



North East Lincolnshire Local Plan: Pre-Submission Draft

Habitats Regulations Assessment Report

North East Lincolnshire Council

Final report

Prepared by LUC

September 2026

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North East Lincolnshire Local Plan: Pre-Submission Draft

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 North East Lincolnshire Council commissioned LUC in November 2022 to carry out a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the new North East Lincolnshire Local Plan. The Local Plan will set the planning framework for North East Lincolnshire looking forward to 2043 and will set out policies and proposals to address housing needs and other economic, social and environmental issues. Once adopted, the Local Plan will replace the current North East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2013-2032. This HRA report relates to the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan and it should be read in conjunction with that document.

North East Lincolnshire Local Plan

1.2 North East Lincolnshire Council consulted on a Scoping and Issues Paper between September and November 2022. The Scoping and Issues Paper explained what the Council believes are the main issues facing North East Lincolnshire. The consultation also included a Call for Sites which informs the preparation of the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) document, the Brownfield Land Register and potentially site allocations in the Local Plan. The outcomes of that consultation in turn fed into the preparation of the Draft Local Plan, which was published for Regulation 18 consultation between December 2023 and March 2024. Further to this, a second round of Regulation 18 consultation was conducted on the Preferred Housing and Employment Site Options between December 2025 and February 2026. The key consultation responses which informed the development of the Regulation 19 Local Plan, and this HRA are set out in **Appendix F**.

1.3 Between the first and second Regulation 18 consultations, an updated version of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in December 2024 which introduced significant changes that must be reflected in Local Plans, including an updated way to calculate housing need using the 'standard method'. This means that North East Lincolnshire Council is now required to plan for significantly more homes than previously anticipated. Drawing on a comprehensive update to evidence of housing and employment needs (the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment), the second Regulation 18 consultation identified the sites that the Council considered to be suitable for allocation, and capable of delivering the required number of new homes and jobs over the plan period.

1.4 The outcomes of these earlier consultations have fed into the development of the current Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan.

A further update to the NPPF was published very recently, in August 2026. However, as the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan is being prepared under the December 2024 NPPF, references to the NPPF in this report should be taken as referring to that version.

1.5 Drawing on a comprehensive update to evidence of housing and employment needs (the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment), the previous consultation (second Regulation 18 consultation) identified the sites that the Council considered suitable for allocation, and capable of delivering the required number of new homes and jobs over the plan period. This updated Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan defines which of the allocations have been consented or are under construction (see **Table 2.1**). Therefore, this HRA assesses those allocations which have not been consented, or where an allocation has been consented but the boundary of the application site, or number of houses to be delivered, differs from that which was set out in the Regulation 18 Local Plan. The allocations assessed as part of this HRA are set out in **Table 2.2** and **Table 2.3**.

The requirement to undertake Habitat Regulations Assessment of Development Plans

1.6 The requirement to undertake HRA of development plans was confirmed by the amendments to the Habitats Regulations published for England and Wales in 2007 [\[See reference 1\]](#); the currently applicable version is the Habitats Regulations 2017 [\[See reference 2\]](#), as amended. When preparing the new Local Plan, North East Lincolnshire Council is therefore required by law to carry out an HRA. The Council can commission consultants to undertake HRA work on its behalf and this (the work documented in this report) is then reported to and considered by the Council as the 'competent authority'. The Council considers this work and would usually only progress a plan if it considers that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity [\[See reference 3\]](#) of any 'Habitats Site', as defined below. The exception to this would be where 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' can be demonstrated; see **paragraph 1.17**. The requirement for authorities to comply with the Habitats Regulations when preparing a plan is also noted in the Government's online Planning Practice Guidance [\[See reference 4\]](#) (PPG).

1.7 HRA refers to the assessment of the potential effects of a development plan on one or more sites afforded the highest level of protection in the UK: Special

Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). These were classified under European Union (EU) legislation but, since 1st January 2021, are protected in the UK by the Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended). Although the EU Directives from which the UK's Habitats Regulations originally derived are no longer binding, the Regulations still make reference to the lists of habitats and species that the sites were designated for, which are listed in annexes to the EU Directives:

- SACs are designated for particular habitat types (specified in Annex 1 of the EU Habitats Directive [See reference 5]) and species (Annex II). The listed habitat types and species (excluding birds) are those considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level. Before EU exit day, designation of SACs also had regard to the coherence of the 'Natura 2000' network of Habitats Sites. After EU exit day, regard is had to the importance of such sites for the coherence of the UK's 'national site network'.
- SPAs are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (Annex I of the EU Birds Directive [See reference 6]), and for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I.

1.8 The term 'European sites' was previously commonly used in HRA to refer to 'Natura 2000' sites [See reference 7] and Ramsar sites (international designated under the Ramsar Convention). However, a Government Policy Paper [See reference 8] on changes to the Habitats Regulations 2017 post-Brexit states that:

- Any references to Natura 2000 in the 2017 Regulations and in guidance now refers to the new 'national site network'.
- The national site network includes existing SACs and SPAs; and new SACs and SPAs designated under these Regulations.
- Designated Wetlands of International Importance (known as Ramsar sites) do not form part of the national site network. Many Ramsar sites overlap with SACs and SPAs and may be designated for the same or different species and habitats.

1.9 Although Ramsar sites do not form part of the new national site network, the Government Policy Paper [See reference 9] states that:

"Any proposals affecting the following sites would also require an HRA because these are protected by government policy:

- Proposed SACs.
- Potential SPAs.

- Ramsar sites – wetlands of international importance (both listed and proposed).
- Areas secured as sites compensating for damage to a European site.”

1.10 Furthermore, the NPPF [See reference 10] and practice guidance [See reference 11] currently still state that competent authorities responsible for carrying out HRA should treat Ramsar sites in the same way as SACs and SPAs. The legislative requirement for HRA does not apply to other nationally designated wildlife sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest or National Nature Reserves.

1.11 In line with feedback from Natural England on other recent HRAs, this report uses the term ‘Habitats Sites’ rather than ‘European sites’ or ‘national site network’ to refer to SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites, the latter which does not form part of the national site network.

1.12 The overall purpose of the HRA is to conclude whether or not a proposal or policy, or whole development plan would adversely affect the integrity of the Habitats Site in question. This is judged in terms of the implications of the plan for a site’s ‘qualifying features’ (i.e. those Annex I habitats, Annex II species, and Annex I bird populations for which it has been designated). Significantly, HRA is based on the precautionary principle. Where uncertainty or doubt remains, an adverse effect should be assumed.

Stages of Habitat Regulations Assessment

1.13 The section below summarises the stages involved in carrying out an HRA, based on various guidance documents [See reference 12 and 13].

Stage 1: Screening (the ‘Significance Test’)

Task

- Description of the development plan and confirmation that it is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of Habitats Sites.
- Identification of potentially affected Habitats Sites and their conservation objectives [See reference 14].
- Review of other plans and projects.

- Assessment of likely significant effects of the development plan alone or in combination with other plans and projects, prior to consideration of avoidance or reduction ('mitigation') measures. In line with the CJEU judgment in Case C-323/17 People Over Wind v Coillte Teoranta, mitigation cannot be taken into consideration during Stage 1: HRA Screening.

Outcome

- Where effects are unlikely, prepare a 'finding of no significant effect report'.
- Where effects judged likely, or lack of information to prove otherwise, proceed to Stage 2.

Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment (the 'Integrity Test')

Task

- Information gathering (development plan and data on Habitats Sites [\[See reference 15\]](#)).
- Impact prediction.
- Evaluation of development plan impacts in view of conservation objectives of Habitats Sites.
- Where impacts are considered to affect qualifying features of Habitats Sites directly or indirectly, identify how these effects will be avoided or reduced ('mitigation').

Outcome

- Appropriate Assessment report describing the plan, Habitats Site baseline conditions, the adverse effects of the plan on the Habitats Site, how these effects will be avoided through, firstly, avoidance, and secondly, mitigation, including the mechanisms and timescale for these mitigation measures.
- If effects remain after all alternatives and mitigation measures have been considered proceed to Stage 3.

Stage 3: Assessment where no alternatives exist, and adverse impacts remain taking into account mitigation

Task

- Demonstrate no alternatives exist.
- Identify and demonstrate ‘imperative reasons of overriding public interest’ (IROPI). Different tests apply depending on whether the Habitats Site(s) that may be affected hosts a ‘priority’ habitat type or species (indicated by an asterisk in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive). The plan needs to be:
 - Imperative – essential that it proceeds for public interest reasons.
 - In the public interest – it has benefits for the public, not just for private interests, including benefits of a social or economic nature (if no priority habitat type or species); or (if there are priority habitat types or species) the reasons must relate to human health, public safety, or benefits of primary importance to the environment.
 - Overriding – the public interest outweighs the harm, or risk of harm, to the integrity of the Habitats Site.
- Submit a written request to obtain the opinion of the Secretary of State as to whether there are IROPI.
- If the SoS opinion confirms IROPI, identify potential compensatory measures. These must ensure that the overall coherence of the National Site Network is protected.

Outcome

- The Local Plan can only be adopted if the Secretary of State agrees that it has imperative reasons of overriding public interest, and that the necessary compensatory measures can be secured. Guidance notes that this stage is very unlikely to be needed for Local Plans. National plans or policy statements and major projects are more likely to have a high level of public interest and be able to show they are imperative and overriding.

Requirements of the Habitat Regulations Assessment

1.14 In assessing the effects of the Local Plan in accordance with Regulation 105 of the Habitats Regulations (as amended), there are potentially two tests to be applied by the competent authority: a ‘Significance Test’, followed, if necessary, by an Appropriate Assessment which will inform the ‘Integrity Test’. The relevant sequence of questions is as follows:

- Step 1: Under Reg. 105(1)(b), consider whether the plan is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the sites. If not:
- Step 2: Under Reg. 105(1)(a) consider whether the plan is likely to have a significant effect on the site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects (the ‘Significance Test’). [These two steps are undertaken as part of Stage 1: Screening shown above.] If so:
- Step 3: Under Reg. 105(1), make an Appropriate Assessment of the implications for the site in view of its current conservation objectives (the ‘Integrity Test’). In so doing, it is mandatory under Reg. 105(2) to consult Natural England, and optional under Reg. 105(3) to take the opinion of the general public. [This step is undertaken during Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment shown above.]
- Step 4: In accordance with Reg.105(4), but subject to Reg.107, give effect to the land use plan only after having ascertained that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of the Habitats Site.

1.15 It is normally anticipated that an emphasis on Stages 1 and 2 of this process will, through a series of iterations, help ensure that potential adverse effects are identified and eliminated through the avoidance of likely significant effects at Stage 1, and through Appropriate Assessment at Stage 2 by the inclusion of mitigation measures designed to avoid or reduce effects. The need to consider alternatives could imply more onerous changes to a plan document. It is generally understood that so called ‘imperative reasons of overriding public interest’ (IROPI) are likely to be justified only very occasionally and would involve engagement with the Government.

1.16 The HRA should be undertaken by the ‘competent authority’, in this case North East Lincolnshire Council, and LUC has been commissioned to do this on their behalf. The HRA also requires close working with Natural England as the statutory nature conservation body in order to obtain the necessary information and agree the process, outcomes, and any mitigation proposals.

Case law changes

1.17 This HRA has been prepared in accordance with relevant case law findings, including most notably the ‘People over Wind’ and ‘Holohan’ rulings from the Court of Justice for the European Union (CJEU).

1.18 The People over Wind, Peter Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta (April 2018) judgment ruled that Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive should be interpreted as meaning that mitigation measures should be assessed as part of an Appropriate Assessment and should not be considered at the screening stage. The precise wording of the ruling is as follows:

“Article 6(3)... must be interpreted as meaning that, in order to determine whether it is necessary to carry out, subsequently, an appropriate assessment of the implications, for a site concerned, of a plan or project, it is not appropriate, at the screening stage, to take account of measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the plan or project on that site.”

1.19 In light of the above, the HRA screening stage does not rely upon avoidance or mitigation measures to draw conclusions as to whether the Local Plan could result in likely significant effects on Habitats Sites. Instead, any such measures will be considered at the Appropriate Assessment stage as relevant.

1.20 The approach to this HRA is also consistent with the Holohan v An Bord Pleanala (November 2018) CJEU judgement which stated:

“Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora must be interpreted as meaning that an ‘appropriate assessment’ must, on the one hand, catalogue the entirety of habitat types and species for which a site is protected, and, on the other, identify and examine both the implications of the proposed project for the species present on that site, and for which that site has not been listed, and the implications for habitat types and species to be found outside the boundaries of that site, provided that those implications are liable to affect the conservation objectives of the site.

Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43 must be interpreted as meaning that the competent authority is permitted to grant to a plan or project consent which leaves the developer free to determine subsequently certain parameters relating to the construction phase, such as the location of the construction compound and haul routes, only if that authority is certain that the development consent granted

establishes conditions that are strict enough to guarantee that those parameters will not adversely affect the integrity of the site.

Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43 must be interpreted as meaning that, where the competent authority rejects the findings in a scientific expert opinion recommending that additional information be obtained, the ‘appropriate assessment’ must include an explicit and detailed statement of reasons capable of dispelling all reasonable scientific doubt concerning the effects of the work envisaged on the site concerned.”

1.21 In undertaking this HRA, LUC is considering the potential for effects on species and habitats, including those not listed as qualifying features, to result in secondary effects upon the qualifying features of Habitats Sites, including the potential for complex interactions and dependencies. In addition, the potential for offsite impacts, such as through impacts to functionally linked land, and/or species and habitats located beyond the boundaries of Habitats Site that may be important in supporting the ecological processes of the qualifying features, is also being fully considered in this HRA.

1.22 Similarly, effects on both qualifying and supporting habitats and species on functionally linked land (FLL) or habitat are being considered in the HRA, in line with the High Court judgment in *RSPB and others v Secretary of State and London Ashford Airport Ltd* [2014 EWHC 1523 Admin] (paragraph 27), which stated that:

“There is no authority on the significance of the non-statutory status of the FLL. However, the fact that the FLL was not within a protected site does not mean that the effect which a deterioration in its quality or function could have on a protected site is to be ignored. The indirect effect was still protected. Although the question of its legal status was mooted, I am satisfied... That while no particular legal status attaches to FLL, the fact that land is functionally linked to protected land means that the indirectly adverse effects on a protected site, produced by effects on FLL, are scrutinised in the same legal framework just as are the direct effects of acts carried out on the protected site itself. That is the only sensible and purposive approach where a species or effect is not confined by a line on a map or boundary fence. This is particularly important where the boundaries of designated sites are drawn tightly as may be the UK practice.”

1.23 The approach to the HRA also takes into consideration the ‘Wealden’ judgement and the ‘Dutch Nitrogen Case’ judgements from the Court of Justice for the European Union.

1.24 Wealden District Council v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, Lewes District Council and South Downs National Park Authority (2017) ruled that it was not appropriate to scope out the need for a detailed assessment for an individual plan or project based on the annual average daily traffic (AADT) figures detailed in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges or the critical loads used by Defra or Environmental Agency without considering the in-combination impacts with other plans and projects.

1.25 In light of this judgement, this HRA will therefore where necessary consider traffic growth based on the effects of development from the Local Plan in combination with other drivers of growth such as development proposed in neighbouring districts and demographic change.

1.26 The 2018 ‘Coöperatie Mobilisation for the Environment and Vereniging Leefmilieu (Dutch Nitrogen)’ judgement stated that:

“...the positive effects of the autonomous decrease in the nitrogen deposition... be taken into account in the appropriate assessment..., it is important that the autonomous decrease in the nitrogen deposition be monitored and, if it transpires that the decrease is less favourable than had been assumed in the appropriate assessment, that adjustments, if required, be made.”

1.27 The Dutch Nitrogen judgement also states that according to previous case law:

“...it is only when it is sufficiently certain that a measure will make an effective contribution to avoiding harm to the integrity of the site concerned, by guaranteeing beyond all reasonable doubt that the plan or project at issue will not adversely affect the integrity of that site, that such a measure may be taken into consideration in the ‘appropriate assessment’ within the meaning of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.”

1.28 The HRA of the Local Plan therefore will only consider the existence of conservation and/or preventative measures if the expected benefits of those measures are certain at the time of the assessment.

Structure of this report

1.29 Chapter 1 has introduced the requirement to undertake HRA of the Local Plan. The remainder of the report is structured as follows:

- **Chapter 2: North East Lincolnshire Local Plan** – summarises the content of the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan, which is the subject of this report.
- **Chapter 3: Method** – sets out the approach used and the specific tasks undertaken during the Screening and Appropriate Assessment stages of the HRA.
- **Chapter 4: Screening Assessment** – describes the findings of the Screening stage of the HRA.
- **Chapter 5: Appropriate Assessment** – describes the findings of the Appropriate Assessment stage of the HRA.
- **Chapter 6: Conclusions and Next Steps** – summarises the HRA conclusions for the Local Plan document and describes the next steps to be undertaken.

Chapter 2

North East Lincolnshire Local Plan: Pre-Submission Draft

2.1 This chapter summarises the contents of the Pre-Submission Draft North East Lincolnshire Local Plan, which is the subject of this report.

2.2 The Local Plan sets out 10 Strategic Objectives, which relate directly to the Spatial Vision for the plan area. The Strategic Objectives provide a framework for the Local Plan policies to facilitate the form and pattern of development necessary to ensure that the Vision is fully realised by 2043. The objectives are mutually supportive and are not listed in order of priority. The Strategic Objectives address the following topics:

1. SO1: Population
2. SO2: Climate change
3. SO3: Economy
4. SO4: Housing
5. SO5: Social and health inequality
6. SO6: Built, historic and natural environment
7. SO7: Transport
8. SO8: Town centres and local facilities
9. SO9: Design
10. SO10: Minerals and Waste

2.3 The Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan then sets out 14 draft strategic policies and 27 other draft policies addressing the amount and distribution of development to be delivered through the Local Plan. These are structured as follows:

- Requirements
 - Draft Strategic Policy 1: Employment land requirements
 - Draft Strategic Policy 2: The housing requirement and delivery
- Strategic objectives

- Spatial strategy
 - Draft Strategic Policy 3: Settlement hierarchy
 - Draft Strategic Policy 4: Distribution of housing growth
 - Draft Strategic Policy 5: Development boundaries
 - Draft Strategic Policy 6: Strategic wedges
 - Draft Strategic Policy 7: Infrastructure
- Climate change, flooding and energy
 - Draft Strategic Policy 8: Flood risk
 - Draft Policy 1: Water management
 - Draft Strategic Policy 9: Renewable and low carbon infrastructure
 - Draft Policy 2: Energy and low carbon living
- The natural environment
 - Draft Policy 3: Health and wellbeing
 - Draft Strategic Policy 10: Developing a green and blue infrastructure network
 - Draft Policy 4: Landscape
 - Draft Policy 5: Open space and recreation
 - Draft Policy 6: Biodiversity and geodiversity
 - Draft Policy 7: Habitat mitigation – South Humber Bank
- Design and amenity
 - Draft Strategic Policy 11: Good design in new developments
 - Draft Policy 8: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
 - Draft Policy 9: Promoting sustainable transport
 - Draft Policy 10: Parking provision
- Employment
 - Draft Policy 11: Employment allocations
 - Draft Policy 12: Existing employment areas
 - Draft Policy 13: Skills and training
 - Draft Policy 14: Tourism and the visitor economy
- Housing
 - Draft Policy 15: Housing allocations

- Draft Policy 16: Development of the strategic housing sites
- Draft Strategic Policy 12: Affordable housing
- Draft Policy 17: Rural exceptions
- Draft Policy 18: Housing mix
- Draft Policy 19: Self-build and custom build housing
- Draft Policy 20: Provision for gypsies and travellers
- Town centres, social and cultural places
 - Draft Strategic Policy 13: Retail hierarchy
 - Draft Policy 21: Town centre uses
 - Draft Policy 22: Social and cultural places
- Safeguarding minerals and related infrastructure
 - Draft Policy 23: Safeguarding minerals and related infrastructure
 - Draft Policy 24: Future mineral extraction and secondary aggregates
 - Draft Policy 25: Restoration and aftercare (Minerals)
- Providing for waste
 - Draft Policy 26: Waste facility requirements
 - Draft Strategic Policy 14: Safeguarding waste facilities and related infrastructure
 - Draft Policy 27: Restoration and aftercare (Waste)

Site allocations

2.4 Also included within the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan are 78 housing and 22 employment site allocations. However, many of the allocations have been bought forward from the previous Local Plan. There are 44 housing and five employment allocations which already have planning approval or are under construction (development committed). Where the development type, scale and location is the same as what was set out in the previous Local Plan, these are not included within this HRA (**Table 2.1**).

2.5 Where the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan proposes a new allocation, development has not been committed yet, or the permitted development is different to that which was set out in the previous Local Plan, these allocations have been

subject to assessment in this HRA. These housing allocations are listed in **Table 2.2** and the employment allocations are listed in **Table 2.3**.

Table 2.1: Housing and employment allocations where development is already committed (not included in this HRA)

Site Ref.	Site Name	Planning Status
HOU018	Land at Macaulay Lane ('West Marsh Renaissance'), Grimsby	Under construction
HOU002	Land west of Pilgrims Way, Immingham	Under construction
HOU006	Land to the east of Stallingborough Road, Immingham	Under construction
HOU010B	Land north of Grampian Avenue and west of Larkspur Avenue, Healing	Under construction
HOU021A	Land west of Great Coates (Church Farm)	Planning approval the same as Local plan capacity
HOU034B	Land off Pelham Road, Cleethorpes	Under construction
HOU042	Site of former Clifton Bingo, Grant Street, Grimsby	Under construction
HOU044	Former Birds Eye site, Ladysmith Road, Grimsby	Under construction
HOU045	Land at former cricket field, Littlefield Lane	Planning approval the same as Local plan capacity
HOU056B	Former Thrunscoe Centre, Highgate, Cleethorpes	Under construction
HOU074A	Land at Humberston Road (north of Weelsby Hall Farm (site HOU074B)), Grimsby	Under construction
HOU074C	Lane at Hewitts Circus (south east of Weelsby Hall Farm site (HOU074B)), Grimsby	Under construction
HOU075A	Land of Field Head Road and west of Charles Avenue, Laceby	Under construction
HOU076	Scartho Top, Grimsby	Under construction
HOU082	Land at South View adjacent to Coach House Public House, Humberston	Under construction
HOU092	Land to rear of 184 Humberston Avenue ('Keystone Development'), Humberston	Under construction

Site Ref.	Site Name	Planning Status
HOU095B	Land adjacent to 401 Louth Road, New Waltham	Under construction
HOU101B	Par 3, Scouts Lane, New Waltham	Under construction
HOU105	Land west of Louth Road, New Waltham	Under construction
HOU105A	Land west of Louth Road and south of Toll Bar School	Planning approval the same as Local plan capacity
HOU105B	Land west of Louth Road and south of Toll Bar School	Planning approval the same as Local plan capacity
HOU111	Land rear of Sandon House, Barnoldby Road and west of Briggsley Road, Waltham	Under construction
HOU112	Land north west of Bradley Road, Waltham	Under construction
HOU118	Central Parade, Freshney Green (former Yarborough Estate)	Planning approval the same as Local plan capacity
HOU128	Land former Western School and to the rear of Grange Primary School, Grimsby	Under construction
HOU144	Land off College Street, Grimsby	Under construction
HOU147	Land at 184 Humberston Avenue, Humberston	Under construction
HOU150	Land to south Diana Princess of Wales Hospital, Grimsby	Under construction
HOU288	Land east of Grimsby Road and north of Station Road, Waltham	Under construction
HOU289	25 Enfield Avenue, New Waltham	Under construction
HOU292	Land west of Bradley Road, Waltham	Under construction
HOU295	Land off Forest Way, Humberston	Under construction
HOU296	Land off Shaw Drive and Glebe Road, Grimsby	Under construction
HOU301	Trenchard Close, Immingham	Under construction
HOU303	29-31 Chantry Lane	Under construction
HOU316	Former Leaking Boot, Grimsby Road and Suggitts Lane, Cleethorpes	Under construction
HOU356	Land south of Ings Lane, Waltham, Waltham	Under construction
HOU368D	Land east of Bradley Road (Grove Farm site 4), Waltham	Under construction

Site Ref.	Site Name	Planning Status
HOU376	Land adjacent to 156 Waltham Road, Grimsby	Under construction
HOU381	Bursar Primary School, corner Bursar Street and Bentley Street	Planning approval the same as Local plan capacity
HOU382	Former Resource Centre, Margaret Street, Immingham	Under construction
HOU384	Anita Grove, Cheapside	Under construction
HOU387	Land at Buddleia Close, Healing	Under construction
HOU416	Willows Centre, Banmouth Drive, Grimsby	Under construction
ELR007	Hall Park Road, Immingham (Formerly Manby Road Business Park)	Under construction
ELR008d	Europarc Phase 3	Under construction
ELR015a	Great Coates Business Park, Moody Lane	Under construction
ELR015b	Great Coates Business Park, Moody Lane	Under construction
ELR016a	Kiln Lane Expansion Site Stallingborough (The Helm)	Under construction

Table 2.2: Housing allocations assessed within this HRA

Site Ref.	Site Name	Planning Status
HOU351	Land at Caistor Road	Undeveloped
HOU351A	Land at Caistor Road	Undeveloped
HOU005	Land west of Stallingborough Road	Undeveloped
HOU063A	Land north of Wootton Road	Undeveloped
HOU061A	Weelsby Avenue Depot	Undeveloped
HOU064A	Burwell Drive/Winchester Road	Undeveloped
HOU068B	Land off Butt Lane	Undeveloped
HOU074B	Lane west of Humberston Road	Undeveloped
HOU084A	Land at Midfield Farm south of Sinderson Road and east of Cherry Close	Undeveloped
HOU104	Land at Louth Road	Undeveloped
HOU110	Land to the west of Cheapside	Application says its pending consideration

