Hambleton District Local Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment

Hambleton District Council

Project Number: 60535354

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Quality information

Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
Amelia Kent Ecologist (Grad CIEEM)	Isla Hoffmann Heap Senior Ecologist	Dr James Riley Technical Director

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Prepared for:

Hambleton District Council

Prepared by:

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited
Midpoint, Alencon Link
Basingstoke
Hampshire RG21 7PP
United Kingdom

T: +44(0)1256 310200
aecom.com

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1. Introduction

Background to the project

1.1 AECOM was appointed by Hambleton District Council to assist in undertaking a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Publication Draft version of the New Local Plan for Hambleton (hereafter referred to as the 'Local Plan' or the 'Plan'). The objectives of the assessment are to:

- Identify any aspects of the Local Plan that would cause an adverse effect on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites, otherwise known as European Sites which include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) candidate SACs (cSACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and potential SPAs (pSPAs) and as a matter of Government policy, Ramsar sites, both in isolation and in combination with other plans and projects; and,
- To advise on appropriate policy mechanism for delivering mitigation where such effects were identified.

1.2 In March 2017 AECOM produced a Habitats Regulations Assessment Scoping report[1] for Hambleton's Publication Local Plan, which was consulted with Natural England in May/ June 2017. That consultation is used to inform this Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Legislation

1.3 The need for Habitats Regulations Assessment is set out within Article 6 of the EC Habitats Directive 1992, and interpreted into British law by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). The ultimate aim of the Directive is to "*maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest*" (Habitats Directive, Article 2(2)). This aim relates to habitats and species, not the European sites themselves, although the sites have a significant role in delivering favourable conservation status.

1.4 The Habitats Directive applies the precautionary principle to European sites. Plans and projects can only be permitted having ascertained that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the site(s) in question. Plans and projects with predicted adverse impacts on European sites may still be permitted if there are no alternatives to them and there are Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest. (IROPI) as to why they should go ahead. In such cases, compensation would be necessary to ensure the overall integrity of the site network.

1.5 In order to ascertain whether or not site integrity will be affected, a Habitats Regulations Assessment should be undertaken of the plan or project in question:

[1] AECOM (2017) Habitats Regulations Assessment Scoping: Hambleton District Council Publication Local Plan

Box 1: The legislative basis for Appropriate Assessment

Habitats Directive 1992

Article 6 (3) states that:

"Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives."

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

The Regulations state that:

"*A competent authority, before deciding to … give any consent for a plan or project which is likely to have a significant effect on a European site … shall make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that sites conservation objectives… The authority shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site*".

1.6 Over the years the phrase 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' has come into wide currency to describe the overall process set out in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations from screening through to IROPI. This has arisen in order to distinguish the process from the individual stage described in the law as an 'appropriate assessment'. Throughout this report we use the term Habitats Regulations Assessment for the overall process.

1.7 In spring 2018 the People over Wind European Court of Justice ruling[2] has determined that 'mitigation' (i.e. measures that are specifically introduced to avoid or reduce a significant effect that would otherwise arise) should not be taken into account when forming a view on likely significant effects. Mitigation should instead only be taken into account at the 'appropriate assessment' stage. Appropriate assessment is not a technical term: it simply means 'an assessment that is appropriate' for the plan or project in question. As such, the law purposely does not prescribe what it should consist of or how it should be presented; these are decisions to be made on a case by case basis by the competent authority.

Report structure

1.8 Section 2 of this report summarises the methodology for the assessment. Section 3 identifies the possible pathway by which adverse effects on European protected sites could arise. Section 4discusses the results from the test of likely significant effects. Sections 5 to 7then provides an appropriate assessment of each impact pathway that could not be screened out at the likely significant effects test stage. An assessment of the Plan in respect of each European site is then carried out within the context of mitigation strategies. In combination effects with other plans on each European site are considered within Sections 4-7. The recommendations are summarised in Section 8. Background Information on all the European sites discussed in this Report are present within Appendix A. Figure 2 of Appendix A presents a map showing all internationally important wildlife sites discussed. The full initial policy screening table and settlement screening table are present in Appendix B. Appendix C contains the Air Quality Analysis.

[2] People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta (C-323/17)

2. Methodology

Introduction

2.1 This section sets out our approach and methodology for undertaking the HRA. Habitats Regulations Assessment itself operates independently from the Planning Policy system, being a legal requirement of a discrete Statutory Instrument.

A proportionate assessment

2.2 Project-related HRA often requires bespoke survey work and novel data generation in order to accurately determine the significance of adverse effects. In other words, to look beyond the risk of an effect to a justified prediction of the actual likely effect and to the development of avoidance or mitigation measures.

2.3 However, the draft CLG guidance[3] makes it clear that when implementing HRA of land-use plans, the AA should be undertaken at a level of detail that is appropriate and proportional to the level of detail provided within the plan itself:

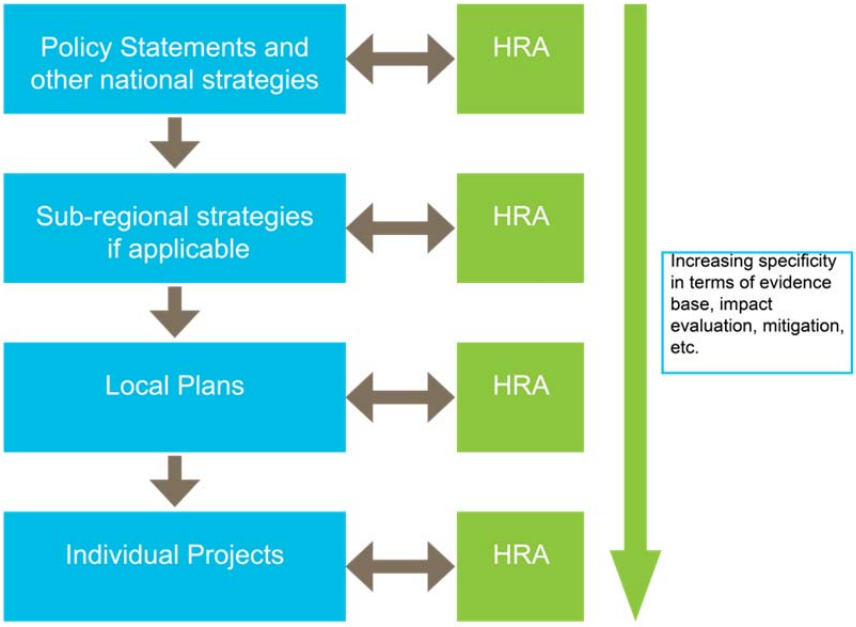
2.4 '*The comprehensiveness of the [Appropriate] assessment work undertaken should be proportionate to the geographical scope of the option and the nature and extent of any effects identified. An AA need not be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is useful for its purpose. It would be inappropriate and impracticable to assess the effects [of a strategic land use plan] in the degree of detail that would normally be required for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of a project.'*

2.5 In other words, there is a tacit acceptance that appropriate assessment can be tiered and that all impacts are not necessarily appropriate for consideration to the same degree of detail at all tiers (**Box 2**).

2.6 For a Local Plan the level of detail concerning the developments that will be delivered is usually insufficient to make a highly detailed assessment of significance of effects. For example, precise and full determination of the impacts and significant effects of a new settlement will require extensive details concerning the design of the town, including layout of greenspace and type of development to be delivered in particular locations, yet these data will not be decided until subsequent stages.

2.7 The most robust and defensible approach to the absence of fine grain detail at this level is to make use of the precautionary principle. In other words, the plan is never given the benefit of the doubt; it must be assumed that a policy/measure is likely to have an impact leading to a significant adverse effect upon a European site unless it can be clearly established otherwise.

[3] CLG (2006) Planning for the Protection of European Sites, Consultation Paper

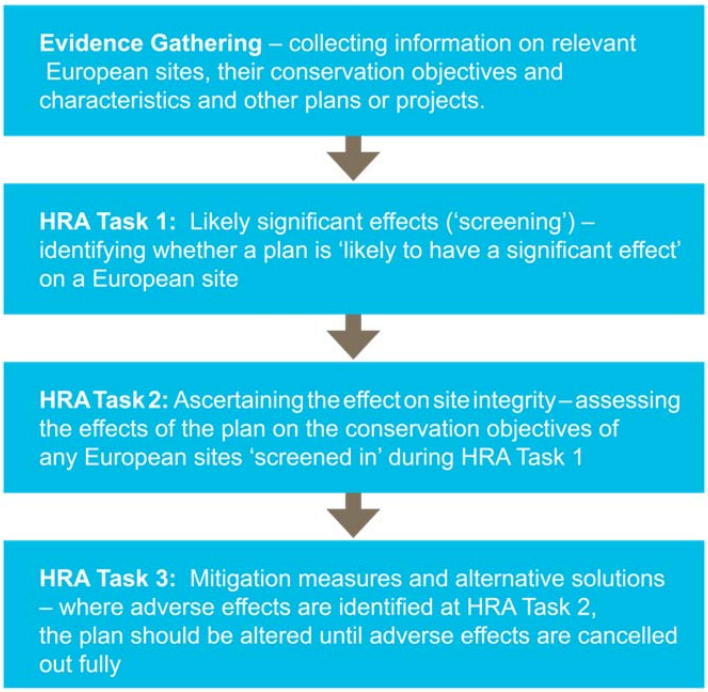


Box 2. Tiering in HRA of Land Use Plans

The process of HRA

2.8 The HRA has been carried out in the continuing absence of formal Government guidance. CLG released a consultation paper on AA of Plans in 2006[4]. As yet, no further formal guidance has emerged.

2.9 Box 3 below outlines the stages of HRA according to current draft CLG guidance. The stages are essentially iterative, being revisited as necessary in response to more detailed information, recommendation and any relevant changes to the plan until no significant adverse effects remain.



Box 3. Four-Stage Approach to Habitats Regulations Assessment

2.10 In practice, this broad outline requires some amendment in order to feed into a developing land use plan such as a Local Plan. The following process has been adopted for carrying out the HRA.

[4] Ibid

Physical scope

2.11 The physical scope of the assessment i.e. the range of European sites to be considered will be based upon a combination of tracing impact pathways and using distances derived from various studies.

2.12 The internationally important wildlife sites (also known as European sites) of relevance to this HRA are shown in Table 2-1. Full details of reasons for designation, conservation objectives and key vulnerabilities are presented in Appendix A. These internationally important wildlife sites are identified in Appendix A, Figure 1. These sites like wholly or partly within the Hambleton District or within the surrounding sphere of influence.

Table 2-1. Physical scope of the HRA

European Sites

Heathland/Bog Sites	North Pennine Moors SAC located 3.9km from the District Boundary
	North York Moors SAC located within Hambleton District boundary.
	Strensall Common SAC located 3.1km from the District boundary.
Heathland Bird Sites	North Pennine Moors SPA located within 3.9km of the District Boundary
	North York Moors SPA within Hambleton District boundary.
Mountain Hay Meadow Sites	North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC at its closest located 8.8km from the District boundary (Richmond Meadows SSSI).
Riverine Sites	River Derwent SAC located 8.7km from the District boundary
Estuarine/Coastal Sites	Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA located 9.6km from the District boundary
	Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Ramsar located 9.6km from the District boundary

The ‘in-combination’ scope – other plans and projects

2.13 It is a requirement of the Regulations that the impact and effects of any plan being assessed are not considered in isolation but in combination with other plans and projects that may also be affecting the European sites(s) in question.

2.14 In practice, ‘in-combination assessment’ is of greatest importance when the Local Plan would otherwise be screened out because the individual contribution is inconsequential. It is neither practical nor necessary to assess the ‘in-combination’ effects of the Local Plan in the context of all other plans and projects within the region. The principal other plans and projects that have been considered for in-combination effects are:

- Richmondshire Local Plan 2012-2028 (adopted December 2014)
- Emerging Draft Craven Local Plan (Submission Stage) (March 2018)
- Emerging Draft Harrogate Local Plan (Publication Stage) (March 2018)
- Selby Local Plan (adopted February 2005)
- Ryedale Local Plan Strategy (adopted September 2013)
- Scarborough Borough Local Plan 2011-32 (adopted July 2017)
- The Yorkshire and Humber Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy to 2016 (May 2008)
- Emerging County Durham Plan (Preferred Options) (June 2018)

- Emerging City of York Local Plan (Submission Stage May 2018)
- Emerging Tees Valley Strategic Transport Plan (publication Autumn 2018)
- Tees Valley Strategic Economic Plan (Industrial Strategy) 2016-2026
- North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2016-2045 (adopted February 2016)
- Draft Darlington Borough Local Plan 2016-2036 (June 2018)
- Teesdale Local Plan (adopted June 2002)
- Hambleton District Waste Management Strategy 2016-2025
- Yorkshire Water – Water Resources Management Plan 2020-2045 (2019)
- Emerging Draft North York Moors National Park Local Plan 2016-2035 (Pre-submission Stage 2019)
- York and North York Moors Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (Adopted March 2018)
- Hambleton Economic Development Strategy 2014-2024 (Adopted December 2014)

Stage one: likely significant effect test (screening)

2.15 The first stage of any Habitats Regulations Assessment is a Likely Significant Effect (LSE) test - essentially a high level risk assessment to decide whether the full subsequent stage known as Appropriate Assessment is required. The essential question is:

> *'Is the Plan, either alone or in combination with other relevant projects and plans, likely to result in a significant effect upon European sites?'*

2.16 The objective is to 'screen out' those plans and projects (or site allocations/policies) that can, without any detailed appraisal, be said to be unlikely to result in significant adverse effects upon European sites, usually because there is no mechanism or pathway for an adverse interaction with European sites. This stage is undertaken in Section 4 of this report.

2.17 In evaluating significance, AECOM have relied on our professional judgement as well as the results of previous stakeholder consultation regarding development impacts on the European sites considered within this assessment.

2.18 The analysis first subjects each policy or site allocation to screening based upon potential pathways of impact. That is documented in Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix B. The results of that screening are summarised in Section 4. Policies that cannot be screened out are then taken forward to appropriate assessment in Sections 5-8 of the main report text. Therefore, it should be noted that Appendix B does not present a summary of the whole assessment process.

Stage two: appropriate assessment

2.19 Where it is determined that a conclusion of 'No Likely Significant Effect' cannot be drawn, the analysis has proceeded to the next stage of HRA known as Appropriate Assessment. Case law has clarified that 'appropriate assessment' is not a technical term. In other words, there are no particular technical analyses, or level of technical analysis, that are classified by law as belonging to appropriate assessment.

2.20 Since it is not a technical term it has no firmly established methodology except that it essentially involves repeating the analysis for the likely significant effects stage, but to a greater level of detail on a smaller number of policies and sites, this time with a view to determining if there would be adverse effects on integrity. By virtue of the fact that it follows Screening, there is a clear implication that the analysis will be more detailed than undertaken at the Screening stage. In practice, the appropriate assessment takes any policies or allocations that could not be dismissed following the screening analysis and analyses the potential for an effect in more detail, with a view to concluding whether there would actually be an adverse effect on integrity (in other words, disruption of the coherent structure and function of the European site(s)).

2.21 In evaluating significance, AECOM has relied on professional judgement as well as the results of previous stakeholder consultation regarding development impacts on the European sites considered within this assessment.

Stage three: avoidance and mitigation

1.1 Where necessary, measures are recommended for incorporation into the Plan in order to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on European sites. There is considerable precedent concerning the level of detail that a Local Plan document needs to contain regarding mitigation for impacts on European sites. The implication of this precedent is that it is not necessary for all measures that will be deployed to be fully developed prior to adoption of the Plan, but the Plan must provide an adequate policy framework within which these measures can be delivered.

2.22 When discussing 'mitigation' for a Local Plan document, one is concerned primarily with the policy framework to enable the delivery of such mitigation rather than the details of the mitigation measures themselves since the Local Plan document is a high-level policy document. The law accepts that ecological investigation to support plan development must be tiered, with more detailed investigation undertaken at each subsequent stage:

- The Court of Appeal[5] has ruled that provided the competent authority is duly satisfied that mitigation can be achieved in practice (in other words that solutions exist that are likely to be effective) this will suffice to enable a conclusion that the proposed development would have no adverse effect.

- The High Court[6] has ruled that for '*a multistage process, so long as there is sufficient information at any particular stage to enable the authority to be satisfied that the proposed mitigation can be achieved in practice it is not necessary for all matters concerning mitigation to be fully resolved before a decision maker is able to conclude that a development will satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations*'.

- Advocate-General Kokott[7] has commented that *'It would also hardly be proper to require a greater level of detail in preceding plans* [than lower tier plans or planning applications] *or the abolition of multi-stage planning and approval procedures so that the assessment of implications can be concentrated on one point in the procedure. Rather, adverse effects on areas of conservation must be assessed at every relevant stage of the procedure to the extent possible on the basis of the precision of the plan. This assessment is to be updated with increasing specificity in subsequent stages of the procedure'*.

2.23 The conclusions of the HRA and its recommendations are summarised in Section 10 of the report.

Air quality impact assessment

2.24 To support this document an Air Quality Impact Assessment was undertaken.

2.25 Vehicle exhaust emissions only have a local effect within a narrow band along the roadside, within 200m of the centreline of the road. Beyond 200m emissions are considered to have dispersed sufficiently that atmospheric concentrations are essentially background levels. The rate of decline is steeply curved rather than linear. In other words concentrations will decline rapidly as one begins to move away from the roadside, slackening to a more gradual decline over the rest of the distance up to 200m.

[5] No Adastral New Town Ltd (NANT) v Suffolk Coastal District Council Court of Appeal, 17th February 2015
[6] High Court case of R (Devon Wildlife Trust) v Teignbridge District Council, 28 July 2015
[7] Opinion of Advocate General Kokott, 9th June 2005, Case C-6/04. Commission of the European Communities v United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland , paragraph 49.
http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?docid=58359&doclang=EN

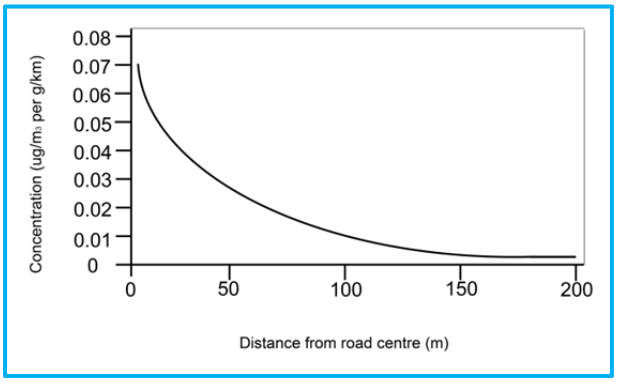


Figure 1: Traffic contribution to concentrations of pollutants at different distances from a road (Source: DfT)

2.26 There are two measures of relevance regarding air quality impacts from vehicle exhausts. The first is the concentration of oxides of nitrogen (known as NOx) in the atmosphere. In extreme cases NOx can be directly toxic to vegetation but its main importance is as a source of nitrogen, which is then deposited on adjacent habitats. The guideline atmospheric concentration advocated by Government for the protection of vegetation is 30 micrograms per cubic metre (µgm-3), known as the Critical Level, as this concentration relates to the growth effects of nitrogen derived from NOx on vegetation.

2.27 The second important metric is a measure of the rate of the resulting nitrogen deposition. The addition of nitrogen is a form of fertilization, which can have a negative effect on heathland and other habitats over time by encouraging more competitive plant species that can force out the less competitive species that are more characteristic. Unlike NOx in atmosphere, the nitrogen deposition rate below which we are confident effects would not arise is different for each habitat. The rate (known as the Critical Load) is provided on the UK Air Pollution Information System (APIS) website (www.apis.ac.uk) and is expressed as a quantity (kilograms) of nitrogen over a given area (hectare) per year (kgNha-1yr-1).

2.28 For completeness, rates of acid deposition have also been calculated. Acid deposition derives from both sulphur and nitrogen. It is expressed in terms of kiloequivalents (keq) per hectare per year. The thresholds against which acid deposition is assessed are referred to as the Critical Load Function. The principle is similar to that for a nitrogen deposition Critical Load but it is calculated very differently.

2.29 A single road link within 200m of the North York Moors SPA and SAC was identified for investigation in **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

Table 2-2. Location of Link Roads analysed within 200m of the European Designated Sites

Link	Road	Ecological Site	Grid Reference	
			X	Y
Great Broughton to Seave Green near Hasty Bank Farm	B1257	North York Moors SAC and SPA	457500	502500

2.30 The modelling compared the predicted change in vehicle flows on roads within 200m of the B1257 within the North York Moors SPA and SAC, due to the Local Plan, with that which would be expected to occur over time due to population, jobs, housing and employment growth in other authorities that would affect the same roads over the same timescale. The B1257 is the road of significance within 200m of the SAC that might constitute a daily journey to work route for residents of Hambleton District. There are more major roads around Scarborough and Whitby that lie within 200m of the SAC. However, these are a long distance from the main settlements in Hambleton and scrutiny of census journey to work data suggests that Scarborough district as a whole receives very few journeys to work from Hambleton. The 2011 census data shows that 60 persons commute to the Scarborough District from Hambleton by the method of driving a car or van of a total outflow (via car or van) from the Hambleton District of 18,467 persons[8].

[8] https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/WU03UK/chart/1132462270 [Accessed 10/082018]

2.31 The modelling not only considered the implications of growth from within Hambleton, but also 'in combination' growth in surrounding authorities affecting the same modelled link. To support the preparation of the Publication Draft version of the New Local Plan for Hambleton, traffic modelling and subsequent air quality modelling and ecological interpretation were undertaken in July 2018.

2.32 Traffic data were generated for each of these links. The traffic data present four scenarios:

- Baseline (2017)
- Projected Baseline (2035)
- Do Minimum (DM)
- Do Something (DS)

2.33 The Baseline is the measured flow on the roads in question as of 2017 as provided by WSP in 2018[9]. The Projected Baseline is the current levels of measured traffic within the Baseline projected into the future without any additional growth, taking into consideration the vehicle emissions forecasts for the assessment year (2035). Calculating this scenario enables the effects of growth (in the Do Minimum and Do Something scenarios) to be separated from any improvement in background air quality due to improvements in emission factors.

2.34 The Do Minimum is the Projected Baseline with the addition of the predicted national growth in all areas except growth planned within the Hambleton Local Plan. Finally the Do Something builds on the Do Minimum by adding in the growth predicted in the Hambleton Local Plan to the national growth. This will show the full impact of all growth at the Projected Baseline. We can then work out the contribution of Hambleton Local Plan through taking away the Do Minimum from the Do Something scenario. Taking away the Do Something scenario from the Projected Baseline will show the overall impact of all growth at the assessment year. Finally taking away the Do Something scenario from the Baseline (2017) gives the overall impact of the national growth and the Hambleton Local Plan growth taking into consideration the overall reductions in emissions due to more stringent emissions limits for vehicles.

