this HRA screening.

Hatfield Moor SAC is designated for its degraded raised bog that is still capable of natural regeneration. It is located approximately 8.7 km south of the County boundary and is at least 14.5 km south of Snaith which is the closest potential site for economic and housing development as set out in Policies S5 and A4. Due to the distance from both the county boundary and the nearest proposed development area, and the likely developments, it is not anticipated that any potential impacts arising from development such as air and water quality will have a pathway to the SAC. Therefore, Hatfield Moor SAC has not been considered further within this HRA screening.

For the purposes of this report for those sites where more than one international designation applies, the sites have been grouped together as given below<sup>5</sup>:

- Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA and Flamborough Head SAC will be referred to as Flamborough Head international sites;
- Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar will be referred to as the Humber Estuary international sites;
- Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moor SAC will be referred to as the Thorne and Hatfield Moors international sites;
- Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar, SAC and SPA, and River Derwent SAC will be referred to as the River Derwent international sites;
- Hornsea Mere SPA;
- Skipwith Common SAC.

Therefore this HRA is a record of the assessment of *'likely significant effects'* from the Plan on thirteen international sites.

### **2.3. Obtaining Information on International Sites with the Potential to be Affected**

The Conservation Objectives and Favourable Conditions Tables for all international sites (where available) have been obtained from Natural England for the purpose of this assessment. Further details of these international sites are provided in Appendix A.

### **2.4. Obtaining Information on Other Projects and Plans**

In accordance with the Habitat Regulations there is a need to consider the potential for likely significant effects of the Plan 'in combination' with other projects and plans.

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<sup>5</sup> For all future HRA work associated with other Local Plan Document the list of international sites for which the assessment is made will be reviewed for each development

Statutory bodies surrounding, or in close proximity to, the Humber Estuary international sites, the Thorne and Hatfield Moors international sites, River Derwent international sites, Skipwith Common SAC and Hornsea Mere SPA were contacted for details of any projects or plans that have been subject to HRA in order to determine if there is a cumulative impact on these international sites.

The following authorities and statutory bodies have been contacted for details of other plans and projects which have the potential for adverse effects upon the international sites:

- Associated British Ports;
- Bassetlaw District Council;
- Environment Agency;
- DEFRA
- Department of Energy and Climate Change;
- Department of Communities & Local Government;
- Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council;
- East Lindsey District Council;
- East Riding of Yorkshire Council;
- Hambleton District Council;
- Hull City Council;
- Humber Industry Nature Conservation Association;
- Lincolnshire County Council;
- Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust;
- Marine Management Organisation;
- National infrastructure planning;
- North Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee (NESFC);
- North East Lincolnshire Council;
- North Lincolnshire (Unitary Authority) Council
- North Yorkshire County Council;
- Royal Society for Protection of Birds;
- Ryedale District Council;
- Scarborough Borough Council;
- Selby District Council;
- West Lindsey District Council;
- Yorkshire and The Humber Regional Government;
- York City Council;
- Yorkshire Wildlife Trust.

A web based search of HRA Screenings and Appropriate Assessments was also undertaken.

## **2.5. Assessing the Impacts of the Plan ‘Alone’ and ‘In Combination’**

Following the gathering of information on the Plan and the international sites an assessment has been undertaken to predict the likely significant effects of the Plan on the international sites ‘alone’. In order to inform this process, all parts of the Plan were assessed to see if they could result in likely significant effects on the international sites. This HRA assesses each of the Spatial Strategy, Development Policies and Sub Area Policies, as well as the objectives that support the policies.

Each of the Spatial Strategy policies (policies which may lead to development in settlements), the Development Policies and the Sub Area Policies have been examined in detail to see if the proposals could have a likely significant effect on the integrity of the international sites. However, as the Plan is at a strategic level (i.e. the development that may arise in these settlements as a result these policies is unknown at this stage) the HRA has also been undertaken at a strategic level. A brief description of each of the policies, as well as the findings of this assessment, is given in Tables B-1 and B2 in Appendix B. Section 5 of this report summarise the findings of the HRA in relation to the international sites.

The potential for likely significant effects of the Plan 'in combination' with other projects and plans for each international site has also been considered in this HRA. As part of this process all HRAs that have been completed due to possible impacts on the international sites included in this HRA were reviewed in order to determine whether there is the potential for in combination effects (see Section 4).

Likely significant effects are assessed by reference to the conservation objectives of the qualifying feature (interest feature) of the international site. Any plan or project that causes the cited interest features of a site to fall into unfavourable condition can be considered to have a likely significant effect on the site. Stage 1 of the HRA process does not assess effects on the integrity of international sites (this forms Stage 2 of the HRA process). However the definition of integrity provided below has been taken into account during the assessment of likely significant effects:

*“...the coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was classified.”<sup>6</sup>*

Plans or projects can adversely affect a site by:

- Causing delays in progress towards achieving the conservation objectives of the site;
- Interrupting progress towards achieving the conservation objectives of the site;
- Disrupting those factors that help to maintain the favourable conditions of the site; and
- Interfering with the balance, distribution and density of key species that are the indicators of the favourable condition of the site.

HRA is an iterative process. Where necessary, suggestions can be made of how to amend the Plan to avoid likely significant effects on an International site. This iterative approach has been adopted as part of this assessment and earlier recommendations for the Strategy Document have been submitted to the Council and included in the Plan.

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<sup>6</sup> Part I, Section B, Paragraph 20 of *ODPM Circular 06/2005* accompanying *Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation*

## 3. Plan Details

### 3.1. Proposed Plan

The Strategy Document is a key part of the of the Council's new Local Plan (formerly known as the Local Development Framework). It sets out the Council's emerging approach for managing growth and development within the East Riding to 2029. In particular, it focuses on the spatial strategy and development management aspects and provides the strategic context that will be used to guide investment decisions and determine planning applications.

None of the Spatial Strategy, Development Policies and Sub Area Policies within the Plan are directly connected with, or necessary to the nature conservation management of any of the international sites.

### 3.2. Brief Description of Plan

The Plan looks at how much and what type of development will be appropriate in different parts of the East Riding. There are 8 Spatial Strategy, 19 Development, and 6 Sub Area policies set out in the Strategy Document. These focus on the key issues to be addressed, which will help to achieve the overall Vision and Objectives set out in the Plan.

Whilst the Spatial Strategy policies set out the scale and distribution across the East Riding Settlement Network, more focused guidance on where development will be located will be contained in the Allocations Document. The Development Policies provides guidance on how the Council and developers will address important planning issues concerning housing, the economy, the environment and community facilities. The Sub Area Policies recognise key opportunities for housing and economic development alongside the need to promote new infrastructure and protect important environmental features within particular parts of the East Riding.

### 3.3. Provisions within the Plan that Protect the International sites

When planning applications are determined all of the relevant policies and supporting text in the Plan are taken into account and used as the basis for decision-making.

Within the Plan the following policies contain a number of provisions which seek to protect the international sites:

- **S1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development:** This policy states that development should be sustainable as referenced in the National Planning Policy Framework which sets out how development associated with international sites should be implemented by the planning authority;
- **EC6 – Supporting the Energy Sector:** This policy states that although energy sector developments will be supported they should consider the effect of development on biodiversity and nature, particularly in relation to designations, displacement and collision and the impact of emissions/contamination;
- **ENV4 - Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity:** This policy states that 'Proposals that would be likely to have a significant effect on an International site will be considered in the context of the statutory protection which is afforded to them';
- **ENV5: Strengthening green infrastructure:** This policy states that proposals will be supported where they amongst other things capitalise on opportunities to enhance and/or create links between Green Infrastructure features including International and nationally important sites for nature conservation;
- **A1 – Beverley & Central Sub Area:** This policy states that it supports integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing designated sites, including the internationally important Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar, and green infrastructure corridors, and avoid development that would have a detrimental impact, working in conjunction with neighbouring authorities where appropriate;

- **A2 – Bridlington Coastal Sub Area:** This policy states that it supports integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing designated sites, including Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SAC/SPA, green infrastructure corridors
- **A3 - Driffield and Wolds Sub Area:** This policy states that it supports integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing designated sites, including the River Hull Headwaters SSSI, and green infrastructure corridors, and avoid development that is would have a detrimental impact, working in conjunction with neighbouring authorities where appropriate;
- **A4 - Goole and Humberhead Levels Sub Area:** This policy states that it supports integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing designated sites, including the Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar, Lower Derwent Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar, River Ouse and Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors, and green infrastructure corridors, and avoid development that is would have a detrimental impact, working in conjunction with neighbouring authorities where appropriate.
- **A5 - Holderness and Coastal Sub Area:** This policy states that it supports integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing designated sites, including the Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar, Hornsea Mere SPA and Spurn Head, green infrastructure corridors and the coastal beaches, and avoid development that is would have a detrimental impact, working in conjunction with neighbouring authorities where appropriate.
- **A6 – Vale of York Sub Area:** This policy states that it integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing designated sites, including the Lower Derwent Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar and the River Derwent SAC, and green infrastructure corridors, and avoid development that would have a detrimental impact, working in conjunction with neighbouring authorities where appropriate.

Text within Section 8 (A High Quality Environment) of the Plan sets out how the HRA process should be taken forward from the Strategy Document. The text clearly states that any proposed development that may have an adverse effect on internationally important sites will be subject to the Habitats Regulations Assessment process by the competent authority (see relevant text below).

**8.59** Any development that would have an adverse impact on a designated site, an important habitat or species, and/or a habitat network, should be avoided as far as possible. If this cannot be achieved, the adverse impacts must be adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for. It will not be possible to compensate for any proposals that would result in the loss of an irreplaceable habitat, including ancient woodland. Ancient woodland is of great importance for its wildlife, history and the contribution it makes to the landscape. Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland, will only be supported if it can be demonstrated the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location would clearly outweigh the loss of habitat. The majority of areas of ancient woodland are also designated sites. The ERYBAP Woodland HAP (2011) aims to manage areas of semi-natural ancient woodland not covered by statutory designations.

**8.60** In the case of European designated sites, a Habitat Regulations Appropriate Assessment is required for any proposal likely to have significant effects on the site. Any development that cannot demonstrate it would not adversely affect the integrity of such a site will be refused. Notwithstanding an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site, if there is no alternative solution and there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest for the project, the application will be referred to the Secretary of State. If the authority and/or the Secretary of State is minded to approve any proposals, notwithstanding their adverse effect described above, compensatory measures to protect the site must be put in place, in consultation with Natural England.

The Plan therefore ensures that the competent authority (in this case East Riding of Yorkshire Council in consultation with Natural England) will give consideration to international sites in order to inform development management decisions on planning applications and the allocation of sites in the Local Plan. The text states that where it cannot be demonstrated that a development proposal will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of a site of international importance for nature conservation, such development is not supported by the Plan and will not be permitted. However, where there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest and the competent authority is unable to conclude no adverse effect on the integrity of an international site, the authority will notify the Secretary of State and allow them to call in the application for determination. In these situations compensatory measures to protect the International site must be implemented.

Therefore, any specific development proposals will need to be in line with the Strategy Document and will need to satisfy East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Natural England that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.

## 4. Other Projects and Plans

There are 49 HRAs that have been carried out due to the possibility of likely significant effects on the international sites included in this HRA Screening report.

The details of each HRA, a summary of their findings and the potential for in-combination effects are given in Table 1 below.

**Table 1. HRAs Undertaken for Other Policies and Plans Included in this HRA Screening Report**

Statutory Body	Title of HRA	Findings of HRA	In-Combination Assessment
Hull City Council & East Riding of Yorkshire Council	Waste Recycling Group. Energy from Waste facility, Saltend.	The Appropriate Assessment screening identified construction phase disturbance as the only likely significant effect which would be mitigated through standard construction practices.	The Appropriate Assessment screening identified construction phase disturbance as the only likely significant effect, such as noise and vibration which will be of a short term and temporary in nature. The core strategy and therefore no 'in combination' impacts are expected
Hull City Council	Hull Quay 2	The Appropriate Assessment screening identified construction phase disturbance as the only likely significant effect, which would be mitigated through standard construction practices.	The Appropriate Assessment screening identified construction phase disturbance as the only likely significant effect, such as noise and vibration which will be of a short term and temporary in nature and therefore no 'in combination' impacts are expected
	Local Transport Plan 3	Potential impacts arising from the Plan included water quality, tidal area, breeding and feeding areas for birds and also disturbance to birds. However, the objectives were assessed as being unlikely to have a significant effect. Individual HRAs will be undertaken for projects where the site is within 2 km of an International site or there is a potential pollution pathway and measures recommended to avoid the above impacts upon the International sites.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document provides protection to international sites. None of the policies provide detailed locations and extent of development with the exception of Hedon Haven where potential impacts are associated with the loss of functional land. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Holderness Road Corridor Area Action Plan Appropriate Assessment Screening	A potential recreational impact was identified due to the areas proximity to the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site. However, the closest stretch suitable for recreation is 3 km from the area and already has facilities to manage recreational pressures. Overall it was concluded that there would be no likely significant effects.	None of the policies will directly lead to development except Policy S6 Part B which itself does not have a recreational element as it is for employment. As such there is no scope for in combination effects.
Bassetlaw District Council	HRA screening of Bassetlaw Core Strategy	The assessment concluded that air potential air pollution was the only factor that could have a detrimental impact on the international sites; however, owing to the nature of the developments and their distance from the	The assessment identified that there would be no impacts as a result of air pollution on the international sites alone or in-combination. As such there is no scope for in combination effects

		international sites no effects alone or in combination were anticipated.	
Lincolnshire County Council	Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of Central Lincolnshire Publication Core Strategy - July 2013	The assessment concluded finds that all elements of the Central Lincolnshire Publication Core Strategy have been screened out, and therefore that it can be concluded that the plan would not be likely to have a significant effect on a European Site alone or in combination with other plans or projects, and no further assessment work is required at this stage.	The strategy mitigated against any potential likely significant effects and therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	Sandtoft Mineral Extraction Appropriate Assessment	The Appropriate Assessment found that with suitable mitigation there would be no likely significant effects to International sites.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the exact nature of future development, however, the strategy does provides protection to international as sites. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Swinefleet Flood Defence Improvement Scheme Appropriate Assessment	The Appropriate Assessment found that with suitable mitigation there would be no likely significant effects to international sites.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the exact nature of future development, however, the strategy does provides protection to international as sites. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	East Riding of Yorkshire Council Bridlington Town Centre Area Action Plan 2021, Publication Document Habitats Regulations Assessment: Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment	The assessment concluded that some features identified at the HRA screening stage as requiring further assessment and consideration, have now been ruled out based on this further Stage 2 HRA assessment. For instance, many of the potential impacts on the sea cave features of the Flamborough Head SAC, will not require further consideration as part of the HRA process.  Based on the commitment by East Riding to work with Natural England and other authorities to ensure that the marina proposals will not result in adverse effects upon the integrity of the International sites, it is considered that policies within the AAP that support the development of Bridlington Marina will not result in adverse	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the exact nature of future development, however, the strategy does provides protection to international sites. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.

		effects on either Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA or on Flamborough Head SAC.	
	Joint Mineral Development Plan Document, HRA: Stage 1 – Screening, January 2011.	Concluded no likely significant effects, alone or in combination.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document provides protection to mineral resources and does not commit to further mineral extraction. The strategy also provides protection to international sites. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Paull LDO Habitats Regulations Assessment Ref: 47062982	The assessment concluded that with the implementation of avoidance measures which was the creation of habitats for birds that there would be no likely significant effects.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the future development. However, the Paull LDO is included within the area identified in the strategy at Hedon Haven and therefore there is no potential for in-combination effects are anticipated.
North East Lincolnshire Council	Grimsby Town Football Club	Mitigation required as the site of the new football stadium is used by SPA and Ramsar birds associated with the Humber Estuary. Mitigation to take the form of a Section 106 agreement or planning condition with the developers to provide an area of land 37 hectares in size within 1 km of the development site and a management plan to be agreed by North East Lincolnshire Council and Natural England (NE).	There is no in-combination effect as the Adverse effects from constructing the new stadium have been mitigated.
	Humber Quays Development (Phase 2)	Likely significant effect through potential noise, vibration and visual disturbance to water birds using the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site during construction and operational phases of development. It would also lead to the loss of terrestrial habitat outside the designated area. It was agreed with NE that there is no potential to directly impact upon habitats within the boundary of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site. Precautionary mitigation measures commensurate with the potential impacts have been put in place to minimise the impacts upon water birds and habitats (i.e. qualifying features of the SPA/SAC/Ramsar site).	Likely significant effects identified were noise, vibration and visual impacts of construction and operation. Mitigation will be implemented at Humber Quays and for all employment development arising from the Plan, where it is deemed necessary, in order to reduced noise, vibration and visual impacts to acceptable levels in each location, meaning that ‘in combination’ effects are not likely.