Site Ref.	Site Name	Planning Status
HOU129	Land to the west of Cheapside	Application says its pending consideration
HOU139	Land to the north of Humberston Avenue	Undeveloped
HOU141A	Former Mathew Humberston School Field	Undeveloped
HOU146A	Land rear of Humberston Ave	Planning approval but site boundary change
HOU154	YMCA. Peakes Lane	Undeveloped
HOU180A	Land at Meadow Farm	Undeveloped
HOU190A	Land east of Ayscough Avenue and north of Healing Road	Undeveloped
HOU272A	Land east of Cartergate	Undeveloped
HOU287A	Land north of Woodland Way (east of Grimsby Road)	Undeveloped
HOU294	Land adjacent to railway line, off Station Road	Pending decision
HOU338	The Old Nurseries, Cheapside	Undeveloped
HOU340	Land south of 68 to 90 Humberston Avenue	Undeveloped
HOU342	Grimsby West Urban Extension	Undeveloped
HOU353	Former Lindsey Lower School Field	Undeveloped
HOU354A	Duchess Street Car Park	Undeveloped
HOU355	Scartho top playing field, Heimdal Road	Undeveloped
HOU373	Land of former tower blocks, Washdyke Lane	Undeveloped
HOU374	Land off Waltham Road (Adjoining Waltham village)	Undeveloped
HOU375	260 Macaulay Lane	Undeveloped
HOU380	Garth Lane (Alexander Docks)	Undeveloped
HOU386	Rear of 73 to 105 Granville Street (garages)	Undeveloped
HOU388	Eleanor House, 19 Eleanor Street	Undeveloped
HOU394	Habrough Road	Undeveloped

Table 2.3: Employment allocations assessed within this HRA

Site Ref.	Site Name	Planning Status
ELR001	Pelham Estate, Kings Road, Immingham	Undeveloped

Site Ref.	Site Name	Planning Status
ELR008a	Europarc Phase 3	Undeveloped
ELR008b	Europarc Phase 3	Undeveloped
ELR008e	Europarc Phase 3	Undeveloped
ELR011	Europarc Phase 4	Undeveloped
ELR016b	Kiln Lane Expansion Site Stallingborough (The Helm)	Undeveloped
ELR016c	Kiln Lane Expansion Site Stallingborough (The Helm)	Undeveloped
ELR019	Abengoa Site, Hobson Way	Undeveloped
ELR020	Land East of Hobson Way, Stallingborough	Undeveloped
ELR021	Novartis, Moody Lane	Undeveloped
ELR022	Plot Q, Kiln Lane	Undeveloped
ELR027	Land east of Queens Road, Immingham	Undeveloped
ELR037	Land to the right of Marlin House, Immingham	Undeveloped
ELR041	Land west of King's Road, Immingham	Undeveloped
ELR042	Former Novartis factory site, Grimsby	Undeveloped
ELR043	Mauxhall Farm, Stallingborough road, Immingham	Undeveloped
ELR044	Land off Manby Road, Immingham	Undeveloped

Chapter 3

Method

3.1 This chapter describes the methodology that is being used for the HRA of the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan.

Screening Assessment

3.2 HRA Screening of the Local Plan has been undertaken in line with current available guidance and has sought to meet the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. The tasks that were undertaken during this Screening stage of the HRA are described in detail below.

3.3 The purpose of the Screening stage is to:

- Identify all aspects of the plan which would have no effect on a Habitats Site, so that they can be eliminated from further consideration in respect of this and other plans.
- Identify all aspects of the plan which would not be likely to have a significant effect on a Habitats Site (i.e. would have some effect, because of links/connectivity, but which are not significant), either alone or in combination with other aspects of the same plan or other plans or projects, which therefore do not require 'Appropriate Assessment'.
- Identify those aspects of the plan where it is not possible to rule out the risk of significant effects on a Habitats Site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. This provides a clear scope for the parts of the plan that will require Appropriate Assessment in a future iteration of the HRA.

Identifying Habitats Sites that may be affected and their conservation objectives

3.4 In order to initiate the search of Habitats Sites that could potentially be affected by a development, it is established practice in HRA to consider sites within the local planning authority area covered by the plan, and other sites that may be affected beyond this area.

3.5 A distance of 20km from the boundary of the plan area is typically used in the first instance to identify Habitats Sites with the potential to be affected by the proposals within a development plan. Consideration is then given to whether any more distant

Habitats Sites may be connected to the plan area via effects pathways, for example through hydrological links or recreational visits by residents. The 20km distance has been agreed with Natural England for HRAs elsewhere and is considered precautionary. All Habitats Sites within 20km of North East Lincolnshire were assessed in this HRA.

3.6 The assessment also accounts for areas that may be functionally linked to the Habitats Sites. The term ‘functional linkage’ is used to refer to the role or ‘function’ that land beyond the boundary of a Habitats Site might fulfil in terms of supporting the species populations for which the site was designated or classified. Such an area is therefore ‘linked’ to the site in question because it provides a (potentially important) role in maintaining or restoring a protected population at favourable conservation status.

3.7 While the boundary of a Habitats Site will usually be drawn to include key supporting habitat for a qualifying species, this cannot always be the case where the population for which a site is designated or classified is particularly mobile. Individuals of the population will not necessarily remain in the site all the time. Sometimes, the mobility of qualifying species is considerable and may extend so far from the key habitat that forms the SAC or SPA that it would be entirely impractical to attempt to designate or classify all of the land or sea that may conceivably be used by the species [\[See reference 16\]](#). HRA therefore considers whether any Habitats Sites make use of functionally linked habitats, and the impacts that could affect those habitats.

3.8 Habitats Sites identified for inclusion in this HRA are listed below in **Table 3.1** and are mapped in **Figure A.1** in **Appendix A**. Detailed information about each Habitats Site is provided in **Appendix B**, described with reference to Standard Data Forms for the SPAs and SACs, and Natural England’s Site Improvement Plans [\[See reference 17\]](#). Natural England’s conservation objectives [\[See reference 18\]](#) for the SPAs and SACs have also been reviewed. These state that site integrity must be maintained or restored by maintaining or restoring the habitats of qualifying features, the supporting processes on which they rely, and populations of qualifying species.

Table 3.1: Habitats Sites within 20km of North East Lincolnshire

Habitats Site	Distance/Direction from North East Lincolnshire
Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site	Within the Borough
Greater Wash SPA	7km east

Habitats Site	Distance/Direction from North East Lincolnshire
Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe and Gibraltar Point SAC	17km south

Assessment of ‘likely significant effects’ of the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan

3.9 As required under Regulation 105 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 [See reference 19] (as amended), an assessment has been undertaken of the ‘likely significant effects’ of the plan. The assessment has been prepared in order to identify which policies or site allocations would be likely to have a significant effect on Habitats Sites. The Screening Assessment has been conducted without taking mitigation into account, in accordance with the ‘People over Wind’ judgment.

3.10 Consideration has been given to the potential for the development proposed to result in significant effects associated with:

- Physical loss or damage to habitat;
- Non-physical disturbance (noise, vibration, and light pollution);
- Non-toxic contamination;
- Air pollution;
- Recreational pressure; and
- Change to hydrology, including water quantity and quality.

3.11 This thematic/impact category approach allows for consideration to be given to the cumulative effects of the site allocations, rather than focussing exclusively on individual developments proposed in the plan.

3.12 A risk-based approach involving the application of the precautionary principle has been adopted in the assessment, such that a conclusion of ‘no significant effect’ was only reached where it was considered unlikely, based on current knowledge and the information available, that a proposal in the plan would have a significant effect on the integrity of a Habitats Site.

3.13 A screening exercise was carried out (**Appendix C**), to document consideration of the potential for likely significant effects resulting from each policy and site allocation in the Local Plan.

3.14 For some types of impacts, the potential for likely significant effects was determined on a proximity basis. This approach and the assumptions applied are described in more detail in **Chapter 4**.

Interpretation of ‘likely significant effects’

3.15 Relevant case law helps to interpret when effects should be considered as a likely significant effect, when carrying out HRA of a land use plan.

3.16 In the Waddenzee case [See reference 20], the European Court of Justice ruled on the interpretation of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive (translated into Reg. 102 in the Habitats Regulations), including that:

An effect should be considered ‘likely’, “if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that it will have a significant effect on the site” (paragraph 44). An effect should be considered ‘significant’, “if it undermines the conservation objectives” (paragraph 48). Where a plan or project has an effect on a site “but is not likely to undermine its conservation objectives, it cannot be considered likely to have a significant effect on the site concerned” (paragraph 47).

3.17 A relevant opinion delivered to the Court of Justice of the European Union commented that:

“The requirement that an effect in question be ‘significant’ exists in order to lay down a de minimis threshold. Plans or projects that have no appreciable effect on the site are thereby excluded. If all plans or projects capable of having any effect whatsoever on the site were to be caught by Article 6(3), activities on or near the site would risk being impossible by reason of legislative overkill.”

3.18 This opinion (the ‘Sweetman’ case) therefore allows for the authorisation of plans and projects whose possible effects, alone or in combination, can be considered ‘trivial’ or ‘de minimis’; referring to such cases as those “that have no appreciable effect on the site”. In practice such effects could be screened out as having no likely significant effect – they would be ‘insignificant’.

3.19 The HRA Screening Assessment therefore considers whether the Local Plan policies and site allocations could have likely significant effects either alone or in combination.

Mitigation provided by the plan

3.20 Some of the potential effects of the Local Plan could be mitigated through the implementation of other policies in the plan itself, such as the provision of green infrastructure within new developments (which could help mitigate increased pressure from recreation activities at Habitats Sites). Nevertheless, in accordance with the ‘People over Wind’ judgment, avoidance and mitigation measures cannot be relied upon at the Screening stage, and therefore, where such measures exist, they have been considered at the Appropriate Assessment stage for impacts and policies where likely significant effects, either alone or in-combination, could not be ruled out.

Assessment of potential in-combination effects

3.21 Regulation 105 of the Habitats Regulations 2017 requires an Appropriate Assessment where “a land use plan is likely to have a significant effect on a Habitats Site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) and is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site”. Therefore, it will be necessary to consider whether any impacts identified from the Local Plan may combine with other plans or projects to give rise to significant effects in-combination.

3.22 Where the Local Plan is likely to have an effect on its own e.g. due to water pollution (due to impact pathways being present), but it is not likely to be significant, the in-combination assessment at Screening stage will need to determine whether there may also be the same types of effect from other plans or projects that could combine with the Local Plan to produce a significant effect. If so, this likely significant effect (e.g. water pollution) arising from the Local Plan in combination with other plans or projects, would then need to be considered through the Appropriate Assessment stage (for example to determine if water pollution would have an adverse effect on integrity of the relevant Habitats Site). Where the Screening Assessment has concluded that there is no impact pathway between development proposed in the Local Plan and the conditions necessary to maintain qualifying features of a Habitats Site, then there will be no in-combination effects to assess at the Screening or Appropriate Assessment stage. This approach accords with recent guidance on HRA [\[See reference 21\]](#).

3.23 If impact pathways are found to exist for a particular effect but it is not likely to be significant from the Local Plan alone, the in-combination assessment will identify which other plans and programmes could result in the same impact on the same Habitats Site. This will focus on planned growth (including housing, employment, transport, minerals, and waste) around the affected site, or along the impact corridor,

for example, if impacts could arise as a result of changes to a waterway, then planned growth in local authorities along that waterway will be considered.

3.24 The potential for in-combination impacts will therefore focus on plans prepared by local authorities that overlap with Habitats Sites that are within the scope of this HRA. The findings of any associated HRA work for those plans will be reviewed where available. Where relevant, any strategic projects in the area that could have in-combination effects with the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan will also be identified and reviewed.

3.25 The online HRA Handbook suggests the following plans and projects may be relevant to consider as part of the in-combination assessment:

- Applications lodged but not yet determined, including refusals subject to an outstanding appeal or legal challenge;
- Projects subject to periodic review e.g. annual licences, during the time that their renewal is under consideration;
- Projects authorised but not yet started;
- Projects started but not yet completed;
- Known projects that do not require external authorisation;
- Proposals in adopted plans; and
- Proposals in draft plans formally published or submitted for final consultation, examination, or adoption.

3.26 The need for in-combination assessment also arises at the Appropriate Assessment stage, as discussed in the Appropriate Assessment section below.

Appropriate Assessment

3.27 Following the Screening stage, if likely significant effects on Habitats Sites are unable to be ruled out, the plan-making authority is required under Regulation 105 of the Habitats Regulations to make an 'Appropriate Assessment' of the implications of the plan for Habitats Sites, in view of their conservation objectives. Appropriate Assessment should consider the impacts of the plan (either alone or in combination with other projects or plans) on the integrity of Habitats Sites with respect to their conservation objectives and to their structure and function [See reference 22]. This includes consideration of plans and projects with the potential for in-combination effects, where relevant.