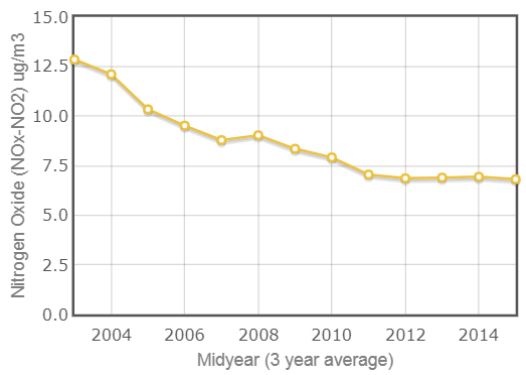
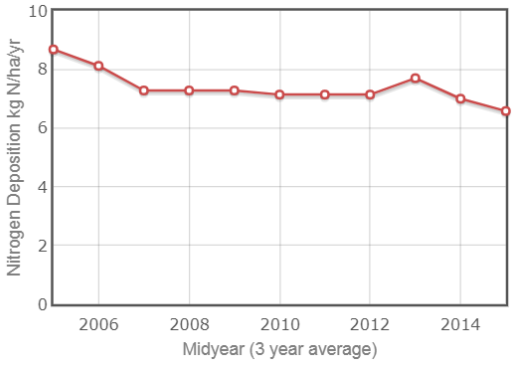
2.35 The Do Minimum scenario draws upon a government database tool called the National Trip End Model Presentation Programme. This contains data for each local authority district in England regarding expected changes in population, households, workforce and employment (in addition to data such as car ownership). The traffic modellers used this to forecast the change in traffic flows that would occur due to growth other than the Local Plan over the period to 2036. The result was the Do Minimum scenario. Growth in the Hambleton Local Plan was then modelled by manually distributing trips on the network (taking account of census journey to work routes) and the results were factored into the Do Minimum scenario to create the Do Something scenario. Comparing the Do Something scenario with the Base case therefore enables one to see the effect of all forecast traffic growth on the roads in question 'in combination', within the context of forecast improvement in vehicle emission factors and background nitrogen deposition rates over the same timescale.

2.36 Using the generated traffic scenarios, and information on average vehicle speeds and percentage heavy duty vehicles (both of which influence the emissions profile), AECOM air quality specialists calculated expected NO_X concentrations, nitrogen deposition rates and acid deposition rates for those road links where traffic flows were forecast to increase. For some road sections multiple transects were modelled to account for the influence of the predominant wind direction.

2.37 The predictions of nitrogen deposition and annual mean NO_X concentrations are based on the assessment methodology presented in Annex F of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11, Section 3, Part 1 (HA207/07)[10] for the assessment of impacts on sensitive designated ecosystems due to highways works. Background data for the predictions for 2035 were sourced from the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) background maps. Background nitrogen deposition rates were sourced from the Air Pollution Information System (APIS) website[11].

[9] WSP (2018). Letter to Hambleton District Council dated 3rd July 2018. B1257 – Data Analysis Work for Air Quality. Ref 700005
[10] Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, HA207/07, Highways Agency
[11] Air Pollution Information System (APIS) www.apis.ac.uk

2.38 Given that the assessment year (2035) is a considerable distance into the future, it is important for the air quality calculations to take account of improvements in background air quality and vehicle emissions that are expected nationally over the plan period. Making an allowance for a realistic improvement in background concentrations and deposition rates is in line with the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) position[12] as well as that of central government[13]. The general long-term trend for NOx has been one of improvement (particularly since 1990) despite an increase in vehicles on the roads[14]. Total nitrogen deposition[15] to the UK decreased by 13% between 1988 and 2008, while NOx concentrations decreased by 50% over the same time period[16].

Trend in NOx concentrations at North York Moors SAC	**Trend in oxidised nitrogen deposition at North York Moors SAC**
	

2.39 The graphs above are taken from the Air Pollution Information System (www.apis.ac.uk). They show that both NOx concentrations and oxidised nitrogen deposition rates fell considerably over the 10 years from 2005 to 2015. Average NOx concentrations across the area fell from 12.9 µgm^{-3} in 2005 to 6.8 µgm^{-3} in 2015, while oxidised nitrogen deposition rates fell from 9 kgN/ha/yr in 2005 to 7 kgN/ha/yr in 2015. This is an annual average rate of improvement equivalent to 5% of the starting concentration for NOx and 2% for oxidised nitrogen deposition. This reduction occurred notwithstanding traffic growth over the same time period and is most likely attributable to improvements in emissions technology and the general remoteness of the site from key settlements and roads. This improving trend can be expected to continue as further improvements in vehicle emissions technology are introduced. For example, the latest (Euro6/VI) emissions standard only became mandatory in 2015.

2.40 Guidance note HA207/07 advises that background rates are reduced by 2% per year to allow for an improvement in background air quality over the project/plan period as a result of ongoing (inter)national initiatives to improve emissions and the expected improvement in vehicle emissions over that period. However, due to the uncertainty in the rate with which projected future vehicle emission rates and background pollution concentrations are improving, the assumption was made in this modelling that conditions in 2023 (the approximate midpoint between the base year and the years of assessment) are representative of conditions in 2035 (the years of assessment). This approach is widely used within the professional air quality community and accounts for known recent improvements in vehicle technologies (new standard Euro 6/VI vehicles), whilst excluding the more distant and therefore more uncertain projections on the future evolution of the vehicle fleet. AECOMs professional judgment is that such an approach provides a more realistic impression of conditions in 2035 than assuming no improvement in emission rates or background concentrations, but still remains conservative and defensible.

[12] http://www.iaqm.co.uk/text/position_statements/vehicle_NOx_emission_factors.pdf
[13] For example, The UK Government's recent national Air Quality Plan also shows expected improvements over the relevant time period (up to 2031) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/air-quality-plan-for-nitrogen-dioxide-no2-in-uk-2017
[14] Emissions of nitrogen oxides fell by 69% between 1970 and 2015. Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/579200/Emissions_airpollutants_statisticalrelease_2016_final.pdf [accessed 04/07/18]
[15] Oxidised nitrogen derives from combustion, such as vehicle exhausts, while reduced nitrogen results from ammonia primarily from agriculture. Total nitrogen deposition is both oxidised and reduced nitrogen combined.
[16] Rowe EC, Jones L, Stevens CJ, Vieno M, Dore AJ, Hall J, Sutton M, Mills G, Evans CD, Helliwell RC, Britton AJ, Mitchell RJ, Caporn SJ, Dise NB, Field C & Emmett BA (2014) Measures to evaluate benefits to UK semi-natural habitats of reductions in nitrogen deposition. Final report on REBEND project (Defra AQ0823; CEH NEC04307)

2.41 Annual mean concentrations of NOx were calculated at one 200m transect modelled back from the single link. Predictions were made using the latest version of ADMS-Roads using emission rates derived from the Defra Emission Factor Toolkit (version 6.0.2) which utilises traffic data in the form of 24-hour Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT), detailed vehicle fleet composition and average speed. The end of the Local Plan period (2035 at the time the modelling was undertaken) was selected for the future scenario as this is the point at which the total emissions due to plan traffic will be at their greatest.

2.42 Once the air quality calculations were complete, they were subject to ecological interpretation. Traditionally, the implications of the 'in combination' scenario would only have been discussed if the forecast change in flows due to the Local Plan exceeded either 1,000 AADT or 1% of the critical level (for NOx) or load (for nitrogen and acid deposition). In the light of the Ashdown Forest case which ruled that the 1% threshold must be applied to all growth in combination, AECOM begins the examination of the air quality modelling with a discussion of the 'in combination' scenario.

2.43 This considers factors such as whether the critical level or critical load is currently exceeded or is forecast to be exceeded 'in combination' and whether improvements in background rates and emission factors are expected to offset the 'in combination' increase in pollution to a large extent. The ecological interpretation of any deterioration (or retardation of improvement) due to the Local Plan considers the presence of SPA and SAC features within the affected area (or the potential for them to be present in the future), the extent of the affected area as a proportion of the entire European site and the degree of deterioration/retardation forecast, within the context of experimentally derived nitrogen dose-response relationships that have now been established for a variety of habitats. This includes consideration of existing background nitrogen deposition rates as it has been established that many habitats become less sensitive to additional nitrogen inputs the higher the background deposition rate (and thus the more nitrogen is already present in excess).

2.44 The tables in Appendix C present the modelled baseline scenario, the changes in NOx concentration, nitrogen deposition and acid deposition due to growth other than the Hambleton Local Plan and changes due to growth including the Hambleton Local Plan.

2.45 Target Habitats identified within 200m of the B1257 modelled Road Link and their Critical Loads are shown in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3. The Critical Load for the Target Habitats of the European Designated Site Investigated

European Designated Site	Target habitat/feature	Nitrogen Critical Load (Kg/N/ha/yr)	Acidity Critical Load (Keg)
North York Moors SAC	Blanket Bog	5-10	MinCLminN: 0.321 MaxCLminN: 0.321 MinCLMaxS: 0.183 MaxCLMaxS: 0.384 MinCLMaxN: 0.540 MaxCLMaxN: 0.753
	North Atlantic wet heath with *Erica tetralix*	10-20	MinCLminN: 0.499 MaxCLminN: 1.250 MinCLMaxS: 0.150 MaxCLMaxS: 4.700 MinCLMaxN: 0.792 MaxCLMaxN: 4.962
	European dry heaths	10-20	MinCLminN: 0.499 MaxCLminN: 1.250 MinCLMaxS: 0.150 MaxCLMaxS: 4.700 MinCLMaxN: 0.792

			MaxCLMaxN: 4.962
North York Moors SPA	Raised and blanket bogs: utilised by breeding golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria*	5-10	MinCLminN: 0.178 MaxCLminN: 0.536 MinCLMaxS: 0.150 MaxCLMaxS: 4.700 MinCLMaxN: 0.471 MaxCLMaxN: 4.248
	Moss and lichen dominated mountain summits: utilised by breeding golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria*	5-10	MinCLminN: 0.321 MaxCLminN: 0.321 MinCLMaxS: 0.183 MaxCLMaxS: 0.384 MinCLMaxN: 0.540 MaxCLMaxN: 0.753
	Northern wet heath: Calluna-dominated wet heath (upland moorland): utilised by breeding golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria* and merlin *Falco columbarius.*	10-20	MinCLminN: 0.499 MaxCLminN: 1.250 MinCLMaxS: 0.150 MaxCLMaxS: 4.700 MinCLMaxN: 0.792 MaxCLMaxN: 4.962

2.46 The Do Minimum scenario draws upon a government database tool called the National Trip End Model Presentation Programme. This contains data for each local authority district in England regarding expected changes in population, households, workforce and employment (in addition to data such as car ownership). The traffic modellers used this to forecast the change in traffic flows that would occur due to growth other than the Local Plan over the period to 2036. The result was the Do Minimum scenario. Growth in the Hambleton Local Plan was then modelled by manually distributing trips on the network (taking account of census journey to work routes) and the results were factored into the Do Minimum scenario to create the Do Something scenario. Comparing the Do Something scenario with the Base case therefore enables one to see the effect of all forecast traffic growth on the roads in question 'in combination', within the context of forecast improvement in vehicle emission factors and background nitrogen deposition rates over the same timescale.

3. Pathways of Impact

Recreational Pressure and Disturbance

Introduction

3.1 Recreational use of a European site has the potential to:

- Prevent appropriate management or exacerbate existing management difficulties;
- Cause damage through erosion and fragmentation;
- Cause eutrophication as a result of dog fouling; and,
- Cause disturbance to sensitive species, particularly ground-nesting birds and wintering wildfowl.

3.2 Different types of European sites are subject to different types of recreational pressures and have different vulnerabilities. Studies across a range of species have shown that the effects from recreation can be complex.

3.3 It should be emphasised that recreational use is not inevitably a problem. Many European sites also contain nature reserves managed for conservation and public appreciation of nature. Parts of the Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA, for example, are managed by the National Trust. At these sites, access is encouraged and resources are available to ensure that recreational use is managed appropriately.

Mechanical/Abrasive Damage and Nutrient Enrichment

3.4 Most types of terrestrial European site can be affected by soil compaction and erosion, which can arise as a result of visits by walkers, cyclists, horse-riders and users of off-road vehicles. Walkers with dogs contribute to pressure on sites through nutrient enrichment via dog fouling and also have potential to cause greater disturbance to fauna as dogs are less likely to keep to marked footpaths and move more erratically. Motorcycle scrambling and off-road vehicle use can cause serious erosion, as well as disturbance to sensitive species.

3.5 Hambleton District contains an internationally designated site for species that could be adversely affected by the impacts of excessive trampling and erosion to their supporting habitats. Additionally, visitors from Hambleton District may choose to visit internationally designated sites outside of the District that may also be sensitive to such impacts. Direct mechanical trampling and nutrient enrichment are both more subtle and reversible effects than disturbance of nesting bird populations.

Disturbance

3.6 Concern regarding the effects of disturbance on birds stems from the fact that they are expending energy unnecessarily and the time they spend responding to disturbance is time that is not spent feeding[17]. Disturbance therefore risks increasing energetic output while reducing energetic input, which can adversely affect the 'condition' and ultimately survival of the birds. In addition, displacement of birds from one feeding site to others can increase the pressure on the resources available within the remaining sites, as they have to sustain a greater number of birds[18].

3.7 Human activity can affect birds either directly (e.g. through causing them to flee) or indirectly (e.g. through damaging their habitat). The most obvious direct effect is that of immediate mortality such as death by shooting, but human activity can also lead to behavioural changes (e.g. alterations in feeding behaviour, nest abandonment, avoidance of certain areas etc.) and physiological changes (e.g. an increase in heart rate) that, although less noticeable, may ultimately result in major population-level effects by altering the balance between immigration/birth and emigration/death.[19]

[17] Riddington, R. *et al*. 1996. The impact of disturbance on the behaviour and energy budgets of Brent geese. *Bird Study* 43:269-279
[18] Gill, J.A., Sutherland, W.J. & Norris, K. 1998. The consequences of human disturbance for estuarine birds. *RSPB Conservation Review* 12: 67-72
[19] Riley, J. 2003. Review of Recreational Disturbance Research on Selected Wildlife in Scotland. Scottish Natural Heritage.

3.8 The factors that influence a species response to a disturbance are numerous, but the three key factors are species sensitivity, proximity of disturbance sources and timing/duration of the potentially disturbing activity.

3.9 The following European designated sites are theoretically vulnerable to recreational pressure and/or disturbance resulting from the Plan either alone or 'in-combination' with other plans and projects:

- North York Moors SAC and SPA;
- North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA;
- Strensall Common SAC; and,
- Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site.

3.10 In determining the effects of recreational pressure and disturbance there does not appear to be existing visitor survey data for the North York Moors on which to draw.

3.11 The HRA of the Preferred Options stage of the Local Plan[20] investigated the potential for likely significant effects to arise from development within 7km of European designated sites. This figure was derived from the HRA of Bradford's Strategic Core Policy (SC8) that seeks to protect the South Pennine Moors SAC and SPA from recreational pressure and disturbance, and which states:

"In Zone C [7km], in respect of residential developments that result in a net increase of one or more dwellings, it will be considered how recreational pressure on the SPA or SAC, that such development might cause, will be effectively mitigated."

3.12 The 7km zone was based on visitor survey data, using postcode of origin and point of access to the SAC/SPA. As such it is this distance that is used when determining potential for the presence of linking impact pathways.

3.13 This fits with visitor studies carried out for other European Sites have frequently determined that the majority of visitors arise from well under 10km distance from the site. Examples include:

- The Thames Basin Heaths, where a 5km zone has been established in determining a partnership approach to a Thames Basin Heaths Avoidance Strategy that requires mitigation for residential development within that distance of the SPA. The vast majority of visitors to the SPA derived from within this zone;
- Oxford Meadows SAC. Where over 80% of visitors arose from within 5km[21]; and,
- Ashdown Forest, where 75% of day visitors came from within 3.5km and 78% of all visitors came from within 7km[22].
- Epping Forest, where visitor surveys identified the 75th percentile was 6.2km, heavily influenced by those visiting from London. In rural Essex the majority of visitors lived within 3km of the SAC.

3.14 Although the Moors are an obvious tourist attraction the SPA/SAC lies over 5km from the major settlements in Hambleton District (including over 9km from Northallerton itself), and is also inaccessible except via minor roads. The only settlement that is within 5km of the SPA/SAC is Stokesley, a small village. Therefore for regular frequent visits for the purpose for walking or dog walking (which has been identified to result in potential adverse trampling and disturbance effects on other European sites), It is considered reasonable to conclude that that the main settlements in Hambleton District are likely to lie outside the core local recreational catchment of the SAC.

3.15 The South Pennine Moors are designated as an SPA for two species that also qualify for inclusion under the North Pennine Moors SPA – merlin (*Falco columbarius*) and golden plover (*Apricaria pluvialis*). Additionally the North Pennine Moors SPA also includes designation for peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*), and hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

[20] Hambleton District Council Local Plan Habitats Regulations Screening Report (November 2016). Hambleton District Council.
[21] Oxford City Council (2011). DRAFT Sites and Housing DPD Habitats Regulations Assessment Appendix 1 – Visitor Survey information and results.
[22] Liley, D., Panter, C. & Blake, D. (2016). Ashdown Forest Visitor Survey 2016. Unpublished report.

3.16 Therefore the 7km zone for consideration of effects of recreational pressure on the SPA, which was agreed in consultation with Natural England and RSPB for the Bradford Local Plan, would appear to be applicable for Hambleton in respect of protection of the SPA from disturbance, as there is overlap with the designated species.

3.17 Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site lie over 9km from the District Boundary and perhaps more pertinently, well over 30km from major centres of population such as Northallerton. Within the County Durham Local Plan Preferred Options HRA (2018)[23] visitor data was analysed in order to determine a catchment of recreation for the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA/Ramsar, Durham Coast SAC and Northumbria Coast SPA/Ramsar. Following advice from Natural England a significance test of 75% was used to refine the catchment, a technique utilised by the Solent Mitigation and Disturbance Project[24]. This means that the catchment is based on the area where 75% of the visitors originate from. The total visits analysed by the County Durham Local Plan Preferred Options HRA (2018) was 19,656 and the 75% significance figure was 14,742 visits. The HRA states:

3.18 *'As a cumulative total of 15,626 annual visits are likely to be achieved between 6 and 6.9km (844 visits over the 75% target of 14,742) the lower end of the band (6km) was established as the catchment'*

3.19 Therefore an analysis distance of 7km from the sits for recreational pressure is being used within the Hambleton HRA. This has been verified by Natural England.

3.20 Therefore the European sites on which the HRA will focus are North York Moors SAC and SPA; North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA; and Strensall Common SAC.

3.21 Only the North York Moors SAC and SPA lie within 7km of major settlements within the District (Thirsk). Therefore it is this SPA and SAC where the effects of recreational pressure and disturbance are considered to require greatest scrutiny. This approach was subject to consultation and has been agreed by Natural England at the Issues and Options stage of the plan development.

3.22 **This impact pathway is subject to Appropriate Assessment in Chapter 5.**

Loss of Functionally Linked Land

3.23 While most European sites have been geographically defined in order to encompass the key features that are necessary for coherence of their structure and function, this is not the case for all such sites. Due to the highly mobile nature of birds, it is inevitable that areas of habitat of crucial importance to the maintenance of their populations are outside the physical limits of the European site for which they are an interest feature. However, this area will still be essential for maintenance of the structure and function of the interest feature for which the site was designated and land use plans that may affect this land should still therefore be subject to further assessment.

3.24 In terms of the North York Moors SPA and North Pennine Moors SPA, the only species for which they are designated which are likely to make use of the habitats outside of the SPA are golden plover.

3.25 The HRA of the City of Bradford Core Strategy[25] stated that:

> "*a study undertaken by Whitfield and Thomas[26] for Scottish Natural Heritage in 2006 centred on the use of moorland fringe fields by golden plover in east Sutherland around the Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA, Scotland. They found golden plover moving up to 6km from the SPA boundary to feed (range 1–5,994m, mean 1,922 ± 1,387m). In the pre-breeding period and during incubation, adult birds flew an average of 2.7km to feed on fields (range 0.4–10.7km) with strong fidelity within and across years to the same field and parts of a field*."

[23] Country Durham Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment Preferred Options, 2018. Durham County Council. https://durhamcc.objective.co.uk/portal/planning/habitat_regulation_assessment_of_the_county_durham_plan_preferred_options_2018?pointId=1528125558155 [Accessed 01/08/18]

[24] Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy, 2017. Bird Aware Solent. https://www.southampton.gov.uk/images/solent-recreation-mitigation-strategy_tcm63-398270.pdf [Accessed 01/08/2018]

[25] HRA for the Bradford District Core Strategy: Appropriate Assessment Report May 2013 UE-0112 Bradford CS HRA_5_130507

[26] Whitfield, D. P. & Thomas, C. J. (2006). Analysis of a survey of golden plover around the Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands Special Protection Area. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 181 (ROAME No. F01LB205/5.

3.26 This formed the bases for the HRA considering the potential for effects on the South Pennine Moors SPA through the loss or disturbance of golden plover on supporting habitat within the local authority boundary and up to 2.5km outside of the SPA.

3.27 Since Hambleton District includes areas that lie within 2.5km of the North York Moors SPA it is considered that the appropriate assessment stage of this report will assess the potential effects on the SPA through loss of supporting habitat within that zone. No major centres of population within Hambleton lie within 2.5km of the SPA, and therefore it may be anticipated that a focus on development around the key settlements will result in least likelihood of any significant effects arising. The North Pennine Moors SPA lies beyond 2.5km of Hambleton District at its closest point.

3.28 The Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar are designated for waterfowl species which are extremely unlikely to utilise habitats within Hambleton and particularly not within areas likely to be most subject to housing and employment development, which is centred on the key settlements.

3.29 Therefore the European site on which the appropriate assessment will focus for loss of functionally linked land is solely the North York Moors SPA.

3.30 **This linking impact pathways is subject to Appropriate Assessment in Chapter 6**

Increased Water Demand and Impacts on Water Quality

Introduction

3.31 The following European designated sites are theoretically vulnerable to impacts on water quantity and quality resulting from the Plan either alone or 'in-combination' with other plans and projects:

- River Derwent SAC
- North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA
- North York Moors SAC and SPA
- Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA & Ramsar

Water Demand

3.32 It can be seen from

3.33 Figure 2 that Hambleton contains areas of serious water stress (coded red). However, the North East (including surrounding Hambleton[27]) is generally an area of low water stress (coded green).

[27] Figure adapted from Environment Agency. 2007. Identifying Areas of Water Stress. http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0107BLUT-e-e.pdf

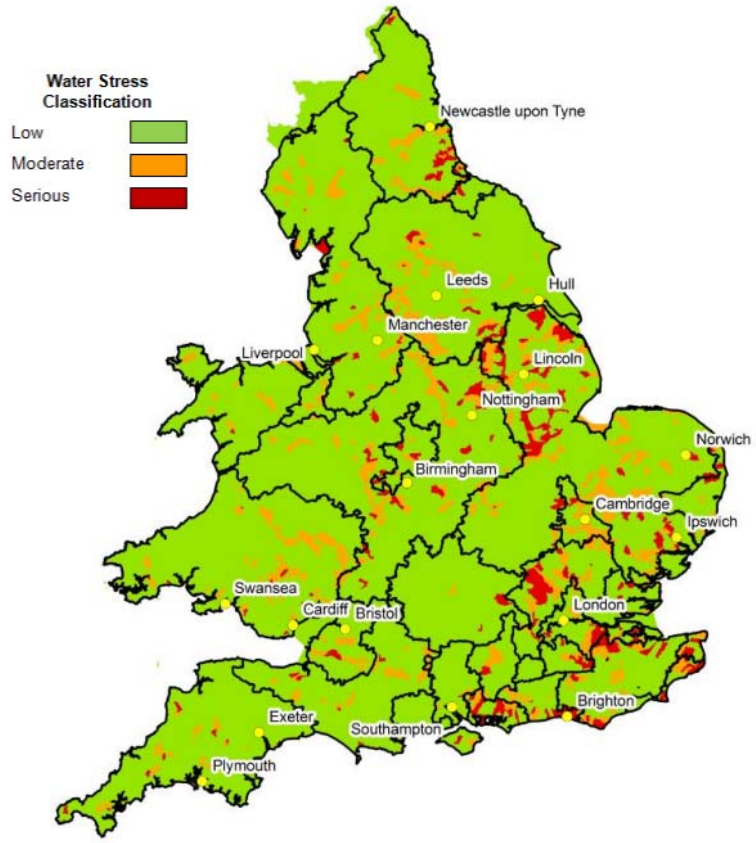


Figure 2. Areas of water stress within England. [28]

3.34 Initial investigation indicates that Hambleton lies within Yorkshire Waters' Grid Surface Water Zone which is an integrated surface and groundwater zone that serves approximately 4.9 million customers including within North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and East Yorkshire.