	Vireol Bioethanol Plant	The Appropriate Assessment found that after mitigation there would be no likely significant effects to international sites and planning permission was granted.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the future development, however, the strategy provides protection to international as sites as does the Strategy. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Abengoa Bioethanol Plant	The Appropriate Assessment found that after mitigation there would be no likely significant effects to international sites and planning permission was granted.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the exact nature of future development, however, the strategy does provides protection to international sites. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	North Moss Lane Industrial Estate	Application for a mixed industrial development (B1, B2 and B8). The HRA screening found that after mitigation there would be no likely significant effects to international sites and planning permission was granted.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the future development, however, the strategy provides protection to international as sites as does the Strategy. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Magna Holdings, Queen's Road, Business Park	Application for a mixed industrial development B1, B2 and B8 business park with ancillary A3 A4 and A5 use. The Appropriate Assessment found that after mitigation there would be no likely significant effects to the Humber Estuary international sites and planning permission was granted.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the future development, however, the strategy provides protection to international as sites as does the Strategy. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Helius, Hobson Way, Biomass Power Station	Application for a Biomass electricity generating station. The Appropriate Assessment found that after mitigation there would be no likely significant effects to the Humber Estuary international sites and planning permission was granted	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the exact nature of future development, however, the strategy does provides protection to international sites. Therefore no in
	Katoenatie industrial complex	The Appropriate Assessment found that after mitigation there would be no likely significant effects to the Humber Estuary international sites and planning permission was granted.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the exact nature of future development, however, the strategy does

			provides protection to international sites. Therefore no in
	The River Humber (Upper Burcom Tidal Stream Generator) Order	The Appropriate Assessment found there would be some minor loss of marine habitat from within the Humber Estuary international sites but following mitigation it was concluded not to be significant.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the exact nature of future development, however, the strategy does provides protection to international sites. Therefore no potential for in-combination effects.
Ryedale District Council	Conservation Area Assessment and Management Plan	The assessment concluded that there would be no likely significant effect on the River Derwent SAC.	No likely significant effects identified and therefore no potential for in-combination effects.
	Conservation Area Assessment and Management Plan Supplementary Planning Document (Amended for Ampleforth Conservation Area), Dec 2007	The supplementary planning documents will set out design advice for new developments in Conservation Areas. They will not influence the location, nature or extent of development and are therefore unlikely to have any significant effects on the Natura 2000 sites.	No likely significant effects identified and therefore no potential for in-combination effects.
	Core Strategy - Development Options, Dec 2009 & Addendum 2012	An addendum to the HRA undertaken in 2009 for the core strategy was undertaken in January 2012 which stated that the findings of the Core Strategy HRA undertaken in 2009 still applied. Concluded no likely significant effect provided the outlined measures were considered in determination of the preferred options and the recommendations were incorporated into the Core Strategy.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the exact nature of future development, however, the strategy does provides protection to international sites. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Documents, Oct 2011	Seeks to ensure that development is designed to respect the special qualities of each village. It does not set out a framework for development or a locational strategy. The supplementary planning document is one tool used in decision making when determining planning applications. All proposals would be assessed against all policies in the Local Plan and emerging policies in the LDF, together with reference to national planning policy. Consequently the screening assessment concluded that would be no likely	The document provides design guidance for new development and will not in itself lead to development. The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document provides further protection to international as sites as does the Strategy. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.

		significant effects upon the Natura 2000 sites.	
Selby District Council	Selby District Council Local Development Framework Draft Core Strategy Screening for Appropriate Assessment	Several of the Policies of the Core Strategy have the potential to affect Natura 2000 Sites. Impacts arising from implementation of the Core Strategy (and impacts arising from in combination effects from other plans or projects) are likely to be confined to changes in the quality and extent of habitats and in the number and distribution of species that comprise the Natura 2000 designations which could arise from an increase in visitor numbers to publicly accessible areas of the designations. There is also the potential for bird populations that form part of both Ramsar and SPA designations within the Lower Derwent Valley and Humber Estuary being adversely affected by bird strike from wind turbines if these are sited on migratory routes. It is therefore concluded that a full Appropriate Assessment of the Core Strategy will be required.	The assessment concluded that potential effects could occur through an increase in visitors to the Natura 2000 site and through bird strikes associated with construction of wind turbines although the Natura 2000 sites were not considered to at a saturation point for visitors. The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the future development, however, the strategy provides protection to international as sites as does the Strategy. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Selby District Submission Draft Core Strategy Appropriate Assessment December 2010	It is unlikely that any impacts arising from the implementation of the Submission Draft Core Strategy (and impacts arising from in combination effects from other plans or projects) would have an adverse effect on the designated sites.	The document provides design guidance for new development and will not in itself lead to development. The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document provides further protection to international as sites as does the Strategy. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Addendum to Selby District Submission Draft Core Strategy Appropriate Assessment. Original document prepared by Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Limited, December 2010 (CS Document Ref CSCD18a) January 2012	The assessment concluded that the original assessment was valid, however, Core Strategy does enable future plans and strategies to be created (such as the Site Allocations DPD) where there may be potential impacts upon Natura2000 sites, and as such recommends that any such documents are subject to their own AA at the appropriate time.	The core strategy deals with policies only and included for protecting Natura 2000 sites through amendments to policies and as such there will be no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Selby District Council Development Policy	The Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Documents will not set out a framework	The development policy does not set out a framework for development and provides a policy

	Section Assessment under the Habitats Regulations Screening Assessment Village Design Statements Supplementary Planning Documents 1 August 2011	for development or a locational strategy but instead seek to ensure that development is designed to respect the special aesthetic qualities of each village. The Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Documents and the Local Plan policy ENV1 are only one element of the policy which would be used in decision making on planning applications. As a safeguard, all proposals are assessed against all Local Plan policies, including policy ENV7 – International Wildlife Sites (and similar policies for adjoining authorities)	to protect wildlife sites and the East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document provides protection to international sites. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Selby Site Allocations Development Plan Document Preferred Options Appropriate Assessment Screening September 2011	Given the size and location of the individual allocations proposed within the Site Allocations DPD, it is considered unlikely that any individually would have the potential to affect any of the Natura 2000 sites.	Due to the size of the allocations, the high level nature of the East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document and the protection afforded to the international sites in the core strategy no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Habitat Regulations Screening Assessment for the Draft Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document, July 2013	The Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document sets out the mechanics of negotiation for affordable housing on planning applications. It will not influence the principle, location, nature or extent of development. Therefore, the assessment concluded no likely significant effects.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the exact nature of future development, however, the strategy does provides protection to international sites. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
Hambleton District Council	Site Allocations DPD	The assessment concluded that there would be no likely significant effects on the Lower Derwent Valley SPA/SAC. On a precautionary principal any adverse effects on the integrity of Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites can be avoided or mitigated through the proper application of policy safeguards within and outside the planning process.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the exact nature of future development, however, the strategy does provides protection to international sites. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Development Policies DPD	The HRA confirmed that the majority of the policies in the Hambleton submission Development Policies DPD are likely to have neutral or positive effects. For those policies that were assessed as potentially adversely affecting the integrity of Natura 2000 or Ramsar sites, the	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the exact nature of future development, however, the strategy does provides protection to international sites. Therefore no in-combination effects are

		incorporation of the changes to the policy wording will ensure that any potential adverse effects are avoided or mitigated.	anticipated.
East Lindsey District Council	Louth Canal Wind Energy Development	The assessment concluded that the Development will not adversely affect the integrity of the Golden Plover feature of the Humber Estuary SPA, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.	The assessment found no effects on the Humber Estuary international site. The East Riding of Yorkshire Strategy Document provides protection to international as sites as does the Strategy. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
Nottinghamshire County Council	Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan Habitat Regulations Assessment - Screening Report, March 2011	Potential effects on Hatfield Moor SAC and Thorne and Hatfield Moor SPA were screened out due to distance and lack of connectivity. The report concluded no likely significant effects and suggested means by which this could be confirmed and sustained, but these relate to the sites that were not screening out and are not relevant in this assessment.	The assessment concluded that due to distance and lack of connectivity the international sites will not be effected and therefore there is no potential for in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Screening of potential sites - excluding alluvial sand and gravel	The assessment concluded that the development of sites may have an impact through noise, light and dust although these will be local in nature and potential traffic emissions.	The assessment concluded that impacts will be local and therefore due to the distance of the potential sites from the East Riding of Yorkshire no in-combination effects are considered likely.
	Habitats Regulations Assessment for the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy Screening Report – Pre Submission Changes September 2012	The assessment concluded that the Core Strategy as currently drafted will not give rise to significant adverse effects on European sites alone or in-combination because of the strategic nature of the policies.	There is no in-combination effect as the strategy dealt with policies only with no details of future development and not specific developments and their potential impacts..
North Lincolnshire Unitary Authority	Fulseas Pumping Station	There are likely to be significantly effects on the Humber Estuary international sites but these will be mitigated for by a precautionary method of working.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the future development, however, the strategy provides protection to international as sites as does the Strategy. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	North Lincolnshire Council: Core Strategy	The assessment concluded that with the implementation of the mitigation measures	The policies were amended to include for appropriate mitigation measures which meant that

	Submission Draft (May 2010) Habitats Regulations Assessment: Stage 1 – Screening and Assessment: Stage 2 – Appropriate Assessment, December 2010	identified there would be not lead to adverse effects on integrity of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA or Ramsar site or the Thorne Moor SAC, the Hatfield Moor SAC or the Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA.	they will not lead to adverse effects on integrity of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA or Ramsar site or the Thorne Moor SAC, the Hatfield Moor SAC or the Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan Options Habitats Regulations Assessment March 2013	The assessment concluded that none of Options A, B, C or D of the Lincolnshire Lakes AAP would lead to likely significant effects on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA or Ramsar site. However, in order to provide adequate confidence in Option A recommendations should be included within the Area Action Plan. These included restriction of public access, construction noise assessments, inclusion of building screening and avoidance of light spillage.	There is no in-combination effect as no adverse effects were identified and despite this mitigation measures have been implemented on a precautionary basis.
	Housing and Employment Allocation Land Development Plan Document (Submission Draft) Habitat Regulations Assessment: Stage 1 (Screening) and Stage 2 (Appropriate Assessment) November 2010	None of the housing sites were predicted to have adverse effects on the Humber Estuary SPA, SAC and Ramsar. With mitigation (Mitigation Strategy Delivery Plan) none of the employment allocations would have an effect on the international sites.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the exact nature of future development, however, the strategy does provides protection to international sites. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Able UK Area F 2008	As for Fulseas Pumping Station above.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the future development, however, the strategy provides protection to international as sites as does the Strategy. Therefore no in
	Able UK 2002 URSA Glass wool Factory	As for Fulseas Pumping Station above.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the future development, however, the strategy provides protection to international as sites as does the

			Strategy. Therefore no in
	North Linsley Oil Refinery Car Park.	The results of this HRA are the same as the above although mitigation is also required in relation to the Humber Estuary SAC.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the exact nature of future development, however, the strategy does provides protection to international sites. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Able UK 2006	See above including effects relating to the SAC.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the future development, however, the strategy provides protection to international as sites as does the Strategy. Therefore no in
	Able UK 2005	See above including effects relating to the SAC.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the future development, however, the strategy provides protection to international as sites as does the Strategy. Therefore no in
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council	Doncaster Council Core Strategy 2011 -2026 Submission Version (July 2011)	The assessment identified that the only potential effect to the international sites was that of wet nitrogen deposition, however, Natural England agreed that modelling for this was not practical in the context of Doncaster. The assessment concluded that it considered that while the policies within the document are not able to remove the potential threat from climate change faced by International sites, they do go some way towards reducing the causes of climate change and look for ways to make the sites more robust to the changes in climate that are expected.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document specifically deals with climate changes. Policy S2, in combination with other policies contained in the Plan, looks to reduce the effects of climate change. The Strategy Document also seeks, in Policy ENV4, to protect the international sites.
	Barnsley, Rotherham and Doncaster Joint Waste Plan Development Plan Document Publication	The assessment concluded that there were no likely significant effects for the development of the 78 (long sites), although the likelihood of significant effects on Hatfield Moor and Thorne	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document is a high level strategic document providing limited guidance on the exact nature of future development, however, the strategy also

	Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report	Moor SACs due to acid deposition and changes to hydrological regimes as a result of implementing policies WCS2 and WCS3 was uncertain. However, policies within the plan specifically look to protect international sites.	provides protection to international as sites as does the Strategy. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
	Doncaster Council Sites and Policies Development Plan Document	None of the policies were identified as having a likely significant effect on any of the European sites. One recommendation made – no mineral extraction within 1 km of Thorne and Hatfield Moors as this may affect the water table.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document provides protection to mineral resources and to international sites and does not provide commitments to extract mineral in any location. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
DEFRA	Flamborough Management Plan 2001	Flamborough Head international Sites. Measures do not have adverse impact on these sites but a number of precautionary measures have been put in place.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document specifically seeks to promote development in Flamborough on ‘brownfield sites’ whilst protecting the features of environmental interest. The Strategy Document (Policy ENV4) also seeks to protect international sites. Therefore, no in-combination effects are anticipated.
North Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee (NESFC)	NESFC licensing of demersal trawling in the area within and around the SAC.	The Appropriate Assessment of this fishing activity has recently been completed and the precautionary principle put in place as it could not be proven that the demersal trawling was not having a significant effect on the habitats within the Flamborough Head international sites. As mitigation the NESFC have put a Byelaw in place that limits trawling activity around the Flamborough Head area such that there will be no significant effects on the SAC or SPA from this activity.	The assessment took the precautionary principal in that potential effects could not be ruled out as a result of trawling and therefore bylaws were put in place to limit trawling activity. The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document specifically seeks to promote development in Flamborough on ‘brownfield sites’ whilst protecting the features of environmental interest. The Strategy Document (Policy ENV4) also seeks to protect of international sites. Therefore, no in-combination effects are anticipated.
York City Council	Habitat Regulations Assessment Local Plan Preferred Options, June 2013	The appropriate assessments concluded that there are no significant (adverse) impacts arising from the Local Plan Preferred Options should mitigation recommendations be adopted.	The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document provides protection to mineral resources and to international sites. Therefore no in-combination effects are anticipated.
Scarborough Borough Council	Habitat Regulations Assessment, Appropriate Assessment, Whitby Business Park Area	It was determined that the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan would not give rise to any effects that would harm the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites following application of the mitigation	

	Action Plan, Draft – April 2013	measures. The mitigation measures identified in this report will be referred back to in delivering the policies of the Area Action Plan.	
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## 5. HRA Results

The HRA screening assessment for the Strategy Document is provided in table 2 below.

**Table 2. HRA Screening Results**

<p><b>Site Designation Status</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA</li> <li>• Flamborough Head SAC</li> <li>• Hornsea Mere SPA:</li> <li>• Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site</li> <li>• Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA</li> <li>• Thorne Moor SAC</li> <li>• Lower Derwent Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar site</li> <li>• River Derwent SAC</li> <li>• Skipwith Common SAC</li> </ul>
<p><b>Describe the individual elements of the Plan likely to give rise to impacts on the international Site</b></p>	<p>'Any development that would have an adverse impact on a designated site, an important habitat or species, and/or a habitat network, including its capacity to adapt to climate change (for example, preventing the relocation of a species by creating a greater distance between ecological networks), should be avoided as far as possible. If this cannot be achieved, the adverse impacts must be adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for. It will not be possible to mitigate any proposals that would result in the loss of an irreplaceable habitat, such as ancient woodland. In these instances development will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that the benefits of the development in that location would clearly outweigh the loss of habitat.'</p> <p>In the case of international designated sites, a <i>Habitat Regulations Appropriate</i> Assessment is required for any proposals that are likely to have significant effects on such a site. Any development that cannot demonstrate that it would not adversely affect the integrity of such a site will be refused. Notwithstanding an adverse effect on the integrity of an international site, if there is no alternative solution and there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest for the project, the application will be referred to the Secretary of State. If the authority and/or the Secretary of State is minded to approve any proposals notwithstanding their adverse effect described above, compensatory measures to protect the site must be put in place, in consultation with Natural England.</p> <p>Eleven of the 34 policies will not lead directly to development (e.g. they relate to design and other qualitative criteria or seek to protect the natural environment). There are Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development;</li> <li>• H1 – Providing a Mix of Housing and Meeting Needs;</li> <li>• H4 – Making The Most Efficient Use of Land;</li> <li>• EC5 – Enhancing Sustainable Transport;</li> <li>• ENV1 – Integrating High Quality Design;</li> <li>• ENV2 - Promoting a High Quality Landscape;</li> <li>• ENV3 - Valuing our Built Heritage;</li> <li>• ENV4 – Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity;</li> <li>• ENV5 – Strengthening Green Infrastructure;</li> <li>• ENV6 - Managing Environmental Hazards; -</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENV7 - Protecting Mineral Resources;</li> </ul> <p>A total of 23 of the 34 policies will lead to development by the preparation of the Allocations Document and determination of planning applications. These are Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S2 – Addressing Climate Change;</li> <li>• S3 – Focusing Development;</li> <li>• S4 – Supporting Development in Villages and the Countryside;</li> <li>• S5 – Delivering Housing Development;</li> <li>• S6 – Delivering Employment Land;</li> <li>• S7 – Delivering Retail Development;</li> <li>• S8 – Connecting People and Places;</li> <li>• H2 – Meeting the Need for Affordable Housing;</li> <li>• H3 – Providing for the Needs of the Travelling Community;</li> <li>• EC1 – Supporting the East Riding Economy;</li> <li>• EC2 – Encouraging Growth and Diversification of the Rural Community;</li> <li>• EC3 – Developing and Diversifying the Visitor Economy;</li> <li>• EC4 – Supporting the Vitality and Viability of Centres;</li> <li>• EC6 – Supporting the Energy Sector;</li> <li>• C1 – Providing Infrastructure and Facilities;</li> <li>• C2 – Supporting Community Services;</li> <li>• C3 – Open Space, Sport and Recreation.</li> <li>• A1 – Beverley &amp; Central Sub Area;</li> <li>• A2 – Bridlington Coastal Sub Area;</li> <li>• A3 – Driffield &amp; Wolds Sub Area;</li> <li>• A4 – Goole &amp; Humberhead Levels Sub Area;</li> <li>• A5 – Holderness &amp; Coastal Sub Area;</li> <li>• A6 – Vale of York Sub Area.</li> </ul> <p>The screening assessment has identified, using the precautionary principle, that part B of Policy S6 ‘Delivering Employment Land’ (as drafted in the Draft Strategy Document) may have a likely significant effect alone on the international sites through the loss of potentially functional land and will therefore require Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. Part B of Draft Policy S6 allocates up to 240 hectares of land at Hedon Haven to cater for the expansion of the Port of Hull.</p> <p>The remaining 7 Spatial Strategy Policies, part A of Policy S6, 20 Development Policies and 6 Sub Area Policies within the plan will not lead to likely significant effects on the international sites.</p> <p>One of the 34 policies seeks solely to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity, and as such protect these international sites. This is Policy ENV4 – Enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity. The Strategy Document (paras 8.54) states the following</p> <p>There will be no likely significant effects due to the proposals for development outlined in the 23 policies listed above as these elements of the Plan are at a strategic level (e.g. the exact details of where the development sites will be located, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not known). The draft Local Plan also includes an Allocations Document and Bridlington Town Centre Area Action Plan and, where relevant, policies in the Strategy Document identify when new development will be identified through these other Local Plan documents. This will include the allocation of specific sites for new development and their proposed land uses. Other documents, such as Supplementary Planning Documents may also arise from the Plan.</p>
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	<p>The Plan seeks to protect international sites in line with Policy ENV4 and the Environment sections of the Sub Area policies A1 to A6 (all of these policies make specific reference to avoiding impacts on international sites). The Plan also commits to HRA being carried out for any planning applications that may have likely significant effects on the international sites. As such the HRA of these documents/proposals will need to satisfy East Riding of Yorkshire Council (in consultation with Natural England) that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites in the Local Plan/proposed planning applications on the international sites identified above. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated. If this cannot be proven the Council will not include sites in the Allocations Document which may lead to significant effects on the international site in the lower tier plan and/or will not grant planning permission to the planning application.</p> <p>The Initial AA Screening Results Tables in Appendix B give a full justification of the conclusions drawn for each of these policies.</p>
<p><b>Describe any likely direct, indirect or secondary impacts of the Plan on the International Site by virtue of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Size and scale;</li> <li>• Land take;</li> <li>• Resource requirements (i.e. water extraction etc);</li> <li>• Emissions (disposal to land, water or air);</li> <li>• Excavation requirements;</li> <li>• Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning etc.; and</li> <li>• Other.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan seeks to protect international sites (in line with Policy ENV4). Due to the high level strategic nature of the Plan only broad details of future development possibly arising from Policies are given. As such the Plan commits to HRAs being carried out of any future Local Plan documents/planning applications when they are produced (in accordance with the HRA text in Section 9 of the Plan). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>However, Part B of Draft Policy S6 – Delivering Employment Land specifically identifies 240ha of land at Hedon Haven. The HRA Screening Assessment for the Paull LDO (which grants outline planning permission on 80ha of the land at Hedon Haven) identified that with the implementation of avoidance measures there will be no likely significant effect on the international sites. However, as a larger area of land is identified in Part B of Draft Policy S6 which could potentially be of value as 'functional land' for birds associated with the SPA/Ramsar, the precautionary principle has been applied through this assessment and, for Draft Policy S6, it cannot be concluded at this stage that there will be no likely significant effect.</p>
<p><b>Describe any likely changes to the International site arising as a result of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of habitat area;</li> <li>• Disturbance to key species;</li> <li>• Habitat or species fragmentation;</li> <li>• Reduction in species density;</li> <li>• Changes in key indicators of conservation value (e.g. water quality); and</li> </ul>	<p>This assessment has concluded that using a precautionary approach that Draft Policy S6 Delivering Employment Land at Hedon Haven could potentially reduce the availability of functional land for birds associated with the SPA/Ramsar. As such this may have the following likely significant effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitat or species fragmentation;</li> <li>• Reduction in species density;</li> <li>• Reduction of habitat area.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Describe from the above those elements of the project, or combination of elements, where the above impacts are likely to be significant or where the scale or magnitude of impacts is not known</b></p>	<p>The assessment of in-combination effects is based on the relative level of detail in each plan or project. Due to the high level strategic nature of the Strategy Document it is only possible to obtain a broad understanding of the future development possibly arising from the policies contained within the document. This means that an in-combination assessment can be included within the HRA albeit a detailed assessment of ‘in combination’ effects cannot be made at this stage. However, the Plan commits to conducting HRAs for any future Local Plan documents when they are produced (in accordance with the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Future site allocations/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will be no adverse effect (alone or in combination with other projects and plan) on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites in the Local Plan/proposed planning applications on the International Sites . Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>Using the precautionary approach Part B of Draft Policy S6 Delivering Employment Land may lead to a likely significant on the SPA/Ramsar through the loss of functional land outside the international sites boundaries and as such will require Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment.</p>

## 6. Conclusions

Atkins Limited (Atkins) has been commissioned by East Riding of Yorkshire Council to undertake a Stage 1 of the Habitats Regulations Assessment process (Screening) in relation to the East Riding of Yorkshire Councils Local Plan Strategy Document.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is required by Regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) for all plans and projects which may have likely significant effects on international sites. This Stage 1 – Screening assesses whether the project is likely to lead to significant effects on the international sites listed below with reference to the conservation objectives of the qualifying feature of the site:

- Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA;
- Flamborough Head SAC;
- Hornsea Mere SPA;
- Humber Estuary Ramsar site;
- Humber Estuary SPA;
- Humber Estuary SAC;
- Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA;
- Thorne Moor SAC;
- Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar site;
- Lower Derwent Valley SPA;
- Lower Derwent Valley SAC;
- River Derwent SAC;
- Skipwith Common SAC.