3.28 Following the Screening Stage, the plan-making authority is required under Regulation 105 of the Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended) to make an 'Appropriate Assessment' of the implications of the plan for Habitats Sites, in view of their conservation objectives.

3.29 European Commission Guidance [\[See reference 23\]](#) states that the Appropriate Assessment should consider the impacts of the plan (either alone or in combination with other projects or plans) on the integrity of Habitats Sites with respect to their conservation objectives and to their structure and function.

3.30 Therefore, the Appropriate Assessment focuses on those impacts that are judged likely to have a significant effect on the qualifying features of a Habitats Site, or where insufficient certainty regarding this remained at the Screening stage. A conclusion needs to be reached as to whether or not a policy or site allocation in the plan would adversely affect the integrity of a Habitats Site. To reach a conclusion, consideration has to be given to whether the predicted impacts of the proposals (either alone or in combination) have the potential to result in adverse effect on integrity of a Habitats Site.

3.31 This stage seeks to determine whether implementation of the Local Plan will result in an adverse effect on the integrity of the whole Habitats Site in question (many Habitats Sites are made up of a number of fragments of habitat). It also considers the potential for in-combination effects from development proposed in neighbouring authorities' Local Plans or from major infrastructure projects. Consideration was given to mitigation measures that may be included in the Local Plan to reduce the likelihood and significance of effects on Habitats Sites.

3.32 A Habitats Site's integrity depends on it being able to sustain its 'qualifying features' (i.e. those Annex 1 habitats, Annex II species, and Annex 1 bird populations for which it has been designated) and to ensure their continued viability. A high degree of integrity is considered to exist where the potential to meet a Habitats Site's conservation objectives is realised and where the Habitats Site is capable of self-repair and renewal with a minimum of external management support.

Assessing the effects on site integrity

3.33 A site's integrity depends on it being able to sustain its 'qualifying features' (i.e. the habitats and species for which it has been designated) and to ensure their continued viability. The Holohan judgement also clarifies that effects on species and habitats not listed as qualifying features, but which could result in secondary effects upon the qualifying features of Habitats Sites also need to be considered. The Appropriate Assessment will therefore build upon the information set out in

Appendix B of this report to consider the characteristics of supporting habitats and species that could be affected by impacts identified at the Screening stage.

3.34 A high degree of integrity at a site is considered to exist where the potential to meet a site's conservation objectives is realised and where the site is capable of self-repair and renewal with a minimum of external management support.

3.35 A conclusion needs to be reached as to whether or not a plan would adversely affect the integrity of any Habitats Site. Assessing the effects on the site(s) integrity involves considering whether the predicted impacts of the plan policies and/or site allocations (either alone or in combination) have the potential to:

- Cause delays to the achievement of conservation objectives for the site;
- Interrupt progress towards the achievement of conservation objectives for the site;
- Disrupt those factors that help to maintain the favourable conditions of the site;
- Interfere with the balance, distribution and density of key species that are the indicators of the favourable condition of the site;
- Cause changes to the vital defining aspects (e.g. nutrient balance) that determine how the site functions as a habitat or ecosystem;
- Change the dynamics of relationships that define the structure or function of the site (e.g. relationships between soil and water, or animals and plants);
- Interfere with anticipated natural changes to the site;
- Reduce the extent of key habitats or the population of key species;
- Reduce the diversity of the site;
- Result in disturbance that could affect the population, density, or balance between key species;
- Result in fragmentation; and
- Result in the loss of key features **[See reference 24]**.

3.36 The conservation objectives for each SAC and SPA (as set out in **Appendix B**) are generally to maintain the qualifying features in favourable condition. Natural England does not define conservation objectives for Ramsar sites, but these can often be inferred from those for co-located SAC or SPA features. The Site Improvement Plans for each site provide a high-level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of the designated features on the site(s) and outline the priority measures required to improve the condition of the features.

An Appropriate Assessment draws on these to help to understand what is needed to maintain the integrity of the Habitats Sites.

3.37 For each Habitats Site where an uncertain or likely significant effect was identified in relation to the plan, the Appropriate Assessment will set out the potential impacts and make a judgement (based on the information available) on whether the impact will have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Habitats Site. Consideration will be given to the potential for mitigation measures to be implemented that could reduce the likelihood or severity of the potential impacts such that there would not be an adverse effect on the integrity of the Habitats Site.

Chapter 4

Screening Assessment

4.1 As described in the Method chapter (**Chapter 3**), a Screening Assessment was carried out in order to identify the likely significant effects of the Local Plan on the scoped-in Habitats Sites. The full Screening Assessment can be found in **Appendix C** and the findings are summarised below.

HRA Screening of policies

No 'likely significant effect' predicted

4.2 The following policies from the Local Plan do not result in likely significant effects:

- Draft Strategic Policy 3: Settlement hierarchy
- Draft Strategic Policy 6: Strategic wedges
- Draft Strategic Policy 7: Infrastructure
- Draft Strategic Policy 8: Flood risk
- Draft Strategic Policy 9: Renewable and low carbon infrastructure
- Draft Strategic Policy 10: Developing a green and blue infrastructure network
- Draft Strategic Policy 11: Good design in new developments
- Draft Strategic Policy 12: Affordable housing
- Draft Strategic Policy 13: Retail hierarchy
- Draft Strategic Policy 14: Safeguarding waste facilities and related infrastructure
- Draft Policy 1: Water management
- Draft Policy 2: Energy and low carbon living
- Draft Policy 3: Health and wellbeing
- Draft Policy 4: Landscape
- Draft Policy 5: Open space and recreation
- Draft Policy 6: Biodiversity and geodiversity
- Draft Policy 7: Habitat mitigation – South Humber Bank

- Draft Policy 8: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
- Draft Policy 9: Promoting sustainable transport
- Draft Policy 10: Parking provision
- Draft Policy 13: Skills and training
- Draft Policy 14: Tourism and the visitor economy
- Draft Policy 16: Development of the strategic housing sites
- Draft Policy 17: Rural exceptions
- Draft Policy 19: Self-build and custom build housing
- Draft Policy 20: Provision for gypsies and travellers
- Draft Policy 21: Town centre uses
- Draft Policy 22: Social and cultural places
- Draft Policy 23: Safeguarding minerals and related infrastructure
- Draft Policy 24: Future mineral extraction and secondary aggregates
- Draft Policy 25: Restoration and aftercare (Minerals)
- Draft Policy 26: Waste facility requirements
- Draft Policy 27: Restoration and aftercare (Waste)

‘Likely significant effect’ predicted

4.3 The following eight policies from the Local Plan are highlighted as resulting in development which has potential impact pathways to Habitats Sites and likely significant effects cannot therefore be ruled out:

- Draft Strategic Policy 1: Employment land requirements
- Draft Strategic Policy 2: The housing requirement and delivery
- Draft Strategic Policy 4: Distribution of housing growth
- Draft Strategic Policy 5: Development boundaries
- Draft Policy 11: Employment allocations
- Draft Policy 12: Existing employment areas
- Draft Policy 15: Housing allocations

- Draft Policy 18: Housing mix (in relation to the recognition of windfall housing sites and the potential impacts of this)

4.4 Consideration is given to the site allocations, and windfall development in the sections below, in the context of the impact pathways identified for the various types of effects.

HRA Screening of impacts

4.5 For some types of impacts, screening for likely significant effects was determined on a proximity basis, using GIS data to determine the distance of potential development locations to the Habitats Sites that were the subject of the assessment. However, there are many uncertainties associated with using set distances as there are very few standards available as a guide to how far impacts will travel. Therefore, during the Screening stage a number of assumptions have been applied in relation to assessing the likely significant effects on Habitats Sites that may result from the plan, as described below.

Physical damage and loss (onsite)

4.6 Any development resulting from the Local Plan would take place within the boundary of North East Lincolnshire, therefore only Habitats Sites within the Borough boundary could be affected by direct physical damage or loss of habitat within the Habitats Site boundaries. The Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site are partially located within the Borough boundary and therefore there is potential for direct habitat loss at these sites if development comes forward in the plan within the boundary of the Habitats Site. However, no site allocations lie within the boundaries of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site. The contribution of windfall development to the overall housing mix is set out in Draft Policy 18: Housing mix. Whilst windfall development is likely to come forward over the Plan period, as set out in paragraph 10.1.5 of the Local Plan which states that “these sites have historically made a significant contribution to the overall supply (average 2018-2025 of 24%)”, the Humber Estuary is not likely to be impacted by direct habitat loss as a result, because it is undevelopable due to the estuarine and coastal nature of the Habitats Site.

4.7 Both of the other Habitats Sites considered in this HRA (Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe and Gibraltar Point SAC and Greater Wash SPA) are located outside of North East Lincolnshire Borough.

Therefore, there is no likely significant effect predicted in relation to direct physical damage and loss onsite, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects, and as such no further consideration is required.

Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land (offsite)

4.8 Habitat loss from development in areas outside of the Habitats Site boundaries may result in likely significant effects where that habitat contributes towards maintaining the interest feature for which the Habitats Site is designated. This includes land which may provide offsite movement corridors or feeding and sheltering habitat for mobile species such as bats, birds and fish. Habitats Sites susceptible to the indirect effects of habitat loss are restricted to those sites with qualifying species that rely on offsite habitat. These were identified as:

- Humber Estuary SAC – fish and marine mammals.
- Humber Estuary SPA – birds.
- Humber Estuary Ramsar site – birds, fish, marine mammals and amphibians.
- Greater Wash SPA – birds.
- Saltfleetby – Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point SAC – amphibians.

Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar

Birds

4.9 A buffer of 2km was considered in relation to the majority of qualifying birds of Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site. However, for certain species with larger dispersal distances, a buffer of 15km was considered such as golden plover, lapwing, curlew and pink-footed goose. Given the proximity of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site, which lie partially within North East Lincolnshire Borough, there is potential for impacts upon offsite functionally linked land (FLL) supporting birds.

4.10 It is recognised that this is not a nationally set buffer for birds, however this approach has been applied at various locations across the UK, including Essex, Kent and the Solent. Through consultation on the Regulation 18 Local Plan, the use of this buffer was supported by Natural England.

4.11 A review of site allocations being considered for inclusion in the Local Plan identified that there a total of 23 site allocations within 2km of Humber Estuary SPA

and Ramsar site and all 51 site allocations lie within 15km of these designations. All of the site allocations, plus windfall development, therefore, require further consideration in relation to the potential loss of FLL within the Appropriate Assessment.

4.12 The site allocations within 2km of the SPA and Ramsar site are as follows:

- HOU074B Land north and west of Pennels Garden Centre, Weelsby Hall Farm, Humberston Road
- HOU141A Former Matthew Humberston C of E School (Lower) Playing Fields
- HOU272A Land at Cartergate
- HOU353 Lindsey Lower School Playing fields, Beacon Ave/Bentley Street
- HOU354A Duchess Street car park
- HOU375 260 Macaulay Lane
- HOU380 Garth Lane (Alexander Docks)
- HOU388 Eleanor House, 19 Eleanor Street
- HOU084A Land South of Humberston
- ELR041 Land west of Kings Rd, Immingham
- ELR001 Immingham, Kings Road
- ELR011 Europarc Phase IV
- ELR021 Novartis Moody Lane
- ELR037 Land r/o Marlin House
- ELR020 RWE/Helios Site Hobson Way
- ELR022 Plot Q Kiln Lane
- ELR027 Land east of Queens Road
- ELR019 Abengoa Site, Hobson Way
- ELR008a Europarc Phase III
- ELR008b Europarc Phase III
- ELR008e Europarc Phase III
- ELR042 Former Novertis factory site, Grimsby
- ELR044 Manby Road, Immingham

All 51 site allocations lie within 15km of the SPA and Ramsar site and there is potential for windfall development to occur within this distance too. Therefore, there is potential for likely significant effect to arise as a result of physical damage and loss to functionally linked land supporting the bird species of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site and as such this will need to be considered further at the Appropriate Assessment stage.

Fish

4.13 Sea lamprey, river lamprey, allis shad and twaite shad are highly mobile species within estuarine and river systems. Given that the Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar site lie within the Borough boundary, and there are additional rivers and tributaries which are hydrologically connected with Humber Estuary flowing through the Borough, there is potential for loss of offsite functionally linked land for these species where a river or drainage ditch hydrologically connected to the Humber Estuary flows through or lies immediately adjacent (within 500m) of a site allocation. On this basis the following 20 site allocations, plus windfall development, have potential to result in impacts upon FLL for fish:

- HOU005 Land to the west of Stallingborough Road
- HOU342 Grimsby West Urban Extension Land west of Great Coates (North parcel)
- HOU380 Garth Lane (Alexander Docks)
- HOU154 YMCA, Peakes Lane
- ELR043 Mauxhall Farm, Stallingborough Road, Immingham
- ELR041 Land west of Kings Rd, Immingham
- ELR001 Immingham, Kings Road
- ELR011 Europarc Phase IV
- ELR021 Novartis Moody Lane
- ELR037 Land r/o Marlin House
- ELR016c Stallingborough Interchange
- ELR020 RWE/Helios Site Hobson Way
- ELR027 Land east of Queens Road
- ELR019 Abengoa Site, Hobson Way

- ELR008a Europarc Phase III
- ELR008b Europarc Phase III
- ELR008e Europarc Phase III
- ELR042 Former Noveris factory site, Grimsby
- ELR044 Manby Road, Immingham
- ELR016b Stallingborough Interchange

Therefore, there is potential for likely significant effects to arise as a result of physical damage and loss to functionally linked land supporting the fish species of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site and as such this will need to be considered further at the Appropriate Assessment stage.