Water Quality

3.35 Increased amounts of housing or business development can lead to reduced water quality of rivers and estuarine environments. Sewage and industrial effluent discharges can contribute to increased nutrients on European sites leading to unfavourable conditions. In addition, diffuse pollution, partly from urban run-off, has been identified during an Environment Agency Review of Consents process as being a major factor in causing unfavourable condition of European sites.

3.36 The quality of the water that feeds European sites is an important determinant of the nature of their habitats and the species they support. Poor water quality can have a range of environmental impacts:

- At high levels, toxic chemicals and metals can result in immediate death of aquatic life, and can have detrimental effects even at lower levels, including increased vulnerability to disease and changes in wildlife behaviour. Eutrophication, the enrichment of plant nutrients in water, increases plant growth and consequently results in oxygen depletion. Algal blooms, which commonly result from eutrophication, increase turbidity and decrease light penetration. The decomposition of organic wastes that often accompanies eutrophication deoxygenates water further, augmenting the oxygen depleting effects of eutrophication. In the marine environment, nitrogen is the limiting plant nutrient and so eutrophication is associated with discharges containing available nitrogen; in the freshwater environment, phosphorus is usually a principal cause of eutrophication.
- Some pesticides, industrial chemicals, and components of sewage effluent are suspected to interfere with the functioning of the endocrine system, possibly having negative effects on the reproduction and development of aquatic life, and subsequently bird life.

[28] Figure adapted from Environment Agency. 2013. Water stressed areas – final classification https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/244333/water-stressed-classification-2013.pdf

- Increased discharge of treated sewage effluent can result both in greater scour (as a result of greater flow volumes) and in high levels of macroalgal growth, which can smother the mudflats of value to SPA birds.

3.37 For sewage treatment works close to capacity, further development may increase the risk of effluent escape into aquatic environments. In many urban areas, sewage treatment and surface water drainage systems are combined, and therefore a predicted increase in flood and storm events could increase pollution risk.

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3.38 The quality of water that feeds European designated sites is important to habitat and species as poor water quality and supply can have adverse impacts on the integrity of those sites.

3.39 Waste water discharges within Hambleton do not discharge to any of the European sites considered within the scope of the HRA – of most relevance the River Derwent SAC is not a receiving water body for WwTW discharges.

3.40 Additionally, we consider it important to take into account the increased demand for water that may arise from new development, and the potential for impacts on hydrologically sensitive European sites.

3.41 Yorkshire Water's Resource Management Plan[29] states that:

'*In our plan we forecast a deficit in the supply demand balance from 2018/19. This deficit is cause primarily by the loss of yield due to climate change. Our preferred solution to meet the forecast supply demand deficit is a balance of demand reduction options and the development of existing or new assets. These include leakage reduction, use of an existing river abstraction licence, three groundwater schemes and customer water efficiency.*'

3.42 An investigation of the Environment Agency Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse abstraction licencing strategy has revealed that the River Derwent SAC, which is theoretically vulnerable to reduced water levels through abstraction lies outside of the catchment that supplies Hambleton.

3.43 Strensall common SAC, the North Pennines Moors SAC and SPA, and North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC, all lie within the catchment from which water that supplies Hambleton is drawn. Of these only the North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA are considered vulnerable, as specified on the Natura 2000 data form for the site[30], to changes in water levels that might result from human activity.

3.44 The Yorkshire Water Draft Water Resource Management Plan (draft WRMP19) has confirmed that there is confidence in availability of supply without adverse effects on the North Pennine Moors SAC & SPA.

'*A HRA has been prepared to assess the potential for likely significant effects of the WRMP options on sites designated under the Habitats Directive, Birds Directive and international Ramsar Convention. The findings have been discussed with Natural England and the Environment Agency.*

The HRA screening assessment of the preferred solution has concluded that, with mitigation taken into account, the preferred plan is not likely to have significant effects on the integrity of any of these designated sites based on current information within the HRA'.

3.45 In addition to the assurances from the York Water Resource Management Plan, the Hambleton District Local Plan also sets out a Policy relating to Water Quality and Supply (RM1).

3.46 This policy states:

'*A proposal will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that:*

- *There is or will be adequate water supply and treatment capacity in place to serve the development*

[29] https://www.yorkshirewater.com/resources [Accessed 27/07/18]
[30] http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/SPA/UK9006272.pdf

- *There is no adverse impact on, or unacceptable risk to, the quantity or quality of water resources, both surface water and groundwater, or on meeting the objectives of the Water Framework Directive and the Habitats Directive or the abstraction of water.*'

3.47 This policy therefore prevents development that would otherwise cause an adverse effect on the quality and quantity of water resources within the catchment and European designated sites with hydrological links to the catchment area.

3.48 **Therefore it is not considered that the Local Plan will result in a likely significant effect on the North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA and the impact pathway of increase water demand impacts and water quality can be screened out without further assessment.**

Atmospheric Pollution

3.49 The main pollutants of concern for European sites are oxides of nitrogen (NOx), ammonia (NH_3) and sulphur dioxide (SO_2). NOx can have a directly toxic effect upon vegetation. In addition, greater NOx or ammonia concentrations within the atmosphere will lead to greater rates of nitrogen deposition to soils. An increase in the deposition of nitrogen from the atmosphere to soils is generally regarded to lead to an increase in soil fertility, which can have a serious deleterious effect on the quality of semi-natural, nitrogen-limited terrestrial habitats.

Table 3-1: Main sources and effects of air pollutants on habitats and species

Pollutant	Source	Effects on habitats and species
Acid deposition	SO_2, NOx and ammonia all contribute to acid deposition. Although future trends in sulphur emissions and subsequent deposition to terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems will continue to decline, it is likely that increased nitrogen emissions may cancel out any gains produced by reduced sulphur levels.	Can affect habitats and species through both wet (acid rain) and dry deposition. Some sites will be more at risk than others depending on soil type, bed rock geology, weathering rate and buffering capacity.
Ammonia (NH_3)	Ammonia is released following decomposition and volatilisation of animal wastes. It is a naturally occurring trace gas, but levels have increased considerably with expansion in numbers of agricultural livestock. Ammonia reacts with acid pollutants such as the products of SO_2 and NO_X emissions to produce fine ammonium (NH_4+)- containing aerosol which may be transferred much longer distances (can therefore be a significant trans-boundary issue.)	Adverse effects are as a result of nitrogen deposition leading to eutrophication. As emissions mostly occur at ground level in the rural environment and NH_3 is rapidly deposited, some of the most acute problems of NH_3 deposition are for small relict nature reserves located in intensive agricultural landscapes.
Nitrogen oxides NO_x	Nitrogen oxides are mostly produced in combustion processes. About one quarter of the UK's emissions are from power stations, one-half from motor vehicles, and the rest from other industrial and domestic combustion processes.	Deposition of nitrogen compounds (nitrates (NO_3), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and nitric acid (HNO_3)) can lead to both soil and freshwater acidification. In addition, NO_x can cause eutrophication of soils and water. This alters the species composition of plant communities and can eliminate sensitive species.

Pollutant	Source	Effects on habitats and species
Nitrogen (N) deposition	The pollutants that contribute to nitrogen deposition derive mainly from NO_X and NH_3 emissions. These pollutants cause acidification (see also acid deposition) as well as eutrophication.	Species-rich plant communities with relatively high proportions of slow-growing perennial species and bryophytes are most at risk from nitrogen eutrophication, due to its promotion of competitive and invasive species which can respond readily to elevated levels of nitrogen. Nitrogen deposition can also increase the risk of damage from abiotic factors, e.g. drought and frost.
Ozone (O_3)	A secondary pollutant generated by photochemical reactions from NO_x and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). These are mainly released by the combustion of fossil fuels. The increase in combustion of fossil fuels in the UK has led to a large increase in background ozone concentration, leading to an increased number of days when levels across the region are above 40ppb. Reducing ozone pollution is believed to require action at international level to reduce levels of the precursors that form ozone.	Concentrations of O_3 above 40 ppb can be toxic to humans and wildlife, and can affect buildings. Increased ozone concentrations may lead to a reduction in growth of agricultural crops, decreased forest production and altered species composition in semi-natural plant communities.
Sulphur Dioxide SO_2	Main sources of SO_2 emissions are electricity generation, industry and domestic fuel combustion. May also arise from shipping and increased atmospheric concentrations in busy ports. Total SO_2 emissions have decreased substantially in the UK since the 1980s.	Wet and dry deposition of SO_2 acidifies soils and freshwater, and alters the species composition of plant and associated animal communities. The significance of impacts depends on levels of deposition and the buffering capacity of soils.

3.50 Sulphur dioxide emissions are overwhelmingly influenced by the output of power stations and industrial processes that require the combustion of coal and oil, as well (particularly on a local scale) as shipping.

3.51 Ammonia emissions are dominated by agriculture, with some chemical processes also making notable contributions. As such, it is unlikely that material increases in SO_2 or NH_3 emissions will be associated with Local Development Frameworks. NOx emissions, however, are dominated by the output of vehicle exhausts (more than half of all emissions). Within a 'typical' housing development, by far the largest contribution to NOx (92%) will be made by the associated road traffic. Other sources, although relevant, are of minor importance (8%) in comparison[31]. Emissions of NOx could therefore be reasonably expected to increase as a result of greater vehicle use as an indirect effect of the LDF.

3.52 According to the World Health Organisation, the critical NOx concentration (critical threshold) for the protection of vegetation is 30 μgm^{-3}; the threshold for sulphur dioxide is 20 μgm^{-3}. In addition, ecological studies have determined 'critical loads'[32] of atmospheric nitrogen deposition (that is, NOx combined with ammonia NH_3).

3.53 The National Expert Group on Transboundary Air Pollution (2001)[33] concluded that:

- In 1997, critical loads for acidification were exceeded in 71% of UK ecosystems. This was expected to decline to 47% by 2010.

[31] Proportions calculated based upon data presented in Dore CJ et al. 2005. UK Emissions of Air Pollutants 1970 – 2003. UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory. http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/index.php
[32] The critical load is the rate of deposition beyond which research indicates that adverse effects can reasonably be expected to occur
[33] National Expert Group on Transboundary Air Pollution (2001) Transboundary Air Pollution: Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-Level Ozone in the UK.

- Reductions in SO_2 concentrations over the last three decades have virtually eliminated the direct impact of sulphur on vegetation.
- By 2010, deposited nitrogen was expected to be the major contributor to acidification, replacing the reductions in SO_2.
- Current nitrogen deposition is probably already changing species composition in many nutrient-poor habitats, and these changes may not readily be reversed.
- The effects of nitrogen deposition are likely to remain significant beyond 2010.
- Current ozone concentrations threaten crops and forest production nationally. The effects of ozone deposition are likely to remain significant beyond 2010.
- Reduced inputs of acidity and nitrogen from the atmosphere may provide the conditions in which chemical and biological recovery from previous air pollution impacts can begin, but the timescales of these processes are very long relative to the timescales of reductions in emissions.

3.54 Grice et al[34] [35] do however suggest that air quality in the UK will improve significantly over the next 15 years due primarily to reduced emissions from road transport and power stations.

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3.55 The following European designated sites are theoretically vulnerable to atmospheric pollution resulting from the Plan either alone or 'in-combination' with other plans and projects:

- North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA;
- North York Moors SAC and SPA;
- North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC;
- Strensall Common SAC; and,
- Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site.

3.56 Although all of the above European Designated sites are theoretically vulnerable to atmospheric pollution, Natural England has specifically raised the question of transport-related air quality impacts on the North York Moors SAC arising from Local Plan development. They have identified that this would only relate to roads that lie within 200m of the site. The only substantial road that lies within 200m is a short section of the B1257 from Great Broughton to Seave Green (and ultimately Helmsley). As Such it is only this European that will be subject to Appropriate Assessment whilst the other can be screened out at the likely significant effects test stage.

3.57 **This impact pathway is discussed in more detail within Chapter 7.**

[34] Grice, S., T. Bush, J. Stedman, K. Vincent, A. Kent, J. Targa and M. Hobson (2006) Baseline Projections of Air Quality in the UK for the 2006 Review of the Air Quality Strategy, report to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Welsh Assembly Government, the Scottish Executive and the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland.
[35] Grice, S., J. Stedman, T. Murrells and M. Hobson (2007) Updated Projections of Air Quality in the UK for Base Case and Additional Measures for the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007, report to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Welsh Assembly Government, the Scottish Executive and the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland.

4. Likely Significant Effects Test

4.1 In carrying out a HRA it is important to determine the various ways in which a Local Plan can impact on internationally designated sites by following the pathways along which policy can be connected with these internationally designated sites, in some cases many kilometres distant. Briefly defined, pathways are routes by which a change in activity associated with a policy can lead to an effect upon an internationally designated site.

4.2 The following impact pathways have been identified as being relevant to this assessment (i.e. having potential to have a likely significant effect upon an internationally designated site as a result of policies within the Local Plan) and will be subject to 'screening:

- Recreational pressure and disturbance
- Loss of functionally linked land
- Increased water demand and impact on water quality
- Atmospheric pollution

4.3 Screening of each settlement due to receiving housing, and each policy in the Local Plan is presented in Appendix B Table 8-1 and Table 8-2 and summarised in Section 4. Sections 5 to 8 of the main report then scrutinise relevant policies and housing allocations in more detail (appropriate assessment) within the context of each relevant pathway of impact. Section 9 assesses the in-combination effects of the Hambleton District Local Plan upon internationally designated sites.

4.4 The test of likely significant effects is the first stage of the HRA process; this has been carried out for policies and site allocations in matrix form and presented within Appendix B Table 1 and Table 2. Where policies have been coloured green in the 'Likely Significant Effects' column, this indicated that the policies do not contain potential impact pathways linking to European Designated Sites and have been screened out from further consideration alone. Where policies have been coloured orange in the 'HRA Screening Outcome' column, this indicates that the policies have potential impact pathways linking to European sites and were not able to be screened out and as such subject to appropriate assessment in this report.

4.5 The policies that have been screened in are as follows:

- Policy S 2 – Strategic Development Needs. Potential linking impact pathways are: recreational pressure, air quality, water quality, water quantity, and loss of functionally linked land;
- Policy S 3 – Spatial Distribution. Potential linking impact pathways are: recreational pressure, air quality, water quality, water quantity, and loss of functionally linked land;
- Policy EG 1 – Meeting Hambleton's Employment Requirement. Potential linking impact pathways are: air quality, water quality, water quantity, and loss of functionally linked land;
- Policy HG 1 – Housing Delivery. Potential linking impact pathways are: recreational pressure, air quality, water quality, water quantity, and loss of functionally linked land.
- Policy HG 5 – Windfall Housing Development. Potential linking impact pathways are: recreational pressure, air quality, water quality, water quantity and loss of functionally linked land.

4.6 These policies will be subject to an appropriate assessment because they seek to achieve a net increase in housing or employment provision in the District.

4.7 The following site allocations are all within 7km of the North York Moors European site. Whilst they have been screened out alone (due to the distances involved and the scale of development), they will require assessment in combination:

- STK 1 North of The Stripe, Stokesley (180 dwellings)
- GTA 1 Skottowe Crescent, Great Ayton (30 dwellings)

5. Appropriate Assessment: Recreational Pressure and Disturbance

Appropriate Assessment in Combination

North York Moors SAC & SPA

5.1 The village of Stokesley and the proposed allocations within the settlement are at their closest located 3.5km from the SAC/SPA. In addition, policies that have potential to increase numbers of recreational visitors to this internationally designated site (such as those that encourage residential development and tourism) have the potential to cause adverse effects on the integrity of the site. These policies are:

- Policy S 2 – Strategic Development Needs
- Policy S 3 – Spatial Distribution
- Policy HG 1 – Housing Delivery

5.2 The North York Moors SPA is considered sensitive to the effects of recreational disturbance. It is considered that the threat of development pressure particularly housing on the neighbouring land and allocation sites within 7km of the European site, could result in increased recreational use of this site and has the potential to increase disturbance to bird feeding and breeding behaviour.

5.3 Table 5-1 below provides the allocation sites and number of dwellings per sites within 7km of the North York Moors SPA.

Table 5-1 Housing numbers within 7km of North York Moors SAC and SPA

Allocation Site Reference	Address	Indicative Dwelling Numbers	Distance from SAC/SPA
STK 1	OS Fields 0004, 1200, 1596, 7272, 8600 The Stripe, Stokesley	180 dwellings	5.2 km
GTA 1	OS Field 5800 Skottowe Crescent Great Ayton	30 dwellings	3.5 km

5.4 Different types of European sites (e.g. heathland, chalk grassland) are subject to different types of recreational pressures and have different vulnerabilities. Studies across a range of species have shown that the effects from recreation can be complex.

5.5 The effects of recreation on heathland sites have been described in a series of English Nature Research Reports[36] It would appear that recreational pressure can have a significant adverse effect on the Annex 1

[36] Liley, D. and R.T. Clarke (2002) – Urban development adjacent to heathland sites in Dorset: the effect on the density and settlement patterns of Annex 1 bird species. *English Nature Research Reports*, No. 463.
Murison, G. (2002) – The impact of human disturbance on the breeding success of nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus* on heathlands in south Dorset, England. *English Nature Research Reports*, No. 483.
Land Use Consultants (2005) – Going, going, gone? The cumulative impact of land development on biodiversity in England. *English Nature Research Reports*, No. 626.
Rose, R.J. and R.T. Clarke (2005) – Urban impacts on Dorset Heathlands: Analysis of the heathland visitor questionnaire survey and heathland fires incidence data sets. *English Nature Research Reports*, No. 624.
Tyldesley, D. and associates (2005) – Urban impacts on Dorset heaths: A review of authoritative planning and related decisions. *English Nature Research Reports*, No. 622.

bird species for which the SPAs in this area are designated. Disturbance can have an adverse effect in various ways, with increased nest predation by natural predators as a result of adults being flushed from the nest and deterred from returning to it by the presence of people and dogs likely to be a particular problem. A literature review on the effects of human disturbance on bird breeding found that 36 out of 40 studies reported reduced breeding success as a consequence of disturbance[37]. The main reasons given for the reduction in breeding success were nest abandonment and increased predation of eggs or young. Over years, studies of other species have shown that birds nest at lower densities in disturbed areas, particularly when there is weekday as well as weekend pressure[38].

5.6 A number of studies have shown that birds are affected more by dogs and people with dogs than by people alone, with birds flushing more readily, more frequently, at greater distances and for longer (Underhill-Day, 2005). In addition, dogs, rather than people, tend to be the cause of many management difficulties, notably by worrying grazing animals, and can cause eutrophication near paths. Nutrient-poor habitats such as heathland are particularly sensitive to the fertilising effect of inputs of phosphates, nitrogen and potassium from dog faeces[39].

5.7 Underhill-Day (2005) summarises the results of visitor studies that have collected data on the use of semi-natural habitat by dogs. In surveys where 100 observations or more were reported, the mean percentage of visitors who were accompanied by dogs was 54.0%.

5.8 However these studies need to be treated with care. For instance, the effect of disturbance is not necessarily correlated with the impact of disturbance, i.e. the most easily disturbed species are not necessarily those that will suffer the greatest impacts. It has been shown that, in some cases, the most easily disturbed birds simply move to other feeding sites, whilst others may remain (possibly due to an absence of alternative sites) and thus suffer greater impacts on their population[40]. A recent literature review undertaken for the RSPB[41] also urges caution when extrapolating the results of one disturbance study because responses differ between species and the response of one species may differ according to local environmental conditions. These facts have to be taken into account when attempting to predict the impacts of future recreational pressure on European sites.

5.9 A study on recreational disturbance effects of breeding golden plover in upland moorland (Finney, Pearce-Higgins and Yalden, 2005[42]) along the Pennine Way recorded that recreational pressure along the Pennine Way when 30% of walkers strayed from the paths would mean that golden plover avoided areas within 200m of the pathway, once the percentage of walkers straying off the path was reduced to 4% through the resurfacing of the Pennine way golden plover were recorded nesting in areas greater than 50m from the pathway.. However, Yalden & Yalden (1990)[43] found that there was a greater disturbance effect when people had dogs, incubating birds would flush at greater distance when a dog was present (>10m). This research shows that golden plover are relatively insensitive to walker disturbance when movements are predictable, but are more sensitive to the less predictable nature of dogs, which are more likely to stray from designated pathways.

5.10 It should be emphasised that recreational use is not inevitably a problem. Many European sites are also National Nature Reserves or nature reserves managed by wildlife trusts and the RSPB. At these sites, access is encouraged and resources are available to ensure that recreational use is managed appropriately.

Underhill-Day, J.C. (2005) – A literature review of urban effects on lowland heaths and their wildlife. English Nature Research Reports, No. 623.

[37] Hockin, D., M. Oundsted, M. Gorman, D. Hill, V. Keller and M.A. Barker (1992) – Examination of the effects of disturbance on birds with reference to its importance in ecological assessments. *Journal of Environmental Management*, **36**, 253-286.

[38] Van der Zande, A.N., J.C. Berkhuizen, H.C. van Letesteijn, W.J. ter Keurs and A.J. Poppelaars (1984) – Impact of outdoor recreation on the density of a number of breeding bird species in woods adjacent to urban residential areas. *Biological Conservation,* **30**, 1-39.

[39] Shaw, P.J.A., K. Lankey and S.A. Hollingham (1995) – Impacts of trampling and dog fouling on vegetation and soil conditions on Headley Heath. *The London Naturalist*, **74**, 77-82.

[40] Gill et al. (2001) - Why behavioural responses may not reflect the population consequences of human disturbance. *Biological Conservation,* **97**, 265-268

[41] Woodfield & Langston (2004) - Literature review on the impact on bird population of disturbance due to human access on foot. *RSPB research report* No. 9.

[42] Finney, SK, Pearce-Higgins, JW & Yalden, DW 2005, The effect of recreational disturbance on an upland breeding bird, the golden plover Pluvialis apricaria. *Biological Conservation* 121: 53-63. DOI: 10.1016/j.biocon.2004.04.009

[43] Yalden, D.W., & Yalden, P.E. 1990. Recreational disturbance of breeding Golden Plovers *Pluvialis apricarius. Biolgoical Conservation* 51: 243-262

5.11 The Recreation and Access Strategy for the North York Moors National Park[44] identifies that much of that National Park area within Hambleton is 'Park Fringe' with smaller areas of 'Open Moorland'. It is the Open Moorland areas that overlap with the European site. The main honeypot site within the Open Moorland areas is Hole of Horcum which is located within Rydale District, more than 24km from Hambleton District Boundary and as such is beyond the core recreational catchment zone (7km) previously discussed. In addition to this the Recreation and Access Strategy states that many of the 'honeypot' sites are located within the Park Fringe areas as these are more habitable and more easily accessible than the moorland areas. In Hambleton's case, the Park Fringe areas are located outside of the European site, so act as a form of recreational buffer, limiting recreational pressures that would stem from increased development within Hambleton District.