This HRA has assessed whether the options for economic and residential development set out within the 8 Spatial Strategy policies, 20 Development Policies and 6 Sub Area Policies are likely to lead to significant effects on these international and what these likely impacts are. A total of 23 of the 34 policies will lead to development by informing the Allocations Document and decisions on planning applications.

Due to the high level strategic nature of the Strategy Document it is only possible to obtain a broad understanding of the future development possibly arising from the policies contained within the document. This means that an in-combination assessment can be included within the HRA albeit a detailed assessment of 'in combination' effects cannot be made at this stage. Taking this into account in combination effects have been considered as part of this assessment. None of the other projects and plans identified in Section 4 (see above) will lead to likely significant effects on the international sites.

At this stage with the exception of Part B of Draft Policy S6 Delivering Employment Land, due to the high level strategic nature of the Plan, only broad details of future development possibly arising from the policies are given. As such the Plan will commit to conducting HRAs for any future Local Plan documents, in particular the Allocations Document, when they are produced and any planning applications which might have likely effects on international sites (in accordance with HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Future site allocations/planning applications will need to be in line with the Strategy Document and will need to satisfy the East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Natural England that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites Any adverse effects on site integrity must be effectively mitigated. With the exception of Part B of Policy S6 Delivering Employment Land, this HRA Stage 1 Screening Report has identified that there will be no likely significant effects 'alone' or 'in combination' on any of the international sites within this assessment.

Using the precautionary approach part B of Draft Policy S6 Delivering Employment Land alone may lead to a likely significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar through the loss of a significant area of potentially functional land and as such will require Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment.

# Appendix A.

## A.1. The International Sites

This appendix includes information about the following international sites, taken from the Natural England website<sup>7</sup> and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee website<sup>8</sup>

- Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar Site (Table A.1);
- Humber Estuary SAC (Table A.2);
- Thorne Moor SAC, Hatfield Moor SAC and the Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA (Table A.3);
- Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA and Flamborough Head SAC (Table A.4);
- Lower Derwent Valley SPA, Ramsar site and SAC (Table A.5);
- River Derwent SAC (Table A.6);
- Skipwith Common SAC (Table A.7); and
- Hornsea Mere SPA (Table A.8).

The tables include information about their designation status, the location of each site, a brief description of each site and the Conservation Objectives for each site.

**Table A.1: Information about the Humber Estuary SPA**

Site Designation Status	Humber Estuary Special Protection Area
<b>Location of International Site</b>	<p>The Humber is the second largest coastal plain estuary in the UK and is fed by three rivers including the Ouse, Trent and Hull. The SPA incorporates sections of the Rivers Ouse and Trent and the entire Humber Estuary, extending south from the mouth of the Humber to near Saltfleet on the east coast.</p> <p>The Humber Estuary comprises extensive wetland and coastal habitats. The inner estuary supports extensive areas of reedbed, with areas of mature and developing saltmarsh backed by grazing marsh in the middle and outer estuary. On the North Lincolnshire coast, the saltmarsh is backed by low sand dunes with marshy slacks and brackish pools.</p>
<b>Brief Description of the International Site</b>	<p>The Humber Estuary SPA 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:</p> <p><b>During the breeding season the area regularly supports:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (Europe - breeding) - 10.5% of the population in Great Britain 2000-2002;</li> <li>• <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> - 6.3% of the population in Great Britain 1998-2002;</li> <li>• <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (Western Europe/Western Mediterranean - breeding) - 8.6% of the population in Great Britain 1998-2002;</li> <li>• <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (Eastern Atlantic - breeding) - 2.1% of the population in Great Britain 1998-2002.</li> </ul> <p><b>Over winter the area regularly supports:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (Europe - breeding) - 4% of the population in Great Britain 1998/9 to 2002/3;</li> <li>• <i>Circus cyaneus</i> - 1.1% of the population in Great Britain 1997/8 to 2001/2;</li> <li>• <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (Western Palearctic - wintering) - 4.4% of the population in Great Britain 1996/7 to 2000/1;</li> <li>• <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> (North-western Europe - breeding) - 12.3% of the population in Great Britain 1996/7 to 2000/1;</li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> www.natural England.org.uk

<sup>8</sup> www.jncc.defra.gov.uk

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (Western Europe/Western Mediterranean - breeding) - 1.7% of the population in Great Britain 1996/7 to 2000/1.</li> </ul> <p><b>On passage the area regularly supports:</b>  <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (Western Africa - wintering) - 1.4% of the population in Great Britain 1996-2000</p> <p>This site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following <b>migratory</b> species:</p> <p><b>Over winter the area regularly supports:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa) - 1.7% of the population 1996/7 to 2000/1;</li> <li>• <i>Calidris canutus</i> (North-eastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/Northwestern Europe) - 6.3% of the population 1996/7 to 2000/1;</li> <li>• <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (Iceland - breeding) - 3.2% of the population 1996/7 to 2000/1;</li> <li>• <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (North-western Europe) - 1.5% of the population 1996/7 to 2000/1;</li> <li>• <i>Tringa tetanus</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) - 3.6% of the population 1996/7 to 2000/1.</li> </ul> <p><b>On passage the area regularly supports:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa) - 1.5% of the population 1996-2000;</li> <li>• <i>Calidris canutus</i> (North-eastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/Northwestern Europe) - 4.1% of the population 1996-2000;</li> <li>• <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (Iceland - breeding) - 2.6% of the population 1996-2000;</li> <li>• <i>Tringa tetanus</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) - 5.7% of the population 1996-2000.</li> </ul> <p>Internationally important assemblage of birds</p> <p><b>In the non-breeding season the area regularly supports:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 153934 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1996/7 to 2000/1).</li> </ul> <p>Including:  <i>Anas crecca</i> , <i>Anas penelope</i> , <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> , <i>Arenaria interpres</i> , <i>Aythya ferina</i> , <i>Aythya marila</i> , <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> , <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> , <i>Bucephala clangula</i> , <i>Calidris alba</i> , <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> , <i>Calidris canutus</i> , <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> , <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> , <i>Limosa lapponica</i> , <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> , <i>Numenius arquata</i> , <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> , <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> , <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> , <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> , <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> , <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> , <i>Tringa nebularia</i> , <i>Tringa totanus</i> , <i>Vanellus vanellus</i></p>
<p><b>Vulnerabilities of the International Site</b></p>	<p>The Humber Estuary is subject to the impacts of human activities (past and present) as well as ongoing processes such as sea level rise and climate change. Management intervention is therefore necessary to enable the estuary to recover and to secure the ecological resilience required to respond to both natural and anthropogenic change. Key issues include coastal squeeze, impacts on the sediment budget, and geomorphological structure and function of the estuary (due to sea level rise, flood defence works, dredging, and the construction, operation and maintenance of ports, pipelines and other infrastructure), changes in water quality and flows, pressure from additional built development, and damage and disturbance arising from access, recreation and other activities.</p> <p>Coastal squeeze is being addressed through the development and implementation of the Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy. All proposals for flood defence, development, dredging, abstractions and discharges which require consent from any statutory body, and land use plans which may have impacts upon the site are subject to assessment under the Conservation</p>

	<p>(Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 1994 (the “Habitats Regulations”). Diffuse pollution will be addressed through a range of measures including implementation of the Waste Water Framework Directive and Catchment Sensitive Farming initiatives.</p> <p>Other issues are addressed via a range of measures including regulation of on-site land management activities and implementation of the Humber Management Scheme, developed by all relevant statutory bodies to assist in the delivery of their duties under the Habitats Regulations.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International Site</b>	<p>The conservation objectives for the SPA are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To maintain, subject to natural change, the habitats for internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex I species in favourable condition, particularly the inter-tidal mudflats and sandflats, saltmarsh communities, tidal reedbed, coastal lagoons and unvegetated sand and shingle;</li> <li>• To maintain, subject to natural changes, the habitats for the internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory bird species in favourable condition, particularly inter-tidal mudflats and sandflats, saltmarsh communities, tidal reedbeds and coastal lagoons; and</li> <li>• To maintain, subject to natural changes, the habitats for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl in favourable condition, particularly inter-tidal mudflats and sandflats, saltmarsh communities, tidal reedbeds and coastal lagoons.</li> </ul> <p><b>Please note:</b> the word ‘maintain’ used in the context above implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>

**Table A.2: Information about the Humber Estuary Ramsar Site**

<b>Site Designation Status</b>	<b>Humber Estuary Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International Site</b>	<p>The Humber is the second largest coastal plain estuary in the UK and is fed by three rivers including the Ouse, Trent and Hull. The Ramsar site incorporates sections of the Rivers Ouse and Trent and the entire Humber Estuary, extending south from the mouth of the Humber to near Saltfleet on the east coast.</p> <p>The Humber Estuary comprises extensive wetland and coastal habitats. The inner estuary supports extensive areas of reedbed, with areas of mature and developing saltmarsh backed by grazing marsh in the middle and outer estuary. On the North Lincolnshire coast, the saltmarsh is backed by low sand dunes with marshy slacks and brackish pools.</p>
<b>Brief Description of the International Site</b>	<p>The Humber Estuary is the largest macro-tidal estuary on the British North Sea coast. It drains a catchment of some 24,240 square kilometres and is the site of the largest single input of freshwater from Britain into the North Sea. It has the second-highest tidal range in Britain (max 7.4 m) and approximately one-third of the estuary is exposed as mud or sand flats at low tide. The inner estuary supports extensive areas of reedbed with areas of mature and developing saltmarsh backed in places by limited areas of grazing marsh in the middle and outer estuary. On the north Lincolnshire coast the saltmarsh is backed by low sand dunes with marshy slacks and brackish pools. The Estuary regularly supports internationally important numbers of waterfowl in winter and nationally important breeding populations in summer.</p> <p>The site qualifies as a Ramsar under criteria 1, 3, 5, 6 and 8.</p> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 1</b></p> <p>The site is a representative example of a near-natural estuary with the following component habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dune systems and humid dune slacks, estuarine waters, intertidal mud and</li> </ul>

	<p>sand flats, saltmarshes, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• coastal brackish/saline lagoons.</li> </ul> <p>It is a large macro-tidal coastal plain estuary with high suspended sediment loads, which feed a dynamic and rapidly changing system of accreting and eroding intertidal and subtidal mudflats, sandflats, saltmarsh and reedbeds. Examples of both strandline, foredune, mobile, semi-fixed dunes, fixed dunes and dune grassland occur on both banks of the estuary and along the coast. The estuary supports a full range of saline conditions from the open coast to the limit of saline intrusion on the tidal rivers of the Ouse and Trent. Wave exposed sandy shores are found in the outer/open coast areas of the estuary. These change to the more moderately exposed sandy shores and then to sheltered muddy shores within the main body of the estuary and up into the tidal rivers. The lower saltmarsh of the Humber is dominated by common cordgrass <i>Spartina anglica</i> and annual glasswort <i>Salicornia</i> communities. Low to mid marsh communities are mostly represented by sea aster <i>Aster tripolium</i>, common saltmarsh grass <i>Puccinellia maritima</i> and sea purslane <i>Atriplex portulacoides</i> communities. The upper portion of the saltmarsh community is atypical, dominated by sea couch <i>Elytrigia atherica</i> (<i>Elymus pycnanthus</i>) saltmarsh community. In the upper reaches of the estuary, the tidal marsh community is dominated by the common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> fen and sea club rush <i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> swamp with the couch grass <i>Elytrigia repens</i> (<i>Elymus repens</i>) saltmarsh community. Within the Humber Estuary Ramsar site there are good examples of four of the five physiographic types of saline lagoon.</p> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 3</b></p> <p>The Humber Estuary Ramsar site supports a breeding colony of grey seals <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> at Donna Nook. It is the second largest grey seal colony in England and the furthest south regular breeding site on the east coast. The dune slacks at Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe on the southern extremity of the Ramsar site are the most north-easterly breeding site in Great Britain of the natterjack toad <i>Bufo calamita</i>.</p> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 5</b></p> <p>Assemblages of international importance: 153,934 waterfowl, non-breeding season (5 year peak mean 1996/97-2000/2001).</p> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b></p> <p><u>Eurasian golden plover, <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i></u>  <i>altifrons</i> subspecies  NW Europe, W Continental Europe, NW Africa population 17,996 individuals, passage, representing an average of 2.2% of the population (5 year peak mean 1996-2000).</p> <p><u>Red knot, <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i></u> subspecies  18,500 individuals, passage, representing an average of 4.1% of the population (5 year peak mean 1996-2000).</p> <p><u>Dunlin, <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i></u> subspecies – Western Europe (non-breeding) population  20,269 individuals, passage, representing an average of 1.5% of the population  (5 year peak mean 1996-2000)</p> <p><u>Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i></u> subspecies  915 individuals, passage, representing and average of 2.6% of the population (5 year peak mean 1996-2000)</p> <p><u>Common redshank, <i>Tringa tetanus brittanica</i></u> subspecies  7,462 individuals, passage, representing an average of 5.7% of the population (5 year peak mean 1996-2000)</p> <p><u>Common shelduck, <i>Tadorna tadorna</i></u> Northwestern Europe (breeding)</p>
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	<p>population  4,464 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 1.5% of the population (5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)  <u>Eurasian golden plover, <i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i></u> subspecies – NW Europe, W Continental Europe, NW Africa population  30,709 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 3.8% of the population (5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)  <u>Red knot, <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i></u> subspecies  28,165 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 6.3% of the population (5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)  <u>Dunlin, <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i></u> subspecies – Western Europe (non-breeding) population  22,222 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 1.7% of the population (5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)  <u>Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i></u> subspecies  1,113 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 3.2% of the population (5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)  <u>Bar-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i></u> subspecies  2,752 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 2.3% of the population (5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)  <u>Common redshank, <i>Tringa totanus brittanica</i></u> subspecies  4,632 individuals, wintering, representing an average of 3.6% of the population (5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/1)  <b>Ramsar criterion 8</b>  The Humber Estuary 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.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerabilities of the International Site</b></p>	<p>The site is vulnerable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disturbance to vegetation through cutting / clearing;</li> <li>• Vegetation succession;</li> <li>• Water diversion for irrigation/domestic/industrial use;</li> <li>• Overfishing;</li> <li>• Pollution – domestic sewage;</li> <li>• Pollution – agricultural fertilisers;</li> <li>• Recreational/tourism disturbance (unspecified);</li> <li>• Other factor (Coastal squeeze causing loss of intertidal habitats and saltmarsh due to sea level rise and fixed defences. The Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy has been developed and is being implemented.).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conservation Objectives of the International Site</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To maintain, subject to natural change, the wetland hosting an assemblage of threatened coastal and wetland invertebrates in favourable condition, particularly the saltmarsh communities and the coastal lagoons;</li> <li>• To maintain, subject to natural change, the wetland hosting a breeding colony of grey seals in favourable condition, particularly the inter-tidal mudflats and sandflats;</li> <li>• To maintain, subject to natural change, the wetland regularly supporting 20,000 or more waterfowl in favourable condition, particularly the inter-tidal mudflats and sandflats, saltmarsh communities and tidal reedbeds; and</li> <li>• To maintain, subject to natural change the wetland regularly supporting 1% or more of the individuals in a population of one species or sub-species of waterfowl in favourable condition, particularly the inter-tidal mudflats and</li> </ul>

	<p>sandflat, saltmarsh communities, tidal reedbeds and coastal lagoons.</p> <p><b>Please note:</b> the word 'maintain' used in the context above implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
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**Table A.3: Information about the Humber Estuary SAC**

Site Designation Status	Humber Estuary Special Area of Conservation
<b>Location of International Site</b>	<p>The Humber is the second largest coastal plain estuary in the UK and is fed by three rivers including the Ouse, Trent and Hull. The SAC incorporates sections of the Rivers Ouse and Trent and the entire Humber Estuary, extending south from the mouth of the Humber to near Saltfleet on the east coast.</p> <p>The Humber Estuary comprises extensive wetland and coastal habitats. The inner estuary supports extensive areas of reedbed, with areas of mature and developing saltmarsh backed by grazing marsh in the middle and outer estuary. On the North Lincolnshire coast, the saltmarsh is backed by low sand dunes with marshy slacks and brackish pools.</p>
<b>Brief Description of the International Site</b>	<p>Humber Estuary SAC qualifies for European protection due to the following:</p> <p>H1110. Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Subtidal sandbanks;</p> <p>H1130. Estuaries;</p> <p>H1140. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats;</p> <p>H1150. Coastal lagoons*;</p> <p>H1310. <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand;</p> <p>H1330. Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>);</p> <p>H2110. Embryonic shifting dunes;</p> <p>H2120. Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); Shifting dunes with marram;</p> <p>H2130. Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); Dune grassland*;</p> <p>H2160. Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>; Dunes with sea-buckthorn;</p> <p>S1095. <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>; Sea lamprey;</p> <p>S1099. <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>; River lamprey;</p> <p>S1364. <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>; Grey seal.</p> <p>* denotes a priority natural habitat or species</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International Site</b>	<p>The conservation objectives for the site are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To maintain, subject to natural change, the estuary in favourable condition, particularly the saltmarsh communities, the inter-tidal mudflat and sandflat communities and the sub-tidal sediment communities;</li> <li>• To maintain, subject to natural change, the coastal lagoons in favourable condition;</li> <li>• To maintain, subject to natural change, the Atlantic salt meadows in favourable condition, particularly the low to mid marsh communities, the mid to upper marsh communities and the transitional communities;</li> <li>• To maintain, subject to natural change, the samphire and other annuals colonising mud and sand in favourable condition, particularly the annual samphire saltmarsh community and the <i>Suaeda maritima</i> (sea-blite) saltmarsh community;</li> <li>• To maintain, subject to natural change, the mudflats and sandflats not covered by water at low tide in favourable condition, particularly the inter-</li> </ul>