Amphibians

4.14 With regards to offsite functionally linked land for amphibians such as natterjack toad, the maximum distance between breeding sites for natterjack toad is recommended to be 2km, in order to retain connectivity [\[See reference 25\]](#). This suggests that the dispersal distance for the natterjack toad is 2km. The known natterjack toad population of the Humber Estuary Ramsar is located at dune slacks within Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe on the southern extremity of the Ramsar site, approximately 17km south of the Borough boundary. As the Borough lies significantly more than 2km from areas used as FLL, the Ramsar site is unlikely to be impacted by development coming forward as part of the Local Plan causing loss of FLL.

Therefore, there is no likely significant effect predicted in relation to impacts on offsite functionally linked land supporting natterjack toad of the Humber Estuary Ramsar site, and as such no further consideration is required.

Marine mammals

4.15 Grey seals and harbour seals are also highly mobile species; however they have particular association with coastal and marine habitats. The main haul-out sites along the southern North Sea, which support the largest grey seal breeding colonies, are at Donna Nook located 10km south-east of the borough boundary (which extends to the most northerly location at Grainthorpe Haven (over 7km south of the borough boundary), and at Blakeney Point over 90km away in Norfolk [\[See reference 26\]](#).

4.16 Habitat-based predictions of at-sea distribution for grey seal and harbour seal [See reference 27] indicate that grey seal are more closely associated with the area off the coast of Lincolnshire which aligns with the breeding population at Donna Nook. For harbour seal, the at-sea distribution map indicates that the species is most closely associated with habitats and haul-out sites at The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC, for which it is a qualifying species.

4.17 Donna Nook was previously designated as a National Nature Reserve (NNR) in its own right, and subsequently combined with Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes NNR and extended to form the Lincolnshire Coronation Coast NNR. This combined NNR overlaps the Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar site boundaries within North East Lincolnshire and lies partially within the Borough, at the south-eastern extent of the Borough.

4.18 Given the distance of the nearest grey seal breeding colony 10km south, the predicted distribution of harbour seal from haul-outs surrounding The Wash, over 40km south of North East Lincolnshire Borough, and the reliance of these species on coastal and marine habitats, which will not be impacted by development coming forward as part of the Local Plan, it is unlikely that grey seal and harbour seal will be impacted by damage and loss of offsite FLL.

Therefore, there is no likely significant effect predicted in relation to damage and loss of offsite functionally linked land supporting seals of Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar site, and as such no further consideration is required.

Conclusion

There is potential for likely significant effects to occur at Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site in relation to offsite functionally linked land for birds and fish only. Therefore, these effects will need to be considered further at the Appropriate Assessment stage.

Greater Wash SPA

Birds

4.19 A buffer of 2km was considered in relation to Greater Wash SPA. The qualifying bird species for which the SPA is designated are largely reliant on habitat along the

coastline for breeding and sea habitat for foraging, but may also rely on freshwater habitats such as lakes and marshes. Given the distance of the SPA at 7km from the North East Lincolnshire Borough boundary, impacts on functionally linked land can be screened out of further assessment.

No likely significant effect is predicted in relation to loss of functionally linked land to the Greater Wash SPA, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects. Therefore, this effect is screened out of further assessment.

Saltfleetby – Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point SAC

Amphibians

4.20 With regards to offsite functionally linked land for amphibians such as great crested newt, the average dispersal distance is 250-500m, with a maximum distance of 1km. Given the distance of this SAC, which is located 17km from the Borough boundary, there is no potential for impacts upon the population of the SAC.

Therefore, potential impacts on offsite functionally linked land supporting great crested newt of the Saltfleetby – Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point SAC can be screened out of further assessment.

Non-physical disturbance (onsite)

4.21 Noise and vibration effects, e.g. during the construction of new housing or employment development, are most likely to disturb bird species and are thus a key consideration with respect to Habitats Sites where these species are the qualifying features. These effects, and particularly vibration, may also impact upon grey seals of the Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar site. Artificial lighting at night (e.g. from streetlamps, flood lighting and security lights) has the potential to affect species where it occurs in close proximity to key habitat areas, such as key roosting sites of SPA birds and movement, feeding or breeding areas of grey seal of the SAC and Ramsar site.

4.22 It has been assumed that the effects of noise, vibration and light are most likely to be significant within a distance of 500m. There is also evidence of 300m being used as a distance up to which certain bird species can be disturbed by the effects of noise [See reference 28]; however, it has been assumed (on a precautionary basis)

that the effects of noise, vibration and light pollution are capable of causing an adverse effect if development takes place within 500m of a Habitats Site with qualifying features sensitive to these disturbances.

4.23 Only Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site lie within the Borough boundary and there are no other Habitats Sites within 500m of the Borough. Likely significant effects on the Greater Wash SPA and Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe and Gibraltar Point SAC can be screened out due to their distance from the Plan area.

Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site

4.24 The effects of disturbance from noise, vibration and light are most likely to be significant if development takes place adjacent to the Humber Estuary. Given the location of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, which lie within North East Lincolnshire Borough, there is potential for impacts to arise from non-physical disturbance to sensitive species, including bird and fish and marine mammal species. As determined within Amphibians section of the Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land (offsite) section above, amphibians are screened out of further consideration as natterjack toad have a maximum distance between breeding sites of 2km, and the population is located 17km away from the Borough.

Birds and fish (onsite)

4.25 The SPA and Ramsar site support a range of qualifying bird species that are susceptible to impacts from non-physical disturbance, such as disturbance from noise, vibration and lighting.

4.26 Additionally, Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar site support fish species, which are less likely to be impacted by noise impacts but may be susceptible to impacts resulting from increased lighting on watercourses used by these species from adjacent development.

4.27 A review of site allocations being considered for inclusion in the Local Plan identified a total of three sites proposed for allocation within 500m of Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. These sites, plus windfall development, should be subject to further consideration for the potential for non-physical disturbance of qualifying species onsite, within the Appropriate Assessment:

- ELR021 Novartis Moody Lane
- ELR020 RWE/Helios Site Hobson Way
- ELR042 Former Novartis factory site, Grimsby

Therefore, there is potential for likely significant effects to occur at Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site in relation to non-physical disturbance of birds and fish and this effect will need to be considered further at the Appropriate Assessment stage.

Marine mammals

4.28 Marine mammals are likely to be impacted by non-physical disturbance such as noise, lighting and particularly vibration (such as pile driving), resulting from development along the coast or the bank of the Humber Estuary. This type of impact is most typically associated with flood defence works. However, it may also be associated with housing and employment development along the sea front.

4.29 As set out within the assessment of FLL for marine mammals, **paragraph 4.18** concludes that based on the distance of the nearest grey seal breeding colony 10km south, and the predicted distribution of harbour seal from haul-outs surrounding The Wash, over 40km south of North East Lincolnshire Borough. Despite the proximity of the Humber Estuary, due to the reliance of these species on coastal and marine habitats particularly at these distant locations, which will not be subject to disturbance impacts, there will be no likely significant effect upon marine mammals of the Humber Estuary.

Therefore, there is no likely significant effect predicted in relation to non-physical disturbance of habitats supporting seals of Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar site, and as such no further consideration is required.

Non-physical disturbance (offsite functionally linked land)

4.30 Non-physical disturbance from development in areas outside of the Habitats Site boundaries may result in likely significant effects where that habitat contributes towards maintaining the interest feature for which the Habitats Site is designated. Habitats Sites with qualifying species that may rely on habitat outside of the designated site and within North East Lincolnshire Borough include Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site. For further detail on the use of offsite functional habitat in relation to the North East Lincolnshire Borough refer to section on 'Physical Damage and Loss – functionally linked land (offsite)'.

Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site

4.31 In addition to potential for likely significant effects in relation to non-physical disturbance of birds and fish onsite at the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site, there is also potential for non-physical disturbance to offsite functionally linked land. The consideration of physical damage and loss of functionally linked land described within the section above, identified that there is potential for FLL to be present within the Borough that supports birds, fish and marine mammals of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

Birds

4.32 Non-physical disturbance of offsite FLL could occur at site allocations within 500m of the recognised dispersal distance of 2km for birds. Therefore, a 2.5km distance was applied to identify site allocations with potential for non-physical disturbance of birds utilising FLL in relation to development of the following 27 site allocations which lie within 2.5km of Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site:

- HOU074B Land north and west of Pennels Garden Centre, Weelsby Hall Farm, Humberston Road
- HOU139 Land to the North of Humberston Avenue (Country Club)
- HOU141A Former Matthew Humberston C of E School (Lower) Playing Fields
- HOU272A Land at Cartergate
- HOU353 Lindsey Lower School Playing fields, Beacon Ave/Bentley Street
- HOU354A Duchess Street car park
- HOU373 Land of former tower blocks Washdyke Lane
- HOU375 260 Macaulay Lane
- HOU380 Garth Lane (Alexander Docks)
- HOU388 Eleanor House, 19 Eleanor Street
- HOU386 R/o 73 to 105 Granville Street (Garages)
- HOU084A Land South of Humberston
- ELR041 Land west of Kings Rd, Immingham
- ELR001 Immingham, Kings Road
- ELR011 Europarc Phase IV

- ELR021 Novartis Moody Lane
- ELR037 Land r/o Marlin House
- ELR020 RWE/Helius Site Hobson Way
- ELR022 Plot Q Kiln Lane
- ELR027 Land east of Queens Road
- ELR019 Abengoa Site, Hobson Way
- ELR008a Europarc Phase III
- ELR008b Europarc Phase III
- ELR008e Europarc Phase III
- ELR042 Former Novertis factory site, Grimsby
- ELR044 Manby Road, Immingham
- ELR016b Stallingborough Interchange

4.33 There is also potential for non-physical disturbance of birds with a dispersal distance of 15km utilising FLL in relation to development at site allocations which lie within 15.5km of Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site. All of the site allocations lie within 15.5km.

Therefore, there is potential for likely significant effects to arise as a result of non-physical disturbance of bird species of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site using FLL and as such will need to be considered further at the Appropriate Assessment stage.

Fish

4.34 There is potential for non-physical disturbance to affect fish where development occurs at a site allocation within 500m of a river or tributary, which is hydrologically connected to the Humber Estuary. On this basis, the following 20 site allocations require further consideration at the Appropriate Assessment:

- HOU005 Land to the west of Stallingborough Road
- HOU342 Grimsby West Urban Extension Land west of Great Coates (North parcel)
- HOU380 Garth Lane (Alexander Docks)

- HOU154 YMCA, Peakes Lane
- ELR043 Mauxhall Farm, Stallingborough Road, Immingham
- ELR041 Land west of Kings Rd, Immingham
- ELR001 Immingham, Kings Road
- ELR011 Europarc Phase IV
- ELR021 Novartis Moody Lane
- ELR037 Land r/o Marlin House
- ELR016c Stallingborough Interchange
- ELR020 RWE/Helios Site Hobson Way
- ELR027 Land east of Queens Road
- ELR019 Abengoa Site, Hobson Way
- ELR008a Europarc Phase III
- ELR008b Europarc Phase III
- ELR008e Europarc Phase III
- ELR042 Former Noveris factory site, Grimsby
- ELR044 Manby Road, Immingham
- ELR016b Stallingborough Interchange

Therefore, likely significant effects relating to non-physical disturbance to the qualifying fish species of Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site using FLL will need to be considered further at the Appropriate Assessment stage.

Marine mammals

4.35 Despite the sensitivity of these species to non-physical disturbance, it is concluded that based on the distance of supporting habitats as set out in **paragraph 4.18**, it can be concluded that there will be no impacts on FLL used by marine mammals of the Humber Estuary.

Therefore, there is no likely significant effect predicted in relation to non-physical disturbance of offsite functionally linked land supporting seals of Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar site, and as such no further consideration is required.

Air pollution

4.36 Air pollution is most likely to affect Habitats Sites where plant, soil and water habitats are the qualifying features, but some qualifying animal species may also be affected, either directly or indirectly, by deterioration in habitat due to air pollution. Deposition of pollutants to the ground and vegetation can alter the characteristics of the soil, affecting the pH and nitrogen levels, which can then affect plant health, productivity and species composition.