5.12 The North York Moors SAC/SPA is part of the North York Moors National Park and is therefore managed for tourism. In 2012 the North York Moors National Park adopted its Management Plan. In autumn 2016 this was subject to a refresh[45]. As one of the stakeholders, Hambleton District Council has signed up to the Management Plan. Other stakeholders include English National Parks Authority, Forestry Commission, National Farmers Union, Natural England, the RSPB, and local authorities amongst others. Whilst the National Park Management Plan acknowledges that increased recreational pressure could have adverse effects on the European site, it also considers that the National Park has capacity to accommodate an increase in recreational use based on the principle of 'wise growth[46]'. The Management Plan states that an increase in visitor numbers can be managed '*with the aim that visitors arrive at the right times, in the right places and in the right way to minimise impact and maximise benefit.*' The 2016 updated Management Plan states that '*Any further growth aspirations for the latter years of the Management Plan period will need to be considered prior to 2020 in line with the circumstances at the time*.'[47] At present the National Park Authority manages recreational pressure by: encouraging visitors to use 'hub sites' away from sensitive areas; providing interpretation boards to encourage appropriate behaviours that will not have an adverse effect on habitats and species; management of Public Rights of Way to provide sustainable access routes within the National Park; 'The Moors Message' is a countryside code that advises visitors how to best enjoy the area and provides advice relating to fire prevention, litter, keeping dogs under effective control, and how to use footpaths and bridleways; the National Park can impose Traffic Regulation Orders to prevent vehicular activities within activities are damaging sensitive areas.

5.13 **Ultimately the Habitats Regulations Assessment for the National Park Management Plan concluded that the implementation of the Plan would be such that there would be no adverse effects in the North York Moors alone or in combination as a result of increased recreational pressure due to the various management mechanisms in place. The same conclusion can therefore be drawn regarding the Hambleton Local Plan given the small number of sites, their distance from the SAC/SPA and the presence of this management framework.**

[44] http://www.northyorkmoors.org.uk/discover/landscape/reports-and-resources/Recreation-and-Access-Strategy-FINAL-APPROVED.pdf [accessed 01/08/2018]
[45] http://www.northyorkmoors.org.uk/about-us/how-the-authority-works/management-plan [accessed 01/08/2018]
[46] England – A Strategic Framework for Tourism 2010 – 2020 (Visit England 2011)
[47] http://www.northyorkmoors.org.uk/about-us/how-the-authority-works/ManPlanAmendments-Sheet_FINAL.pdf [accessed 01/08/2018]

6. Appropriate Assessment: Loss of Functionally Linked Land

Introduction

6.1 The following European designated sites are theoretically vulnerable to loss of functionally linked land resulting from the Plan either alone or 'in-combination' with other plans and projects:

- North York Moors SPA

Appropriate Assessment

North York Moors SPA

6.2 None of the major settlements or any allocated sites presented within the Local Plan are within 2.5km of the SPA and therefore will not cause an adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA through loss of functionally linked land.

6.3 However, two policies provide for previously unallocated development, which has the potential to cause adverse effects through loss of functionally linked land on the North York Moors SPA. These policies are:

- Policy S 2 – Strategic Development Needs
- Policy HG 5 – Windfall Housing Development

6.4 The supporting text for Policy S 5 - Development in the Countryside states that:

'*Development in the countryside will only be supported where it is specifically supported by other policies of the development plan or national planning policy*'

6.5 The Policy E 3: The Natural Environment provides further protection against adverse effects on European sites occurring and states:

'Ensuring that new development does not result in an adverse effect on the integrity of an international, national or local biodiversity or geological importance either alone or in combination, and where possible, enhances the designated site. Where it cannot be demonstrated that no adverse effect on the integrity of European sites development will only be permitted under Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI). Development likely to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on all designated sites will not be supported unless:

a. the proposed development cannot be located on alternative sites;

b. the public benefits of development at the proposed site clearly outweighs the harm to biodiversity or geological conservation interests; and

c. appropriate prevention, mitigation and compensation measures are secured.

6.6 Policy E 3 thereby extends specific protection to European sites, ensuring that any development does not have adverse effects on their qualifying features.

6.7 Additionally, policy E 3 stipulates that

'In addition to this, where a proposed development site is located within 2.5 km of the North York Moors Special Protection Area (SPA), it is advised that the applicant provide evidence to determine the use of the land parcel and those surrounding the site by golden plover to ensure that loss of supporting habitat outside of the European site does not occur. This may require a Phase 1 habitat survey to determine suitability of habitat and if required non breeding bird surveys to determine presence/absence of golden plover and population present. Multiple years data may be required to fully support the application.'

6.8 The Hambleton District Local Plan thereby fully acknowledges the issue of functionally linked land with regard to the golden plover, only allowing development to proceed on a land parcel, if that parcel is demonstrably unsuitable / not used by this bird species.

6.9 **It is considered that the Plan has adequate protections within its policies in place, to ensure that the impact pathway loss of functionally linked land will not have adverse effects on the integrity of the North York Moors SPA, both alone and 'in-combination' with other plans.**

7. Appropriate Assessment: Atmospheric Pollution

Introduction

7.1 Until recently, the first important step was to determine whether the Local Plan growth is likely to result in change in flows of more than 1000 AADT on this stretch of road compared to the future baseline without the Local Plan, as the DMRB method specifically scopes out impacts if the change in flows is less than 1000 AADT. However, a recent High Court Judgement in respect of effects of transport generated air quality changes on Ashdown Forest SAC[48] means that the 1000 AADT figure is no longer likely to be sufficiently precautionary in case of challenge.

7.2 Therefore it is necessary to model air quality on the B1257 in order to discuss the effect of the total 'Do Something' air quality (i.e. all growth including that allocated by the Local Plan) against baseline and 'Do Nothing' (growth minus Local Plan) flows. Taking into account improvements in background air quality over the Local Plan period this may be sufficient to rule out impacts. It may also enable us to demonstrate that there are no current air quality problems in this area (i.e. current background is below critical level for NOx and critical load for nitrogen deposition) which would not be unusual in such a rural location.

7.3 Air quality modelling calculations would examine levels of NO_x, nitrogen deposition, and acid deposition.

7.4 The Site-Relevant Critical Load function on the UK Air Pollution Information System identifies the appropriate minimum rate of nitrogen deposition and acid deposition to utilise as the 'critical load' for habitats within European designated sites. The critical level for NO_x concentrations is nationally set at 30 μgm^{-3} and is not habitat specific.

7.5 If air quality modelling were to identify likely significant effects on European sites, and indicate a need for mitigation then four broad types of mitigation measure would be investigated:

- Behavioural measures and modal shift - reducing the amount of traffic overall;
- Traffic management - modifying traffic behaviour to control where emissions are generated;
- Emissions reduction at source - reducing the emissions level per vehicle; and
- Roadside barriers - reducing the impact on the public of emissions.

7.6 Where cross-boundary effects are identified then collaborative working is a key element of delivering successful mitigation, supported by monitoring which forms an essential factor when dealing with an issue such as air quality which has a high degree of uncertainty, since it enables the effectiveness of air quality improvement measures to be evaluated and amended over the Local Plan period.

7.7 Below the results of the air quality modelling of the B1257 is discussed in relation to any adverse impact on the integrity of the North York Moors SAC.

Appropriate Assessment

7.8 A number of policies detailing residential and / or employment growth may result in a net increase in traffic, and thereby might have adverse effects on the air quality in the North York Moors SAC. These policies are:

- Policy S 2 – Strategic Development Needs
- Policy S 3 – Spatial Distribution (although this policy does not provide quanta of development, it details its location, which is relevant with regard to the flux of traffic along and within the North York Moors SAC)

[48] http://www.bailii.org/ew/cases/EWHC/Admin/2017/351.html

- Policy EG 1 – Meeting Hambleton's Employment Requirement
- Policy HG 1 – Housing Delivery

North York Moors SAC

Air Quality Calculations

7.9 Air Quality specialists calculated the expected NO_x concentrations and nitrogen deposition rates for the identified link road (B1257). Meteorological conditions such as prevailing wind direction were taken into account as part of these calculations and one 200m transect has been modelled at a gradiented resolution for the assessment. The transect led from the modelled road back into the North York Moors SAC and SPA. The SAC and SPA at its closest point is 120m from the B1257. As such it is well outside the area that one would expect to be affected by emissions from a relatively minor local road (although traffic can affect NO_x and nitrogen deposition up to 200m from the roadside the distribution of pollution is not even; the majority is deposited within c. 20m of the road even along A roads).This transect was chosen to be representative of the area and demonstrate the gradation of air quality impacts on the SAC from the road considered. The majority of the SAC is more than 200m from the road in question and this point was modelled as the closest point.

Ecological Interpretation

7.10 The AECOM air quality calculations were subject to ecological interpretation, involving consideration of two important reference figures: the critical level for NO_X (30 μgm^{-3}) and the critical load for nitrogen deposition for the relevant habitat (in this case 10 kgN/ha/yr) which is European dry heath and North Atlantic wet heath with *Erica tetralix.* Magic mapping[49] showed no other designated habitats within 200m of the road link.

7.11 NO_x concentrations were examined to determine if the Baseline and total Do Something concentrations along the transect fell below the critical level of 30 μgm^{-3}. If NO_x concentrations currently lie below that critical level and are expected to continue to be below that level with future growth taken into consideration then local road traffic is not identified to be a significant contributor to any elevated nitrogen deposition within the SAC and it can be concluded that no adverse effect will arise.

7.12 For NO_X, the Baseline concentration within the SAC at the closest point to the B1257 (120m) is 7.88 μgm^{-3}, which decreases to 7.58 μgm^{-3} at 200m from the roadside. This level is well below the critical level of 30 μgm^{-3}.The Projected Baseline (2035) predicts a further fall in concentrations to 6.04 μgm^{-3} at the closest point, descending to 5.88 μgm^{-3} at 200m. This fall illustrates the predicted background improvements to vehicle emissions such as from recent improvements in vehicle technologies (new standard Euro 6/VI vehicles) in the hypothetical scenario of no traffic growth. The Do Something scenario models the concentrations to be 6.09 μgm^{-3} at the European sites' closest point to the road side (at 120m). This is a 0.04 μgm^{-3} increase on the Projected Baseline and accounts for all national growth and growth predicted with the Hambleton Local Plan (i.e. in combination). This figure is well below the '1% of the critical level' metric that is typically used to define a negligible contribution and thus enable a conclusion of no likely significant effect. Additionally air quality modelling identified that the difference between the Do Minimum (national growth without the plan) and the Do something (national growth including Plan growth) is 0.01 μgm^{-3} signalling that the traffic growth predicted within the Hambleton Local Plan itself is very minimal. This is in part because the road is a minor road through a rural location of the district and is only modelled to have a relatively small increase in Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) over the Plan period (Traffic modelling by WSP identified an increase in AADT of 384 vehicles as a result of in combination traffic growth. Since the threshold below which a change in NOx concentrations can be deemed trivial is 1% of the critical level (0.3 μgm^{-3}) and the contribution of all growth (difference between Do Something and the Projected Baseline) is only 0.04 μgm^{-3} this is an order of magnitude smaller than the 1% level, and therefore is of negligible effect on the SAC.

7.13 Nitrogen deposition rates were also examined for the SAC. The minimum critical load for European dry heath and North Atlantic wet heath with *Erica tetralix* is 10 kg N/ha/yr. The current baseline (2017) was measured at 20.49 kg N/ha/yr at 120m (closest point) which exceeds even the maximum critical load for the most sensitive habitat. The Projected Baseline at the closest point predicts the levels would reduce to

[49] http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx [Accessed 10/08/2018]

18.13 kg N/ha/yr through improvements in emissions (i.e. a positive trend) in the absence of traffic growth. The difference between Do Something and the Projected Baseline (i.e. the in combination contribution of traffic growth) is predicted to be less than 0.04 kg N/ha/yr over the Plan period, which is well below 1% of the minimum critical level (10kgN/ha/yr) and will not retard the improvement that would otherwise occur. Therefore it will not have an effect on the integrity of the SAC. This modelling indicates that the elevated nitrogen deposition rates at the SAC are most likely associated with other sources of nitrogen such as livestock, rather than road traffic.

7.14 **Atmospheric pollution can therefore be considered to not result in an adverse effect on integrity of the European site alone or in combination.**

8. Summary of Conclusions

8.1 This assessment undertook both screening and Appropriate Assessment of the policies and site allocations with New Local Plan for Hambleton (Publication level).

8.2 European designed sites considered were:

- North York Moors SPA and SAC
- North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA
- Strensall Common SAC
- North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC
- River Derwent SAC
- Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site

8.3 The following Impact pathways were considered in this HRA report: recreational pressure, loss of functionally linked land, atmospheric pollution, and changes to hydrological conditions.

8.4 It can be concluded that the Plan will not result in an adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites either alone or in combination.

Appendix A European Designated Sites Background

North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA

Introduction

The North Pennine Moors and SPA are situated in Cumbria, County Durham, Northumberland and North Yorkshire. The North Pennine Moors SAC is a large complex of upland heathland sites amassing to over 103,014 ha. The complex of sites are made of up of European dry heaths of which the most abundant heath communities are *Calluna vulgaris – Deschampsia flexuosa* heath and *Calluna vulgaris – Vaccinium myrtillus* heath. In addition to the dry heath the North Pennine Moors SAC holds a major area of blanket bog, of which a significant proportion remains active with accumulating peat. Juniper scrub and petrifying springs are very localised in occurrence. Acidic rock outcrops and screes are well-scattered across the North Pennine Moors and are host to a range of lichens and bryophytes. There are also examples of old sessile oak woods. The SPA is made up of 22 component SSSIs. The site is of European importance for several upland breeding species including birds of prey and waders.

Conservation Objectives[50][51]

With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features
- The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features
- The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely
- The population of each of the qualifying features, and,
- The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.

With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying
- species
- The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats
- The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species
- The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of
- qualifying species rely
- The populations of qualifying species, and,
- The distribution of qualifying species within the site

Qualifying Features

The following features are reasons for designation as an SAC[52]:

Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site:

- European dry heaths
- Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
- Blanket bogs

[50] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6079716435951616 [Accessed 25/07/18]
[51] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6361191412662272 [Accessed 24/07/18]
[52] http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030033 [Accessed 24/07/18]

- Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Crateoneurion)
- Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
- Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles

Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of the site:

- Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
- Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae
- Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands
- Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrate (Festuco-Brometalia) (Important orchid sites)
- Alkaline fens
- Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)
- Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not as a primary reason for site selection

- Marsh saxifrage (*Saxifraga hirculus*)

The following features are reasons for designation as an SPA[53]:

During the Breeding Season

- Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* – 1,400 pairs representing at least 6.2% of the breeding population in Great Britain
- Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus* – 11 pairs representing at least 2.2% of the breeding population in Great Britain (estimated population)
- Merlin *Falco columbarius* – 136 pairs representing at least 10% of the breeding population in Great Britain
- Peregrine *Falco peregrinus* – 15 pairs representing at least 1.3% of the breeding population in Great Britain

The site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species:

During the Breeding Season

- Curlew *Numienius arquata* – 3930 pairs representing at least 3.3% of the European breeding population (1992/3/4 survey)
- Dunlin *Calidris alpine schinzii* – 330 pairs representing at least 3.0% of the Baltic/UK/Ireland breeding population (estimate based on 92-94 counts).

Environmental Vulnerabilities Relevant to the Plan[54]

The threats and pressures likely to affect the SPA and SAC are listed below:

- Recreational Pressure
    - Low breeding success/poor recruitment
    - Game management: grouse moors
    - Public access/disturbance
- Water Quality and Water Quantity
    - Hydrological changes
    - Climate Change
- Loss of Functionally Linked Land
    - Direct land take from development
- Air Quality
    - Air Pollution

[53] http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2000-theme=default [Accessed 24/07/18]
[54] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6534899699810304 [Accessed 25/07/18]

North York Moors SAC and SPA

Introduction

This site is situated in north-east Yorkshire within the North York Moors National Park and contains the largest continuous tract of upland heather moorland in England. The site is over 44,053 ha in size.

Dry heath covers over half the site and forms the main vegetation type on the western, southern and central moors where the soil is free-draining and has only a thin peat layer.

Wet heath is the second most extensive vegetation type on the site and is predominantly found on the eastern and northern moors where the soil is less free-draining. These habitats are the primary reason for qualifying for the SAC.

Blanket bog is also a qualifying feature occurring to a lesser extent along the watersheds of some of the high moors on relatively deep peat. These areas are mostly managed for grouse by rotational burning and with extensive sheep grazing. Bracken has become dominant over extensive areas that were formerly dominated by ericaceous species. There are boggy flushes with rushes and valley mires with Sphagnum mosses, sedges and other plants characteristic of fens and bogs. The moors are important for breeding upland birds, notably SPA species merlin and golden plover.

Conservation Objectives[55][56]

With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features
- The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features
- The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely
- The population of each of the qualifying features, and,
- The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.

With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats
- The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and,
- The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely.

Qualifying Features

The following features are reasons for designation as an SAC[57]:

Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site:

- Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
- European dry heaths

Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary selection for this site:

- Blanket bogs

The following features are reasons for designation as an SPA[58]:

[55] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6207512114102272 [Accessed 25/07/18]
[56] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6048216608931840 [Accessed 25/07/18]
[57] http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030228 [Accessed 25/07/18]
[58] http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=1998 [Accessed 25/07/18]

During the breeding season:

- Golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria* – 526 pairs representing 2.3% of the breeding population in Great Britain
- Merlin *Falco columbarius* – 40 pairs representing 3.1% of the breeding population in Great Britain.

Environmental Vulnerabilities Relevant to the Plan[59]

- Recreational Pressure
    - Changes in species distribution
    - Game management: grouse moors
    - Wildfire/arson
- Loss of Functionally Linked Land
    - Planning Permission: other minerals and waste
    - Energy production
- Air Quality
    - Air Pollution

North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC

The North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC is a series of isolated fields within the higher parts of the enclosed valley bottoms of several north Pennine and Cumbrian valleys. In total the area covered by the SAC is 481 ha. The SAC is comprised of 58 component Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), which are located across the counties of Cumbria, Durham, Lancashire, North Yorkshire and Northumberland. It contains the major part of the remaining UK resource of mountain hay meadows and purple moor grass meadows, supporting a characteristic herb-rich vegetation unique to the Pennines and other upland areas of Northern England. The fields are part of the agricultural landscape and economy and are managed by summer cutting for hay; and grazing through the rest of the year.

Conservation Objectives[60]

With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats
- The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and
- The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely

Qualifying Features[61]

The following features are reasons for designation as an SAC:

Annex I habitats that are primary reason for selection of this site;

- Mountain hay meadows

Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not primary reason for selection of this site;

- Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)

Environmental Vulnerabilities Relevant to the Plan[62]

- Recreational Pressure
    - Changes in species distribution
    - Direct impact from third parties
- Air Quality

[59] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6110322049941504 [Accessed 25/07/18]
[60] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6605909522382848 [Accessed 25/07/18]
[61] http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0014775 [Accessed 25/07/18]
[62] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6252591004516352 [25/07/18]

- Air Pollution

Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar

Introduction

Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA is a 1,200 ha complex of coastal habitats centred on the Tees estuary. These include sandflats, mudflats, rocky foreshore, saltmarsh, sand dunes, wet grassland and freshwater lagoons. Together they support internationally important populations of breeding and non-breeding waterbirds. The SPA is a complex of discrete sites, with additional non-designated areas also used for foraging and roosting.

Possible Extension to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA

Natural England intends to recommend the addition of features to the existing SPA for the following Annex I species:

- Breeding avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* ; and
- Breeding common tern *Sterna hirundo*.

Due to the foraging area required by all seabirds, the estuarine and marine waters around the existing areas of SPA need to be considered for protection. The possible extension reaches 5km in both directions along the coast from the colony of little tern at Crimdon Dene, and extends 3.5km offshore. Similarly for common tern, the possible extension has been identified; this includes the main channel of the River Tees below the barrage, estuary water, and marine areas between Marske-by-the-Sea in the south and Crimdon Dene in the north, extending up to 6km offshore.

A review of breeding avocet, breeding common tern and wintering waterbirds by Natural England, has identified a number of terrestrial areas used by these birds outside of the SPA boundary. Natural England are currently reviewing possible extensions[63]

Conservation Objectives[64]

With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features
- The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features
- The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely
- The population of each of the qualifying features, and,
- The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.

Qualifying Features

The following features are reasons for designation as an SPA[65];

During the breeding season:

- Little tern *Sterna albifrons* – 37 pairs representing at least 1.5% of the breeding population in Great Britain (4 year mean 1993-96)

On Passage:

- Sandwich tern *Sterna sandvicensis* - 2,190 individuals representing at least 5.2% of the population in Great Britain (5 year mean 1991-95)

The site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species:

[63] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5987326182293504?_sm_au_=iVVQDj7NVKWf5Zn5 [Accessed 06/08/18]
[64] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6619918699069440 [Accessed 25/07/18]
[65] http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=1993 [Accessed 26/07/2018]

On passage:

- Ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula* -634 individuals representing at least 1.3% of the Europe/North Africa – wintering population (5 year mean spring 1991-95)

Over winter:

- Knot *Calidris canutus* – 4,190 individuals representing at least 1.2% of the wintering Northeastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/North western Europe population (5 year peak mean 1991/92 – 1995/96)
- Redshank *Tringa tetanus* – 1,648 individuals representing at least 1.1% of the wintering Eastern Atlantic –wintering population (5 year peak mean 1987-91)

The area qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl.

Over winter the area regularly supports 21,406 individual waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1991/92 – 1995/95) including: sanderling *calidris alba*, lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*, cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*, redshank *Tringa tetanus*, knot *Calidris canutus*.

The following features are reasons for designation as a Ramsar site[66];

Ramsar Criterion 5 – Assemblages of international importance

Species with peak counts in the winter:

- 9,528 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99 -2002/03)

Ramsar Criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.

Species with peak counts in spring/summer:

- Common redshank *Tringa totanus totanus* - 883 individuals representing an average of 0.7% of the Great Britain population (5 year peak mean 1998/99 – 2002/03)

Species with peak counts in the winter:

- Red knot *Calidris canutus islandica* – 2,579 individuals representing an average of 0.9% of the Great Britain population (5 year peak mean 1998/99 – 2002/03)

Environmental Vulnerabilities Relevant to the Plan[67]

- Recreational Pressure
  - Public access/disturbance
  - Fisheries: recreational marine and estuarine
- Water Quality and Water Quantity
  - Water pollution
  - Inappropriate water levels
- Loss of Functionally Linked Land
  - Direct land take from development
- Air Quality
  - Air Pollution

Strensall Common SAC

Introduction

Strensall Common SAC is approximately 569ha in size and supports one of the largest areas of lowland heath in northern England. Extensive areas of both wet and dry heath occur and form a complex habitat mosaic with grassland, woodlands and ponds. The site has a diverse bird population with breeding curlew and woodlark. The site is noted for its population of marsh gentians. The site is renowned for its invertebrates and is the only site in England for the dark bordered beauty moth.