	<p>tidal gravel and sand communities, the inter-tidal muddy sand communities, the inter-tidal mud communities and the eelgrass bed communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To maintain, subject to natural change, the sandbanks which are slightly covered by water all the time in favourable condition, particularly the sub-tidal gravel and sands and the sub-tidal muddy sands;</li> <li>• To maintain, subject to natural change, the habitats for river lamprey in favourable condition;</li> <li>• To maintain, subject to natural change, the habitats for sea lamprey in favourable condition;</li> </ul> <p><b>Please note:</b> the word 'maintain' used in the context above implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
<b>Vulnerabilities of the International Site</b>	<p>The Humber Estuary SAC is vulnerable to impacts on the geomorphological structure and function of the estuary (including impacts on the sediment budget) from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal squeeze (e.g. sea level rise and climate change);</li> <li>• Flood defence works;</li> <li>• Dredging;</li> <li>• Construction, operation and maintenance of ports, pipelines and other infrastructure; and,</li> <li>• Changes in water quality and flows.</li> </ul> <p>In addition the site is sensitive to damage and disturbance arising from access, recreation and other activities.</p>

**Table A.4: Information about the Thorne Moor SAC, Hatfield Moor SAC and Thorne and the Hatfield Moors SPA**

Site Designation Status	Thorne Moor Special Area of Conservation
<b>Location of International Site</b>	The site is located along the south-western edge of the East Riding of Yorkshire Council boundary. Most of the SAC is located within the Metropolitan Borough of Doncaster but small sections are located within the East Riding of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire.
<b>Brief Description of the International Site</b>	Thorne Moor SAC qualifies for European protection due to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H7120. Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International Site</b>	The conservation objective for this site subject to natural change, to maintain or restore: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely;</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species;</li> </ul> The distribution of qualifying species within the site.
Site Designation Status	Hatfield Moor Special Area of Conservation
<b>Location of International Site</b>	The site is located approximately 8.7 km from the south-western edge of the East Riding of Yorkshire Council boundary. The SAC is located within the Metropolitan Borough of Doncaster.
<b>Brief Description of the</b>	Hatfield Moor SAC qualifies for European protection due to the following:

<b>International Site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H7120. Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International Site</b>	<p>The conservation objective for this site subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;</li> <li>The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;</li> <li>The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely;</li> <li>The populations of qualifying species;</li> <li>The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Site Designation Status</b>	<b>Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA</b>
<b>Location of International Site</b>	The site is located along the south-western edge of the East Riding of Yorkshire Council boundary. Most of the SPA is located within the Metropolitan Borough of Doncaster but small sections are located within the East Riding of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire.
<b>Brief Description of the International Site</b>	<p>The composite site of Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA qualifies for International protection due to the breeding population of nightjars that use the site for nesting and feeding. The 66 pairs of nightjar breeding on the Thorne and Hatfield Moors represent 1.9% of the breeding population in Great Britain.</p> <p>The International nightjar is a Species of International Concern, as the global population is concentrated in Europe, although it currently has an unfavourable conservation status within the continent. Nightjars are a ground nesting species, preferring well-drained, open ground with vegetation such as open young woodland or heather moors. It is thought that human disturbance has negative impacts on the success of breeding in this species (Murison 2002).</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International Site</b>	<p>The conservation objectives for this site are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to restore to favourable condition the area currently notified as degraded raised bog; and</li> <li>to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of International importance (nightjar), with particular reference to degraded bog capable of natural regeneration as a precursor of active raised bog.</li> </ul> <p><b>Please note:</b> the word 'maintain' used in the context above implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>

**Table A.5: Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA & Flamborough Head SAC**

<b>Site Designation Status</b>	<b>Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs Special Protection Area</b>
<b>Location of International Site</b>	The Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA is located in the East Riding of Yorkshire, near Bridlington.
<b>Brief Description of the International Site</b>	<p>Flamborough Head is located on the central Yorkshire coast of eastern England. The cliffs project into the North Sea, rising to 135 m at Bempton Cliffs and exposing a wide section of chalk strata. The site supports a seabird assemblage of international importance.</p> <p>The site supports large numbers of breeding seabirds including kittiwake and auks, as well as the only mainland breeding colony of gannet in the UK. The seabirds feed and raft in the waters around the cliffs, outside the SPA, as well as feeding more distantly in the North Sea. During the breeding season the site regularly supports 305,784 individual seabirds including puffin, razorbill, guillemot, herring gull, gannet and kittiwake (supporting at least 2.6% of the</p>

	breeding eastern Atlantic population of this species). The inter-tidal chalk platforms are also used as roosting sites, particularly at low water and notably by young kittiwakes (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) website: <a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/">www.jncc.gov.uk/</a> ).
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International Site</b>	The conservation objectives for the International site are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of the migratory bird species of International importance (kittiwake) with particular reference to coastal cliffs and caves; and</li> <li>to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of seabirds that contribute to the breeding seabird assemblage of International importance with particular reference to coastal cliffs and caves.</li> </ul> <p>Further details are available in the site citations (<a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk">www.jncc.gov.uk</a>, <a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk">www.naturalengland.org.uk</a>) and within the Natural England document cSAC: <i>Flamborough Head, SPA: Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs and Component SSSI: Flamborough Head</i> (v2 17/11/00). This is presented in Appendix 3.</p>
<b>Site Designation Status</b>	<b>Flamborough Head Special Area of Conservation</b>
<b>Distance and direction from plan boundary to the International site</b>	The Flamborough Head SAC is located in the East Riding of Yorkshire, near Bridlington. The AAP covers the town centre of Bridlington and extends into the Harbour. The area the AAP covers is shown in Appendix 2. The eastern boundary of the AAP is located, at its closest point, approximately 480 m west of the International site.
<b>Brief Description of the International Site</b>	Flamborough Head SAC qualifies for European protection due to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H1170. Reefs</li> <li>H1230. Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts</li> <li>H8330. Submerged or partially submerged sea caves</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International Site</b>	The conservation objectives for the International site subject to natural change, to maintain or restore: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;</li> <li>The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;</li> <li>The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely;</li> <li>The populations of qualifying species;</li> <li>The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>

**Table A.6: Information about the Lower Derwent Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar**

<b>Site Designation Status</b>	<b>Lower Derwent Valley Special Area of Conservation</b>
<b>Location of International Site</b>	The site is located in the mid-west of the East Riding of Yorkshire.
<b>Brief Description of the International Site</b>	The Lower Derwent Valley SAC qualifies for European protection due to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H6510. Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)</li> <li>H91E0. Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>); Alder woodland on</li> </ul>

	<p>floodplains*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S1355. Lutra lutra; Otter</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International Site</b>	<p>The conservation objective for this site subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely;</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species;</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Site Designation Status</b>	<b>Lower Derwent Valley Special Protection Area and Ramsar Site</b>
<b>Location of International Site</b>	The site is located in the mid-west of the East Riding of Yorkshire.
<b>Brief Description of the International Site</b>	<p>The Lower Derwent Valley is part of a major floodplain system located in East and North Yorkshire in eastern England. The valley holds a series of neutral alluvial flood meadows, fens, swamps, valley mires, Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> woodlands and other freshwater habitats lying adjacent to the River Derwent, Pocklington Canal and The Beck. The Lower Derwent Valley is one of the largest and most important examples of traditionally managed species-rich alluvial flood meadow habitat remaining in the UK. These grasslands, which were formerly widespread in the UK, are now very restricted in distribution due to agricultural intensification. The character and species composition of the grassland, fen and swamp communities is largely controlled by topography, differences in the extent of winter flooding and by the type of agricultural management. The site is of outstanding importance for a diverse range of waterbirds throughout the year. In winter the site supports large numbers of swans, ducks and waders, as well as Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, whilst in summer the floodplain holds breeding waders, Corncrake <i>Crex crex</i> and Spotted Crake <i>Porzana porzana</i>.</p> <p>The SPA also includes the subsumed SPA of Derwent Ings, a site that was subject to separate classification</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International Site</b>	The conservation objective for this site is to restore/maintain to favourable condition the habitats/ species for which the site is designated. This is achieved through management of the water quality/ levels/ flow and recreational pressure at and adjacent to the site.

**Table A.7: Information about the River Derwent SAC**

<b>Site Designation Status</b>	<b>River Derwent Special Area of Conservation</b>
<b>Location of International Site</b>	The site is located along the western edge of the East Riding of Yorkshire Council boundary.
<b>Brief Description of the International Site</b>	<p>The River Derwent SAC qualifies for European protection due to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H3260. Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation; Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot</li> <li>• S1095. Petromyzon marinus; Sea lamprey</li> <li>• S1099. Lampetra fluviatilis; River lamprey</li> <li>• S1163. Cottus gobio; Bullhead</li> <li>• S1355. Lutra lutra; Otter</li> </ul>

<b>Conservation Objectives of the International Site</b>	<p>The conservation objective for this site subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely;</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species;</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
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**Table A.8: Information about the Skipwith SAC**

<b>Site Designation Status</b>	<b>Skipwith Common Special Area of Conservation</b>
<b>Location of International Site</b>	The site is located 2.8 km west of the East Riding of Yorkshire Council western boundary.
<b>Brief Description of the International Site</b>	<p>Skipwith Common SAC qualifies for European protection due to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H4010. Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix; Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath</li> <li>• H4030. European dry heaths</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International Site</b>	<p>The conservation objective for this site subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely;</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species;</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>

**Table A.9: Information about the Hornsea Mere SPA**

<b>Site Designation Status</b>	<b>Hornsea Mere Special Protection Area</b>
<b>Location of International Site</b>	Hornsea Mere is on the east coast of Yorkshire, midway between Flamborough Head to the north and Spurn Head to the south.
<b>Brief Description of the International Site</b>	<p>Hornsea Mere is on the east coast of Yorkshire, midway between Flamborough Head to the north and Spurn Head to the south. It is the largest freshwater lake in Yorkshire. It is less than 1 km from the North Sea and covers an area of 141 hectares. The lake is of glacial origin, shallow (in general only 1 m to 2 m deep), enriched with nutrients and fringed with reedbeds, fen and carr.</p> <p>The mere supports breeding and wintering water birds, which feed on the open water and use the marginal vegetation for feeding and roosting. It is designated as a SPA because it regularly supports an internationally important wintering population of Gadwall, a dabbling duck. The site also supports nationally important wintering populations of a further four species, goldeneye, pochard, tufted duck and shoveler. Mute swans also visit the site in nationally important numbers to moult after breeding.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International Site</b>	The conservation objective for this site is to restore the habitat (standing water) to favourable condition to support the internationally important wintering populations of gadwall.

# Appendix B.

## B.1. HRA Results Tables

This appendix contains Tables B.1, B.2 and B.3 (see below) which summarises the features of each of the proposed policies within the Plan and whether each policy is considered to have a likely significant effect on the International sites. The likely significant effects take into account the measures in the Plan which seek to protect the International sites.

Where possible, policies that have been found to have no likely significant effect on an international site have been categorised into four different types:

- **Policy Type 1:** Policies that will not themselves lead to development (e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy);
- **Policy Type 2:** Policies intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity;
- **Policy Type 3:** Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a International site; and
- **Policy Type 4:** Policies that positively steer development away from International sites and associated sensitive areas.

This has been based on The Habitats Regulations Assessment of Regional Spatial Strategies and sub-Regional Strategies (Draft Guidance) produced by Natural England in March 2007

Where possible, policies have then categorised into the sub policy types as summarised below.

Category	Sub Category	Description
<b>Policy Type 1</b>	A1	Policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
	A2	Policies intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity.
	A3	Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on an International site.
	A4	Policies that positively steer development away from International sites and associated sensitive areas.
	A5	Policies that would have no effect because no development could occur through the policy itself, the development being implemented through later policies in the same plan, which are more specific and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on International sites and associated sensitive areas.
<b>Policy Type 2</b>	N/A	Policies that could have a negative effect but would not be likely to have a significant effect on an International site alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
<b>Policy Type 3</b>	C1	The policy could <b>directly affect</b> an International site because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development onto an International site, or adjacent to it.
	C2	The policy could <b>indirectly affect</b> a International site e.g. because it provides for or steers, a quantity or type of development that may be very close to it, or ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or it may increase disturbance as a result of increased recreational pressures.
	C3	Proposals for a <b>magnitude of development</b> that no matter where it was located, the development would be likely to have a significant effect on a

		International site.
	C4	A policy that makes provision for a quantity / type of development but the effects are uncertain because the detailed location of the development is to be selected following <b>consideration of options at a later, more specific plan</b> .
	C5	Policies for developments or infrastructure projects that could <b>block options or alternatives</b> for the provision of other development or projects in the future which will be required in the public interest that may lead to adverse effects on International sites, which would otherwise be avoided.
	C6	Policies which <b>depend on how the policies etc are implemented</b> in due course. There is a theoretical possibility that if implemented in one or more particular ways the proposals could possibly have a significant effect on a International site.
	C7	Any policies that would be <b>vulnerable to failure</b> under the Habitat Regulations at project assessment stage to include them in the plan would be regarded by the EC as 'faulty planning'.
	C8	Any other proposal that may have an adverse effect on a International site which might try to pass the tests of the Habitat Regulations at project assessment stage by arguing that the <b>plan provides the imperative reasons</b> of overriding public interest to justify its consent despite a negative assessment.
<b>Policy Type 4</b>	D1	The policy alone would not be likely to have significant effects but if its effects are combined with the effects of other policies or proposals <b>provided for or coordinated</b> by the LDD (internally) the <b>cumulative</b> effects would be likely to be significant.
	D2	Policies that alone would not be likely to have significant effects but if their effects are <b>combined with the effects of other plans or projects</b> and possibly the effects of other developments provided for in the LDD as well the combined effects would be likely to be significant.
	D3	Policies that are or could be part of a <b>programme or sequence of development</b> delivered over a period where the implementation of the early stages would not have a significant effect on the location, timing of the whole project, the later stages of which could have an adverse effect on such sites.

This has been based on The Habitat Regulations Assessment of Local Development Projects (Revised Draft Guidance), David Tyldesley & Associates for Natural England, February 2009.

**Table B.1 Spatial Strategy Policies**

Spatial Strategy Policy	Policy Name	Proposed Policy	Likely Significant Effects on the International Sites?	Justification of Finding
<b>Promoting Sustainable Development</b>				
S1	Presumption in favour of sustainable development	<p><b>Development proposals</b></p> <p>A. When considering development proposals the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will work proactively with applicants to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the East Riding of Yorkshire.</p> <p>B. The Local Plan should be read as a whole. Planning applications that accord with the policies in the Local Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise - taking into account whether:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or</li> <li>2. Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.</li> </ol> <p><b>Neighbourhood planning</b></p> <p>C. The Council will actively support the development of Neighbourhood Plans within the East Riding where they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan;</li> <li>2. Do not result in adverse impacts on neighbouring areas; and</li> <li>3. Are deliverable and do not adversely reduce the viability of development within the neighbourhood plan area.</li> </ol> <p>D. Neighbourhood Plans proposing additional growth to that indicated in the Local Plan will be supported where infrastructure and service provision is able to accommodate the growth planned or can be delivered as part of the proposals.</p>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A1:</b></p> <p>This policy will not itself lead to development (because it relates to design and other qualitative criteria for development and it is not a land use planning policy). This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>
S2	Addressing climate change	The Local Plan and development decisions will support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to the expected impacts of climate change. Table 1 sets out how this will be achieved.	No	<p><b>Policy Type A2:</b></p> <p>This policy will not itself lead to development as it is intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity. This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>
S3	Focusing development	<p>A. New development will be supported where it is focused within the following locations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The defined Settlement Network which consists of land within the development limits of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The Major Haltemprice Settlements – those settlements in the East Riding immediately to the west of the City of Hull – Anlaby, Cottingham, Hessle, Kirk Ella and Willerby;</li> <li>ii. Principal Towns – Beverley, Bridlington, Driffeld and Goole;</li> <li>iii. Towns – Elloughton-cum-Brough, Hedon, Hornsea, Howden, Market Weighton, Pocklington and Withernsea;</li> <li>iv. Rural Service Centres – Aldbrough, Beeford, Bubwith, Gilberdyke &amp; Newport, Holme</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A3:</b></p> <p>This policy will lead to development by informing other Local Plan documents and decisions on planning applications and seeks to promote development on previously developed land. The policy does not outline any development proposals and the exact details of where development may be located other than general areas, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not stated.</p> <p>There is also a section of text relating to HRA (Habitats Regulations Assessment) text in Section 8 (paras 8.54 &amp; 8.55 of the Plan) which outlines the requirements of the HRA process. This text states that in case of International designated sites that a Habitat Regulations assessment is required for any proposals that are likely to have significant effects on such a site. Any development that cannot demonstrate that it would not adversely affect the integrity of such a site will be refused. Notwithstanding an adverse effect on the integrity of a International site,</p>

	<p>on Spalding Moor, Hutton Cranswick, Keyingham, Kilham, Leven, Middleton on the Wolds, Patrington, Snaith, Stamford Bridge and Wetwang; and</p> <p>v. Primary Villages - Bilton, Brandesburton, Cherry Burton, Dunswell, Easington, Eastrington, Flamborough, Leconfield, Melbourne, Nafferton, North Cave, North Ferriby, Preston, Rawcliffe, Roos, Skirlaugh, South Cave, Swanland, Thorngumbald, Tickton, Walkington, Wawne, Wilberfoss and Woodmansey;</p> <p>2. Key Employment Sites along the East-West Multi-Modal Corridor as - Hedon Haven, Humber Bridgehead (Hessle), Melton and Capitol Park (Goole).</p> <p>B. The Major Haltemprice Settlements, Principal Towns and Towns will be the main focus of growth in the East Riding with the Key Employment Sites providing a main focus for employment development. The Rural Service Centres and Primary Villages will provide for more limited development in rural areas complemented by existing employment sites. New development should seek to prioritise the re-use of suitable previously developed land.</p> <p><b>The Major Haltemprice Settlements</b></p> <p>C. The Major Haltemprice Settlements will be a focus for development, commensurate with their location close to the City of Hull, whilst recognising the need to support the regeneration interventions and development proposals within the City.</p> <p><b>Principal Towns</b></p> <p>D. Principal Towns will be centres of economic development and housing growth and cater for the service needs of significant parts of the East Riding. They will be a key focus for services and facilities, including shopping, leisure, transport, education, health, entertainment, tourism, recreation and cultural activities</p> <p><b>Towns</b></p> <p>E. Towns will provide the local focus for housing, economic development, shopping, leisure, transport, education, health, entertainment, tourism, recreation and cultural activities for the town and its rural surroundings. These towns will support and complement the Principal Towns, the Major Haltemprice Settlements and the City of Hull.</p> <p><b>Rural Service Centres and Primary Villages</b></p> <p>F. In order to sustain the overall vitality of rural areas, development to meet local community needs will be supported in Rural Service Centres and Primary Villages, complementing the roles of Towns in meeting some of the basic needs outside of the Major Haltemprice Settlements and Principal Towns.</p> <p>G. To ensure the delivery of the overall spatial approach, the following forms of development will be supported in Rural Service Centres and Primary Villages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Residential development, including affordable housing, commensurate with the scale, role and character of the village.</li> <li>2. New and/or enhanced local services and facilities;</li> <li>3. Economic development appropriate to the scale of the village.</li> </ol> <p><b>Key Employment Sites</b></p> <p>H. Key Employment Sites will act as a main focus for employment development making use of their strategic location on the East-West Multi-Modal Transport Corridor. They will</p>	<p>if there is no alternative solution and there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest for the project, application will be referred to the Secretary of State. If the authority and/or the Secretary of State is minded to approve any proposals notwithstanding their adverse effect described above, compensatory measures to protect the site must be put in place, in consultation with Natural England. As such should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and/or preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g. the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>
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		<p>support the growth of the key employment sectors and clusters by providing significant opportunities for inward investment and expanding local businesses.</p> <p><b>Development Limits</b></p> <p>I. Development limits for each of the settlements and Key Employment Sites listed above will be set out in the Allocations Document or a Neighbourhood Development Plan.</p>		
S4	Supporting development in Villages and the Countryside	<p>A. Outside of the settlements listed in Policy S3, development will be supported to help maintain the vibrancy of Villages (listed in Appendix B) and the Countryside where it is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is of an appropriate scale;</li> <li>2. Prioritises the re-use of previously developed land;</li> <li>3. Does not involve a significant loss of best and most versatile agricultural land; and</li> <li>4. Does not compromise the general approach set out in Policy S3 to deliver a sustainable pattern of development.</li> </ol> <p>Development in Villages and the Countryside should also accord with the specific provisions of parts B or C of this policy.</p> <p><b>Villages</b></p> <p>B. Within the development limits of Villages the following forms of development will be supported where it does not detract from the character and appearance of the village:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New housing, usually comprising a single dwelling;</li> <li>2. Affordable housing for local people;</li> <li>3. New and/or enhanced local services and facilities; and</li> <li>4. Economic development.</li> </ol> <p><b>Countryside</b></p> <p>C. Outside of a development limit, land will be regarded as the Countryside and the following forms of development encouraged, where proposals respect the intrinsic character of their surroundings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conversion of buildings for economic development (including work-live units), tourism, community uses. Conversions for new housing will be supported where the preservation of the building would enhance the immediate setting and where it: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. would represent the optimal viable use of a heritage asset or would be appropriate enabling development to secure the future of a heritage asset; or</li> <li>ii. would re-use a redundant or disused building without significant alteration or significant extension.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Replacement dwellings;</li> <li>3. New dwellings of exceptional quality or of truly outstanding innovative design;</li> <li>4. Affordable housing for local people;</li> </ol>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b></p> <p>This policy could lead to development, however, this policy does not provide the exact details of where development may be located, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not known, although the policy is aimed at 'infilling' development plots within existing settlements.</p> <p>There is also a section of text relating to HRA (Habitats Regulations Assessment text in Section 8 (paras 8.54 &amp; 8.55 of the Plan) which outlines the requirements of the HRA process. This text states that, in case of Internationally designated sites, a Habitat Regulations assessment is required for any proposals that are likely to have significant effects on such a site. Any development that cannot demonstrate that it would not adversely affect the integrity of such a site will be refused. Notwithstanding an adverse effect on the integrity of a International site, if there is no alternative solution and there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest for the project, application will be referred to the Secretary of State. If the authority and/or the Secretary of State is minded to approve any proposals notwithstanding their adverse effect described above, compensatory measures to protect the site must be put in place, in consultation with Natural England. As such should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development control stage and/or lower tier development plan stage. Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>