4.37 Air pollution is unlikely to affect the functionally linked habitats that may be within or near the plan area, to the extent that there would be significant impacts on bird populations within the SPA/Ramsar sites. Air pollution would need to cause habitats to deteriorate at several sites, such that feeding opportunities were lost, for this to be significant; however, the habitats that have been identified as having the potential to be functionally linked are arable fields, which are not sensitive to air pollution.

Vehicle emissions

4.38 In terms of vehicle traffic, nitrogen oxides (NO_x, i.e. NO and NO₂) are considered to be the key pollutants. Deposition of nitrogen compounds may lead to both soil and freshwater acidification, and NO_x can cause eutrophication of soils and water. In addition to nitrogen oxides, recent studies reviewed by Air Quality Consultants [See reference 29], have shown that ammonia emissions from road traffic can be at least as significant as NO_x in making significant contribution to nitrogen deposition to sensitive habitats. Therefore, assessments which exclude traffic related ammonia emissions are likely to significantly under-predict nitrogen deposition at the roadside.

4.39 Based on the Highways England Design Manual for Road and Bridges (DMRB) LA 105 Air quality (which sets out the requirements for assessing and reporting the effects of highway projects on air quality), it is assumed that air pollution from roads is unlikely to be significant beyond 200m from the road itself. Where increases in traffic volumes are forecast, this 200m buffer needs to be applied to the relevant roads in order to make a judgement about the likely geographical extent of air pollution impacts.

4.40 For highways developments within 200m of sensitive receptors, the DMRB provides the following screening criteria to ascertain whether there are likely to be significant impacts:

- Daily traffic flows will change by 1,000 AADT (Annual Average Daily Traffic) or more; or
- Heavy duty vehicle (HDV) flows will change by 200 AADT or more; or
- There will be a change in speed band [\[See reference 30\]](#); or
- Road carriageway alignment will change by 5m or more.

4.41 This traffic forecast data may be needed, where significant increases in traffic are possible on roads within 200m of Habitats Sites, to determine if increases in vehicle traffic are likely to be significant. In line with the Wealden judgement [\[See reference 31\]](#), the traffic growth considered by the HRA should be based on the effects of development provided for by the plan in combination with other drivers of growth such as development proposed in neighbouring districts and demographic change.

4.42 The JNCC's 'Guidance on decision-making thresholds for air pollution' [\[See reference 32\]](#) states that, when assessing the air pollution impacts of a development plan, 10km should be used as a zone of influence within which the plan is likely to have significant effects on air quality, i.e. Habitats Sites beyond 10km from the plan area can be screened out in relation to air pollution.

4.43 It has been assumed that only those roads forming part of the primary road network (motorways and 'A' roads) are likely to experience any significant increases in vehicle traffic as a result of development (i.e. greater than 1,000 AADT). As such, where a site is within 200m of only minor roads, no significant effect from traffic-related air pollution is considered to be the likely outcome.

4.44 The strategic road network within 10km of the Borough is mapped in **Figure A.3** in **Appendix A**. The Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site is within 10km of the Borough and also lies within 200m of the A1098. Data obtained from the Council indicates that increases in daily traffic along this road will be above the 1,000 thresholds.

4.45 Transport analysis of the A1098, was commission by the Council from DTA Transportation Limited [\[See reference 33\]](#), in order to better understand the potential for air quality issues along the A1098. The analysis considered future growth for the period 2025-2043, allowing for an additional 5,374 jobs and 11,213 new homes. The analysis took data from the Department for Transport to determine the baseline Annual Average Daily Flows (AADF) as ~14,400 in 2024 and background level of

growth of 7.5% over the last 25 years for all vehicles. This background level of growth was applied to three growth factors using the TEMPro 8.1 (Trip End Model Presentation Program) [See reference 34], which consider varying scenarios of economic growth termed 'core', 'low' and 'high' to provide a future baseline. The analysis suggested the 'core' scenario would be relevant to reflect growth in North East Lincolnshire, which would result 17,236 AADF by 2043. This represents an increase of ~ 2,800 AADF over the Plan period.

4.46 AADF represents the average over a full year of the number of vehicles passing a point in the road network each day. This considers all vehicles. Whilst the formula for calculating AADF is different to that for determining AADT, this demonstrates a likely exceedance of the AADT threshold of 1,000 for all vehicles both at baseline and forecasted by 2043. It is assumed that the scenarios and consideration of economic growth can be used to inform the assessment of the Local Plan in-combination with growth in neighbouring authorities. Therefore, there is potential for likely significant effect as a result of the Local Plan in-combination. However, it is not possible to determine whether there is potential for likely significant effect as a result of the Local Plan alone.

4.47 All other Habitats Sites are located further than 200m from the strategic road network for North East Lincolnshire and/or are located further than 10km from the Borough and therefore are screened out of the assessment.

Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site

4.48 The Humber Estuary is designated as it support birds, fish, amphibians, marine mammals and vegetation communities. The qualifying habitats of the Humber Estuary include estuaries, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, dune systems and humid dune slacks, estuarine waters, intertidal mud and sand flats, saltmarshes, and coastal brackish/saline lagoons.

4.49 Several of these habitats, including intertidal mudflats and sandflats, sand dunes, and saltmarshes are sensitive to air pollution, as determined with reference to APIS [See reference 35] data.

4.50 Through review of aerial imagery (Google Earth [See reference 36] dated 15th April 2023), it appears that intertidal mudflats and sandflats are present within 200m of the A1098, whilst other qualifying habitats which are sensitive to air pollution such as saltmarsh and sand dunes, are not. Intertidal mudflats and sandflats contain marine biotopes, which provide foraging habitat for a wide range of coastal and estuarine birds. Therefore, there is potential for qualifying bird species to utilise the habitat adjacent to the A1098 for foraging. Other qualifying species include a

breeding colony of grey seals *Halichoerus grypus* at Donna Nook, located over 200m from the A1098, and therefore not considered further. Additionally, the Humber is used as a migratory route for river lamprey and sea lamprey between coastal waters and spawning areas. However, there are no main rivers passing from the Humber Estuary within 200m of the A1098. Therefore, these species are unlikely to be present in significant numbers at this location, and supporting habitats are not likely to be impacted by air pollution from the A1098.

4.51 Along the coast, the A1098 continues from the roundabout with Queen's Parade to form a minor road to the junction with Cromwell Road before leading onto another minor road, Kings Road. These minor roads lie within 200m of saltmarsh habitat. However, as set out within **paragraph 4.43**, these do not form part of the primary road network, and therefore, no significant effect from traffic-related air pollution is considered to be the likely outcome in relation to minor roads.

4.52 APIS provides an indication of the sensitivity of habitats and species to air pollutants. With regards to sensitivity of littoral sediment to air pollution impacts forming the 'Intertidal mudflats and sandflats' for which the site is designated, APIS determines this habitat to be sensitive to various pollutants, with Critical Levels/Loads for Ammonia of 1-3ug/m³, NOx of 30ug/m³, and SO₂ of 10-20ug/m³.

4.53 The main pollutants from vehicle emissions are nitrogen, nitrogen oxide, and ammonia for which these result in nutrient nitrogen and acid deposition. Therefore, where there is potential for vehicle emissions which exceed the pollutant Critical Levels/Loads to result in impacts upon this sensitive habitat, there could be likely significant effect.

4.54 A review of SSSI condition information was undertaken to confirm the current condition of the component SSSI units of the Humber Estuary Habitats Sites, which are susceptible to changes in air quality. SSSI Unit 173 lies within 200m of the A1098 and this is in unfavourable declining condition (last assessed in March 2025). The main habitat present within this SSSI Unit is littoral sediment. The condition monitoring assessment was based on the population of non-breeding birds for which the site as a whole has experienced a decline by over 25% in the bird population between the time the SSSI was notified and the five year mean peak 2015/16 to 2019/20. The decline in bird population is likely to be attributed to a range of factors, as indicated by the BTO report on the Analysis of WeBS Data [\[See reference 37\]](#), which found that more than half of the long-term species trends for the Humber Estuary during the 25 winters to 2021/22 were in line with regional trends. Therefore, it is not possible to attribute the decline in bird populations within this area of the Humber Estuary to air pollution impacts alone, as it is likely to be due to a combination of factors affecting national and international populations.

4.55 With regards to bird sensitivity to air pollution impacts, a sample of the qualifying bird species and their individual sensitivities is provided within **Table 4.1**. This demonstrates that various birds are sensitive to nitrogen, nutrient nitrogen and acid deposition in particular. Not all species have been included here, however given the range of birds including waders, geese, dabbling ducks and plovers this demonstrates the sensitivity of the range of birds associated with the different habitat types of the Humber.

Table 4.1: Individual bird sensitivities to impacts from air pollutants (APIS Data)

Qualifying Feature	Nitrogen	Nutrient Nitrogen	Nitrogen Oxide	Ammonia	Acid Deposition
Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Black-tailed godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Common redshank <i>Tringa tetanus</i>	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen
Dark-bellied brent goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen

Qualifying Feature	Nitrogen	Nutrient Nitrogen	Nitrogen Oxide	Ammonia	Acid Deposition
Lapwing <i>Vanellus Vanellus</i>	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Ringed plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive
Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive	Sensitive to impacts from nitrogen

Therefore, likely significant effects from the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan in relation to vehicle emissions will need to be considered as part of the Appropriate Assessment in relation to Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

Industrial emissions

4.56 Industrial emissions may arise from processes such as energy from waste, which can produce air pollutants that include acid gases, particulates, dioxins and heavy metals.

4.57 The area over which industrial emissions can have an adverse effect depends on the nature of the emissions and factors such as stack height and topography of the surrounding area.

4.58 Environment Agency guidance on environmental permitting [\[See reference 38\]](#) uses a distance of 10km to screen the potential for effects on Habitats Sites from industrial emissions. Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site lie within the North East Lincolnshire Borough boundary and are the only Habitats Sites within 10km which are sensitive to air pollution.

4.59 The sensitivity of Humber Estuary to air pollution impacts is described within the sub-heading ‘Vehicle emissions’. However, functionally linked land has been screened out of the assessment (see **paragraph 4.37**).

4.60 As set out within Draft Policy 11: Employment allocations, industrial development such as Manufacturing and General Business, which includes chemicals and processing with potential to result in chemical emissions and industrial air pollution. Green Energy also has potential for industrial air pollution as it includes operations servicing for windfarm developments within the North Sea, and energy plants, such as biomass and waste processing to generate power.

4.61 Employment site allocations, which propose industrial development are as follows, ordered by development type (all are within 10km of the Humber Estuary Habitats Sites):

- Green energy
 - ELR001 Pelham Estate, Kings Road, Immingham
 - ELR016c Kiln Lane Expansion Site Stallingborough (The Helm)
 - ELR019 Abengoa Site, Hobson Way
 - ELR020 Land East of Hobson Way, Stallingborough
 - ELR022 Plot Q, Kiln Lane
 - ELR027 Land east of Queens Road, Immingham
- Manufacturing and general business
 - ELR008a Europarc Phase 3
 - ELR008b Europarc Phase 3
 - ELR008e Europarc Phase 3
 - ELR011 Europarc Phase 4
 - ELR016b Kiln Lane Expansion Site Stallingborough (The Helm)
 - ELR021 Novartis, Moody Lane
 - ELR041 Land west of King’s Road, Immingham
 - ELR042 Former Novartis factory site, Grimsby
 - ELR044 Land off Manby Road, Immingham

Therefore, likely significant effects from the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan in relation to industrial emissions will need to be considered as part of the

Appropriate Assessment in relation to Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

Dust

4.62 Dust can be caused during construction, which can smother terrestrial habitats or increase the turbidity of freshwater, estuarine and coastal habitats, preventing natural processes. It can also contribute to nutrient enrichment, which can lead to changes in the rate of vegetative succession and habitat composition.

4.63 Dust can arise during construction works or due to extraction/excavation from the ground; and poses risks to habitats and plants from smothering, for example. Large dust particles mostly deposit close to the source and the assumption is that the vast majority of dust deposition occurs within 100m, although some smaller particles may travel up to 200-500m [See reference 39]. Therefore, significant effects on Habitats Sites from dust are unlikely beyond 100m.

4.64 Habitats Sites which are sensitive to effects resulting from dust include terrestrial, freshwater or estuarine and coastal habitats, or sites designated for habitats and plant species.

Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar site

4.65 Given the location of the Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar, which lies partially within the Borough, there is potential for likely significant effects to arise as a result of dust. The following site allocation, plus windfall development, within 100m of the Humber Estuary has potential for dust impacts:

- ELR042 Former Novartis factory site, Grimsby

4.66 All other Habitats Sites are located over 100m away from the Borough. Therefore, these Habitats Sites have been screened out from further assessment.

Therefore, there is potential for likely significant effects to arise due to the creation of dust, upon Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar site. This will need to be considered further through Appropriate Assessment.