[66] http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/RIS/UK11068.pdf [Accessed 26/07/18]
[67] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5803888850501632 [Accessed 26/07/2018]

Conservation Objectives[68]

With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats
- The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and
- The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely.

Qualifying Features[69]

The following features are reasons for designation as an SAC:

Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site;

- Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
- European dry heaths.

Environmental Vulnerabilities Relevant to the Plan[70]

- Recreational Pressure
  - Public access/disturbance
- Air Quality
  - Air Pollution

River Derwent SAC

Introduction

The River Derwent SAC represents one of the best examples of lowland classic river profile stratching from Ryemouth to the confluence of the Ouse. It supports diverse communities of flora and fauna, notably floating vegetation dominated by water crowfoot; and river lamprey, sea lamprey, otter and bull head.

Conservation Objectives[71]

With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats
- The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and
- The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely.

Qualifying Features[72]

The following features are reasons for designation as an SAC:

Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site;

- Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation

Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site;

[68] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6310049894891520 [Accessed 26/07/2018]
[69] http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030284 [Accessed 26/07/18]
[70] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6435201697710080 [Accessed 26/07/2018]
[71] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4824082210095104 [Accessed 26/07/2018]
[72] http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030253 [Accessed 26/07/2018]

- River lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*

Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection;

- Sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*
- Bullhead *Cottus gobio*
- Otter *Lutra lutra*

Environmental Vulnerabilities Relevant to the Plan[73]

- Water Quality and Quantity
    - Water pollution
    - Water abstraction

[73] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6242242071101440 [Accessed 26/07/2018]

Appendix B Screening Tables

Policies Screening Table

Table 8-1. Hambleton District Local Plan Policies Screening Table

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
Policy S 1 – Sustainable Development Principles	The Council will seek to ensure that development makes a positive contribution towards the sustainability of communities, enhances the environment and adapts to and mitigates the impact of climate change. This will be achieved by: a. Meeting development needs through sustainable development that supports existing communities, making effective and efficient use of land, supporting social cohesion, minimising the need to travel and promoting sustainable modes of travel; b. Ensuring communities have a healthy, safe and attractive living and working environment with reasonable access for all to a good range of facilities and services; c. Securing the provision of suitable and affordable housing to meet the needs and aspirations of existing and future residents; d. Promoting Hambleton as a recognised location for business by providing a range of employment opportunities that meet local aspirations, including high quality jobs, meeting the needs of new and expanding businesses and recognising the contribution of the rural economy; e. Protecting and enhancing the high quality natural and historic environment whilst facilitating development in a way that respects and strengthens the distinctive character of the	No Impact Pathways. This policy promotes sustainable development including protecting and enhancing the natural environment, minimising travel needs and increasing resilience to climate change. Therefore, this policy does not present any pathways of impact on any Natura 2000 site within or close to the Hambleton District. This policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	landscape and the form and setting of settlements; f. Ensuring that development takes available opportunities to improve local environmental conditions, such as air and water quality, seeks to reuse of suitable previously developed land and underused land and buildings; and g. Supporting development that takes available opportunities to mitigate and adapt to climate change, including minimising greenhouse gas emissions, and makes prudent and efficient use of natural resources.	
Policy S 2 – Strategic Development Needs	In order to meet the Council's aspiration for Hambleton to be a place to grow provision will be made over the plan period 2014 to 2035 for: a. Approximately 77.63 hectares of employment land; and b. At least 6,615 new homes, made up of both market and affordable.	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs). This policy provides for a quantum for both employment and residential development. It does not give specific areas. Dependent on where the development is located within the district, there could be Likely Significant Effects resulting from: - Recreational pressure - Air Quality - Water Quality - Water Quantity - Loss of functionally linked land This policy is therefore screened in for Appropriate Assessment.
Policy S 3 – Spatial Distribution	The overall approach to the spatial distribution of development will be to focus growth at: a. Northallerton and Thirsk, where development will benefits from and supports the wide range of services and facilities and good transport connections of these two main towns; b. Key employment locations within the central transport corridor, in order to provide opportunities for expansion and inward investment along the	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs). This policy provides for the locations of both employment and residential development. It does not give specific quanta. In combination with policy S 2 outlining the overall quantum, there could be Likely Significant Effects resulting from: - Recreational pressure - Air Quality

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	strategic (A1/A19) transport corridor; c. The market towns of Bedale, Easingwold, and Stokesley and large villages commensurate with their size, character and the concentration of services and facilities in these locations and their role in providing services to residents of other nearby communities; and d. Identified rural communities, where limited development will be supported to help address affordable housing requirements and where development can support social and economic sustainability. **Economic Development** Employment development requirements will be met primarily at: e. the strategic employment sites at Leeming Bar (in the Bedale area), Sowerby Gateway and Dalton Airfield (in the Thirsk area), which are all in the strategic (A1/A19) transport corridor; and f. further employment land provision to support the role of market towns through allocations at Easingwold, Northallerton and Stokesley. The council will seek to enhance the economy by maintaining and enhancing the range of existing employment land where significant numbers of people are employed and the businesses derive benefit from being located together, which should be the main focus for business development in the district and any redevelopment should be for employment generating uses. The council will seek to enhance the visitor economy in our towns, through policy EG 5 'Vibrant Market Towns', support the growth and diversification of the rural and agricultural economy, through policies S 5 'Development in the Countryside' and EG 6 'Rural Businesses', and support delivery of the Council's economic priorities to; support existing businesses; secure targeted inward investment; drive growth; ensure vibrant market towns and support business activity. **Housing Development** The majority of housing development requirements will be met from development located at Northallerton and Thirsk, as well as the other market	- Water Quality - Water Quantity - Loss of functionally linked land This policy is therefore screened in for Appropriate Assessment.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome

towns of Bedale, Stokesley and Easingwold, where there is good access to employment, public transport, education, shopping and leisure facilities and where housing growth will contribute to their vibrancy. Leeming Bar will see significant housing development as a reflection of its economic development role to support sustainable commuting patterns.

To help maintain the sustainability of rural communities and to address affordable housing and other housing requirements, limited development will be located in Service Villages and Secondary Villages where there are a good range of services and facilities to support the level of growth proposed. The sites allocated in these villages can be developed in a way that does not detract from their character and form.

Existing development commitments at Small villages will help meet development requirements, but no sites are allocated in this plan in these villages, reflecting the very limited level of services and facilities available.

Settlement Hierarchy

Development will be supported in settlements in the settlement hierarchy. Development that is proportionate to settlement size and the level in the hierarchy.

Very small villages, hamlets and other groups of buildings that are not identified within the settlement hierarchy will be treated as part of the countryside.

The settlement hierarchy is:

Market Towns

Market Towns	Northallerton with Romanby, Thirsk with Sowerby, Bedale with Aiskew, Easingwold, Stokesley
Service Villages	Brompton, East Cowton, Morton on Swale, Carlton Miniott, Topcliffe, Crakehall, Kirkby, Fleetham, Snape, West Tanfield, Brafferton/Helperby, Huby, Husthwaite, Linton on Ouse, Stillington, Great Ayton, Great Broughton,

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	Hutton Rudby with Rudby,	
	Secondary Villages: Appleton, Wiske, East Harlsey, Great Smeaton, West Rounton, Bagby, Borrowby, Dalton, Knayton, Pickhill, Sandhutton, Sessay, South Kilvinton, South Otterington, Burneston, Leeming, Leeming Bar, Scruton, Thornton, Watlass, Well, Alne, Crayke, Raskelf, Shipton, Sutton on the Forest, Tollerton, Crathorne, Ingleby Arncliffe	
	Small Villages: Ainderby Steeple, Danby Wiske, Deighton, East Rounton, Ellerbeck, Great Lanton, Hornby, Kepwick(1), Low Worsall, Nether, Silton(1), Over Dinsdale, Over Silton(1), Streetlam, Thimbleby(1), Thrintoft, Welbury, Yafforth, Ainderby Quernhow , Balk, Carlton Husthwaite, Catton, Cowsby(1), Felixkirk, Great Thirkleby, Holme, Howe, Hutton Sessay, Kilburn(1), Kirby Wiske, Little Thirkleby, Maunby, Newby Wiske, Sinderby, Skipton-on-Swale, Sutton under Whitestonecliffe, Thirlby(1), Thornton-le-Beans, Thornton-le-Moor, Thornton-le-Street, Upsall, Burrill, Carthorpe, Clifton on Yore, Exelby, Firby, Gatenby, Great Fencote, Hackforth, Kirklington, Langthorne, Little Fencote, Londonderry, Nosterfield, Sutton, Howgrave, Theakston, Thirn, Thornborough, Aldwark, Alne Station, Brandsby, Farlington, Flawith, Myton-on-Swale, Newton-on-Ouse, Oulston, Skewsby, Stearsby, Tholthorpe, Thormanby, Whenby, Yearsley, Easby, Great Busby, Kirkby in Cleveland, Middleton-on-Leven, Newby, Picton, Potto, Seamer, Tame Bridge. (1) – part within North York Moors National Park.	
Policy S 4 – Neighbourhood Planning	The Council will support the production of neighbourhood plans that are in general conformity with the following strategic policies: a. All policies in chapter 3 'Vision and Spatial Development Strategy'; b. Policies HG 3 'Affordable Housing Requirements', E 1 'Design', CI 1	No Impact Pathways. This policy provides for the creation of Neighbourhood Plans. Development will be proposed within the neighbourhood plans; however it cannot be assessed at this level. There is a

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	'Infrastructure Delivery' and RM 2 'Flood Risk'. For neighbourhood plans to progress to referendum they are required to meet the Basic Conditions, which include being in conformity with the strategic policies of this plan. **Designated neighbourhood areas** Neighbourhood areas currently designated are: • Appleton Wiske • Easingwold • Huby • Hutton Rudby, Rudby, Middleton and Skutterskelfe • Ingleby Arncliffe; and • Stokesley **Housing development** The district housing requirements will be met through completions since the base date of the plan, existing sites with planning permission or through allocation of sites for development as part of the spatial development strategy. As such there is no requirement for housing development to be allocated in neighbourhood plans to meet identified district level requirements. The council will expect communities preparing neighbourhood plans to identify local development requirements, and to address them in their plans where possible, reflecting the overall strategy set out in this plan for the pattern and scale of development and any allocations. **Made neighbourhood plans** There are currently no made neighbourhood plans in Hambleton. Where there is a made neighbourhood plan the council will support development proposals that are in accordance with the neighbourhood plan.	legal requirement for the Neighbourhood Plans to undergo HRA and therefore any development that is proposed within the Neighbourhood Plan will be assessed within the Plan. There is no impact pathway present and this policy can be screened out.
Policy S 5 – Development in the	The Council will seek to protect and enhance the intrinsic beauty, character	No Impact Pathways

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
Countryside	and distinctiveness of the countryside as an asset that supports a high-quality living and working environment, contributes to the identity of the district, provides an attractive recreational and tourism resource and as a valued biodiversity resource. The countryside is defined as land outside the existing built form of a settlement identified in the settlement hierarchy in policy S 3 'Spatial Distribution'. As stated other villages, hamlets or groups of buildings that are not specifically identified as in the settlement hierarchy will be considered to be part of the countryside. The built form is defined as the buildings of the main part of the settlement and land closely associated with them. Land which is associated with the countryside is not considered to form part of the built form. Development in the countryside will only be supported where it is specifically supported by other policies of the development plan or national planning policy and: a. would not harm the character, appearance and environmental qualities of the area in which it is located; and b. protects the best and most versatile agricultural land (classed as grades 1, 2 and 3a) from development that is not associated with agriculture or forestry, that would cause the land to be permanently removed from agricultural use unless: i. sufficient land of a lower grade (grades 3b, 4 and 5, as well as urban/ non-agricultural) is not available, taking account of statutory protections and constraints, such as a statutory wildlife, historic, landscape or archaeological designation or flood risk that outweighs the agricultural considerations; or ii. the benefits of the development justify the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land. If any land that is classed as the best and most versatile needs to be developed and there is a choice between sites of different grades, land of the lowest grade available must be used except where other sustainability considerations outweigh agricultural land quality issues.	Whilst this policy allows for development in the countryside it does not identify any quantum, type or location. This policy provides criteria which development in the countryside must adhere to. There are no linking impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	Where agricultural land would be lost the proposal will be expected to be designed so as to retain as much soil resource as possible, as well as avoiding sterilisation of other agricultural land, for example by severing access to farmland. **Rural buildings** A proposal for the conversion of an existing building in the countryside that would not be dealt with through 'Prior Approval/ Notification' will be supported where it can be demonstrated that: c. the building is: i. redundant or disused; ii. of permanent and substantial construction; iii. not in such a state of dereliction or disrepair that significant reconstruction would be required; and iv. structurally capable of being converted for the proposed use; and d. the proposal: i. would lead to an enhancement of the immediate setting; and ii. any extension or alteration would not adversely affect the form, scale, massing or proportion of the building. A proposal for the replacement of an existing building in the countryside will be supported where criteria c, i to iii above are fulfilled and the proposal is of a high-quality design, being sympathetic with its surroundings and would lead to a clear and substantial enhancement of the immediate setting. A modest increase in floorspace would be supported. The position of the replacement buildings within the site should be considered comprehensively so that it is located where it would have the least possible adverse impact on the immediate surroundings, the wider landscape and the amenity of the users of existing buildings nearby. A proposal for development for residential extension in the countryside must	

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	meet the requirements of policy E 1 'Design'.	
Policy S 6 – York Green Belt	Within the green belt there is a need to maintain strict controls over the types of development, which can be permitted. The fundamental aim of green belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The council encourages proposals for the beneficial use of green belt to achieve the opportunities provided that they preserve its openness and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it. The types of uses permitted in the green belt are limited by national policy to a limited range of uses and types of site, in order to protect its openness and prevent urban sprawl or the merging of settlements. Therefore inappropriate development in the green belt will not be approved except in very special circumstances in accordance with national policy. The extent of the York Green Belt is shown on the Policies Map.	No Impact Pathways. This policy is designed to protect the green belt. Development in this area will be strictly controlled and will not be permitted should it harm the biodiversity of the area. Therefore, this policy does not present any pathways of impact on any Natura 2000 sites within or close to the Hambleton District and this policy can be screened out.
Policy EG 1 – Meeting Hambleton's Employment Requirement	The Council will seek to deliver sustainable economic growth within the district by supporting development of the sites allocated for business use in 'Part 2: Site Allocations', as shown on the Policies Map, in order to meet the need for employment land requirements identified in policy S 2 'Strategic Development Needs'; **Strategic locations** a. Seeking to develop the role of the A1/A19 Growth Corridor by allocating new strategic employment sites at; i. Leeming Bar, 'LEB 3: Aiskew Moor, east of Leeming Bar', 20.65ha; ii. Dalton, 'DAI 1: Extension to Dalton Industrial Estate, Dalton', 24.57ha; and iii. Sowerby, 'TIS 3: 'Sowerby Gateway', Cedar Road, Sowerby', 11.6ha. **Market towns** b. Supporting the role of the market towns through allocating employment land at; i. Easingwold, 'EAS 2: Shires Bridge Mill, Easingwold', 2.55ha; ii. Northallerton, 'NOR 2: West of Darlington Road, Northallerton', 8.74ha; and iii. Stokesley, 'STK 2: East of Stokesley Business Park' 4.93ha and 'STK 3:	Likely Significant Effects This policy provides the location and amount of employment land development. Dependent on the location of the development in relation to the Internationally Designated Sites, the new areas of employment can present impacts such as: - Air Quality - Water Quality - Water Quantity - Loss of Functionally Linked Land This policy is therefore screened in for Appropriate Assessment.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	Southeast of Terry Dicken Industrial Estate, Stokesley', 4.56ha. c. Supporting the retail and leisure role of Northallerton Town Centre and the former prison site as a mixed commercial redevelopment location, 'NOR 3: Northallerton Former Prison Site'.	
Policy EG 2 – Protection and Enhancement of Existing Employment Land	This policy sets out the Council's approach to the protection and improvement of areas of land and buildings currently in employment use (B1, B2, B8 class uses). Key employment locations are identified in recognition of their role as the prime business locations in the district, where significant numbers of people are employed and the businesses derive benefit from being located together. Key employment locations should be the main focus for employment development in the district and redevelopment should be for employment uses in order to maintain their role. General employment locations have been identified in recognition of their role in the economy and should be the focus for employment generating development. Key and general employment locations are defined on the policies map. **All employment locations** A proposal that would lead to the loss of 2,000m2 of floorspace (gross floor area) or 2ha of land currently in or last used for employment use will be expected to demonstrate that the loss would not have an unacceptable impact on the overall supply of employment land or buildings, either in the district as a whole for key employment locations or within the local area for general employment locations. **Key employment locations** The following sites are allocated as key employment locations: • Dalton Old Airfield Industrial Estate	No Impact Pathways This policy concerns existing employment land and does not prescribe a quantitative increase in employment land. The policy sets out the conditions of where existing employment land can undergo a change of use to non-employment uses. Change of use will only be granted if there is an overriding environmental benefit in terminating the employment use. Therefore, this policy does not present impact pathways for any Natura 2000 sites within or close to the Hambleton District. This policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome

- Leeming Bar Industrial Estate
- Northallerton Industrial Area, east and west of Darlington Road (including County Business Park, Darlington Road Business Park, Mile House Business Park, Northallerton Business Park, Standard Way Business Park and Thornfield Business Park)
- Stokesley Business Park (including Station Road Industrial Estate and Terry Dicken Industrial Estate)
- Thirsk Industrial Park

A proposal for B class uses within a key employment location will be supported. A proposal for sui generis uses will only be supported if it is demonstrated that there is no suitable land or buildings available within a general employment location or site allocated for employment development.

A proposal that involves the redevelopment or change of use of land or premises for

non-employment uses will only be supported if it can be demonstrated that the proposed use is ancillary. Applicants will need to demonstrate that the proposal will have a complementary benefit to the employment area. There would be no unacceptable amenity impact, no unacceptable impact on either the operation of the site as a key employment location, or the supply of employment land, both in quantitative and qualitative terms.

A proposal for a sui generis use or a use that is ancillary to the operation of the whole location should be located towards the periphery of the key employment location, nearest to public transport routes (where available), in order to reduce the potential for conflict with traffic associated with existing business uses.

General employment locations

A number of existing employment areas have been identified as general employment locations, listed in the table below. Within these locations a proposal involving the redevelopment or change of use of land or premises for non-employment uses will only be supported where:

<table>
<tr><th>Policy Reference</th><th>Policy</th><th>HRA Screening Outcome</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>a. it is demonstrated through a comprehensive marketing exercise and/ or financial assessment that the continued use of the site for employment purposes, either by the current occupier or by any alternative occupier, is no longer feasible or not financially viable;

b. the release of a small part of a site would enable more efficient or effective use to be made of the remaining site area/ premises for employment purposes; or

c. there are overriding environmental or amenity benefits that could only be achieved by terminating the employment use.

Compatibility with other uses
For all proposals within a Key Employment Location or General Employment Locations the proposed use must be compatible with adjacent land uses and not prejudice the operation, viability or future development of other businesses.
Enhancement of existing employment sites
A proposal for the expansion, intensification, upgrading or redevelopment of an existing employment site for employment uses or that would contribute to the improvement of the physical appearance of existing employment sites or premises will be supported provided that adverse environmental and amenity impacts are avoided or minimised to an acceptable level.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Policy EG 3 – Town Centre Retail and Leisure provision</td><td>The Council will seek to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of Hambleton’s Town Centres identified in the following hierarchy, as defined on the Policies Map:

Northallerton — Main Town Centre – serving the district
Thirsk — Town Centre – serving a wide rural catchment area
Bedale, Easingwold, Stokesley — District Centres – meeting the day-to-day needs of their rural areas</td><td>No Impact Pathways

Whilst this policy allows for residential and employment development it does not identify particular quanta or locations. This policy provides criteria which development in the countryside must adhere to.

There are no linking impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.</td></tr>
</table>

Policy Reference	Policy		HRA Screening Outcome
	Great Ayton	Local Centre – meeting day to day needs of the immediate locality	

Within the town centres support will be given to retail and other main town centre uses, defined in the 'Glossary', that are appropriate to the size, role and function of the centre concerned and which respects the centre's character, including its special architectural and historic interest.

A proposal for residential development will be supported, except in Easingwold, where it does not impact on the vitality and viability of the centre and where it does not cause unacceptable impacts for neighbouring uses or compromise current or planned/ committed future use.

A proposal involving retail development on a site outside a Primary Shopping Area or a proposal involving other main town centre uses on a site outside a town centre will be required to demonstrate compliance with the Sequential Approach to site selection as set out in national policy. An impact assessment will be required for all applications for retail and or leisure development that are outside town centres and have a floorspace of 400m2 (gross) or more.