		<p>5. Agricultural, forestry or other rural-based occupational dwellings subject to demonstrating an essential need. Such dwellings will be subject to an agricultural occupancy condition;</p> <p>6. Employment uses in accordance with Policy EC21;</p> <p>7. Agricultural, horticultural and forestry uses;</p> <p>8. New and enhanced infrastructure;</p> <p>9. Energy development and associated infrastructure;</p> <p>10. Development to support existing military defence operations; and</p> <p>11. Sports, equine, recreation, community and tourism development.</p>																												
S5	Delivering housing development	<p>A. Provision will be made for at least 23,800 (net) additional dwellings (1,400 per annum) in the East Riding between 2012 and 2029.</p> <p>B. Through the allocation of sites in the Allocations Document, or a Neighbourhood Development Plan, and the determination of planning applications, the council will seek to support the distribution of new homes as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Distribution of dwellings (2012/13 - 2028/29)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Major Haltemprice Settlements</td> <td>14.9 (3,550 dwellings)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Principal Towns</td> <td>45.6 (10,850)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Beverley</td> <td>3,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Bridlington</td> <td>3,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Driffield</td> <td>2,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Goole</td> <td>1,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Towns</td> <td>22.4 (5,341)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Elloughton-cum-Brough</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Hedon</td> <td>91</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Hornsea</td> <td>750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Howden</td> <td>800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Market Weighton</td> <td>900</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Distribution of dwellings (2012/13 - 2028/29)	Major Haltemprice Settlements	14.9 (3,550 dwellings)	Principal Towns	45.6 (10,850)	Beverley	3,300	Bridlington	3,300	Driffield	2,300	Goole	1,950	Towns	22.4 (5,341)	Elloughton-cum-Brough	1,000	Hedon	91	Hornsea	750	Howden	800	Market Weighton	900	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b>  This policy will lead to development in the by informing other Local Plan documents and decisions on planning applications, however this policy does not outline any development proposals and the exact details of where development may be located other than the general area. Their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not stated.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and /or preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g. as part of the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>
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Draft S6	Delivering employment land	<p>A. The future needs of the East Riding economy will be met through the allocation of at least 235 hectares of employment land on a broad range of sites. Sites will be allocated through the Allocations Document, Bridlington Town Centre Area Action Plan, or a Neighbourhood Development Plan, and support the delivery of approximately:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>55 hectares for B1 uses – predominantly in the Major Haltemprice Settlements and the Principal Towns, ensuring that, with regards to the Major Haltemprice Settlements and Beverley, such uses are complementary to developments in Hull City Centre;</li> <li>65 hectares for B2 uses – spread across a range of sites around the East Riding; and</li> <li>115 hectares for B8 uses – primarily at locations along the East-West Multi-Modal Transport Corridor, as the prime location for storage and distribution uses which generate large freight movements.</li> </ol> <p>B. Up to 240 hectares of land will also be allocated at Hedon Haven through the Allocations Document or a Neighbourhood Development Plan to cater for the expansion of the Port of Hull. Proposals for development in this location must ensure that they have no adverse impact on the integrity of the Humber Estuary Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Area. They must also mitigate their impact on the highway network.</p>	Yes	<p><b>Part A: Policy Type A5:</b>  This policy will lead to development by informing other Local Plan documents and decisions on planning applications, however, this policy does not outline any development proposals and the exact details of where development may be located other than general areas, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not stated.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and/or preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g. the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>Part A of this policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p> <p><b>Part B: Policy Type C2:</b>  This policy will lead to development by other Local Plan documents and decisions</p>								

				<p>on planning applications.</p> <p>For Hedon Haven the allocation of up to 240 hectares of land is proposed to cater for the expansion of the Port of Hull. Although the detail of any development which may occur is currently not known, Hedon Haven is located within close proximity to the Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar and comprises agricultural land which may be of value as functional land for birds associated with SPA/Ramsar. As such using the precautionary approach the loss of 240 hectares of functional land in such close proximity may have a significant effect on the birds associated with the international sites through either roosting/loafing and/or feeding. Therefore, using the precautionary approach, Part B of this Policy is considered to have a likely significant effect on the international sites and will require Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment.</p>
S7	Delivering retail development	<p>A. Future needs for retail as set out in Table 4 and other town centre uses will be met through the allocation of sites in the Allocations Document, Bridlington Town Centre Area Action Plan or a Neighbourhood Development Plan, and the determination of planning applications, which will be based on the following network and hierarchy of centres:</p> <p><b>Town Centres:</b> Beverley, Bridlington, Driffield and Goole</p> <p><b>District Centres:</b> Elloughton-cum-Brough, Cottingham, Hedon, Hessle, Hornsea, Howden, Market Weighton, Pocklington and Withernsea</p>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b></p> <p>This policy will lead to development by informing other Local Plan documents and decisions on planning applications, however, this policy does not outline any development proposals and the exact details of where development may be located other than general areas, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not stated.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and/or preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g. the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated. This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>
S8	Connecting people and places	<p>A. New development should ensure that people and places are well connected and</p> <p>B. The overall role and function of the Strategic Transport Network, as shown in Figure 7, is will be protected and /or enhanced, having regard to the investment priorities, policies, and proposals of the Local Transport Plan and other related strategies.</p> <p>C. Transport schemes that improve the overall capacity and coverage of the transport network will be supported. Where appropriate land will be safeguarded for these schemes in the Allocations Document, Bridlington Town Centre Area Action Plan, or a Neighbourhood Development Plan.</p> <p>D. The role and function of the East-West Multi-Modal Transport Corridor, which serves the transport needs of Key Employment Sites, will be protected and/or enhanced, where appropriate, to enable the efficient and integrated movement of freight by, and between, different transport modes.</p> <p>E. Roadside facilities essential to support the safety and welfare of motorists will be supported, where they are of an appropriate scale and meet an identified need.</p> <p>F. Existing and future port operations at Goole within the Operational Port Area, as shown on the Policies Map, will be safeguarded from development which would conflict with this use.</p> <p>G. Existing wharf and rail facilities on the Aire and Calder Canal, River Ouse, Humber Estuary, and elsewhere will be safeguarded to maintain a choice of sustainable transport modes.</p> <p>H. Existing and disused public transport, cycling and footpath networks and facilities, including Public Rights of Way, will be enhanced and/or protected, particularly within</p>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b></p> <p>This policy will lead to development by informing other Local Plan documents and decisions on planning applications and in potentially sensitive locations near to the Humber Estuary. However this policy does not outline any specific details of the development proposals (e.g. exact details of where development will be located other than the general area, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon).</p> <p>The Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and/or the preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g. the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated. This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>

		<p>and linking to the Major Haltemprice Settlements, Principal Towns, and Towns.</p> <p>I. Proposals which facilitate integration between different modes of travel, especially walking, cycling and public transport, will be encouraged.</p> <p>J. Initiatives that improve accessibility in rural areas will be supported, through working with the Local Transport Plan and other strategies and programmes, including the community transport sector.</p>		
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**Table B.2 Development Policies**

Development Policies	Policy Name	Proposed Policy	Likely Significant Effects on the International Sites?	Justification of Finding
<b>A Healthy and Balanced Housing Market</b>				
H1	Providing a mix of housing and meeting needs	<p><b>Policy H1: Providing a mix of housing and meeting needs</b></p> <p>A. New residential development should contribute to the overall mix of housing in the locality, taking into account the current need, particularly for older people and first time buyers, current demand and existing housing stock.</p> <p>B. The provision of specialist accommodation, especially for older people, will be required on sites allocated for specialist accommodation and as part of the housing mix on larger allocations where they meet an identified need. Specialist accommodation on non-allocated sites will be supported within the development limits of settlements where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The proposal is of an appropriate scale in relation to the settlement, and</li> <li>2. There is a need for the development.</li> </ol>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A1:</b></p> <p>This policy will not itself lead to development (because it relates to design and other qualitative criteria for development and it is not a land use planning policy). This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>
H2	Meeting the need for affordable housing	<p><b>Policy H2: Providing affordable housing</b></p> <p>A. Affordable housing will be required as part of housing development, including where it would form part of a wider site or allocation, where the proposal comprises: <del>that are:</del></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 10 housing units or more, or 0.33 or more in the Major Haltemprice Settlements, Principal Towns and Towns; or</li> <li>2. 3 housing units or more elsewhere.</li> </ol> <p>B. Development that meets the thresholds in Part A should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Achieve the level of affordable housing set out in Figure 7, unless it can be demonstrated that this would have an unacceptable impact on the economic viability of the proposed scheme; and</li> <li>2. Provide affordable housing on site unless it can be demonstrated that an off site contribution would be more appropriate.</li> </ol> <p>C. Rural exception sites for affordable housing will be supported where they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are well related to the development limits of a Rural Service Centre or Primary Village, or</li> <li>2. Are within or well related to the development limits of a Village; and</li> <li>3. Meet an identified local need for the type and scale of development proposed; and</li> <li>4. Are of a scale and design that is appropriate to the role, character and appearance of the settlement; and</li> <li>5. Provide for 100% affordable housing. If it is demonstrated that this is not achievable market housing units will be allowed if they support the delivery of at least 80% of the</li> </ol>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b></p> <p>This policy could lead to development, however this policy does not outline any development proposals and the exact details of where development may be located other than the general area, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not stated.</p> <p>The supporting text contained within the Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and /or the preparation of other Local Plan documents. Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated. This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>

		<p>units as affordable housing.</p> <p>D. The tenure split, size and type of affordable housing will be informed by the latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment, the housing register, housing surveys and the level and type of existing affordable housing in the locality.</p> <p>E. Where affordable housing is provided as part of a mixed tenure site it should be integrated into the development in terms of its design and layout.</p> <p>F. Affordable housing should seek to meet or exceed current Homes and Communities Agency design standards.</p>		
H3	Providing for the needs of the travelling community	<p>A. The Council will seek to meet the need for 63 new Gypsy and Traveller pitches over the course of the plan period. The Allocations Document, or Neighbourhood Development Plans, will allocate sufficient land for 25 new permanent pitches, either on extensions to existing sites or new sites, to ensure a deliverable supply in the first 5 years of the plan period.</p> <p>B. Proposals for new sites within years 6-15 of the plan will be within the following broad locations;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Cottingham to Beverley area</li> <li>2. The Driffield to Bridlington area</li> </ol> <p>C. Proposals on non-allocated sites should be considered against the most up to date needs assessment.</p> <p>D. Proposals for new Gypsy and Traveller sites should be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Located where there is access to shops, schools, health and other community facilities by public transport, on foot or by cycle;</li> <li>2. Of an adequate size to be able to provide for the number of pitches proposed with acceptable living conditions, access roads, amenity blocks, children's play areas, and space for commercial vehicles; and</li> <li>3. Capable of being provided with adequate on site services and facilities including water supply, drainage, power, sewage (preferably mains) and waste disposal, appropriate vehicular access, and parking.</li> <li>4. Located in Flood Zone 1 wherever possible, before considering sites in Flood Zone 2.</li> </ol>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b></p> <p>This policy could lead to development, however, this policy does not outline any development proposals and the exact details of where development may be located other than the general area, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not stated.</p> <p>The supporting text contained within the Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and /or preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g. Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>
H4	Making the most efficient use of land	<p>A. Proposals for new residential development will be supported where they #make the most effective use of land or buildings. This will be achieved through prioritising the re-use of suitable previously developed land and encouraging proposals that provide the optimum housing density.</p> <p>B. Developments should seek to achieve a density of at least 30 dwellings per hectare (dph). Proposals should seek to provide a density above 30 dph where the site is within close proximity of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A Town or District Centre; or</li> <li>2. A railway station or core bus route within the Major Haltemprice Settlements, the Principal Towns or Towns.</li> </ol> <p>C. Lower density development may be appropriate where justified. Such justification could be where:</p>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A1:</b></p> <p>This policy will not itself lead to development (because it relates to design and other qualitative criteria for development and it is not a land use planning policy). This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>

		<p>1. It would be in keeping with the character of the surrounding area; or</p> <p>2. A certain house type is needed in the area.</p> <p>D. Development proposals that relate to only part of a larger allocated site will need to demonstrate how the development would form part of a comprehensive scheme for the whole site and that this will not prejudice the development of the whole site.</p>		
<b>A Prosperous Economy</b>				
EC1	Supporting the Growth and Diversification of the East Riding economy	<p>A. To strengthen and encourage growth of the East Riding economy, employment development will be supported where the proposal is of a scale suitable to the location. Proposals will be encouraged where they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contribute to the modernisation, development and diversification of the local economy;</li> <li>2. Develop and strengthen the East Riding's key employment sectors and clusters including: renewable energy; manufacturing and engineering (including chemicals), agriculture/food and drink; tourism; ports and logistics; transport equipment, digital and creative industries; finance and business services; construction; public administration, defence, health and education; and retail;</li> <li>3. Contribute towards reducing social exclusion and provide employment opportunities in deprived areas;</li> <li>4. Contribute to the improvement in the physical appearance of an existing employment site or premises; or</li> <li>5. Support the vitality and viability of a Town or District Centre.</li> </ol> <p>B. Key Employment Sites will be safeguarded from alternative uses.</p> <p>C. There will be a presumption in favour of retaining all other employment land and premises. Proposals involving the loss of land or premises from employment use will be supported where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is no longer a need for that or any other employment use on the site, which has been demonstrated by an up-to-date employment land review or through a comprehensive marketing exercise; or</li> <li>2. The use of the site for employment purposes is not in conformity with adjoining land uses and could give rise to complaint; or</li> <li>3. The development would make a significant contribution towards the wider regeneration of the locality and would support other planning priorities set out in the Plan.</li> </ol> <p>D. Outside of Development Limits employment development will be supported where it is of an appropriate scale to its location and respects the character of the surrounding landscape. Proposals should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be within or adjacent to an existing industrial estate or business park;</li> <li>2. Involve the expansion of an existing business;</li> <li>3. Involve the conversion of an existing building; or</li> <li>4. Have a functional need to be in the particular location which cannot be met on either</li> </ol>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b></p> <p>This policy could lead to development, however, this policy does not outline any development proposals and the exact details of where development may be located other than the general area, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not stated.</p> <p>The supporting text contained within the Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and /or preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g. Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>

		<p>a nearby allocation or on a site which satisfies any of the above criteria.</p> <p>E. Substantial proposals for employment development that cannot be accommodated on allocated sites will be supported where the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development is for a specified end user and proven substantial employment benefits would arise; and</li> <li>2. Identified site provides the most appropriate location for the proposal, with priority given to locations that are adjacent to existing employment sites and in locations well-related to the Major Haltemprice Settlements, Principal Towns or the East-West Multi Modal Transport Corridor.</li> </ol> <p>F. Farm diversification schemes will be encouraged providing they area of an appropriate scale to their location, respect the character of the surrounding landscape, re-use existing buildings where possible and any new buildings are well related to the built form and scale of the farm.</p> <p>G. Employment allocations will be set out in the Allocations Document or in a Neighbourhood Development Plan.</p>		
EC2	Developing and diversifying the visitor economy	<p>A. Tourism developments including attractions, facilities and accommodation, particularly those helping to meet existing deficiencies, will be encouraged to help strengthen and broaden the tourism offer across the East Riding.</p> <p>B. In the Countryside proposals for tourism development will be supported where their scale and cumulative impact is appropriate for the location and they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Utilise existing buildings;</li> <li>2. Involve new, expanded, upgraded or rolled back/re-located static and touring caravan sites;</li> <li>3. Are part of a farm diversification scheme, providing existing buildings are re-used where possible;</li> <li>4. Support an existing countryside attraction, providing existing buildings are re-used where possible; or</li> <li>5. Have a functional need to be located in the Countryside, providing existing buildings are re-used where possible.</li> </ol> <p>C. Within a Seafront Area tourism, recreation proposals that require a seafront location will be supported. The boundaries for Seafront Areas are set out on the Policies Map.</p>		<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b>  This policy could lead to development, however, this policy does not outline any development proposals and the exact details of where development may be located other than the general area, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not stated.</p> <p>The supporting text contained within the Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and /or preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g. Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>
EC4	Supporting the vitality and viability of centres	<p><b>Town and District Centres</b></p> <p>A. Town and District Centres will function as the prime location for retail and other main town centre uses. These uses will be supported within each Town and District Centre, where the scale and type of development reflects that Centre's size, role and function and its capacity for new development.</p> <p>B. Proposals for retail development on unallocated sites will be encouraged within Primary Shopping Areas. Major proposals for retail development outside of Primary Shopping Areas will only be permitted where they do not unduly harm the vitality and viability of a Centre.</p>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b>  This policy could lead to development, however, this policy does not outline any development proposals and the exact details of where development may be located other than the general area, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not stated.</p> <p>The supporting text contained within the Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and /or preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g. the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can</p>