Recreation

4.67 Recreational activities and human presence can result in significant effects on Habitats Sites. Habitats Sites with qualifying bird species are likely to be particularly susceptible to recreational disturbances from walking, dog walking, angling, wildfowling, and water sports. An increase in recreational pressure from development therefore has the potential to disturb bird populations of Ramsar sites and SPAs as a result of both terrestrial and water-based recreation. In addition, recreation can physically damage habitat as a result of trampling, fire or vandalism and also through erosion associated with boat wash and terrestrial activities such as use of vehicles.

4.68 The North East Lincolnshire Local Plan will result in housing growth, and associated population increase in the Borough. Therefore, there is potential for likely significant effect resulting from increases in recreational impacts associated with population growth during the Local Plan period.

4.69 Coastal towns such as Cleethorpes, have particular draw for tourists and visitors. This can have particular implications for coastal Habitats Sites, especially those supporting sensitive habitats or species such as sand dune habitats, and breeding or overwintering birds of SPAs and Ramsar sites. Visitor recreational activity in North East Lincolnshire is concentrated around the resort of Cleethorpes, however, visitors staying in tourist resorts are likely to visit nearby coastal sites.

4.70 Where increases in population are combined with existing tourism pressures due to high visitor numbers, there is potential for increases in recreation at Habitats Site, either due to the growth in the Local Plan alone or in-combination with growth in neighbouring authorities.

4.71 Each Habitats Site will typically have a 'Zone of Influence' (ZOI) within which increases in population would be expected to result in likely significant effects. ZOIs are usually established following targeted visitor surveys and the findings are therefore typically specific to each Habitats Site (and often to specific areas within a Habitats Site). The findings are likely to be influenced by a number of complex and interacting factors and therefore it is not always appropriate to apply a generic or non-specific ZOI to a Habitats Site. However, the recent visitor survey data for recreation within the Cleethorpes area, can be relied upon to inform potential for recreational pressures from new residential development, including allocations and windfall development.

Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site

4.72 A visitor survey and bird disturbance survey was undertaken by Footprint Ecology over the winter of 2025/26 [See reference 40]. This survey has been utilised to inform a review of the Cleethorpes Habitat Management Plan. The visitor survey identified that 75% of interviewees (that were visiting directly from home) lived within a 7.4km radius. Therefore, this ZOI has been applied in this assessment to consider recreational impacts from housing growth associated with the Local Plan.

4.73 A total of 33 out of 34 residential site allocations, plus windfall development, within 7.4km of Humber Estuary has potential to result in recreational pressure. The only site allocation which does not lie within 7.4km is HOU374 Land off Waltham Road.

Therefore, there is potential for likely significant effect in relation to recreational impact and further consideration of visitor impacts on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar will be required as part of the Appropriate Assessment.

Saltfleetby – Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point SAC

4.74 There is no known visitor survey work for Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes & Gibraltar Point SAC. Therefore, no specific ZOI is defined for this site and the ZOI of 7.4km is considered appropriate for this site, as for Humber Estuary. This Habitats Site is located 17km away from North East Lincolnshire and can therefore be screened out of potential for recreational impact.

Therefore, there is no likely significant effect predicted in relation to recreation and further consideration of visitor impacts on the Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes SAC, and as such no further consideration is required.

Greater Wash SPA

4.75 Greater Wash is designated as it supports breeding and non-breeding diving birds, including common scoter, red-throated diver, little gull, little tern, common tern and sandwich tern. The site information set out in **Appendix B** describes the key disturbance activities associated with birds at sea (for which the SPA is designated) are “as a result of marine industries including offshore wind development, fisheries, oil and gas pipelines, offshore cabling, interconnectors, shipping and aggregate extraction. Disturbance can be caused by construction, operation and maintenance

of offshore windfarms, in particular, which has the potential to cause disturbance and displacement of rafting and foraging birds”. Whilst the Local Plan sets out industrial development on land within the Port area to support offshore development, it does not propose new offshore development.

4.76 In relation to the potential for recreational impact upon Greater Wash SPA, this marine SPA is located 7km offshore and as determined through the 2026 visitor survey of Cleethorpes, the predominant recreational activity associated with housing growth in North East Lincolnshire with potential to result in disturbance of birds is dog walking, rather than watersports.

Therefore, there is no likely significant effect predicted in relation to recreation and further consideration of visitor impacts on the Greater Wash SPA, and as such no further consideration is required.

Water

4.77 An increase in demand for water abstraction resulting from the growth proposed in the Local Plan could result in changes in hydrology at Habitats Sites. Depending on the qualifying features and particular vulnerabilities of the Habitats Sites, this could result in likely significant effects, for example, due to changes in environmental or biotic conditions and the extent and distribution of preferred habitat conditions. Increased demand for water is considered a priority issue in the Site Improvement Plan for the Humber Estuary.

4.78 Additionally, growth can result in increased demand on the wastewater treatment facilities with potential impact on water chemistry and resultant likely significant effects upon Habitats Sites. Urban runoff can also impact water chemistry of Habitats Sites. Water pollution is also identified as a priority issue in the Site Improvement Plan for the Humber Estuary.

4.79 The estuarine and saltmarsh habitats of the SAC are highly sensitive to changes in water levels, quality, and salinity. Changes in these factors have the potential to result in degradation of the SAC habitat through changes in the vegetation associated with altered condition or quality. The qualifying bird, fish and marine mammal species of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site are dependent upon the maintenance of marine and coastal habitat and could therefore be vulnerable to changes in water quantity and quality where such changes would affect the condition and type of habitat and/or distribution and abundance of food.

Water Cycle Study

4.80 The Council commissioned a Water Cycle Study (WCS) for North East Lincolnshire [See reference 41], which identifies existing infrastructure capacity and explores future water supply and wastewater treatment needs and capacity. A WCS requires engagement with stakeholders and the Council has collaborated with water companies and requested comments on housing growth impacts on infrastructure, to ensure that the Local Plan aligns with infrastructure provision.

Water Resource Management Plans

4.81 North East Lincolnshire is located entirely within the Lincolnshire East Water Resource Zone (WRZ), which is supplied by Anglian Water. The WRZ extends from Humber to the Wash and is based on the supply systems for Grimsby, Louth, Skegness, and Boston. The supplies are primarily groundwater abstractions from the Lincolnshire Chalk, Lincolnshire Limestone and Spilsby Sandstone. There is also surface water abstraction from the Louth Canal into Covenham pumped storage reservoir, which supplies the WRZ.

4.82 The WCS explains that water supply is provided predominantly by Anglian Water in the plan area. Without provisions to increase supply and reduce demand, the Lincolnshire East WRZ is expected to have a shortfall of 32.50Ml/day at the end of the plan period.

Water Recycling Centres (WRC)

4.83 There are five WRCs that have been identified as having catchments located at least partially within North East Lincolnshire are summarised in terms of hydrological connectivity of these WRCs with Humber Estuary, as follows:

- Immingham New – this catchment lies on the coast with Humber Estuary, and the WRC (sewage treatment works) likely feeds into North Beck Drain or an unnamed river to the north of the WRC, which both flow into the Humber.
- Grimsby-Pyewipe – this catchment lies on the coast with Humber Estuary, and the WRC likely feeds into New Cut Drain which flows into the Humber.
- Laceby – this catchment is located around the village of Laceby, and the WRC feeds into Laceby Beck, which joins the River Freshney and flows into the Humber.
- Tetney-Newton Marsh – this catchment lies on the coast with Humber Estuary, and the WRC feeds into Tetney Drain, which flows into the Humber.

- East Ravendale – this catchment is small, and surrounds the small village of East Ravendale. The WRC is located to the east of the village and feeds into a drainage ditch which flows west into an unnamed river in West Ravensdale, before joining the Waithe Beck which flows towards Tetney before joining Tetney Drain and flowing into the Humber.

4.84 In terms of wastewater treatment, four main Waste recycling centres (WRC) have been identified to serve North East Lincolnshire. Of these Immingham, Grimsby-Pyewipe, and Tetney-Newton have sufficient capacity to facilitate the level of development proposed within the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan. However, the Laceby WRC is currently at or exceeding its capacity.

4.85 With regards to East Ravendale WRC, Anglian Water estimate the base population within the East Ravendale WRC catchment to be 43 in the base year (2021) decreasing slightly to 42 in 2035 and 2050. As this WRC catchment is very small and serves very few people, limited data is available. Therefore, it was not reviewed further than the initial screening stage of the WCS. However, given that there are no proposed site allocations within East or West Ravendale, or the surrounding villages, it can be concluded that there will be no impact from allocated developments within the Plan.

4.86 Anglian Water has identified a number of demand management and supply options ensuring that demand and supply will align by the end of the plan period (2043).

Summary of water supply and discharge routes

4.87 The majority of watercourses within North East Lincolnshire are chalk streams which rise in the west within or close to the Lincolnshire Wolds, and outflow into the Humber Estuary in the east. The main rivers within North East Lincolnshire flow into the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site and therefore development resulting in abstraction from watercourses that are hydrologically connected to it, diffuse pollution to watercourses due to inadequate wastewater treatment infrastructure resulting in release of untreated sewage or storm water overflows, or direct water pollution due to run-off from development during construction and/ or operation could have an impact.

4.88 Greater Wash SPA (which is located 7km away) and Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes & Gibraltar Point SAC (which is 17km away) are located outside of North East Lincolnshire and none of the watercourses within North East Lincolnshire drain into these Habitats Sites. Additionally, the WRZ is not supplied by abstraction from these coastal sites and therefore there should be no likely significant effects as a result of

changes in water quantity or quality as a result of development within North East Lincolnshire.

4.89 Therefore, only impacts upon the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site are considered further.

Water quantity

4.90 The EA has classified the area served by Anglian Water as being in “serious water stress” [See reference 42]. Serious water stress is defined in the Water Industry (Prescribed Conditions) Regulations 1999 [See reference 43] as where “the current household demand for water is a high proportion of the current effective rainfall which is available to meet that demand”.

4.91 The Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site support qualifying habitats and species, which rely on water within the Lincolnshire East WRZ. However, North East Lincolnshire lies on the Outer Humber Estuary, which is entirely coastal, and the predominant water supply to this WRZ is from groundwater. Localised reduction in water levels and hydrology in the Louth Canal could influence the downstream connection with Humber at its connection with Tetney Drain. However, it is unlikely that there would be significant amounts of abstraction from the Louth Canal to the point that there is no flow within this watercourse. Tetney Drain also provides freshwater input at this location into the saltmarsh habitat and the influence of the sea, versus groundwater/freshwater inputs on saltmarsh hydrology varies seasonally with saltmarshes generally more influenced by freshwater inputs during wet winters.

4.92 On the basis of the precautionary principle, the potential for likely significant effects relating to the impacts of abstraction cannot be ruled out.

Therefore, likely significant effects from the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan in relation to water quantity impacts will need to be considered through Appropriate Assessment in relation to Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

Water quality

4.93 Habitats can also be affected by changes in water quality such as nutrient enrichment, changes in salinity, smothering from dust, and run-off, discharge or spillage from industry, agriculture, or construction.

Water treatment and discharge

4.94 Changes in water discharge and land use can also affect water quality, for example a change in land use from agriculture to residential reduces direct nutrient run-off to watercourses but increases the volume of nutrients discharges from wastewater treatment works.

4.95 Nutrient pollution is an environmental issue for many areas across England. Increased levels of nitrogen and phosphorus entering aquatic environments via surface water and groundwater can severely threaten these sensitive habitats and species within a Habitats Site. The elevated levels of nutrients can cause eutrophication, leading to algal blooms which disrupt normal ecosystem function and cause major changes in the aquatic community. These algal blooms can result in reduced levels of oxygen within the water, which in turn can affect the populations of many aquatic organisms including invertebrates and fish. In freshwater habitats and estuaries, poor water quality due to nutrient enrichment from elevated nitrogen and phosphorus levels is one of the primary reasons for Habitats Sites being in unfavourable condition.

4.96 Nutrient neutrality is a means of ensuring that a plan or project does not add to existing nutrient burdens so there is no net increase in nutrients as a result of the plan or project. Where nutrient neutrality is properly applied and the existing land use does not undermine the conservation objectives, Natural England considers that an adverse effect on integrity alone and in combination can be ruled out during Appropriate Assessment. Any development within the catchment of a Habitats Site with nutrient issues will be considered further during the Appropriate Assessment stage of this HRA.

4.97 Where sites are already in unfavourable condition, extra wastewater from new developments exacerbate the issue and undermine ongoing efforts to recover these sites. However, when development is designed alongside suitable mitigation measures, that additional damage can often be avoided.

4.98 There are no nutrient neutrality catchments within the North East Lincolnshire Borough boundary. However, there is potential for growth resulting from the Local Plan to result in increased demand for water treatment and discharge to impact the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site. Based on the information about capacity issues at Laceby WRC (provided in the WCS), it is uncertain as to whether there is sufficient wastewater treatment infrastructure in place to ensure that no likely significant effects will arise as a result of additional growth (from site allocations as well as windfall development feeding into Laceby WRC). Windfall development in the Local Plan was accounted for within the WCS capacity assessment and therefore, it

is only impacts in relation to inadequate capacity at this WRC which need to be considered further at Appropriate Assessment.