Outside the town centres the Council will seek to maintain and, where appropriate, enhance retail facilities that provide for local needs:

a. a proposal that would result in the loss of existing retail facilities will only be supported where there is an appropriate alternative within safe walking distance or it can be demonstrated that the facility is no longer financially viable; and

b. a proposal for a small-scale, defined in the 'Glossary', neighbourhood or village shop that is intended to serve local day-to-day needs of the immediate locality will be supported provided that it does not have a significant adverse impact on the vitality or viability of any existing town centre.

c. A proposal for a farm, horticultural or similar shop will be supported where:
i. the majority of goods sold have been grown or manufactured on site

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	ii. the development would support the local economy: and iii. the business could not reasonably be expected to locate within an existing defined centre due to the nature of the products sold. A proposal approved under this provision would be subject to a condition restricting the nature and source of goods sold.	
EG 4 – Management of Town Centres	**Primary shopping frontages - within Northallerton** A proposal for the change of use of an existing A1 retail premises to a non-A1 use at ground floor level within a primary shopping frontage will only be supported where: a. it is demonstrated that there is no suitable alternative A1 use for the premises following reasonable efforts to advertise the premises and that there are no available non-A1 premises within the primary shopping area that would be suitable for the proposed use; b. the proposed use would contribute to the vitality and viability of the centre by being complementary in terms of its operational characteristics and retaining an active frontage appropriate to a shopping area; c. would not result in more than two consecutive units in non-A 1 use; and d. would not generate levels of traffic that would cause significant congestion and /or road safety problems A proposal that would lead to the loss of A1 use of a prominent building will be resisted. **Primary shopping areas** Within a Primary Shopping Area a proposal for non-A1 use at ground floor level will only be supported where it is appropriate to a shopping area, would not	No Impact Pathways This policy relates to the changing uses of retail premises rather than a quantitative increase in retail floor space. It also relates to store frontage and controlling night time economy. Therefore, it does not present impact pathways for Natura 2000 sites within or close to the Hambleton District and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	result in three or more consecutive units in non-A1 use, and where: e. it is demonstrated that there are no currently vacant non-A1 premises within the Primary Shopping Area that would be suitable for the proposed use; f. the proposed use would contribute to the vitality and viability of the centre by being complementary in terms of its operational characteristics and training an active frontage appropriate to a shopping area; and g. it would not generate levels of traffic that would cause significant congestion and/or road safety **Upper Floor Uses** A proposal for the reuse of upper floors within a centre will be supported provided that the proposal does not adversely affect the viability of the ground floor use, cause unacceptable planning impacts for other adjacent uses or have a detrimental impact on the role, character or environment of the Town Centre. A proposal that would compromise the current use, or future reuse, of upper floors within a centre will not be supported.	
EG 5 – Vibrant Market Towns	In order to maintain and enhance the environment, vibrancy and vitality of market towns, particularly their market places and high streets, the Council will promote and encourage appropriate development to take place within the defined town centres of the five market towns of Northallerton, Thirsk, Bedale, Easingwold and Stokesley by supporting proposals that would: a. help to develop the evening and night-time economy, where the operation of such activities can be controlled to address any unacceptable amenity impacts and would not have an adverse impact on the role and character of the town centre, with reference to policy EG 3 'Town Centre Retail and Leisure Provision'; b. deliver public realm improvements and reinforce local distinctiveness through high quality design;	No Impact Pathways This policy supports a variety of development including mixed use. Dependent on the exact location and quantum of development within the district in relation to Natura 2000 sites, there could be effects including: - Recreational pressure - Air Quality - Water Quality - Water Quantity - Loss of functionally linked land However, this policy does not explicitly provide for this type of

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	c. improve access to the centre for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport users; d. provide safe, convenient and secure car or coach parking; e. make suitable and safe provision for servicing and deliveries/ collections; or f. safeguard and enhance the provision of outdoor markets. The Council will support the delivery of proposals that are appropriate to the function, character and scale of the centre and help to deliver the following projects: **Northallerton projects** **The Former Northallerton Prison** – the former prison site will be redeveloped, including conversion of the listed buildings, into a vibrant and high quality mixed use area. Uses will include; a digital innovation hub; retail units; managed work spaces for start-up businesses; residential units; restaurants and cafes, and a cinema. See 'NOR 3: Northallerton Former Prison Site' for development requirements. **Zetland Street public realm enhancements** (including New Row and Central Arcade) – Development and works within the public highway will be expected to make movements to, from and across the primary shopping area of Northallerton more convenient, attractive and safe for both pedestrians and cyclists. Any improvement works should also make better links through the town centre and surrounding areas. **The Ginnels Projects** (Black Bull, Tickle Toby Inn, Garthway Arcade, New Row, Chapel Entrance, Flag Yard, Golden Lion, Market Row, Regency Mews) - The priority is to improve the east-west linkages in the form of yards, arcades, ginnels and alleyways. The key objective is to achieve high standards of	development, but merely supports it. This policy provides criteria which such development should adhere to. There are no linking impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	material finish and quality of design in order to create a safe and inviting environment for all, to enable pedestrian movement throughout the town centre and supports its vitality and viability. Within the primary shopping area a proposal that would affect a shop front or involves works within the public highway will be expected to enhance existing footpaths and ginnels linking developments with the town centre and the primary shopping area. **Bedale Projects** **The Bedale Gateway Car and Coach Park** - This site, North of St Gregory's Church, Bedale, is allocated for a car and coach park with associated visitor and tourist related facilities. See 'AIB 4: Bedale Car and Coach Park' for development requirements.	
Policy EG 6 – Rural Businesses	Employment development will be supported in locations outside the main built form of a defined settlement in the settlement hierarchy where it involves: a. the expansion of an existing business where it is demonstrated that there is an operational need for the proposal that cannot physically or reasonably be accommodated within the curtilage of the existing site; b. the re-use of an existing building of permanent, structurally sound construction that is capable of conversion without the need for substantial extension, alteration or reconstruction and can accommodate the functional needs of the proposed use including appropriate parking provision; c. a new building that is well-related to an existing rural settlement where it is demonstrated that the proposal cannot be located within the built form of a settlement; d. a new or replacement buildings are required they should be closely related to the existing group of buildings and their siting form, scale and design and external materials should not detract from the neighbouring buildings nor the	No Impact Pathways This policy aims to support rural business development and sets out conditions for acceptable development. Development will be granted where a proposal does not harm the character, appearance and amenity of the area and does not conflict with other relevant policies within the Local Plan. Suggested rewording of policy to include a statement to cover Natura 2000 sites such as "permission will only be granted where a proposal will not harm the character, appearance and amenity of the area and does not affect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites in compliance with Policy E 3 – The Natural Environment." With suggested rewording the policy does not present any impact pathways for Natura 2000 sites within or close to the Hambleton District and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	rural character of the area; or e. other proposals specifically requiring a countryside location. In all cases, a proposal will only be supported where, by virtue of its location, scale, form and design, it will not unacceptably harm the character, appearance and amenity of the area and would not: f. be prejudicial to highway safety; and g. harm the countryside by way of traffic, parking, storage, light and noise pollution. **Agriculture** A proposal for a new agricultural use or farm diversification will be supported provided that: h. it is demonstrated that it is reasonably necessary for the purposes of agriculture within that unit and cannot be met by existing buildings within that unit or in the vicinity and the scale of the building is commensurate with its proposed use; i. the building is sited so that it is physically and functionally related with existing buildings associated with the farm unit unless there is a demonstrable need for a more isolated location; j. the building would be well integrated with its surroundings, being of appropriate location, scale, design and materials and with appropriate landscaping so as not to harm the character, appearance and amenity of the area; and k. the approach roads and access to the site have the capacity to cater for the type and levels of traffic likely to be generated by the development.	

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	Promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture which include environmentally sensitive organic and locally distinctive food production together with its processing, marketing and retailing will be encouraged as part of a thriving and diverse rural economy.	
Policy EG 7 – The Visitor Economy	**Visitor Attractions and Facilities** A proposal for new, or the extension of an existing, tourism attraction or facility will be supported where it is demonstrated that: a. the scale, form, layout and design is appropriate to its location and would not harm the character, appearance or amenity of the surrounding area; b. the development will benefit the local economy and support local services; c. they would not cause unacceptable planning problems for other neighbouring land uses; and d. where a countryside location is proposed, the development cannot be located within or adjacent to an identified settlement in the settlement hierarchy, see policy S 3 'Spatial Distribution', the proposal will not harm the character of the countryside and will be accessible by sustainable travel options. **Visitor Accommodation** A proposal for new tourist accommodation will be supported where it is demonstrated that: d. the scale, form, layout and design of the proposed development is appropriate to its location and would not harm the character, appearance or raise amenity concerns in the surrounding area; e. they would not cause unacceptable planning problems for other neighbouring land uses;	No Impact Pathways This policy supports visitor economy development. It provides criteria under which tourism development will be considered. This policy in itself does not identify any location, type or quantum of development. There are no linking impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	f. occupation by any one person or group of persons does not exceed 9 consecutive months in any one calendar year; g. a proposal for a new, or an extension to an existing, caravan, camping or holiday chalet site is accessible to local services and public utilities; and h. where a country side location is proposed it will be supported provided that it can be demonstrated that the development cannot be located within or adjacent to an identified settlement within the settlement hierarchy, see policy S 3 'Spatial Distribution', and it will be accessible by sustainable travel options. In particular support will be given to proposals that meet the above criteria and form part of a comprehensive farm diversification scheme, see policy EG 6 'Rural Businesses', or are directly linked to the long term conservation and enjoyment of publicly accessible natural and cultural heritage assets. In all cases the approach roads and access to the the site have the capacity to cater for the type and levels of traffic likely to be generated by the development.	
Policy HG 1 – Housing Delivery	The Council will seek to deliver sustainable housing growth within the district by supporting development of the sites allocated for housing and mixed uses set out in 'Part 2: Site Allocations', as shown on the Policies Map, in order to meet the need for housing identified in S 2 'Strategic Development Needs'; **Northallerton and Thirsk** Enhancing the role of Northallerton and Thirsk as the two main market towns in the district by: a. Allocating land for a total of 640 homes at Northallerton; i. 'NOR 1: Winton Road, Northallerton', 640 homes (840 gross); b. Allocating land for a total of 179 homes at Thirsk and Sowerby; i. 'TIS 1: Station Road, Thirsk', 103 homes;	Likely Significant Effects This policy provides the quantity and location of residential development. Dependent on where each development is located within the district in relation to Natura 2000 sites, there could be effects including: - Recreational pressure - Air Quality - Water Quality - Water Quantity - Loss of functionally linked land The screening of these allocations is undertaken in Appendix B, Table 10-2. This policy is screened in for Appropriate Assessment.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	ii. 'TIS 2: Back Lane, Sowerby', 40 homes; and **Bedale, Easingwold and Stokesley** Supporting the role of Bedale, Easingwold and Stokesley as market towns: c. Allocating land for a total of 223 homes at Bedale with Aiskew; i. 'AIB 1: Northeast of Ashgrove, Aiskew', 70 homes; ii. 'AIB 2: South West of 70 Bedale Road, Aiskew', 98 homes; and iii. 'AIB 3: South of Lyngarth Farm, Bedale', 55 homes. d. Allocating land at Easingwold, 'EAS 1: Northeast of Easingwold Community Primary School, Easingwold', 125 homes e. Allocating land at Stokesley, 'STK 1: North of The Stripe, Stokesley', 80 homes (180) gross). **Service and Secondary Villages** Supporting the service provision role of Service and Secondary Villages and seeking to address affordable housing requirements. The role that Leeming Bar has in terms of economic development is recognised with two housing allocations. Land at these settlements is allocated for a total of 332 homes; f. the Service Villages of; Brompton, 'BRO 1: Danes Crest, Brompton', 20 homes; Carlton Minniot, 'CAM 1: Ripon Way, Calton Miniott', 40 homes; Crakehall, 'CRK 1: North of Crakehall Water Mill, Hackforth Road, Little Crakehall', 15 homes; Great Ayton, 'GTA 1: Skottowe Crescent, Great Ayton', 30 homes; Huby, 'HUB 1: South of Stillington Road, Huby', 25 homes; Stillington, 'STK 1: North of Stillington Social Club, York Road, Stillington', 15 homes; and West	

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	Tanfield, 'WST 1: Bridge View, Back Lane West Tanfield', 10 homes; g. the Secondary Villages of; Burneston, 'BUR 1: St Lamberts Drive, Burneston', 15 homes; Leeming Bar, 'LEB 1: Harkness Drive, Leeming Bar' 80 homes, and 'LEB 2: Foundry Way, Leeming Bar', 62 homes; and South Otterington, 'SOT 1: Beechfield, South Otterington', 20 homes.	
Policy HG 2 – Delivering the Right Type of Homes	All new residential development should assist in the creation of sustainable and inclusive communities through the provision of an appropriate mix of dwellings in terms of size, type and tenure. In order to achieve these aims the Council will: a. Seek the use of good quality adaptable housing designs that provide flexible internal layouts and allow for cost-effective alterations to meet changing needs over a lifetime and reduce fuel poverty; b. Work with developers, registered providers, landowners and relevant individuals or groups to address identified local demand for self and custom build homes as identified in the Hambleton Self and Custom Build Register; c. Support proposals for the development of specialist accommodation in market towns and service villages that increase choice for older, vulnerable and disabled residents and would meet an identified need; d. Support the provision of shared accommodation for single people in market towns; and e. Support proposals for the development of community-led housing schemes. As such, a proposal for housing development will be supported where: f. a range of house types and sizes will be included, that reflect and respond to the existing and future needs of the district's households as identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) or successor documents, where	No Impact Pathways This policy sets out conditions for appropriate mixes of housing types to create a sustainable and inclusive community. Therefore, the policy does not present any impact pathways for Natura 2000 sites within or close to the Hambleton District and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	the agreed mix has had regard to evidence of local housing need or market conditions and the ability of the site to accommodate a mix of housing; g. all homes meet the National Described Space Standards (NDSS), or any successor standards/ policy; h. all homes meet building regulation requirement M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable dwellings' (or replacement standards), across all tenures, and within a large scale development proposal, defined in the 'Glossary', a proportion of homes are further enhanced to meet building regulation requirement M4(3) 'wheelchair adaptable dwellings' (or replacement standards), having regard to identified need; and i. at least 10% of dwellings are two bedroom bungalows on major development, defined in the 'Glossary'.	
Policy HG 3 – Affordable Housing Requirements	The Council will seek to maximise the delivery of affordable housing across the plan area in order to meet identified requirements. On all developments for new market housing, including mixed-use schemes, conversions and housing development that forms part of a wider development, the Council will seek the provision of 30% affordable housing unless the proposal is for: a. 9 units or fewer, or has a combined gross floorspace of no more than 1,000m2 (gross internal area); or b. 5 units or fewer and is located within a parish defined as a designated rural area**(1)**. In all cases where affordable housing is provided it will be expected to: c. provide a mix of tenures, subject to identified need, consisting of one third each of:	No Impact Pathways The policy defines the level of affordable housing across the Hambleton District rather than a quantitative increase in the overall provision of housing. Therefore, the policy does not present any impact pathways for Natura 2000 site within or close to the Hambleton District and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	i. affordable rented; ii. social rented; and iii. intermediate dwellings (shared ownership) or other types of affordable home ownership; d. be dispersed in small clusters across major development sites; and e. be externally indistinguishable in terms of design and materials from any market housing on the site. Planning permission will be refused for proposals where it appears that a larger site has been sub-divided into smaller parcels in order to avoid developer contributions for affordable housing. Where it can be demonstrated that the requirements above are not viable, due to specific site conditions or other material considerations affecting development of the site, an alternative dwelling or tenure mix that meets local need or a lower level of provision may be acceptable. When amending the level of provision preference will be to reduce the proportion of intermediate housing and other types of affordable home ownership first, then affordable rented housing and finally social rented housing. A development viability assessment will be required to justify a lower level of affordable housing provision. The affordable housing will be required to remain affordable in perpetuity and comply with relevant requirements contained in the Council's Housing SPD (forthcoming).	
Policy HG 4 – Housing Exception Schemes	**Entry-level exception schemes (NB: draft policy content to be confirmed once PPG has been updated)** A proposal for affordable housing development on land adjacent to the built form of a defined settlement (see policy S 3 'Spatial Distribution') will be supported where:	No Impact Pathways This is a development management policy relating to affordable housing and associated exception schemes. It does not provide for any location, type or quantum of housing, but provides criteria under which the Council may consider the delivery of this type of housing.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	a. it is demonstrated, based on an up to date local housing needs assessment, that the need for the housing proposed will not be met through allocations in this plan or development with extant planning permission; b. it consists of affordable housing types suitable for first time buyers or first time renters; and c. it is limited to no more than 1 hectare in size or consist of no more than 5% of the number of homes in the existing settlement, based on the most recent data available from the Council, whichever is the lower; and Entry-level exception sites will not be supported in the Howardian Hills or Nidderdale AONBs, or the York Greenbelt. **Rural exception schemes** A proposal for a rural exception scheme will be supported where it demonstrates that: d. It will provide affordable housing in perpetuity and that the type and tenure reflects the local and affordable needs of the community, as demonstrated through an up to date local housing needs assessment; e. the housing will be for those with a local connection in the first instance and this will be ensured through legal agreements such as S106, f. the development is of a scale and character that respects the appearance of the existing settlement, local built form and landscape character; g. the development would not have a significant detrimental effect on the character and appearance of the countryside or the York Green Belt. A proposal for a rural exception site must provide 100% affordable housing,	There are no linking impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	however where it is essential to enable the delivery of affordable housing, it may be considered appropriate to include an element of market housing. In those circumstances the element of market housing must be the minimum required to achieve viability in the absence of any public subsidy to secure the affordable housing provision. A S106 will be secured to ensure the delivery of affordable homes in advance of necessary market provision. **Homes for rural workers** A proposal for a new dwelling to meet the essential needs for a rural worker to live permanently at or near their place of work in the countryside will be supported where: h. there is a clearly established functional need for a continuous on site presences that can only be met by the new dwelling; i. the need relates to a full-time worker; j. the rural enterprise has been operational for a minimum period of three years and is demonstrated to be commercially viable and has clear prospects for remaining so; k. the need could not be met by another existing dwelling or through conversion of a suitable building on the operational unit, or any other existing accommodation in the area which is suitable and available for occupation by the worker(s) concerned; and l. the new dwelling is of a size which is commensurate with the established functional requirement of the enterprise. Where a rural enterprise has been established for less than three years, but the proposal fulfils all the other requirements above, accommodation will only be supported on a temporary basis to allow time for the enterprise to prove it is viable.	

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	Any permission granted will be subject to an occupancy condition restricting the use of the dwelling for the required purpose. The removal of an occupancy condition will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that there is no longer a need for the accommodation in the locality. **Replacement of existing homes in the countryside** A proposal for the replacement of an existing dwelling will be supported where the requirements of policy S 5 'Development in the Countryside' relating to the replacement of rural buildings. **Exceptional design quality** A proposal for a new home in the countryside will be supported where it's design is of exceptional quality as set out in national planning policy. **Maintaining accommodation that meets needs** In all cases where a new or replacement home is proposed in the countryside the Council will consider the desirability of maintaining accommodation that meets the needs of the district and will remove permitted development rights where it is considered appropriate.	
Policy HG 5 – Windfall Housing Development	**Within the built form of defined settlements** A proposal for housing development within the main built form (defined in policy S 5 'Development in the Countryside') of a defined settlement (see policy S 3 'Spatial Distribution') will be supported where the site is not protected for its environmental, historic, community or other value, or allocated, designated or otherwise safeguarded for another type of development. **Adjacent to the built form of Service, Secondary and Small Villages**	No Impact Pathways. Whilst this policy does relate to the provision of windfall development it does not identify any location, or quantum. This policy identifies that the Council will support windfall development, but also provides criteria which this type of development should adhere to. There are no linking impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	A proposal to build minor scale housing development, defined in the 'Glossary', on a site adjacent to the built form of a defined village will be supported where the proposal demonstrates that: a. a sequential approach to site selection has been taken where the re-use of previously-developed land will come first before greenfield; b. it will provide a reliable source of supply. Applicants will be expected to provide evidence of the site's deliverability, especially in those villages where development has been completed within the plan period and there are existing outstanding commitments; and c. it will provide a housing mix in terms of size, type and tenure, in accordance with the Council's Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) and Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). All proposals will individually or cumulatively; d. represent incremental and organic growth of the village by virtue of its location, scale and nature; e. not result in the loss of open space that is important to the historic form and layout of the village or is an important social and community space; and f. have no detrimental impact on the character and appearance of the village, surrounding area and countryside or result in the loss of countryside that makes a significant contribution to the character or setting of that part of the village. Further details are set out in the Housing SPD (forthcoming).	
Policy HG 6 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	A proposal for a new site for gypsies, travellers or travelling showpeople who meet the 'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites' (Aug 2015) definition for a Traveller, and also those who do not but who are covered within the duties under the Equalities Act 2010, will be supported where:	No Impact Pathways This is a development management policy relating to gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople. It does not identify any

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	a. there is an identified need that cannot be met through the supply of existing vacant pitches or plots; b. the site is within, or well-related to, a settlement defined in the settlement hierarchy (see policy S 3 'Spatial Distribution') with access to a reasonable range of services and facilities including schools and health services; c. where the site is located outside the existing built form of a settlement identified in the settlement hierarchy, it has been demonstrated that the proposal: i. cannot be accommodated within the main built form of a settlement and in rural areas the size of the site respects the scale of, and does not dominate, the nearest settled community; ii. demand placed on local infrastructure can be accommodated within existing or planned provision; and iii. would not have a detrimental impact, individually or cumulatively with other existing and/ or permitted development, on the landscape character of the area. d. the site is of an appropriate size to be able to provide acceptable living conditions for residents through the provision of an adequate range of on-site services and facilities including access roads, amenity blocks, parking (including space for commercial vehicles), children's play areas, water supply, drainage, power, waste disposal and telecommunications; e. the proposal incorporates satisfactory measures for screening and landscaping; and f. in respect of proposals for travelling showpeople, the site includes adequate space for storage and/ or the keeping and exercising of any animals associated with the occupants' needs.	quantum or location of development, but provides criteria under which the council will support this type of development. There are no linking impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.
Policy E1 – Design	All development should be of a high quality, integrating successfully with its surroundings in terms of form and function, to reinforcing local	No Impact Pathways

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	distinctiveness and help to create a strong sense of place. All development should have to regard to relevant national and local policies, advice or guidance that promotes high quality design, details the quality or character of the area or describes how the area should develop in the future, including, but not limited to, settlement character assessments, neighbourhood plan policies, conservation area appraisals and village design statements. A proposal will therefore be supported where it: a. responds positively to its context and has drawn inspiration from the key characteristics of its surroundings, including natural, historic and built environment, to help create distinctive, high quality and well-designed places; b. respects and contributes positively to local character, identity and distinctiveness in terms of form, scale, layout, height, density, visual, appearance, visual relationships, views and vistas, the use of materials, native tree planting and landscaping; c. achieves a satisfactory relationship with adjacent development and does not have an unacceptable impact on the amenities or safety of future occupiers, for users and occupiers of neighbouring land and buildings or the wider area or creating other environmental or safety concerns; d. incorporates reasonable measures to promote a safe and secure environment by designing out antisocial behaviour and crime, and the fear of crime, through the creation of environments that benefit from natural surveillance, defensible spaces and other security measures, having regard to the principles of Secured by Design; e. promotes accessibility and permeability for all by creating safe and welcoming places that connect with each other and are easy to move through, putting people before traffic and integrating land uses and transport; f. is accessible for all users by maximising opportunities for pedestrian, wheelchair and cycle links within the site and with the surrounding area and local facilities, providing satisfactory means for vehicular access and incorporating adequate provision for parking, servicing and manoeuvring in accordance with applicable adopted standards;	This policy relates to design measures of housing, rather than a quantitative increase in housing per se, and design measures do not present an impact pathway. The policy also includes a statement for “improving existing open spaces that connect well with green infrastructure networks and incorporating nature conservation and biodiversity enhancements where possible”. This is a positive policy for biodiversity and conservation. There are no impact pathways and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	g. maximises health outcomes, including those that reduce health inequalities and mitigate climate change by improving active travel and walkability, and contributes to health and wellbeing by creating or improving existing open spaces that connect well with green infrastructure networks and incorporating nature conservation and biodiversity enhancements wherever possible; h. makes efficient use of the site consistent with achieving a high quality design particularly in relation to public realm, open space, green corridors and layout, and the protection of local character and amenity; i. promotes mixed and balanced communities, improving quality of life and facilitating social inclusion; and j. achieves an improvement to existing open spaces that connect well with green infrastructure networks and incorporate nature conservation and biodiversity enhancements where possible. A proposal for large scale development, defined in the 'Glossary', will be expected to be supported by a masterplanning process proportionate to the scale and complexity of the site and development proposed. Such processes should include identification of options and objective reasoning for arriving at the selected approach. Outputs from the process should include a strategy for how good design is to be achieved, including the general layout, mix and scale of all uses proposed as part of the development and the design principles that will need to be applied. The masterplanning process for a large scale major development, defined in the 'Glossary', will be expected to include production of a design code. A design code will also be required where it is known from the outset that the site will be developed in more than one phase or by more than one developer. Where a proposal is to be accompanied by a masterplan or design code the applicant should be prepared to engage positively with a design review panel at an early stage if requested to do so by the Council. Applicants will be expected to implement recommendations from the process.	

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	Residential extensions and ancillary development A proposal for the extension of an existing residential dwelling or the provision of ancillary development within the residential curtilage will be supported where: k. the proposal respects the scale, massing and materials of the original dwelling and will not cause unacceptable harm to its character; l. there is no unacceptable harm caused to the character or appearance of the surrounding area or to the residential amenity of homes nearby; m. there is no unacceptable loss of parking or garden and amenity areas; and n. in the case of a residential extension in the open countryside extensions will be supported provided that they are not visually intrusive in the landscape, the proposal would not result in a disproportionate addition over and above the size of the original dwelling and the extension would not dominate the house visually. o. there must be no conflict with policies E 3 'The Natural Environment' and E 4 'Green Infrastructure' which state that the development will have no effect on the integrity of European sites. A proposal for annex accommodation will be supported where it meets the above requirements for extensions and ancillary proposals and where: p. the annexe has a functional link with the principal dwelling and would be in the ownership of the principal dwelling; q. the development would be within the curtilage of the principal dwelling, share the same vehicular access, and adequate off street parking for the occupants of the main house and the annexe would be provided; r. the annexe will not have a separate entrance nor a separate stair case; and s. it is designed in a manner to enable the annex to be used at a later date as an integral part of the principal dwelling.	