		<p>C. Proposals for retail office and leisure uses will be required to assess the impact of the development where they comprise more than:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 500 sq m (gross) floorspace in an edge of Town Centre or out of Town Centre location; or</li> <li>2. 250 sq m (gross) floorspace in an edge of District Centre or out of District Centre location.</li> </ol> <p>D. Retail development that does not serve a purely localised need and/or is on an unallocated site outside of the Primary Shopping Area will be required to demonstrate compliance with the Sequential Approach.</p> <p>E. Proposals for non-retail main town centre uses that do not serve a purely localised need and/or are on an unallocated site outside of a Town or District Centre should be located within the Town or District Centre boundary, before Edge or out of Centre sites are considered.</p> <p>F. Proposals for non-retail main town centre uses within Primary Shopping Frontages will be supported where a high proportion of retail uses are maintained within the Frontage.</p> <p>G. Proposals that help develop the evening and night-time economy will be supported as valuable additions to the vitality and viability of Town and District Centres, where the operation of such activities can be controlled to address amenity implications.</p> <p>H. The boundaries for Town and District Centres, Primary Shopping Areas and Primary Shopping Frontages are set out on the Policies Map.</p> <p><b>Small Parades and Local Shops, and Retail Development in the Countryside</b></p> <p>I. Outside the Town and District Centres, small parades of shops in the Major Haltemprice Settlements, Principal Towns and Towns and small groupings or individual shops in the Rural Service Centres, Primary Villages and Villages will be protected where they are important to the day-to-day needs of local communities.</p> <p>J. Proposals for small-scale retail and office developments in out-of-town locations will be supported where they are below 100 sq m (gross) of floorspace. Proposals above 100 sq m (gross) floorspace:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will be required to assess the impact of the development; and</li> <li>2. Where they do not serve a purely localised need, will be required to demonstrate compliance with the Sequential Approach.</li> </ol> <p>K. Farm shops, garden centres and other similar outlets will be supported in the Countryside where the development supports the rural economy, and could not reasonably be expected to locate within an existing Town or District Centre by reason of their products sold. A high proportion of goods sold should be produced on site.</p>		<p>be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>
EC4	Enhancing sustainable transport	<p>A. In order to increase overall accessibility, minimise congestion and improve safety, new development will be supported where it is accessible by sustainable modes of transport and addresses its likely transport impact. Development proposals should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Produce and agree a transport assessment and travel plan, where a significant transport impact is likely;</li> <li>2. Support and encourage sustainable travel options which may include public transport,</li> </ol>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A1:</b>  This policy will not itself lead to development (because it relates to design and other qualitative criteria for development and it is not a land use planning policy).  This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>

		<p>electric and ultra low emission vehicles, car sharing, cycling and walking; particularly in the Major Haltemprice Settlements, Principal Towns, and Towns; and</p> <p>3. Bring forward other necessary transport infrastructure to accommodate expected movement to and from the development.</p> <p>B. Developments generating significant freight movement located along the East-West Multi-Modal Transport Corridor should capitalise on the opportunities for transferring and transporting freight by means other than road.</p> <p>C. The number of parking spaces for all new development should reflect:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The level of public transport accessibility;</li> <li>2. The expected car usage on the site; and</li> <li>3. The most efficient use of space available and promotion of good design.</li> </ol>		
EC5	Supporting the energy sector	<p>A. Proposals for the development of the energy sector, including those types of development listed in Table 7, will be supported where any significant adverse impacts are satisfactorily minimised and the residual harm is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Developments and their associated infrastructure should be acceptable in terms of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The cumulative impact of-a the proposal with other existing and proposed energy sector developments;</li> <li>2. The character and sensitivity of landscapes to accommodate energy development, with particular consideration to the identified Important Landscape Areas as shown in Figure 10;</li> <li>3. The effects of development on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. local amenity, including noise, air quality, traffic, vibration, dust and visual impact;</li> <li>ii. biodiversity, geodiversity and nature, particularly in relation to designations, displacement, disturbance and collision and the impact of emissions/contamination;</li> <li>iii. the historic environment, including individual and groups of heritage assets above and below ground;</li> <li>iv. telecommunications and other networks including the need for additional cabling to connect to the National Grid, electromagnetic production and interference, and aeronautical impacts such as on radar systems and airport safeguarding areas;</li> <li>v. transport, including the opportunity to use waterways and rail for transportation of materials and fuel, and the capacity of the road network to accommodate development.</li> <li>vi. increasing the risk of flooding; and</li> <li>vii. the land, including land stability, contamination and soils resources.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A3:</b>  This policy will not itself lead to development (because it relates to design and other qualitative criteria for development and it is not a land use planning policy).  This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>
EC6	Protecting mineral resources	<p>A. Mineral Safeguarding Areas for sand and gravel, crushed rock, limestone, industrial chalk, clay, and silica sand are identified on the Policies Map.</p> <p>B. Within or adjacent to Mineral Safeguarding Areas, non-mineral development which would adversely affect the viability of exploiting the underlying or adjacent deposit in the</p>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A1:</b>  This policy will not itself lead to development (because it relates to design and other qualitative criteria for development and it is not a land use planning policy).  This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>

		<p>future will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Underlying or adjacent mineral is of limited economic value;</li> <li>2. Need for the development outweighs the need to safeguard the mineral deposit;</li> <li>3. Non-mineral development can take place without preventing the mineral resource from being extracted in the future;</li> <li>4. Non-mineral development is temporary in nature;</li> <li>5. Non-mineral development is in accordance with an development plan allocation in the Allocations Document or a Neighbourhood Development Plan; or</li> <li>6. The underlying or adjacent mineral deposits can be extracted prior to the non-mineral development proceeding, or prior extraction of the deposit is not possible.</li> </ol>		
<b>A High Quality Environment</b>				
ENV1	Integrating high quality design	<p>A. All development proposals will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contribute to safeguarding and respecting the diverse character and appearance of the area through their design, layout, construction, and use; and</li> <li>2. Seek to reduce carbon emissions and make prudent and efficient use of natural resources, particularly land, energy and water.</li> </ol> <p>B. Development will be supported where it achieves a high quality of design that optimises the potential of the site and contributes to a sense of place. This will be accomplished by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Having regard to the specific characteristics of the site's wider context and the character of the surrounding area;</li> <li>2. Incorporating an appropriate mix of uses on the site;</li> <li>3. Having an appropriate scale, density, massing, height and material;</li> <li>4. Having regard to the amenity of existing or proposed properties;</li> <li>5. Having an adaptable layout for sites and/or buildings that takes into account the needs of future users;</li> <li>6. Having regard to healthy lifestyles;</li> <li>7. Incorporating energy efficient design and arrangements to manage waste.</li> <li>8. Incorporating hard and/or soft landscaping, alongside boundary treatment of an appropriate scale and size, to enhance the setting of buildings, public space and views;</li> <li>9. Promoting equality of safe access, movement and use;</li> <li>10. Having regard to features that minimise crime and the perception of crime;</li> <li>11. Considering the use of public art, where the sense of place and public access or view would justify it;</li> <li>12. Ensuring infrastructure, including green infrastructure and flood mitigation, are well integrated into the development;</li> </ol>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A2:</b>  This policy will not itself lead to development but rather seeks to protect the environment.  This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>

		<p>13. Incorporating, where possible, nature conservation and biodiversity enhancement into the development;</p> <p>14. Paying attention to the use of local materials, architectural styles and features that have a strong association with the area's landscape, geology and built form, with particular attention to heritage assets; and 15. Safeguarding the views and setting of outstanding built and natural features and skylines within and adjoining the East Riding, including those features identified in Policies A1-A6.</p> <p>C. Innovative design incorporating new materials and technologies will be supported where the local context and sub areas with their diverse landscapes, geologies, historical background and built form have been fully considered as part of the design process.</p> <p>D. Where possible, the design of the development that maximises the use of decentralised and renewable or very low carbon technologies will be supported. This includes expecting that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chosen technology(ies) will be operationally suitable for the development, visually acceptable and not unduly harm amenity; and</li> <li>2. Larger developments will consider how to contribute/share technologies to meet part of their energy needs, and/or increase the sustainability of existing or new development nearby, and be capable of being adapted over time to further upgrade energy efficiency and allow alternative occupancy and/or use.</li> </ol>		
ENV2	Promoting a high quality landscape	<p>A. Development proposals should be sensitively integrated into the existing landscape, demonstrate an understanding of the intrinsic qualities of the landscape setting and, where possible, seek to make the most of the opportunities to restore and enhance landscape characteristics and features. To achieve this, development should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain the physical separation of settlements and protect the character and function of Key Open Areas, including those settlements and Key Open Areas identified in Policies A1-A6.</li> <li>2. Protect and enhance important open spaces within settlements which contribute to their character.</li> <li>3. Ensure important hedgerows and trees are retained unless their removal can be justified in the wider public interest. Where important hedgerows and trees are lost replacements will usually be required.</li> <li>4. Maintain or enhance the character and management of woodland where appropriate.</li> <li>5. Retain and not detract from existing wetland and water feature characteristics.</li> <li>6. Protect and enhance views of across valued landscape features including flood meadows, chalk grassland, lowland heath, mudflats and salt marsh, sand dunes and chalk cliffs.</li> <li>7. Protect and enhance the undeveloped coast.</li> </ol> <p>B. Proposals should protect and enhance existing landscape character as described in the East Riding Landscape Character Assessment, in particular, within the following Important Landscape Areas as shown on the Policies Map;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Yorkshire Wolds with special attention to ensuring developments are of an appropriately high quality and will not adversely affect the historic and special character, appearance or natural conservation value.</li> </ol>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A2:</b>  This policy will not itself lead to development but rather seeks to protect the environment.  This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>

		<p>2. The Heritage Coast designations at Flamborough and Spurn Head.</p> <p>3. The Lower Derwent Valley which includes The River Derwent Corridor and Pocklington Canal.</p> <p>4. The Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors</p>		
ENV3	Valuing our heritage	<p>A. Where possible heritage assets should be used to reinforce local distinctiveness, create a sense of place, and assist in the delivery of the economic well-being of the area. This can be achieved by putting assets, particularly those at risk, to an appropriate, viable and sustainable use.</p> <p>B. The significance, views, setting, character, appearance and context of heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, should be conserved, especially the key features that contribute to the East Riding's distinctive historic character including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Those elements that contribute to the special interest of Conservation Areas, including the landscape setting, open spaces, key views and vistas, and important unlisted buildings identified as contributing to the significance of each Conservation Area in its appraisal;</li> <li>2. Listed buildings and their settings;</li> <li>3. Historic Parks and Gardens and key views in and out of these landscapes;</li> <li>4. The dominance of the church towers and spires as one of the defining features of the landscape, such as those of Holderness and the Wolds;</li> <li>5. Heritage assets associated with the East Yorkshire coast and the foreshore of the Humber Estuary;</li> <li>6. The historic, archaeological, and landscape interest of the Registered Battlefield at Stamford Bridge;</li> <li>7. The historic cores of medieval settlements, and, where they survive, former medieval open field systems with ridge and furrow cultivation patterns;</li> <li>8. The nationally important archaeology of the Yorkshire Wolds; and</li> <li>9. Those parts of the nationally important wetlands where waterlogged archaeological deposits survive.</li> </ol> <p>C. Development that is likely to cause harm to the significance of a heritage asset will only be granted permission where the public benefits of the proposal outweigh the potential harm. Proposals which would preserve or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.</p> <p>D. When development affecting archaeological sites is acceptable in principle, the Council will seek to ensure mitigation of damage through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.</p>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A2:</b>  This policy will not itself lead to development but rather seeks to protect the environment.  This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>
ENV4	Enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity	<p>A. Proposals that are likely to have a significant effect on International Sites will be considered in the context of the statutory protection which is afforded to the site.</p> <p>B. Proposals that are likely to have an adverse effect on a National Site (alone or in combination) will not normally be permitted, except where the benefits of development</p>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A2:</b>  This policy will not itself lead to development but rather seeks to protect the environment.  This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International</p>

		<p>clearly outweigh both the impact on the site and any broader impacts on the wider network of National Sites.</p> <p>C. Development which would result in loss or significant harm to a Local Site or habitats or species supported by Local Sites, whether directly or indirectly, will only be supported if it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development in that location and that the benefit of the development outweighs the loss or harm. Where loss or harm cannot be prevented or adequately mitigated, as a last resort, compensation for the loss/harm must be agreed. Development will be refused if loss or significant harm cannot be prevented, adequately mitigated against or compensated for.</p> <p>D. Proposals further the aims of the East Riding of Yorkshire Biodiversity Action Plan (ERYBAP), designated Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs), and other landscape scale biodiversity initiatives. To optimise opportunities to enhance biodiversity, proposals should seek to achieve a net gain in biodiversity where possible and will be supported where they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conserve, restore, enhance or re-create biodiversity and geological interests including those the Priority Habitats and Species (identified in the ERYBAP) and Local Sites (identified in the Local Sites in the East Riding of Yorkshire).</li> <li>2. Safeguard, enhance, create and connect habitat networks in order to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Protect, strengthen and reduce fragmentation of habitats;</li> <li>ii. Create a coherent ecological network that is resilient to current and future pressures;</li> <li>iii. Conserve and increase populations of species; and</li> <li>iv. Promote and enhance green infrastructure.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>		sites.
ENV5	Strengthening green infrastructure	<p>A. Development proposals should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Incorporate existing and/or new green infrastructure features within their design; and</li> <li>2. Capitalise on opportunities to enhance and/or create links between green infrastructure features such as those listed in Table 10. Links should be created both on-site and, where possible, with nearby green infrastructure features.</li> </ol> <p>B. Development proposals within, or in close proximity to green infrastructure corridors should enhance the functionality and connectivity of the corridor.</p>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A3:</b></p> <p>This policy could lead to increased recreation use in sensitive locations such as the International sites (potentially leading to a degradation in habitats and increased levels of disturbance to bird and animal species). However, it also explains that recreational developments may not be appropriate near sites designated for nature conservation.</p> <p>The policy does not outline any specific green infrastructure proposals and as such the exact details of where green infrastructure may be located, its route and design are currently not known.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should green infrastructure development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and/or the preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the international sites.</p>
ENV6	Managing environmental hazards	<p>A. Environmental hazards, such as flood risk, coastal change, groundwater pollution and other forms of pollution, will be managed to ensure that development does not result in unacceptable consequences to its users, the wider community, and the environment.</p> <p><b>Flood risk</b></p> <p>B. The risk of flooding to development will be managed by applying a Sequential Test to ensure that development is steered towards areas of lowest risk, as far as possible. The Sequential Test will, in the first instance, be undertaken on the basis of the Environment Agency's Flood Map, within appropriate search areas. Where development cannot be</p>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A2:</b></p> <p>This policy will not itself lead to development but rather seeks to ensure that development is considers the environment.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>

	<p>steered away from Flood Zone 3, the sub-delineation of Zone 3a, detailed within the relevant Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), will be used to apply the Sequential Test, with preference given to reasonably available sites that are in the lower risk/hazard zones. Where necessary, development must also satisfy the Exception Test.</p> <p>C. If, following application of the Sequential Test, it has not been possible to successfully steer development to Flood Zone 1, a Sequential Approach will be taken to site layout and design, aiming to steer the most vulnerable uses towards the lowest risk parts of the site and upper floors.</p> <p>D. Flood risk will be proactively managed by:</p> <p>1. Ensuring that new developments:</p> <p>i. Limit surface water run-off to existing run-off rates on Greenfield sites, and on previously developed land reduce existing run-off rates by a minimum of 30%, or to Greenfield run-off rate;</p> <p>ii. Do not increase flood risk within or beyond the site;</p> <p>iii. Incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), unless it is not feasible and practicable;</p> <p>iv. Do not culvert or otherwise build over watercourses, unless supported by the Risk Management Authority;</p> <p>v. Have a safe access/egress route from/to Flood Zone 1 or establish that it will be safe to seek refuge at a place of safety within a development;</p> <p>vi. Incorporate high levels of flood resistant and resilient design if located in a flood risk area;</p> <p>vii. Are adequately set-back from all watercourses including culverted stretches; and</p> <p>viii. Adhere to other relevant SFRA recommendations.</p> <p>2. Supporting proposals for sustainable flood risk management, including the creation of new and/or improved flood defences, water storage areas and other schemes, provided they would not cause unacceptable adverse environmental, social, or economic impacts.</p> <p>3. Supporting the removal of existing culverting and returning these sections to open watercourse.</p> <p>4. Designating areas of Flood Zone 3b (Functional Floodplain) and safeguarding land for current and future flood risk management, on the Policies Map.</p> <p><b>Coastal change</b></p> <p>E. Development likely to be affected by coastal change will be proactively managed by designating a Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA) on the Policies Map.</p> <p>F. Within the CCMA proposals will be supported where it:</p> <p>1. Can be demonstrated that an appropriate temporary development, such as those included in Table 11, will contribute to the local economy and/or help to improve the East Riding's tourism offer; or</p> <p>2. Would involve re-location or 'roll back' of existing development to an alternative location, provided the existing development is in permanent use and is a permanent</p>		
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		<p>structure, or is an existing caravan or holiday home park. The alternative location should be a coastal location; and</p> <p>3. Is ensured that:</p> <p>i. The development is safe from the risks associated with coastal change for its intended lifespan;</p> <p>ii. The development does not have an unacceptable impact on nature conservation, heritage and/or landscape designations;</p> <p>iii. Sites to be vacated as a result of relocation/roll back or expiry of a temporary permission, will be cleared and restored to a natural state, with net sustainability benefits and, where appropriate, public access to the coast; and</p> <p>iv. The development has an acceptable relationship with coastal settlements in relation to character, setting, residential amenity and local services.</p> <p>G. Development proposals for sustainable coastal change management, including improvements to coastal defences or managed realignment, should have regard to the most up to date Shoreline Management Plan and the latest coastal monitoring information. Proposals will be supported where they would not have any unacceptable adverse environmental, social or economic impacts.</p> <p><b>Groundwater pollution</b></p> <p>H. The risk of groundwater pollution will be managed by:</p> <p>1. Avoiding development that will increase the risk of pollution in Source Protection Zones (SPZ) and where this is not possible, ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are employed;</p> <p>2. Supporting developments which will decrease the risk of pollution in SPZs by cleaning up contaminated land and incorporating pollution-prevention measures;</p> <p>3. Preventing inappropriate uses/activities in SPZ1 and SPZ2, unless adequate safeguards against possible contamination can be agreed;</p> <p>4. Preventing non-mains drainage that would involve sewage, trade effluent or other contaminated discharges, as far as possible;</p> <p>5. Ensuring re-development of previously developed sites does not contaminate underlying aquifers.</p>		
<b>A Strong and Healthy Community</b>				
C1	Providing infrastructure and facilities	<p>A. Proposals for new and/or improved infrastructure and facilities will be supported where they enhance the quality and range of services and facilities.</p> <p>B. New development will be supported where it is adequately serviced by infrastructure and facilities. Where necessary, the phasing of new development will be linked to the delivery of new or improved infrastructure and facilities.</p> <p>C. Subject to economic viability, developer contributions will be sought from new development to:</p> <p>1. Meet the need for new and/or improved infrastructure and facilities; and</p> <p>2. Mitigate its impact on the wider environment and the community.</p>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b></p> <p>This policy could lead to development, however, as this policy does not outline any development proposals, the exact details of where development may be located, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not known.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should green infrastructure development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and/or the preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g. the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the</p>

				international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated. This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the international sites.
C2	Supporting community services and facilities	<p>A. In order to maintain and improve access to a range of services and facilities in the East Riding, which meet the needs of residents, and in appropriate circumstances visitors, proposals will be supported that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Retain or enhance existing services and facilities; and/or</li> <li>2. Provide for new services and facilities, including, where appropriate, new mixed use and multi-purpose facilities.</li> </ol> <p>B. Where services and facilities are provided as part of new development they should be well integrated within that development.</p> <p>C. The loss of health, education, and other services and facilities will only be permitted if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is proved the existing use and proposals for alternative community uses on the site are not economically viable, and there is insufficient demand to support them;</li> <li>2. The loss is part of a wider proposal to improve service provision in the locality; or</li> <li>3. Existing facilities can adequately serve identified needs, in an equally accessible manner.</li> </ol> <p>D. The views of the local community, and relevant Town or Parish Council(s), will be important in order to establish the significance of, and demand for, individual facilities and develop solutions to enable their retention.</p>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b></p> <p>This policy could lead to development, however, as this policy does not outline any development proposals, the exact details of where development may be located, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not known.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should green infrastructure development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and/or the preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the international sites.</p>
C3	Open space, sport and recreation	<p>A. Proposals should maintain and/or enhance the quantity, quality and accessibility of open space and address any shortfalls in provision when measured against the standards set out in Table 124.</p> <p>B. Development that increases demand for open space will be required to address this demand in line with Part A of this Policy. Where practicable, open space should be provided on site and-link in well with other green infrastructure features as described in Policy ENV5.</p> <p>C. Proposed open space, including open space required to make up existing shortfalls in provision will be identified in the Allocations Document or a Neighbourhood Development Plan.</p> <p>D. Existing and proposed open spaces are shown on the Policies Map. Proposals resulting in the loss of an existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, will only be supported where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assessments of existing provision against local standards demonstrate the land is surplus to requirements for all of the functions that the open space can perform; or</li> <li>2. Replacement open space to an equivalent standard or better in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility, is provided; or</li> <li>3. The development is for alternative sports and recreation provision, for which there is a deficit; and</li> <li>4. The loss of open space would not have an unacceptable detrimental impact on the</li> </ol>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b></p> <p>This policy could lead to development, however, as this policy does not outline any development proposals, the exact details of where development may be located, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not known.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should green infrastructure development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and/or the preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the international sites.</p>