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	Existing detached buildings within the existing curtilage of a dwelling house such as stables, coach-houses, garages etc can be used for accommodation in association with the residential use of the main dwelling house. Such buildings can be used as annexes as long as they do not become a separate self-contained unit and thus a separate planning unit (primary residential accommodation). The annexe should not displace an existing use which requires the construction of a separate building to enable that use to continue. Outside the built form of an identified settlement within the hierarchy an annexe will only be permitted where it is clearly a physical extension to the main dwelling.	
Policy E 2 – Amenity	All proposals will be expected to provide and maintain a high standard of amenity for all users and occupiers, including both future occupants and users of the proposed development and existing occupants and users of neighbouring land and buildings, in particular those in residential use. A proposal will therefore be required to ensure: a. adequate availability of daylight and sunlight for the proposed use, and would therefore not result in significant effects of overshadowing and the need for artificial light; b. the physical relationships arising from the design and separation of buildings are not oppressive or overbearing, and in particular will not result in overlooking causing loss of privacy; c. there are no adverse impacts in terms of noise (particularly with regards to noise sensitive uses and noise designations**(3)**), including internal and external levels, timing, duration and character; d. that adverse impacts from the following sources will be made acceptable: i. air pollution; ii. contamination; iii. dust;	No Impact Pathways This policy details the provision of amenity to a high standard. It also contains the positive provision of reducing adverse impacts of air pollution, contamination, dust, light and water pollution. This is a positive policy ensuring that the design has minimal impact on the environment. There are no impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	iv. obtrusive light; v. odour; vi. overheating; and vii. water pollution; e. that there would be no adverse effect on safety near a notifiable installation and no increase in the number of people that would be put at risk in the vicinity of a notifiable installation. Where mitigation is necessary to ensure that the above requirements are met their compatibility with all other relevant policy requirements will be considered when determining the acceptability of the proposal.	
Policy E 3 – The Natural Environment	The natural environment of the district and its contribution to the maintenance of ecosystem services will be protected and enhanced by: **Designated Sites** Ensuring that new development does not result in an adverse effect on the integrity of an international, national or local biodiversity or geological importance either alone or in combination, and where possible, enhances the designated site. Where it cannot be demonstrated that no adverse effect on the integrity of European sites development will only be permitted under Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI). Development likely to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on all designated sites will not be supported unless: a. the proposed development cannot be located on alternative sites; b. the public benefits of development at the proposed site clearly outweighs the harm to biodiversity or geological conservation interests; and c. appropriate prevention, mitigation and compensation measures are secured. In addition to this, where a proposed development site is located within 2.5 km of the North York Moors Special Protection Area (SPA), it is advised that	No Impact Pathways. This is a policy designed to protect and enhance the natural environment, including the protection of the integrity of Natura 2000 sites within and close to the Hambleton District. There are no impact pathways present and this positive policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	the applicant provide evidence to determine the use of the land parcel and those surrounding the site by golden plover to ensure that loss of supporting habitat outside of the European site does not occur. This may require a Phase 1 habitat survey to determine suitability of habitat and if required non breeding bird surveys to determine presence/absence of golden plover and population present. Multiple years data may be required to fully support the application. The degree of protection given to protected wildlife or geodiversity sites will be commensurate with the sites' status in the hierarchy of international. National and locally designated sites with appropriate weight given to their importance and the contribution which they make to wider ecological networks. **Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity and Net Gains for Biodiversity** Protecting biodiversity and geological resources and securing net gains for biodiversity will be achieved by: d. maintaining and improving wildlife corridors; e. delivering actions and priorities identified in the North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership Strategy; f. supporting development proposals that would conserve biodiversity and geological resources; g. permitting development that affects the Local Sites would only be permitted where an appraisal has considered alternate sites and demonstrated that significant harm can be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, if either criteria cannot be achieved, compensated for; h. requiring proposals for major developments to undertake biodiversity accounting with the aim of avoiding a net loss of biodiversity and supporting schemes which achieve a net gain; and i. requiring proposals to restore and re-create priority habitats and other natural habitats within and adjacent to development schemes. Promoting the protection and enhancement of ecosystem services by	

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	ensuring development proposals incorporate appropriate measures to manage the land and water environment, conserve and improve soils and increase the ability to store carbon through planting.	
Policy E 4 – Green Infrastructure	The Council will seek to protect existing green infrastructure, secure improvements to its safety and accessibility, and secure net gains to green infrastructure provision by requiring development proposals to: a. incorporate and where possible enhance existing green infrastructure features as an integral part of the design, and provision of a landscaping scheme which deals positively with the transition between development and adjoining land; b. capitalise on opportunities to enhance and/ or create links between green infrastructure features within the site and, where possible, with nearby features beyond the site, including linking green spaces, and/or address fragmentation of green infrastructure through inclusion of street trees, green roofs and other features as appropriate; c. where the site is located within or in close proximity to a green infrastructure corridor, including but not limited to those identified in the North Yorkshire & York Local Nature Partnership Strategy or a component of green infrastructure, enhance or creating links within, to and between the site and the corridor and to enhance the functionality of the corridor; d. increase appropriate species of and access to woodland cover in the district; and e. opportunities are taken to protect and enhance the public right of way network, avoiding unnecessary diversions and through the addition of new links. The Council will work with other parties to develop and improve cross-boundary green infrastructure links, particularly with the North York Moors National Park Authority.	No Impact Pathways. This is a policy designed to protect and enhance the natural environment by protecting green infrastructure and linking up green corridors. Therefore, it is of benefit to the Natura 2000 sites within and close to the Hambleton District. There are no impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.
Policy E 5 – The	Proposals for development should conserve and, where appropriate,	No Impact Pathways.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
Historic Environment	enhance the significance of the district's heritage assets. Particular regard will be given to those aspects of the historic environment which are of special importance to the distinctive character of the district including: • The nationally-significant archaeological landscapes of the Southern Magnesian Limestone • Ridge including the area around the Thornborough Henges and its distinctive topography; • The significance and archaeological remains associated with Dere Street (the Great North Road), Healam Bridge and Aiskew Roman Villa; • The Swale and Ure Washlands and their undulating topography; • The distinctive character of the historic market towns of Northallerton, Thirsk, Stokesley, Easingwold and Bedale, arising from the conservation areas, listed buildings and other elements of the historic environment; • The Registered Battlefields at Northallerton and Myton on Swale • The large numbers of deserted medieval villages, manorial sites, monastic centres and strategically located stone and earthwork castles; **Heritage assets and their settings** A development proposals will be required to demonstrate the potential for adverse impacts on the historic environment. Where investigations show that impacts on heritage assets or their settings, whether designated or not, are possible a heritage statement will be required, in a manner proportionate to the asset's significance. Heritage statements should: a. assess all heritage assets and their settings that would be affected, describing and assessing their significance and special interest; b. set out how the details of the proposal have been decided upon describing how all adverse impacts will be avoided as far as possible, or if unavoidable how they will be minimised as far as possible; c. details how, following avoidance and minimisation, the proposal would impact on the significance and special interest of each asset;	This policy sets out conditions to preserve historic buildings and landscapes, parks and gardens, as well as archaeological assets. There are no impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	d. provides clear justification for the proposal, especially if it would harm the significance of an asset or its setting, so that the harm can be weighed against public benefits; and e. identifies ways in which the proposal could make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, affected heritage assets and their settings. A development proposal will be supported where it ensures: f. a listed building or its setting those features that contribute to its special architectural or historic interest are preserved; g. a conservation area those elements that have been identified as making a positive contribution to the special architectural or historic interest of the area and its setting are preserved or, where appropriate, enhanced, having regard to settlement character assessments and conservation area appraisals; h. a registered park and garden those elements which contribute to its layout, design, character, appearance or setting will not be harmed or its future restoration prejudiced; i. a registered battlefield its historic, archaeological or landscape interest would not be harmed or any potential for interpretation prejudiced; j. a scheduled monument or other archaeological site of national importance those elements that contribute to their archaeological interest and setting will be conserved; and k. a non-designated archaeological sites those elements which contribute to their significance will be conserved, in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation will be ensured 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. Subsequent analysis, publication and dissemination of the findings will be required to be submitted to the Council and deposited with the Historic Environment Record.	

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	Harm to elements that contribute to the significance of a designated heritage asset or archaeological site of national importance will be supported only where it is clearly justified and outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of such assets will be supported only in exceptional circumstances. Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will be permitted only where the benefits of the development outweigh the harm. Schemes that help to ensure a sustainable future for the district's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay will be supported where the public benefits outweigh any harm to the significance of the assets, including the principle of enabling development. **Advertisements** Special attention must be had to the design, scale, materials, colours and lighting of advertisements within a conservation area and affecting or on a listed building. This includes preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of a conservation area, and the presence of any heritage assets and wider locality shall be taken into consideration. **Archaeology** The requirements of this policy are aimed at safeguarding the built heritage of the area, including archaeological remains. Any proposals which are in the grounds or bounds of a listed building or schedule monument may require an archaeological assessment, this may also apply to certain greenfield sites which are deemed to be recognised as the location of a prehistoric or Romano-British settlements. Where a site is deemed to have unknown archaeological potential an archaeology assessment, in line with the advice given in the NPPF, should be completed.	
Policy E 6 – Nationally Protected Landscapes	The natural beauty and special qualities of the Howardian Hills and Nidderdale Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), together with the settings of these AONBs and the North York Moors National Park, will be conserved and enhanced. This will be achieved by:	No Impact Pathways This policy is designed to protect the landscape of ANOBs and the North York Moors National Park of which the North York

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	a. Supporting small-scale development in the AONBs where this is compatible with the priorities and objectives of the relevant AONB management plan. b. Resisting proposals for major development in the AONBs unless there are exceptional circumstances and it can be demonstrated that individual proposals are in the public interest. In demonstrating exceptional circumstances applicants will be required to: i. justify the need for development, including any national need; ii. assess the impact of any decision on the local economy; iii. assess whether development can technically and viably be located elsewhere outside the AONB or the need for the proposal met in some other way; and iv. assess any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities and the extent to which that could be mitigated. v. justify that the development will not adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 site within 10 km of the proposed development. This is due to the North York Moors SAC and SPA being situated within the National Park. c. Resisting other proposals that would have a harmful impact on the AONBs and their settings or the setting of the North York Moors National Park, or on the objectives of the respective management plans for these designations.	Moors SPA and SAC are part of. Therefore, this is a protective policy to limit the scale of development within these areas. Furthermore, this policy stipulates that development will not adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 site within 10 km. There are no impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.
Policy E 7 – Hambleton's Landscapes	The Council will protect and enhance the distinctive landscapes of the district. A proposal will be supported where it: a. takes into consideration the degree of openness and special characteristics of Hambleton's landscapes as identified in the summary tables of the Hambleton Landscape Character Assessment and Sensitivity Study or successor documents; b. conserves and, where possible, enhances any natural or historic landscape features that are identified as contributing to the character of the local area;	No Impact Pathways. The policy is a protective policy for the distinctive landscapes of Hambleton District and has a statement to "conserve and, where possible, enhance any natural, or historic landscape features" which should include any national or international nature designations. The policy also provides for the protection of trees, hedgerows and woodland within the district. Therefore, there are no impact pathways present and this

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	c. conserves and, where possible, enhances rural areas which are notable for their remoteness, tranquillity or dark skies; d. takes account of areas that have been identified as being particularly sensitive to/ or suitable for certain forms of development; e. protects the landscape setting of individual settlements and helps to maintain their distinct character and separate identity by preventing coalescence with other settlements; and f. is supported by an independent landscape assessment where the proposal is likely to have a detrimental impact on the landscape. **Townscape** The Council will protect and enhance the distinctive character and townscapes of settlements in the district. This will be achieved by ensuring that development is appropriate to, and integrates with, the character and townscape of the surrounding area. A proposal will be supported where it protects and, where possible, enhances green spaces within towns and villages that make an important contribution to settlement character and identity. The whole or partial loss of an important open space identified on the Settlement Character Assessment Maps, or other spaces that contribute to the character or setting of that part of the settlement or are important to the historic form and layout of the settlement will only be supported where the proposal would lead to a clear and substantial enhancement of the immediate setting, character and townscape. **Trees, Hedgerows and Woodland** A proposal will be supported where they seek to conserve and enhance any existing tree, hedgerow or woodland of value that would be affected by the proposed development. Should a development including infrastructure provision result in the loss threat or damage to any tree, woodland, hedge or hedgerow of visual, heritage or nature conservation value this would only be acceptable where:	positive policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	g. A replanting scheme is agreed and this would include new large native trees to form part of landscaping and improve tree canopy, the form of which will be determined by negotiation; h. For larger developments it would include a sustainable tree management programme in order to ensure any trees, hedgerows or woodland are established; i. Any new species should provide local distinctiveness within the landscape, and support biodiversity; and j. Any tree planting is the appropriate type of tree for the location, including distance to buildings considering root spread. In all cases trees, hedgerows or woodland must be planted at the relevant time of the year.	
Policy CI 1 – Infrastructure Delivery	The Council will seek to ensure that development is supported by the timely delivery of necessary infrastructure and facilities by: a. requiring that proposals for development are capable of being accommodated by existing or planned infrastructure and services and do not have an unacceptably harmful impact on existing systems, established by appropriate assessment or investigatory work; b. requiring developers to provide, or meet the costs of providing, the infrastructure, facilities and/ or mitigation necessary to make their proposed developments acceptable in planning terms; c. ensuring suitable arrangements are made for ongoing maintenance where infrastructure and facilities are directly provided as part of the development concerned; d. requiring that the delivery of development is coordinated with the delivery of new or improved infrastructure and services and causes minimal disruption to existing provision; and e. working with developers and infrastructure/ service providers to identify viable solutions for the delivery of infrastructure and services to support	No Impact Pathways. This policy sets out conditions for the timely delivery of infrastructure and facilities which will support a development, rather than any quantitative increase in development. Any new infrastructure associated with a development should be considered within the planning application and its HRA. Therefore, there are no impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	sustainable development; Planning permission will be refused for proposals where it appears that a larger site has been deliberately sub-divided into smaller parcels in order to avoid the requirements of any policy that requires developer contributions above a specified threshold, such as for affordable housing. The nature and scale of planning obligations sought will depend on the form of development and the impact it is considered to have upon the surrounding area on the basis of documentary evidence. Requirements should be provided on site, but may be provided off site with the agreement of the Council and relevant service providers.	
Policy CI 2 – Transport and Accessibility	The Council will work with other authorities and transport providers to secure a safe and efficient transport system that supports a sustainable pattern of development that is accessible to all. A proposal will be supported where it is demonstrated, through production of a travel plan and travel assessment or travel statement as necessary, that: a. it is located where the highway network can satisfactorily accommodate, taking account of planned improvements, the traffic generated by the development and where the development can be well integrated with footpath and cycling networks and public transport; b. where transport improvements are necessary proportionate contributions are made commensurate with the impact from the proposed development; c. it seeks to minimise the need to travel and maximise walking, cycling, the use of public transport and other sustainable travel options, to include retention and enhancement of existing rights of way; d. the travel plan, where one is necessary, sets out measures to reduce the demand for travel by private car and encourages walking, cycling and other sustainable travel options; e. any potential impacts on the strategic road network have been addressed in line with Department for Transport Circular 02/2013, or successor documents/ guidance, and advice from early engagement with Highways	No Impact Pathways. This policy sets out the conditions of accessibility to transport networks by placing developments in locations where transport networks can accommodate growth, and making sure developments support improvements to the transport network. Therefore this policy does not present any impact pathways to Natura 2000 sites within or close to the Hambleton District and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	England; f. safe physical access can be provided to the proposed development from the footpath and highway networks; g. adequate provision for servicing and emergency access is incorporated; and h. adequate provision for parking is incorporated, taking account of: i. highway safety and access to, from and in the vicinity of the site; ii. the accessibility of the development to services and facilities by walking, cycling and public transport; iii. the needs of potential occupiers, users and visitors, now and in the future; iv. the amenity of existing and future occupiers and users of the development and nearby property; and v. opportunities for shared provision, where locations and patterns of use allow. All routes within development will be provided to an adoptable standard and all pedestrian and cycle routes will be formalised as rights of way unless otherwise agreed with the Council and the Highways Authority. The Council will: i. Support transport improvements required to address the cumulative impact of development across the district and those identified in the North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan. j. Support improvements to the rail network and Thirsk and Northallerton rail stations, particularly for accessibility and capacity and as a focus for economic growth.	
Policy CI 3 – Open Space, Sport and Recreation	The Council will seek to protect and enhance open space, Local Green Space and sport and recreational facilities in order to support the health and wellbeing of local communities. **Residential development**	No Impact Pathways The majority of the policy is designed to protect current open spaces for recreational use and to encourage healthy lifestyles within the population of the District.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	A proposal for housing development will be supported where: a. it incorporates or otherwise makes provision for open space, sport and recreational facilities to meet the needs arising from the development in line with the standards set out in Appendix F: 'Open Space, Sport and Recreation Standards'; b. provision will be made on site where possible, delivers net gains to the network of green infrastructure and are designed to encourage healthy lifestyles by incorporating such features as cycleways, footpaths and other informal facilities; and c. where education provision is made that includes open space and sports facilities as part of development, dual or joint use will be facilitated. **Protecting existing provision** Where a proposal involves the whole or partial loss of open space of public value, sport or recreation facilities it will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that: d. suitable replacement facilities of at least equivalent value, judged in terms of availability, accessibility, quality and quantity, will be provided in an equally accessible location; e. there is a surplus of such facilities in the area and the loss would not adversely affect the open space, sport or recreational needs of the local population; or f. the development of a small part of the space/ facility would offer the best way of retaining and enhancing sport and recreation facilities on the site and would provide overriding benefits to the local community. Where the loss involves outdoor sport or recreational space it will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that either: g. the loss is justified by an assessment that demonstrates that the space is clearly surplus to the requirements of the current local population and the population of planned development that would be served by the space; or	There is a new allocation for a park in Northallerton. This allocation is designed to increase the recreational space within the District, away from any designated sites within the area. The Northallerton Town Park allocation is over 10km from the closest European designated site and therefore members of the public who are likely to drive are unlikely to cause air quality implications on roads within 200m of a designated site as the likely catchment area of the Town park is unlikely to encompass areas within the designated sites. Furthermore, Northallerton Town Park might attract some of the visitors that would otherwise have visited a designated site. This park could act as a SANG, reducing visitor pressure in the North York Moors SPA / SAC. There are no impact pathways and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	h. the proposal is for, or includes, development of the space for an alternative outdoor sport or recreational use of an equivalent or better quality and of equivalent or greater quantity, in a suitable location and subject to equivalent or better management arrangements, prior to the commencement of development. **Local green space** The sites listed in Appendix E: 'Local Green Space' are designated as Local Green Space. A proposal that results in the whole or partial loss of a Local Green Space or would undermine the reasons for its designation will not be supported unless there are very special circumstances, in accordance with national planning policy. Where a site is designated on grounds of recreational value, Local Green Space designation will not preclude development which is operationally required to sustain the recreational value. Local Green Space may be designated in a neighbourhood plan, if the space accords with the criteria in the national planning policy. **Public rights of way** A proposal will be supported where it is demonstrated that: i. the routes of any rights of way and their associated amenity value will be protected or, where this is not possible, the affected routes can be diverted with no loss of recreational or amenity value; and j. opportunities for enhancement through the addition of new links to the public rights of way network and/ or the provision of new facilities have been fully explored and, where reasonable and viable, incorporated into the proposal. **Northallerton Town Park** Land west of the Applegarth, Northallerton is allocated and protected for informal open space, cemetery, allotments, equipped play area and car park, see 'NOR 4: Northallerton Town Park' for development requirements.	

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
Policy CI 4 – Community Facilities	**New facilities** A proposal that provides for a new community facilities will be supported provided: a. there is a demonstrable local need for the facility; b. the proposed facility is accessible to the community it is intended to serve; and c. the development would not detract from the character of the local area. **Existing facilities** A proposal that would result in the loss of premises or land currently or last in community use will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that: d. prior to the commencement of development a satisfactory replacement facility will be provided in a suitably accessible location for the catchment area or the community served; e. the existing use is no longer financially or operationally viable and there is no reasonable prospect of securing a viable satisfactory alternative community use; f. the continued use of the site for community purposes would conflict with other planning policies; or g. the loss of the community facility is integral to a strategic proposal to improve community services within the locality.	No Impact Pathways The policy seeks to maintain and improve the local community services and facilities. The policy aims to protect existing community uses and provides support for new community. It does not provide for quantifiable development. Therefore, there are no impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.
Policy RM 1 – Water Quality and Supply	All development likely to have any implications for water quality should have regard to the actions and objectives of the relevant River Basin Management Plan in seeking to protect and improve the quality of waterbodies in and around the district including the rivers Swale, Ure, Ouse, Tees and Leven and their tributaries. A proposal will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that: a. there is or will be adequate water supply and treatment capacity in place to serve the development; and	No Impact Pathways This is a protective policy for waterways within the District. The policy states that for any development proposed it must make sure that there will be no adverse impact on the quality of surface water or ground water systems, or abstraction of water from those systems. There are no impact pathways present and this policy can be

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	b. there is no adverse impact on, or unacceptable risk to, the quantity or quality of water resources, both surface water or groundwater, or on meeting the objectives of the Water Framework Directive and the Habitats Directive, or the abstraction of water. **Water supply** A proposal will be supported where it can be demonstrated that it makes efficient use of water such that all new homes comply with the optional building regulation for water efficiency, as set out in Approved Document G and non-residential uses meet Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) standards (or successor or equivalent standards) 'Good', with regards to water efficiency, as a minimum. **Non-mains foul drainage** Foul and surface water flows should be separated with the foul water being disposed to public sewer the design of the waste disposal will be safe over the lifetime of the development.	screened out.
Policy RM 2 – Flood Risk	The Council will manage and mitigate flood risk by: a. Avoiding development in flood risk areas, where possible, by applying the sequential approach and where this is not possible by mitigating measures in line with national policy, both in the allocation of sites for development and in the determination of planning applications. Where necessary through the application of Exception Test. b. Protecting areas of functional floodplain as shown on the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, from development, except for water compatible uses and essential infrastructure. c. Requiring flood risk to be considered for all development commensurate with the scale and impact of the proposed development and mitigated where appropriate. d. Reducing the speed and volume of surface water run off as part of new build developments.	No Impact Pathways This policy is focused on preventing new development being built within flood zones and, if this is the case, that adequate flood defences and management measures are in place. The policy also protects water courses within development sites which are to be retained and, where possible, restored and enhanced. As such there are no linking impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	e. Making space for flood water in high risk areas. f. Reducing the residual risks within areas of rapid inundation. g. Encouraging the removal of existing culverting where practicable and appropriate. h. Supporting development and management of flood alleviation schemes. **AND EITHER** This will be achieved by supporting a development proposal only where it is demonstrated that: a. the sequential approach and the sequential test have been applied and passed; b. if, following application of the sequential approach and sequential test, it is not possible, consistent with wider sustainability objectives and the vulnerability to flooding of the proposed use for development to be located in zones with a lower probability of flooding, taking account the impacts of climate change, the exception test has been applied and passed, such that; i. the development will provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risk, informed by the Hambleton Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (March 2017) or successor documents; and ii. the development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and where possible will reduce flood risk overall. c. development has been sequentially located within the site to avoid flood risk; d. all reasonable opportunities to reduce overall flood risk have been considered and where possible taken; and e. the integrity of existing flood defences is not adversely affected and any necessary flood mitigation and compensation measures have been agreed with relevant bodies and the Council.	

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	OR The Council will seek to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding by directing development towards areas of lowest risk, as far as possible, but where development is necessary in areas of higher risk this must be made safe and should not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. This will be managed by applying the Sequential Test, a sequential, risk based approach to the location of development, taking into account the impacts of climate change. Development will not be allocated or permitted if there are reasonably available sites appropriate for the proposed development in areas with a lower risk/probability of flooding. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment [link] and the most up to date Environment Agency flood risk maps will provide the basis for the application of the Sequential Test. (Could be justifying text). Where it is not possible for development to be located in zones with a lower risk of flooding, taking into account wider sustainable development objectives, an Exception Test will be applied, depending on the vulnerability of the site and the proposed use. For the Exception Test to be passed it must be demonstrated that the development provides wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh the flood risk, the development must be safe for its lifetime, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and where possible will reduce flood risk. Development layout within the site should be subject to the sequential approach with the highest vulnerability development located in the areas at lowest flood risk. **AND** **Site specific flood risk assessment** A site specific flood risk assessment will be required where development is proposed for a site that is at risk of flooding from any source, where the Environment Agency have identified critical drainage problems, the site is 1 hectare or more in size.	

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	Where a site specific flood risk assessment is required the proposed development will only be supported where the assessment shows that the site will be protected adequately from flooding or the scheme will incorporate appropriate flood defences or other flood risk management measures. Any reliance on emergency services to make a proposal safe will not be acceptable. Safety risks will be determined with reference to the Defra guidance on flood risk safety FD2320 or successor guidance, on the basis that development should be 'safe for all' for a 1:100 annual probability flood event, for the lifetime of the development. In all circumstances where development in flood zone 2 or more is considered acceptable a proposal will be required to ensure that safe access to and from Flood Zone 1 in times of flood is possible and is maintained. Development must be appropriately flood resilient and resistant including safe access and escape routes where required, and that any residual risk can be safely managed.	
Policy RM 3- Surface Water and Drainage Management	A proposal will be supported where surface water and drainage have been addressed such that: a. surface water run-off will be limited to existing rates on greenfield sites, and on previously-developed land reduce existing run-off rates by a minimum of 30 percent or to the greenfield run-off rate; b. sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) will be incorporated in accordance with North Yorkshire County Council Sustainable Drainage Systems Design Guidance or successor documents, the council is satisfied that the proposed minimum standards of operation are appropriate and arrangements for management and maintenance for the lifetime of the development are put in place; c. wherever possible, SuDS are integrated with the provision of green infrastructure on and around a development site to contribute to wider sustainability objectives; d. if the drainage system would directly or indirectly involve discharge to a	No Impact Pathways. This policy is about preventing flooding where new development is constructed and avoiding construction of new development in high flood risk areas. This policy does not propose the location or quanta of development. Therefore, there are no impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	watercourse that the Environment Agency are responsible for or a system controlled by an internal drainage board the details of the discharge have taken account of relevant standing advice or guidance and have been informed by early engagement with the relevant body; and e. if a road would be affected by the drainage system the details have been agreed with the relevant highway authority. Any watercourse on a development site must be retained and, where possible, restored and enhanced. The culverting of any watercourse will not be supported and development should, wherever possible, remove any existing culverts and increase on-site flood storage. Development should be laid out to enable maintenance of the watercourse. The Council will support flood risk management schemes that aim to slow the flow of water upstream and local flood protection schemes where they do not result in unacceptable harm to landscape character, have an adverse environmental, social or economic impact or increase flood risk in other locations. SuDS for hard-standing areas for parking of 50 or more cars, or equivalent areas will be expected to include appropriate additional treatment stages/ interceptors to ensure that any pollution risks are suitably addressed. In order to safeguard against the pollution of ground water the use of deep infiltration SuDS, such as deep borehole soakaways, will not be accepted in most circumstances. Exemptions will only be made if the proposal is for land uses that pose a very low pollution risk and are supported by an adequate risk assessment, conceptual site model and detailed design.	
Policy RM 4 – Air Quality	The Council will seek to protect and improve air quality within the district. Proposals will be categorised based on the extent to which there is potential for adverse air quality impacts. Categorisation will be based on factors including the: a. scale and nature of the proposed development; b. type and volume of traffic generation and whether production of a travel plan, travel assessment or travel statement are required, see policy CI 2	No Impact Pathways This is a preventative policy to ensure good air quality remains throughout the district. It now specifically refers to development having to avoid adverse effects on any Natura 2000 sites by way of increased air pollution. There are no impact pathways present and this policy can be

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	'Transport and Accessibility'; c. requirement for assessments, such as an environmental impact assessment, that could indicate the potential for adverse air quality impacts; d. location of the site in relation to designated air quality management areas (AQMA), clean air zones (CAZ) or identified areas of air quality concern; and e. extent to which people or sensitive receptors may be exposed to poor air quality. The categorisation, consideration factors and air quality impact assessment, where required, will determine whether mitigation measures are necessary and the form they need to take. Development will only be supported where the location of the proposed development does not adversely affect any Natura 2000 sites within or close to the Hambleton District by way of increased air pollution. Where mitigation measures are necessary the proposal will only be supported where they will be implemented and, as necessary, maintained. Where adequate mitigation measures are not possible, compensatory measures may be appropriate.	screened out.
Policy RM 5 – Ground Contamination and Groundwater Pollution	Where ground contamination of a site and/ or adjacent land is possible, due to factors including, but not limited to, existing or previous uses, the risks of ground contamination, including ground water and ground gases, appropriate investigation will be necessary. Where investigation shows that development could result in an unacceptable risk or a controlled waters receptor (principal or secondary aquifer) exists a risk assessment will be required. If the risk assessment shows that the risk is acceptable the proposal will be supported, subject to appropriate arrangements being put in place to ensure that work stops if unexpected contamination comes to light. If the risk assessment shows that risks will not be acceptable, then a more detailed investigation or remediation will be required. Only where the more detailed investigation or remediation scheme shows that the risks can be	No Impact Pathways This policy is about prevention and remediation of contaminated ground and groundwater. Therefore, it is a preventative policy and presents no impact pathways that would cause likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 sites within or close to the Hambleton District. This policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	made acceptable will the proposal be supported, subject to appropriate arrangements being put in place to ensure that work stops if unexpected contamination comes to light. Where remediation is necessary a strategy or scheme for its implementation and, where appropriate, maintenance will need to be agreed, which demonstrates that: a. the site is safe for development; b. there would be no adverse health impacts to future/ surrounding occupiers; and c. there will be no deterioration of, or minimal impact on, the environment as a result of contamination. Upon completion of the agreed remediation strategy/scheme a Verification Report will need to be submitted to demonstrate compliance with the scheme. **Protection of groundwater** A proposal within a Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1 or within 50m of a private potable groundwater source that includes any of the following development types will only be supported where adequate safeguards against possible contamination can be agreed, implemented and maintained: • septic tanks, waste water treatment works, chemicals storage tanks or underground storage tanks; • sustainable drainage systems with ground infiltration; • oil pipelines; • storm water overflows and below ground attenuation tanks; • activities that involve the disposal of liquid waste to land; • cemeteries and graveyards; or • other types of development identified in the Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection guides or successor documents. A proposal within a SPZ 2 or 3 or on a principal or secondary aquifer will be considered on a risk based approach with the exception of development	

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	involving sewerage, trade and storm effluent to ground or deep soakaways, which will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that these are necessary, are the only option available and adequate safeguards against possible contamination of groundwater can be agreed, implemented and maintained. A proposal in any SPZ will be expected to provide full details of the proposed construction of new buildings and construction techniques, including foundation design. **Unexploded ordnance** Where risks from Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) on a site are possible due to a former land use or location, the risks from UXO will need to be investigated. An initial review of the potential sources of UXO, comprising a preliminary UXO risk assessment, should be undertaken. If further UXO risk mitigation is required then a detailed UXO risk assessment should be carried out. If the detailed assessment recommends site specific risk mitigation then these mitigation measures should be designed to either eliminate the risk or reduce the risk to an acceptable and practical level. All investigations and mitigation should be carried out in accordance with the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) guidance Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) A Guide for the Construction Industry (C681) or equivalent by a competent person.	
Policy RM 6 – Minerals and Waste	Non-mineral development that would lead to the sterilisation of mineral resources in a minerals safeguarding area, as identified in the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, will only be supported where there has been early engagement with North Yorkshire County Council, as the minerals and waste authority, with reference to the minerals waste development plan and: a. it can be demonstrated that the mineral concerned is no longer of any value or potential value; b. the mineral can be extracted satisfactorily prior to the development taking place; c. the need for the development outweighs the need to safeguard the	No Impact Pathways This policy defines where a mineral site can be safeguarded or removed for other development, but does not provide a quantitative measurement of such development. Any sites allocated for conversion would have to ensure they have no adverse impacts upon Natura 2000 sites within or close to the Hambleton District through their own HRA. There are no impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	mineral; or d. the development is of a temporary nature and can be completed and, where necessary, the site restored without prejudicing the future extraction of the mineral.	
Policy RM 7 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	Renewable and low-carbon energy installations including associated service roads and connections to the grid will be supported where it is demonstrated that all potential adverse impacts, including cumulative impacts and those on aircraft, radar and telecommunications, are, or can be made, acceptable. When identifying and considering the acceptability of potential adverse planning impacts their significance and level of harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal. When identifying and considering impacts on heritage assets and/ or their settings special regard will be had to the desirability of protecting and enhancing the significance of such assets. When identifying and considering landscape and visual impacts regard will be had to the Hambleton Landscape Character Assessment and Sensitivity Study (May 2016) or successor documents. Having identified potential adverse impacts the proposal must seek to address them all firstly by seeking to avoid the impact, then to minimise the impact. The acceptability of impacts on the significance of heritage assets will be considered at this point. For all other impacts alternative enhancement and/ or compensatory measures should be assessed and included in order to make the impact acceptable. All reasonable efforts to avoid, minimise and, where appropriate, compensate will be essential for significant adverse impacts to be considered fully addressed. Sufficient evidence will need to have been provided to demonstrate that adverse impacts on designated nature conservation sites can be adequately mitigated. Where relevant this will include sufficient information to inform a Habitats Regulations Assessment. A proposal involving one or more wind turbines will only be supported where: a. the site is located within an area defined as being suitable for such in an	No Impact Pathways. This policy defines suitable conditions for the delivery of renewable energy facilities rather than a quantitative measure of development. Any sites allocated for development would have to ensure they have no adverse impacts upon Natura 2000 sites within or close to the Hambleton District through their own HRA. There are no impact pathways present and this policy can be screened out.

Policy Reference	Policy	HRA Screening Outcome
	adopted neighbourhood plan; and b. following consultation, the Council is satisfied that all potential adverse planning impacts, including cumulative impacts and those identified by affected local communities, have been fully addressed. A proposal for an extension of time to the permitted period for time limited planning permissions for a renewable or low carbon energy generation installation will be required to demonstrate that the measures to address adverse planning impacts remain effective and adhere to prevailing standards. Provision will be made for the removal of apparatus and reinstatement of the site to an acceptable condition, should the scheme become redundant or at the end of the permitted period for time limited planning permissions.	

Allocation Sites Screening Table

Table 8-2. Hambleton District Local Plan Allocations Screening Table

Site Allocation	Location	Description	HRA Screening Outcome
NOR 1: Winton Road, Northallerton	Land to read of Winton Road and land to East of Lewis Road and Turker Lane Bullamoor Road, Northallerton	24.2 ha 840 dwellings (includes 200 commitments)	The allocation is approximately 8.2 km west of the closest designated site, the North York Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
NOR 2: West of Darlington Road, Northallerton	Land east of Railway Tracks/OS Field 8529 Darlington Road, Northallerton	8.74 ha of class 'B' employment land	The allocation is approximately 10.2 km west of the closest designated site, the North York Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
NOR 3: Northallerton Former Prison Site	The Former Northallerton Prison, East Road, Northallerton	1.46 ha: Mixed Use, Retail (A1), Office (B1a) Restaurants and Cafes (A3) (any pubs/bars A4) and Cinema (D2)	The allocation is approximately 9.9 km west of the closest designated site, the North York Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
NOR 4: Northallerton Town Park	Land west of The Applegarth, Northallerton	11.5 ha allocated as open and green space for recreation.	The allocation is approximately 10.4 km west of the closest designated site, the North York Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
NOR 5: Northallerton Sports Village	Land west of Northallerton Road, Northallerton	7.8 ha allocation for recreation	The allocation is approximately 9.3 km west of the closest designated site, the North York Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
BRO 1: Danes Crest, Brompton	Danes Crest, Brompton	0.65 ha 20 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 8.3 km west of the closest designated site, the North York Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
TIS 1: Station Road, Thirsk	Land Rear of 41, 69, 71, 67a and 69 Station Road Thirsk	4.16 ha 103 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 7.9 km south west of the closest designated site, the North York Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
TIS 2: Back Lane Sowerby	Land west of Back Lane, Sowerby	1.75 ha 40 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 7.4 km south west of the closest designated site, the North York Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance

			from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
TIS 3: 'Sowerby Gateway', Cedar Road, Sowerby	Land north of Milburn Lane, Sowerby	11.6 ha of employment land	The allocation is approximately 7 km south west of the closest designated site, the North York Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
TIS 4: Sowerby Sports Village	Phase 2 of the Sowerby Sports Village	11 ha allocation and 7.6 safeguarded land for sports village and educational site	The allocation is approximately 7.6 km south west of the closest designated site, the North York Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
CAM 1: Ripon Way, Carlton Miniott	Land off Ripon Way, Carlton Miniott	1.97 ha 40 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 8.5 km south west of the closest designated site, the North York Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
DAI 1: Extension to Dalton Industrial Estate, Dalton	Land north of Dalton Old Airfield Industrial Estate, Dalton	24.57 ha of 'B1b', 'B1c', 'B2' and 'B8' class employment land	The allocation is approximately 12.3 km south west of the closest designated site, the North York Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
SOT 1: Beechfield, South Otterington	Land east of Beechfield, South Otterington	1.53 ha 20 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 9.6 km west of the closest designated site, the North York Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
AIB 1: North East of Ashgrove, Aiskew	Land north east of Ashgrove 89 Bedale Road, Aiskew	3.27 ha 70 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 11.9 km north east of the closest designated site, the North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
AIB 2: South West of 70 Bedale Road, Aiskew	Land south west of 70 Bedale Road, Aiskew	4.48 ha 98 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 11.8 km north east of the closest designated site, the North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
AIB 3: South of Lyngarth Farm, Bedale	Land south of Lyngarth Farm, South End, Bedale	2.2 ha 55 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 11.2 km north east of the closest designated site, the North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.

AIB 4: Bedale Car and Coach Park	Land north of St Gregory's Church, Bedale	3.3 ha Car and coach park and associated facilities	The allocation is approximately 10.6 km north east of the closest designated site, the North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
CRK 1: North of Crakehall Water Mill, Hackforth Road, Little Crakehall	Land to the north of Crakhall Water Mill Hackforth Road, Little Crakehall	0.66 ha 15 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 9.8 km north east of the closest designated site, the North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
WST 1: Bridge View, Back Lane West Tanfield	Land North and East of Bridge View Back Lane West Tanfield	0.42 ha 10 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 8.2 km east of the closest designated site, the North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
BUR 1: St Lamberts Drive, Burneston	OS Field 8229 and 9021 Cross Lane and Land to the east of Manor House Walk, Burneston	0.88 ha 15 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 13.9 km east of the closest designated site, the North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
LEB 1: Harkness Drive, Leeming Bar	Land to the rear of Harkness Close, Leeming Bar	3.3 ha 80 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 13.2 km east of the closest designated site, the North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
LEB 2: Foundry Way, Leeming Bar	OS Fields 0885, 0940 & 1100 Northallerton Road, Leeming Bar	2.48 ha 62 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 13.6 km east of the closest designated site, the North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
LEB 3: Aiskew Moor, East of Leeming Bar	Aiskew Moor East of Leeming Bar – Phases 1a & 1b	20.65 ha allocation and 9.9 ha safeguarded land for class 'B1b', 'B1c', 'B2' and 'B8' employment land	The allocation is approximately 13.6 km east of the closest designated site, the North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
EAS 1: North East of Easingwold Community Primary School, Easingwold	Land north east of Easingwold Community Primary School, Thirsk Road, Easingwold	6.31 ha Mixed use –housing and land for school playing fields provision. 125 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 14.6 km north of closest designated site, Strensall Common SAC. Due to the distance from the closest site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
EAS 2: Shires Bridge Mill, Easingwold	Land west of Shires Bridge Business Park, Easingwold	2.55 ha allocation for class 'B1', 'B2' & 'B8' employment land	The allocation is approximately 13.3 km north of closest designated site, Strensall Common SAC. Due to the distance from the closest site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.

HUB 1: South of Stillington Road, Huby	Land to the rear of Huby Old Hall, Huby	1.04 ha 25 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 9.2 km north of closest designated site, North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC. Due to the distance from the closest site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
STI 1: North of Stillington Social Club, York Road, Stillington	Land north of Stillington Social Club, York Road, Stillington	1.31 ha 15 dwellings	The allocation is approximately 8.6 km north west of closest designated site, Strensall Common SAC. Due to the distance from the closes site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects.
STK 1: North of The Stripe, Stokesley	OS Fields 0004, 1200, 1595, 7272, 8600 The Stripe, Stokesley	8.97 ha Housing and open space 180 dwellings	This allocation is approximately 5.2 km north of the closest designated site, North York Moors SAC and SPA. There is the potential that this settlement could have an impact upon the SAC and SPA in terms of Recreational Pressure and Air Quality.
STK 2: East of Stokesley Business Park	Land off Mount Pleasant Way/East of Stokesley Business Park, Great Broughton	6.2 ha of class ‘B1’, ‘B2’ and ‘B3’ employment land	This allocation is approximately 4.1 km north of the closest designated site, North York Moors SAC and SPA. The allocation is for employment land only. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects
STK 3: Southeast of Terry Dicken Industrial Estate, Stokesley	Land north west of Creyke Nest Farm, Stokesley/Broughton Bridge Farm, Great Broughton	4.62 ha of class ‘B1b’, ‘B1c’, ‘B2’ and ‘B8’ employment land	This allocation is approximately 3.9 km north of the closest designated site, North York Moors SAC and SPA. The allocation is for employment land only. Due to the distance from the closest designated site, it is unlikely that the allocation alone will lead to likely significant effects
GTA 1: Skottowe Crescent, Great Ayton	OS Field 5800 Skottowe Crescent Great Ayton	3.61 ha 30 dwellings	This allocation is approximately 3.5 km west of the closest designated site, North York Moors SAC and SPA. There is the potential that this settlement could have an impact upon the SAC and SPA in terms of Recreational Pressure and Air Quality.

Appendix C Air Quality Analysis

The table below presents the results for one 200m transect on the B1257. BL is the modelled existing concentration/deposition rate, Proj BL is the projected baseline. In other words, it is the future air quality in the absence of growth. By calculating this one can see what effect growth has on future air quality. DM is the Do Minimum (i.e. the 2031 air quality allowing for improvements in emission factors and background concentrations/rates and for growth in authorities other than Hambleton), while DS is Do Something (i.e. the same as DM but this time with the Hambleton Local Plan included). Negative numbers in the change column either mean an improvement is expected, probably due to redistribution of traffic or are a modelling artefact essentially representing 'zero'. Note that a change of '0.00' does not literally mean 'no deposition' but that any change in deposition is too small to show in the model.

			Annual Mean NOx (ug/m^3)						
Lookup		Distance	BL	Proj BL	DM	DS		Change	
ID	Road Link	From Road (m)	Baseline	Proj Baseline	(2035)	(2035)	(DS-DM)	(DS-ProjBL)	(DS-BL)
1	NYM1_120m	120	7.88	6.04	6.08	6.09	0.00	0.04	-1.80
2	NYM1_125m	125	7.86	6.03	6.07	6.07	0.00	0.04	-1.79
3	NYM1_130m	130	7.83	6.01	6.05	6.06	0.00	0.04	-1.77
4	NYM1_135m	135	7.80	6.00	6.04	6.04	0.00	0.04	-1.76
5	NYM1_140m	140	7.78	5.99	6.03	6.03	0.00	0.04	-1.75
6	NYM1_150m	150	7.74	5.97	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.04	-1.73
7	NYM1_160m	160	7.70	5.94	5.98	5.98	0.00	0.04	-1.72
8	NYM1_170m	170	7.66	5.93	5.96	5.96	0.00	0.04	-1.70
9	NYM1_180m	180	7.63	5.91	5.94	5.94	0.00	0.03	-1.69
10	NYM1_190m	190	7.60	5.90	5.93	5.93	0.00	0.03	-1.67

			Annual Mean Total N Dep (kg N/ha/yr)						
Lookup		Distance	BL	Proj BL	DM	DS		Change	
ID	Road Link	From Road (m)	Baseline	Proj Baseline	(Base 2033)	(Scn1 2033)	(DS-DM)	(DS-ProjBL)	(DS-BL)
1	NYM1_120m	120	20.49	18.13	18.13	18.13	0.00	0.00	-2.36

2	NYM1_125m	125	20.49	18.13	18.13	18.13	0.00	0.00	-2.36
3	NYM1_130m	130	20.48	18.13	18.13	18.13	0.00	0.00	-2.35
4	NYM1_135m	135	20.48	18.13	18.13	18.13	0.00	0.00	-2.35
5	NYM1_140m	140	20.48	18.13	18.13	18.13	0.00	0.00	-2.35
6	NYM1_150m	150	20.48	18.12	18.13	18.13	0.00	0.00	-2.35
7	NYM1_160m	160	20.48	18.12	18.13	18.13	0.00	0.00	-2.35
8	NYM1_170m	170	20.48	18.12	18.12	18.12	0.00	0.00	-2.35
9	NYM1_180m	180	20.47	18.12	18.12	18.12	0.00	0.00	-2.35
10	NYM1_190m	190	20.47	18.12	18.12	18.12	0.00	0.00	-2.35

			Annual Mean Total N Acid Dep (keq/ha/yr)						
Lookup		**Distance**	**BL**	**Proj BL**	**DM**	**DS**		**Change**	
ID	**Road Link**	**From Road (m)**	**Baseline**	**Proj Baseline**	**(Base 2033)**	**(Scn1 2033)**	**(DS-DM)**	**(DS-ProjBL)**	**(DS-BL)**
1	NYM1_120m	120	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	NYM1_125m	125	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	NYM1_130m	130	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	NYM1_135m	135	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	NYM1_140m	140	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	NYM1_150m	150	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	NYM1_160m	160	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	NYM1_170m	170	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	NYM1_180m	180	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	NYM1_190m	190	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited
Midpoint, Alencon Link
Basingstoke
Hampshire RG21 7PP
United Kingdom

T: +44(0)1256 310200
aecom.com