		<p>amenity or character of the area.</p> <p>E. Where a Local Green Space designation is promoted by local communities, it will be identified in the Allocations Document or a Neighbourhood Development Plan, and protected from development that would result in its loss or harm, provided it is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;</li><li>2. Demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance; and</li><li>3. Local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.</li></ol>		
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Table B.3 Sub Area Policies

Sub-Area Policy	Policy Name	Proposed Policy Details	Likely Significant Effects on the International Sites?	Justification of Finding
<b>Delivering Growth Through A Sub-Area Approach</b>				
A1	Beverley & Central sub area	<p>Plans, strategies and development decisions in the Beverley &amp; Central sub area should:</p> <p><b>A: Housing</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Manage the location, type and amount of new housing to support housing market interventions within the City of Hull.</li> <li>2. Support the delivery of housing, at a level commensurate to the scale and function of the settlement, in the Major Haltemprice Settlements, Beverley, Elloughton-cum-Brough, Leven, Brandesburton, Cherry Burton, Keyingham, Leconfield, North Cave, North Ferriby, Preston, Skirlaugh, South Cave, Swanland, Walkington, Wawne and Woodmansey through the allocation of sites within the settlements and a range of urban extensions. Housing allocations in Cottingham can only come forward following the completion of the Cottingham and Orchard Park Flood Alleviation Scheme (COPFAS), or if it has been demonstrated that acceptable solutions to the surface water flood risk issue can be implemented alongside new development. Housing allocations in Leven can come forward after a surface water drainage improvement scheme has been put into place, or it has been demonstrated that acceptable solutions to the surface water flood risk issue can be implemented alongside new development.</li> <li>3. Support the south of Beverley as a key area of growth for the town.</li> <li>4. Contribute to the overall mix of housing in the sub area, including through the delivery of smaller properties.</li> </ol> <p><b>B: Economy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support appropriate expansion and diversification of the sub area's key economic sectors including ports &amp; logistics, tourism, renewable energy, manufacturing &amp; engineering (including chemicals), finance &amp; business services and transport equipment.</li> <li>2. Support the role and development of the Key Employments Sites at:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Hedon Haven; for the expansion of the Port of Hull;</li> <li>ii. Humber Bridgehead; for high quality office and research, making use of the site's location assets; and</li> <li>iii. Melton; predominantly for manufacturing, storage, and distribution activities which make use of the site's high quality multi-modal transport links.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Make maximum use of the sub area's infrastructure assets and existing employment sites, and support the completion of the Willerby Hill Business Park, the role of Salt End, particularly for the chemicals industry and related sectors, and the role of Priory Park for a variety of economic development uses.</li> <li>4. Support the growth of Beverley's economy through:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The comprehensive redevelopment of land north of Flemingate to include a mix of uses;</li> <li>ii. Expansion of the Town Centre boundary;</li> <li>iii. Supporting the role and physical improvements of the industrial estates to the east of Swinemoor Lane as a location for business, and</li> <li>iv. Supporting the development of the Tokenspire Business Park</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Strengthen Elloughton-cum-Brough's role as a Town by encouraging employment opportunities and promoting</li> </ol>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b></p> <p>This policy could lead to development, however as this policy does not outline any development proposals, the exact details of where development may be located other than the general areas, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not known.</p> <p>Paragraph 10.28 states that 'The Humber Estuary is a significant environmental asset and the inter-tidal areas are afforded SSSI status, with parts designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar site. Development on or near the Estuary will be managed to continue the protection of this designated area in accordance with Policy ENV4. The Humber Estuary is also identified in Policy ENV5 as a regional green infrastructure corridor. Other green infrastructure corridors in this sub area include the River Hull, South Holderness, Wolds, Beverley, Hudson Way, Hornsea, Hull-Hornsea, Walkington-Cottingham and Hessle corridors. There are also a number of Biodiversity Priority Areas within which landscape-scale biodiversity projects are targeted, including the River Hull, Burton Constable, South Wolds, Holderness Drain, and Walling Fen.' The policy will seek to support integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing current nature conservation sites such as the Humber Estuary.</p> <p>The supporting text contained within the Plan states that any policies relating to development (e.g. from which development could arise) must comply with all policies within the Strategy Document. The Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and /or preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g. the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>

	<p>new and enhanced services and facilities commensurate with the town's role and function.</p> <p>56. Support the sub area's urban and rural tourism assets, such as the Humber Bridge Country Park, and the provision of high quality serviced tourist accommodation, particularly in Beverley to develop the town's role as a tourist hub.</p> <p><b>C: Environment</b></p> <p>1. Support integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing designated sites, including the internationally important Humber Estuary green infrastructure corridors and the Humberhead Levels NIA, and avoid development that is would have a detrimental impact, working in conjunction with neighbouring authorities where appropriate.</p> <p>2. Prevent coalescence by protecting the special character and function of the Key Open Areas between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hull and the Major Haltemprice Settlements;</li> <li>• Cottingham and Anlaby/Willerby/Kirk Ella;</li> <li>• Anlaby/Willerby/Kirk Ella and Hessle;</li> <li>• Hedon and Preston; and</li> <li>• Hull/Salt End and Hedon</li> </ul> <p>3. Maintain the physical separation of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• West Ella and Kirk Ella;</li> <li>• Hull/Salt End and Paull,</li> <li>• Hull and Bilton;</li> <li>• Hedon and Paull;</li> <li>• Hedon and Thorngumbald; and</li> <li>• Elloughton-cum-Brough, Welton, Melton, North Ferriby and Swanland.</li> </ul> <p>4. Protect those elements which contribute to the character and setting of the heritage assets of the sub area and improve the public realm, particularly in Beverley and Hedon to retain and enhance their attractiveness and facilitate their tourism role.</p> <p>5. Have regard to the character and quality of landmarks, such as Beverley Minster, St. Mary's Church (Beverley), the Blackmill, Burton Constable Hall, St. Augustine's Church (Hedon), the Humber Bridge, All Saints Church (Preston), St. Mary's Church (South Dalton), Skidby Mill, Paull Holme Tower and St. Andrew's Church (Paull), and respect, and where possible enhance, views of these features.</p> <p>6. Proactively manage the risk of flooding posed from the estuary and the River Hull and Burstwick Drain catchments, including the risk of surface water flooding, having regard where appropriate to the relevant Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and flood risk management plans and strategies.</p> <p>7. Ensure that the integrity of the Cottingham, Dunswell, Eton, Keldgate, North Newbald and Springhead Groundwater Source Protection Zones are protected.</p> <p>8. Retain the distinctive character and landscape setting of the Wolds villages.</p> <p>9. Protect the diverse character, skyline and views across the rolling tops of the Yorkshire Wolds.</p> <p>10. Manage improvements to the River Hull, Leven Canal, Hedon Haven and Beverley Beck where it would create economic, environmental and recreational opportunities, and does not adversely affect conservation initiatives or the quality of the natural environment.</p> <p><b>D. Community and Infrastructure</b></p> <p>1. Enhance connectivity within the sub area and with the rest of the East Riding and the City of Hull by supporting</p>	
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		<p>transport infrastructure improvements, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The Beverley Integrated Transport Plan, including southern relief road, and town centre traffic management improvements;</li> <li>ii. South of Beverley Park and Ride;</li> <li>iii. A164 Humber Bridge to Beverley improvements;</li> <li>iv. A63/A15 Humber Bridgehead Interchange improvements;</li> <li>v. A1079 improvements;</li> <li>vi. Completion of the Brough Relief Road;</li> <li>vii. Melton inter-modal freight links, including the existing rail sidings and jetty; <del>viii. Hedon</del> viii. Direct road link from Hedon Haven to the Port of Hull, Hull Docks Freight line extension and improvements to junctions on the A1033 Strategic Road Network;</li> <li>ix. North of Hull Park and Ride; and</li> <li>x. East of Hull Park and Ride;</li> </ul> <p>2. Support development within the Major Haltemprice Settlements that is well integrated with the public transport corridors that serve Hull.</p> <p>3. Support the provision of additional infrastructure, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Sewage treatment capacity at Beverley, Leconfield, Melton waste water treatment works;</li> <li>ii. Primary health care capacity, including an additional Pharmacy in Elloughton, and GPs and Dentists across the sub area.</li> <li>iii. Drainage and flood alleviation schemes, particularly for the Major Haltemprice Settlements, Hedon, Leven, Beverley, and South Cave;</li> <li>iv. Secondary school pupil capacity in Beverley and the Elloughton-cum-Brough area; and</li> <li>v. Primary school pupil capacity in Beverley, Brandesburton, Elloughton-cum-Brough, North Ferriby, and Swanland.</li> </ul>		
A2	Bridlington Coastal sub area	<p>Plans, strategies and development decisions in the Bridlington Coastal sub area should:</p> <p><b>A. Housing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the delivery of housing, at a level commensurate with the scale and function of the settlement, in Bridlington, Beeford and Flamborough through the allocation of sites within the settlements and a range of urban extensions.</li> <li>2. Support Bridlington Town Centre, where up to 600 dwellings will be delivered, and development of the land to the north of the town as key areas of growth for Bridlington.</li> <li>3. Improve the mix of housing, including by supporting purpose built, high quality flats and townhouses, particularly within Bridlington town centre and by ensuring a complementary housing mix across the sub area, including bungalows, larger properties and affordable housing for older people.</li> </ul> <p><b>B. Economy</b> 1. Support the delivery of the Bridlington Town Centre AAP's Regeneration Strategy, particularly the:</p>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b></p> <p>This policy could lead to development. However as this policy does not outline any development proposals, the exact details of where development may be located other than the general areas, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not known.</p> <p>Paragraph 10.47 states that 'Within the open high rolling farmland character area, Flamborough Headland is a significant physical feature protruding out into the North Sea. Its spectacular chalk cliffs topped with boulder clay, and the unique flora, particularly at Bempton Cliffs, provides an excellent range of habitats for a variety of birds. The waters around the Headland also support a wide diversity of marine life. As a consequence of the reefs, sea caves and seabirds it is protected through a number of nature conservation designations (which are defined in Policy ENV4) including Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation, and is part of the 'North Yorkshire Coast and Flamborough Headland' Biodiversity Priority Area, within which landscape-scale biodiversity projects are targeted. It is also afforded Heritage Coast status, in recognition of the high quality landscape, rich biodiversity and the heritage features of archaeological, historical and</p>

	<p>i. Comprehensive retail and housing-led mixed use development of Burlington Parade; and</p> <p>ii. Creation of a Marina, which incorporates the Harbour, to improve the facilities for existing users, capture unmet demand for new sailing berths and provide a better connection to the town centre.</p> <p>2. Support appropriate expansion and diversification of the sub area's key economic sectors, particularly tourism, manufacturing &amp; engineering, agriculture/food and drink and retail.</p> <p>3. Regenerate Bridlington's town centre as the place of choice for retail, leisure, business, financial and professional services in the sub area through:</p> <p>i. Increasing retail floorspace to support a higher quality retail offer;</p> <p>ii. Providing for at least 2,300sqm of new small office and small business space;</p> <p>iii. Supporting the development of good quality hotel accommodation;</p> <p>iv. Supporting the development of culture, entertainment and other leisure uses;</p> <p>v. Improving services and facilities in Bridlington to reduce seasonality and increase its attractiveness to the higher value short-break tourist market; and</p> <p>vi. Ensuring that outside of the town centre uses are complementary to the town centre offer.</p> <p>4. Support the growth of new and existing businesses at Carnaby Industrial Estate predominantly for manufacturing, storage, and distribution uses.</p> <p>5. Support Bessingby Industrial Estate as a location for predominantly manufacturing, storage and distribution uses.</p> <p>6. Encourage improvements to existing tourism accommodation, along with high quality guest houses and bed and breakfast accommodation in Bridlington, and appropriately located small-scale serviced and self catering tourist accommodation elsewhere in the sub area.</p> <p>7. Sensitively make the best use of natural assets, such as the coast and the Wolds, to develop more outdoor sport, tourism and leisure opportunities whilst improving its high landscape value and biodiversity.</p> <p>8. Support the relocation of businesses from the Pinfold Lane Industrial Area to Carnaby Industrial Estate and the comprehensive redevelopment of the Pinfold Land Industrial Area for residential development.</p> <p>9. Support necessary infrastructure developments associated with gas storage at Caythorpe and the infrastructure required to deliver offshore renewable energy developments.</p> <p><b>C. Environment</b></p> <p>1. Protect those elements which contribute to the character and setting of the heritage assets in the sub area, particularly in the town centre, Old Town and on the seafront, to improve their attractiveness and encourage tourism.</p> <p>2. Support improvements to the public realm, particularly in Bridlington Town Centre, to provide quality public spaces and enhance visual appeal.</p> <p>3. Have regard to the character and quality of landmarks, such as Bridlington Priory and Christ Church, Flamborough Lighthouse and the sea, and respect, and where possible, enhance views of these features.</p> <p>4. Retain the distinctive character and landscape setting of the Wolds villages.</p> <p>5. Facilitate the relocation of existing development threatened by coastal erosion between Wilsthorpe and Skirlington, maintain coastal defences at Bridlington, and allow appropriate temporary developments to take place</p>	<p>architectural interest.' The policy will support integrated approaches to habitat and species management and avoid development that is likely to have a detrimental impact on Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs designated areas, important green corridors and the beaches of Bridlington Bay.</p> <p>The supporting text contained within the Plan states that any policies relating to development (e.g. from which development could arise) must comply with all policies within the Strategy Document. The Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and /or preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g. the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>
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		<p>in Coastal Change Management Areas where they would contribute to the local economy.</p> <p>6. Support integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing designated sites, including Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs, green infrastructure corridors and the beaches of Bridlington Bay, and avoid development that would have a detrimental impact, working in conjunction with neighbouring authorities where appropriate.</p> <p>7. Sensitively maintain the character of the undeveloped coast, particularly the Flamborough Heritage Coast, and improve public access to and enjoyment of the coast, ensuring that development proposals protect and enhance its distinctive landscape, conservation initiatives and of the quality of the natural environment.</p> <p>8. Prevent coalescence by protecting the special character and function of the Key Open Areas between Bridlington and Sewerby, and Bridlington and Bessingby.</p> <p>9. Protect the character and quality of the Yorkshire Wolds, in particular the unique broad valley landform of the Gypsy Race Corridor and the large scale open nature of the landscape of Bempton, Grindale and Flamborough.</p> <p>10. Proactively manage the risk of flooding posed from the North Sea and the Gypsy Race catchment, including the risk of surface water and groundwater flooding, having regard to the relevant Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and flood risk management plans and strategies.</p> <p>11. Ensure the integrity of the Burton Agnes, Haisthorpe and Mill Lane Ground Water Source Protection Zones are protected.</p> <p>12. Manage improvements to the Gypsy Race where it would create economic, environmental and recreational opportunities, and does not adversely affect conservation initiatives or the quality of the natural environment.</p> <p><b>D. Community and Infrastructure</b></p> <p>1. Enhance connectivity within the sub area and with the rest of the East Riding and Scarborough by supporting transport infrastructure improvements, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Measures to implement Bridlington Town Centre Area Action Plan's access and movement strategy.</li> <li>ii. Better connections between Bridlington Town Centre, the rest of the town and wider sub area, including improved public transport facilities.</li> </ul> <p>2. Support the provision of additional infrastructure, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Primary health care capacity, including GPs and Dentists across the sub area.</li> <li>ii. Drainage and flood alleviation schemes, particularly in Bridlington; and</li> <li>iii. Primary school pupil capacity in Bridlington and Beeford;</li> <li>iv. Waste water treatment works improvement in Bridlington; and</li> <li>v. Public realm improvements in Bridlington.</li> </ul>		
A3	Driffield & Wolds sub area	<p>Plans, strategies and development decisions in the Driffield &amp; Wolds sub area should:</p> <p><b>A. Housing</b></p> <p>1. Support the delivery of housing, at a level commensurate to the scale and function of the settlement, in Driffield, Kilham, Hutton Cranswick, Middleton on the Wolds, Wetwang and Nafferton through the allocation of sites within the settlements and a range of urban extensions.</p> <p>2. Support the redevelopment of the previously developed former military site at Alamein Barracks and the</p>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b></p> <p>This policy could lead to development. However as this policy does not outline any development proposals, the exact details of where development may be located other than the general areas, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not known.</p> <p>Paragraph 10.64 states that 'The sub area is characterised by the landscapes and settlements of the Yorkshire Wolds, with elements of the Holderness Plain to the south and east. The Yorkshire Wolds is identified in Policy ENV2 as having a particularly high quality landscape, which includes the open high rolling farmland of the Yorkshire Wolds to the west of Driffield. The sub area's landform dips from</p>

	<p>development of the land to the northeast of the town as the key areas of growth for Driffield.</p> <p>3. Contribute to the overall mix of housing in the sub area, including through the delivery of smaller properties.</p> <p><b>B. Economy</b></p> <p>1. Support appropriate expansion and diversification of the sub area's key economic sectors, including tourism, agriculture/food and drink, logistics and manufacturing &amp; engineering.</p> <p>2. Promote employment development at Skerne Road and Kelleythorpe Industrial Estates in Driffield to accommodate small and medium enterprises.</p> <p>3. Support the revitalisation of Driffield town centre, including new retail proposals and through the growth of the evening economy, and the Riverhead area.</p> <p>4. Support sensitive development which capitalises on the area's tourism potential, especially that of the Wolds, by enhancing facilities at the Driffield Showground and the provision of small-scale serviced and self catering accommodation in Driffield and appropriately located farm diversification schemes, touring caravan and camping parks and boutique/specialist hotels.</p> <p><b>C. Environment</b></p> <p>1. Support integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing designated sites, including the River Hull Headwaters SSSI, and green infrastructure corridors, and avoid development that is would have a detrimental impact, working in conjunction with neighbouring authorities where appropriate.</p> <p>2. Support measures aimed at improving the built environment of Driffield, particularly initiatives that raise the quality of open spaces and landscaping in the town centre, the Showground and the Riverhead area.</p> <p>3. Retain the distinctive character and landscape setting of the Wolds villages.</p> <p>4. Maintain the physical separation of Driffield and Nafferton.</p> <p>5. Protect the diverse character, the skyline and views across of the steep sided dry dales, and the rolling tops of the Yorkshire Wolds.</p> <p>6. Have regard to the character and quality of landmarks such as All Saints Church in Nafferton, and respect, and where possible enhance views of these features.</p> <p>7. Ensure the integrity of the Burton Agnes, Elmswell, Haisthorpe, Hutton Cranswick, Kilham and Mill Lane Groundwater Source Protection Zones are protected.</p> <p>8. Proactively manage the risk of flooding posed from the River Hull and its tributaries, including the risk of surface water flooding, having regard where appropriate to the relevant Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and flood risk management plans and strategies.</p> <p>9. Protect those elements which contribute to the character and setting of the heritage assets of the sub area, including the buildings and parklands associated with the Sledmere Estate and the extensive prehistoric ritual landscapes of the Wolds.</p> <p>10. Manage improvements to the Driffield Navigation where it would create economic, environmental and recreational opportunities, and does not adversely affect conservation initiatives or the quality of the natural environment.</p> <p><b>D. Community and Infrastructure</b></p> <p>1. Enhance connectivity within the sub area and with the rest of the East Riding by supporting transport infrastructure improvements and measures that link together Driffield town centre, the Riverhead area, the Showground, new housing at Alamein Barracks and Kelleythorpe Industrial Estate.</p>	<p>northwest to southeast, from the high levels of the Wolds down to the headwaters of the River Hull. These headwaters are protected as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) as set out in Policy ENV4. Parts of the Wolds, the areas around the River Hull, and the Hull Headwaters have also been identified through Policy ENV5 as green infrastructure corridors and through Policy ENV4 as Biodiversity Priority Areas, within which improvements to green infrastructure connectivity and landscape-scale biodiversity projects are targeted.'</p> <p>The policy will support measures to improve the biodiversity and condition of the River Hull Headwaters SSSI, including initiatives within species and habitat management plans, and avoid development that is likely to have a detrimental impact on the SSSI and important green corridors.</p> <p>The supporting text contained within the Plan states that any policies relating to development (e.g. from which development could arise) must comply with all policies within the Strategy Document. The Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and /or other Local Plan documents (e.g. the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>
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		<p>2. Support the provision of additional infrastructure, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Sewage treatment capacity at Nafferton and Wetwang waste water treatment works;</li> <li>ii. Primary health care capacity, including GPs and Dentists across the sub area.</li> <li>iii. Drainage and flood alleviation schemes, particularly in Driffield and Nafferton; and</li> <li>iv. Primary school pupil capacity in Driffield, Kilham, and Nafferton.</li> </ul>		
A4	Goole & Humberhead Levels sub area	<p>Plans, strategies and development decisions in the Goole &amp; Humberhead Levels sub area should:</p> <p><b>A. Housing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the delivery of housing, at a level commensurate to the scale and function of the settlement, in Goole, Howden, Gilberdyke &amp; Newport, Snaith and Eastrington through the allocation of sites within the settlements and a range of urban extensions, avoiding areas of highest flood risk as far as possible. Housing allocations for Goole (except those South of Dutch River), Gilberdyke, and Eastrington can only come forward once surface water drainage improvement schemes have been put into place, or if it can be demonstrated that acceptable solutions to the surface water flood risk issue can be implemented alongside new development.</li> <li>2. Support the west of Goole (north of Rawcliffe Road) as a key area of growth for the town.</li> <li>3. Promote a stronger housing market in Goole by supporting development and re-development that creates a better balance of housing, particularly where proposals replace or improve low quality and low demand residential properties.</li> <li>4. Contribute to the overall mix of housing in the sub area, including through the delivery of smaller properties.</li> <li>5. Support the delivery of high quality family housing in Goole.</li> </ul> <p><b>B. Economy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support appropriate expansion and diversification of the sub area's key economic sectors, particularly ports and logistics; manufacturing and engineering; finance and business services and retail.</li> <li>2. Make the most of the area as a prime location for economic development that takes advantage of its multi-modal transport infrastructure.</li> <li>3. Support the development of Capitol Park as a Key Employment Site on the edge of Goole for manufacturing, storage and distribution uses.</li> <li>4. Support the development of the Ozone Industrial Estate at Howden predominantly for manufacturing, storage and distribution uses.</li> <li>5. Support initiatives aimed at linking employment opportunities with residential areas of Goole and the wider sub area.</li> <li>6. Support the expansion of Goole Town Centre boundary to incorporate further town centre uses and development opportunities.</li> <li>7. Encourage value-added, port-related activities and maximise opportunities for intensification and expansion around the sub area's ports and wharves at Goole and Howdendyke.</li> <li>8. Support appropriately located developments aimed at promoting tourism in the sub area, including provision of hotels and the enhancement of Oakhill Country Park.</li> </ul> <p><b>C. Environment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing designated</li> </ul>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b></p> <p>This policy could lead to development. However as this policy does not outline any development proposals, the exact details of where development may be located other than the general areas, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not known.</p> <p>Paragraph 10.87 states that 'The sub area has a number of important biodiversity and archaeological assets, and various projects and initiatives focus on their enhancement and better management. The major river systems and associated nature conservation designations are identified in Policy ENV5 as indicative Green Infrastructure Corridors and in Policy ENV4 as Biodiversity Priority Areas, within which landscape-scale biodiversity projects are targeted, for example the Rivers Aire, Derwent, Don / Dutch River, Humber, Ouse, and Foulness. In particular, a large proportion of this sub area falls within the Humberhead Levels Nature Improvement Area (NIA) as noted in Policy ENV4. This straddles parts of East Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, and aims to create or restore at least 1,427 hectares of wetland habitat by enhancing existing internationally important wetlands, other SSSIs and Local Wildlife Sites. It proposes to reconnect these sites to create ribbons of habitat associated with the important rivers and dykes that traverse the area, enabling wildlife to move through adjacent farmland and increasing the area's resilience to climate change.'</p> <p>The policy will support integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing designated sites such as the Humber Estuary, Lower Derwent Valley and River Ouse avoid development that is likely to have a detrimental impact.</p> <p>The supporting text contained within the Plan states that any policies relating to development (e.g. from which development could arise) must comply with all policies within the Strategy Document. The Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and /or preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g. the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>

		<p>sites, including the Humber Estuary, Lower Derwent Valley, River Derwent, River Ouse and Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors green infrastructure corridors and the Humberhead Levels NIA, and avoid development that is would have a detrimental impact, working in conjunction with neighbouring authorities where appropriate.</p> <p>2. Have regard to the character and quality of landmarks, such as the cranes, the 'Salt and Pepper Pot' water towers and St. Johns Church in Goole, Howden Minister and Wressle Castle, and respect, or where possible enhance, views of these features.</p> <p>3. Protect those elements which contribute to the setting and character of the heritage assets of the sub area, particularly in Howden, and support initiatives to improve the quality of the public realm in Goole, including the revitalisation of the town centre, extensions to pedestrianised areas and further tree planting.</p> <p>4. Ensure the integrity of the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer, and the Pollington and Cowick Groundwater Source Protection Zones, is protected.</p> <p>5. Proactively manage the risk of flooding posed from the estuary and the Rivers Aire, Derwent, Don (Dutch River), Ouse, and Trent, as well as the risk of surface water flooding, having regard where appropriate to the relevant Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and flood risk management plans and strategies.</p> <p>6. Prevent coalescence by protecting the special character and function of the Key Open Areas between Goole and Hook, and Snaith and Cowick.</p> <p>7. Manage improvements to the River Aire, River Ouse, Aire and Calder Navigation and Dutch River where it would create economic, environmental and recreational opportunities, and does not adversely affect conservation initiatives or the quality of the natural environment.</p> <p><b>D. Community and Infrastructure</b></p> <p>1. Enhance connectivity within the sub area and with the rest of the East Riding and other important centres, such as Hull, Doncaster and Leeds, by supporting transport infrastructure improvements, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Completion of Capitol Park Link Road from M62 Junction 36 to A161, Goole;</li> <li>ii. M62 Junction 36 Interchange improvements;</li> <li>iii. The Old Goole River Berth at the Port of Goole; and</li> <li>iv. Improved facilities and railway freight capacity at the port of Goole; and</li> <li>v. Structural repair work to the A645 Newland bridge.</li> </ul> <p>2. Support the provision of additional infrastructure, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Primary health care capacity, including GPs and Dentists across the sub area.</li> <li>ii. Drainage and flood alleviation schemes, particularly for Goole, Gilberdyke, and Eastrington;</li> <li>iii. Secondary school pupil capacity in the Goole area; and</li> <li>iv. Primary school pupil capacity in Goole, Gilberdyke and Howden.</li> </ul>		
A5	Holderness & Coastal sub area	<p>Plans, strategies and development decisions in the Holderness &amp; Southern Coastal sub area should:</p> <p><b>A. Housing</b></p> <p>1. Support the delivery of housing, at a level commensurate to the scale and function of the settlement, in Hornsea, Withernsea, Aldborough, Patrington, Easington and Roos through the allocation of sites within the settlements and a range of urban extensions.</p>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b></p> <p>This policy could lead to development. However as this policy does not outline any development proposals, the exact details of where development may be located other than the general areas, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not known.</p> <p>Paragraph 10.106 states that 'There are several local, national and international environmental designations in the sub area (which are defined in Policy ENV4). The Humber Estuary is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special</p>

	<p>2. Contribute to the overall mix of housing in the sub area, including through the delivery of smaller properties.</p> <p>3. Support improvements to the quality of the existing private housing stock in Withernsea, particularly the older terraced properties.</p> <p><b>B. Economy:</b></p> <p>1. Support appropriate expansion and diversification of the sub area's key economic sectors, particularly tourism and agriculture/food &amp; drink sectors.</p> <p>2. Promote employment development at Beacon Road Industrial Estate, Withernsea and allocated employment sites in Hornsea.</p> <p>3. Encourage the development of appropriately located small-scale serviced and self catering accommodation.</p> <p>4. Support facilities which encourage year round tourism and related activities to help minimise the effects of seasonality.</p> <p>5. Support the regeneration of Hornsea and Withernsea to increase their appeal for residents and visitors and minimise the effects of peripherality.</p> <p>6. Encourage development that broadens the retail offer and encourages a variety of businesses to establish in Hornsea and Withernsea.</p> <p>7. Support improvements to connect Hornsea Freeport and the Town Centre, and enhance facilities at the Freeport provided they are of an appropriate scale and do not undermine the role of the Town Centre.</p> <p>8. Support necessary infrastructure developments associated with the gas terminals at Easington and the infrastructure required to deliver offshore renewable energy developments.</p> <p><b>C. Environment</b></p> <p>1. Support integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing designated sites, including the Humber Estuary, Hornsea Mere and Spurn Head, green infrastructure corridors and the coastal beaches, and avoid development that is would have a detrimental impact, working in conjunction with neighbouring authorities where appropriate.</p> <p>2. Take account of the character and quality of landmarks, such as St Patrick's Church in Patrington, St Nicholas' Church in Withernsea and Withernsea Lighthouse, and respect and enhance, where possible, views of these features.</p> <p>3. Facilitate the relocation of existing development threatened by coastal erosion between Skirlington and Kilnsea, maintain coastal defences at Hornsea, Withernsea, Mappleton, and Dimlington and Easington Gas Terminals, and allow appropriate temporary developments to take place in the Coastal Change Management Area where they would contribute to the local economy.</p> <p>4. Sensitively maintain the character of the undeveloped coast, particularly the Spurn Heritage Coast, and improve public access to and enjoyment of the coast, ensuring that development proposals protect and enhance its distinctive landscape, conservation initiatives and the quality of the natural environment.</p> <p>5. Maintain, and enhance where possible, the attractive built environment and public realm in Hornsea and Withernsea town centre and seafront.</p> <p>6. Proactively manage the risk of flooding posed from the estuary, the North Sea, and inland watercourses such as the Burstwick Drain, including the risk of surface water flooding, having regard where appropriate to the relevant Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and flood risk management plans and strategies.</p> <p><b>D. Community and Infrastructure</b></p> <p>1. Enhance connectivity within the sub area and with the rest of the East Riding and the City of Hull by supporting</p>	<p>Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC), and Ramsar site. Further SSSI and SPA designations cover Easington Lagoons, which is located at the southern end of the Holderness Coast, and Hornsea Mere to the west of the town. In addition, Biodiversity Priority Areas, within which landscape-scale projects are targeted, have been defined for Hornsea Mere, Cowden Ranges, and Lambwath Meadows. The Spurn Peninsula is also a unique feature and one of the most extensive areas of coastal sand dune in the region, and is designated as a Heritage Coast in recognition of its distinctiveness and strategic importance.'</p> <p>The policy will support integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing current nature conservation sites, particularly at Spurn Head and on the banks of the Humber Estuary.</p> <p>The supporting text contained within the Plan states that any policies relating to development (e.g. from which development could arise) must comply with all policies within the Strategy Document. The Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and /or the preparation of other Local Plan documents (e.g. the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>
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		<p>transport infrastructure improvements that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Reduce the effects of peripherality; and</li> <li>ii. Reduce reliance on the private car.</li> </ul> <p>2. Support the provision of additional infrastructure, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Sewage treatment capacity at Aldbrough waste water treatment works;</li> <li>ii. Primary health care capacity, including GPs and Dentists across the sub area;</li> <li>iii. Drainage and flood alleviation schemes; and</li> <li>iv. Primary school pupil capacity in Withernsea.</li> </ul>		
A6	Vale of York sub area	<p>Plans, strategies and development decisions in the Vale of York sub area should:</p> <p><b>A. Housing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the delivery of housing, at a level commensurate to the scale and function of the settlement, in Pocklington, Market Weighton, Bubwith, Holme on Spalding Moor, Stamford Bridge, Melbourne and Wilberfoss through the allocation of sites within the settlements and a range of urban extensions.</li> <li>2. Contribute to the overall mix of housing in the sub area, including through the delivery of smaller properties.</li> </ul> <p><b>B. Economy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support appropriate expansion and diversification of the sub area's key economic sectors including tourism, manufacturing &amp; engineering and agriculture/food &amp; drink.</li> <li>2. Promote employment development at Pocklington Industrial Estate and at York Road, Market Weighton.</li> <li>3. Support development and investment that will contribute to the viability and vitality of Pocklington and Market Weighton Town Centres.</li> <li>4. Support sensitive development which capitalises on, or enhances, the tourism potential of the Yorkshire Wolds, including the provision of small scale serviced and self catering tourist accommodation in Market Weighton and Pocklington, and appropriately located touring caravan and camping parks, boutique/specialist hotels or holiday parks</li> </ul> <p><b>C. Environment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing designated sites, including the Lower Derwent Valley and the River Derwent, and green infrastructure corridors, and avoid development that is would have a detrimental impact, working in conjunction with neighbouring authorities where appropriate.</li> <li>2. Protect the diverse character, skyline and views across the Yorkshire Wolds, including the steep sided dales, rolling elevated farmland, the western escarpment, and extensive prehistoric ritual landscape, and the Lower Derwent Valley Important Landscape Areas.</li> <li>3. Take account of the character of and quality of landmarks such as Church Hill at Holme on Spalding Moor, and respect, and where possible enhance, views of these features.</li> <li>4. Retain the distinctive character and landscape setting of villages on the Wolds.</li> <li>5. Ensure the integrity of the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer, and the Etton, Millington Springs, North Newbald and</li> </ul>	No	<p><b>Policy Type A5:</b></p> <p>This policy could lead to development. However as this policy does not outline any development proposals, the exact details of where development may be located other than the general areas, their design and/or when (or if) these sites will be constructed upon are not known.</p> <p>Paragraph 10.123 states that 'The Lower Derwent Valley is a major river and floodplain system on the western boundary of the sub area. It is recognised as a discrete area of significant agricultural, historic, cultural, environmental and landscape value due to its flood meadow habitat and diverse range of species, particularly water birds. Consequently, it is afforded Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar status (as defined in Policy ENV4). As an internationally important area, the Valley is protected from inappropriate development and opportunities for enhancement and better management will be supported. These designations cross several local authority areas and will require close cooperation with neighbouring authorities and other bodies. A Lower Derwent Valley Plan will enable the full value of both the designated land and the adjacent functionally connected land to be recognised and provide the basis for a cross boundary approach to the conservation of this area.'</p> <p>The policy will in conjunction with neighbouring authorities, protect and enhance habitats, particularly in the Lower Derwent Valley, the River Derwent and support integrated habitat management within these areas.</p> <p>The supporting text contained within the Plan states that any policies relating to development (e.g. from which development could arise) must comply with all policies within the Strategy Document. The Plan seeks to protect International sites (through Policy ENV4 and the HRA text in Section 8 of the Plan). Therefore, should development arise from this policy, the need for HRA will be highlighted and will be undertaken at the development management stage and /or the preparation of other Local Plan Documents (e.g the Allocations Document). Future allocations sites/planning applications will only be taken forward if it can be proven through HRA that there will either be no adverse effect on the integrity of the International Sites from any of the proposed allocations sites/proposed planning applications on the international sites. Any adverse effects on integrity must be effectively mitigated.</p> <p>This policy is considered to have no likely significant effects on the International sites.</p>

		<p>Springwells Groundwater Source Protection Zones, are protected.</p> <p>6. Protect the Registered Battlefield at Stamford Bridge, and its setting, from inappropriate development.</p> <p>7. Manage improvements to the Pocklington Canal, River Derwent, River Foulness and Market Weighton Canal where it would create economic, environmental and recreational opportunities, and does not adversely affect conservation initiatives or the quality of the natural environment.</p> <p>8. Maintain the physical separation of Pocklington and Barmby Moor, and Market Weighton and Goodmanham.</p> <p>9. Proactively manage the risk of flooding posed from the River Derwent and urban watercourses such as Pocklington Beck, including the risk of surface water flooding, having regard where appropriate to the relevant Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and flood risk management plans and strategies.</p> <p><b>D. Community and Infrastructure</b></p> <p>1. Enhance connectivity within the sub area and with the rest of the East Riding and the City of York by supporting transport infrastructure improvements, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A1079 improvements; and</li> <li>ii. Provision for two way traffic on the A166 within Stamford Bridge</li> </ul> <p>2. Support the provision of additional infrastructure, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Sewage treatment capacity at Holme on Spalding Moor-and Market Weighton waste water treatment works;</li> <li>ii. Primary health care capacity, including GPs and Dentists across the sub area;</li> <li>iii. Drainage and flood alleviation schemes, particularly in Pocklington and Market Weighton.</li> <li>iv. Secondary school pupil capacity in the Pocklington area; and</li> <li>v. Primary school pupil capacity in Market Weighton.</li> </ul>		
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