Therefore, there is potential for likely significant effects to result from water treatment and discharge upon the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar.

Direct pollution/run-off

4.99 Pollution from direct run-off is likely to occur where Habitats Sites or functionally linked land are close to development. This can occur as a result of smothering from dust, and run-off, discharge or spillage from industry, agriculture, or construction.

4.100 Distances can vary depending on topography and connectivity, but 500m is used as an initial screening distance. Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site lie within the Borough, and there are four site allocations which lie within 500m of the Humber Estuary and a further 33 which lie within 500m of a main river which has hydrological connectivity with the Habitats Site.

4.101 The four site allocations which lie within 500m of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site are as follows:

- HOU042 Former Clifton Bingo, Grant Street
- ELR020 RWE/Helius Site Hobson Way
- ELR021 Novartis Moody Lane
- ELR042 Former Novertis factory site, Grimsby

4.102 The 33 site allocations that are within 500m of a watercourse which is hydrologically connected to the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site are as follows:

- HOU005 Land to the west of Stallingborough Road
- HOU061A Weelsby Road Depot, Weelsby Road
- HOU068B Land off Butt Lane
- HOU074B Land north and west of Pennels Garden Centre, Weelsby Hall Farm, Humberston Road
- HOU104 Land at Louth Road
- HOU272A Land at Cartergate

- HOU338 The Old Nurseries, Cheapside
- HOU342 Grimsby West Urban Extension Land west of Great Coates (North parcel)
- HOU354A Duchess Street car park
- HOU373 Land of former tower blocks Washdyke Lane
- HOU375 260 Macaulay Lane
- HOU380 Garth Lane (Alexander Docks)
- HOU394 Habrough Road
- HOU386 R/o 73 to 105 Granville Street (Garages)
- HOU355 Scartho Top Playing Field, Heimdal Road
- HOU154 YMCA, Peakes Lane
- HOU110 Land at Cheapside
- HOU129 Land to the west of Cheapside, Waltham
- ELR043 Mauxhall Farm, Stallingborough Road, Immingham
- ELR041 Land west of Kings Rd, Immingham
- ELR001 Immingham, Kings Road
- ELR011 Europarc Phase IV
- ELR021 Novartis Moody Lane
- ELR037 Land r/o Marlin House
- ELR016c Stallingborough Interchange
- ELR022 Plot Q Kiln Lane
- ELR027 Land east of Queens Road
- ELR019 Abengoa Site, Hobson Way
- ELR008a Europarc Phase III
- ELR008b Europarc Phase III
- ELR042 Former Novertis factory site, Grimsby
- ELR044 Manby Road, Immingham
- ELR016b Stallingborough Interchange

4.103 All other Habitats Sites are located over 500m from North East Lincolnshire and were not considered to be hydrologically connected to the Borough and therefore, are screened out of the assessment.

Therefore, there is potential for likely significant effect in relation to direct pollution/ run off upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site as a result of development resulting from the Local Plan.

Summary of Screening Assessment

4.104 Table 4.2 below summarises the HRA Screening conclusions reached in relation to the Local Plan. Impact types for which a conclusion of ‘no likely significant effect’ was reached are shown with no colour. Those potential impacts where likely significant effects could not be ruled out are shown in orange and these are considered in more detail at the Appropriate Assessment stage in **Chapter 5**.

Table 4.2: Summary of Screening Assessment

Habitats Site	Physical Damage and Loss	Non-physical Disturbance	Air Pollution	Recreation	Water Quantity	Water Quality
Humber Estuary SAC	Potential likely significant effect – offsite only	Potential likely significant effect – onsite and offsite	Potential likely significant effect	Potential likely significant effect	No likely significant effect	Potential likely significant effect
Humber Estuary SPA	Potential likely significant effect – offsite only	Potential likely significant effect – onsite and offsite	Potential likely significant effect	Potential likely significant effect	No likely significant effect	Potential likely significant effect
Humber Estuary Ramsar	Potential likely significant effect – offsite only	Potential likely significant effect – onsite and offsite	Potential likely significant effect	Potential likely significant effect	No likely significant effect	Potential likely significant effect
Greater Wash SPA	No likely significant effect	No likely significant effect	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effect	No likely significant effect
Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe and Gibraltar Point SAC	No likely significant effect	No likely significant effect	No likely significant effect	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effect	No likely significant effect

Chapter 5

Appropriate Assessment

5.1 Likely significant effects arising from the plan, either alone or in-combination, were identified for the following impact types in relation to the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land only;
- Non-physical disturbance – onsite and functionally linked land;
- Air pollution;
- Recreation; and
- Water quality.

5.2 Appropriate Assessment has therefore been undertaken for these impact pathways to determine whether the plan will result in Adverse Effects on Integrity at these Habitats Sites either alone or in-combination with other Plans and Projects.

5.3 The main mitigation policy providing overarching protection for Habitat Sites within the Local Plan is Draft Policy 6: Biodiversity and geodiversity, which sets out the following:

“1. The Council will have regard to enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity when considering development proposals, seeking specifically to:

- A. conserve and enhance international, national and local sites of biological and geological conservation importance (including soil), having regard to the hierarchy of designated sites, SSSI Impact Risk Zones, and applying appropriate Zones of Influence when undertaking ecological impact assessments, and Habitats Regulations Assessment where appropriate;
- B. align with the mitigation hierarchy to avoid harm, before mitigating impacts that cannot be avoided, and as a last resort compensating for impacts;
- C. retain, conserve, restore and enhance features of biodiversity value, including designated sites and appropriate buffer zones, irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees), habitats (such as chalk streams and species of principal importance);
- [Parts D – F provide safeguarding and enhancement measures for broader ecological network, rather than Habitats Sites specifically]

- G. safeguard land identified as functionally linked land outside of the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone to support the qualifying features of Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.

2. Any development which would, either individually or cumulatively, result in significant harm to biodiversity which cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated or as a last resort compensated for, will be refused.”

5.4 Other policies providing mitigation that relate to specific impact pathways are identified in the sections below.

Physical damage and loss – offsite FLL

Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site

5.5 There is potential for development of employment land and housing land to result in physical damage and loss of offsite FLL for birds and fish of Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

Birds

5.6 An assessment of FLL in relation to birds has been undertaken. The approach was agreed in consultation with Natural England and subsequently updated following comments received from Natural England during the Regulation 18 consultation. The FLL assessment methodology, which includes bird habitat preferences, is detailed in **Appendix D**. Bird habitat preferences were researched utilising information from BTO [See reference 44] and Birds of the Western Palearctic [See reference 45], which informed the consideration of land suitability. Site allocations were categorised into negligible, low, moderate or high suitability to provide functionally linked land which supports birds of Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.

5.7 The suitability ratings (determined through consultation with Natural England), which have been applied in this study are included in **Appendix D**. The ratings consider a range of factors, which may affect the suitability of a site to be used as functionally linked land by bird species of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site. It should be noted that it is not a requirement for all factors noted to be met for a site to achieve a certain rating. The definitions for each rating were used as a guide to inform decision-making and used in conjunction with the application of professional judgement.

5.8 Various datasets were used to inform this including Priority Habitat and Living England mapping, Ordnance Survey (OS) Greenspace, local council public rights of way, Environment Agency flood risk mapping and bird records from Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership, Natural England and BTO WeBS sector counts. These were used alongside OS and satellite imagery from Google Earth to determine the habitat type and inform an understanding of each site's character such as the presence of boundary features, watercourses and waterbodies within the site and within the surrounding area.

5.9 Consideration of the ecological connectivity between the site allocation and Humber Estuary was also made. The South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone was also considered, and where site allocations fall within this zone this has been recognised within the assessment, to inform where strategic mitigation is available to support development.

5.10 The results of the FLL study are included in **Appendix E**. This sets out the sites which were rated as high (8), moderate (17), low (18) and negligible (8) potential to be FLL.

5.11 Housing and employment development at site allocations, which lie within 15km of Humber Estuary (supporting habitats suitable for curlew, golden plover and lapwing), or within 2km of Humber Estuary (supporting habitats for all other qualifying birds) and which were identified as having high and moderate suitability may result in adverse effect on integrity (AEoI) of qualifying birds of Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site in the absence of mitigation.

5.12 The eight site allocations that have been rated as high are as follows, all of which lie within 15km, those within 2km are identified within parenthesis:

- ELR001 Immingham, Kings Road (within 2km)
- ELR011 Europarc Phase IV (within 2km)
- ELR019 Abengoa Site, Hobson Way (within 2km)
- ELR020 RWE/Helios Site Hobson Way (within 2km)
- ELR021 Novartis Moody Lane (within 2km) (which supported curlew *Numenius arquata* at levels above the 1% significance threshold according to NE FLL study from 2024/25 winter)
- ELR027 Land east of Queens Road (within 2km)
- ELR044 Manby Road, Immingham (within 2km)

- HOU342 Grimsby West Urban Extension Land west of Great Coates (North parcel)

5.13 The 17 site allocations rated as moderate are as follows, all of which lie within 15km, those within 2km are identified within parenthesis:

- ELR008a Europarc Phase III (within 2km)
- ELR008b Europarc Phase III (within 2km)
- ELR008e Europarc Phase III (within 2km)
- ELR016b Stallingborough Interchange
- ELR016c Stallingborough Interchange
- ELR037 Land r/o Marlin House (within 2km)
- ELR041 Land west of Kings Rd, Immingham (within 2km)
- ELR042 Former Noveris factory site, Grimsby (within 2km)
- ELR043 Mauxhall Farm, Stallingborough Road, Immingham
- HOU005 Land to the west of Stallingborough Road
- HOU074B Land north and west of Pennels Garden Centre, Weelsby Hall Farm, Humberston Road (within 2km)
- HOU104 Land at Louth Road
- HOU180A Land north west of Station Road
- HOU190A Land east of Ayscough Avenue and north of Healing Road
- HOU340 Land south of 68-90 Humberston Avenue
- HOU374 Land off Waltham Road
- HOU394 Habrough Road

5.14 There are also 18 site allocations rated as low (all within 15km, and 4 of which are within 2km) and eight site allocations rated as negligible (all of which within 15km, and five within 2km). These are listed within **Appendix E**.

Mitigation – Strategic mitigation

5.15 The South Humber Gateway Ecological Mitigation Delivery Plan was produced in 2019 [See reference 46] by North East Lincolnshire Council, but it was first developed and informed by surveys between 2007 and 2011. In order to deliver this

strategic mitigation, a 'South Humber Gateway Ecology Group' was formed comprising local authorities, landowners and both statutory and non-statutory conservation bodies, which signed a Memorandum of Understanding.

5.16 In terms of the delivery of this mitigation, Draft Policy 7: Habitat mitigation – South Humber Bank sets out the protection and long-term provision of offsite functionally linked land for the birds of Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site. The policy sets out that “Development proposals on greenfield land (Exceptionally brownfield sites may be required to contribute if evidence identifies that SPA/Ramsar birds have been using the site in significant numbers.) within the Mitigation Zone will be required to make contributions towards the provision and management of the mitigation sites identified. Where landowners have contributed to the implementation strategy through the donation of land, the required contribution will be reduced by an equivalent value”.

5.17 In order to provide an alternative route to contributing to this strategic mitigation the policy also states “On an exceptional basis independent alternative mitigation proposals will be considered on sites within the identified Mitigation Zone. Proposals should be supported by evidence that demonstrates that the alternative mitigation contributes to the overall mitigation strategy and ensures that the development avoids adverse effects on the integrity of the SPA/Ramsar site, alone or in combination. It will be a requirement of any planning consent that mitigation is implemented and functional prior to the commencement of development”.

5.18 All employment allocations (which in this case includes the industrial developments), which lie within the South Humber Gateway (SHG), are required to comply with the requirements set out in the South Humber Gateway Ecological Mitigation Delivery Plan, and Draft Policy 7 and either deliver mitigation on-site, or via developer contributions of land and/or as a financial contribution to off-site measures. The financial contribution is towards the provision and management of the mitigation sites identified within the Policies Map. The level of financial contribution required is based upon an equal cost for each developer based upon the land take; i.e. a cost per hectare (to one decimal place) of the development site. The formula for calculating this is set out in Part 5 of Draft Policy 7, and it is based on the cost per hectare of land take (area of development), and the cost per hectare to deliver strategic mitigation.

5.19 The employment site allocations (total 11) which lie within the South Humber Bank Habitat Mitigation Zone are listed below. They are listed according to the suitability ratings of the FLL study completed to inform this HRA.

5.20 There are six employment site allocations which were rated as high suitability, within the Mitigation Zone and to which Draft Policy 7 applies:

- ELR001 Immingham, Kings Road
- ELR011 Europarc Phase IV
- ELR019 Abengoa Site, Hobson Way
- ELR020 RWE/Helios Site Hobson Way
- ELR021 Novartis Moody Lane (which supported curlew *Numenius arquata* at levels above the 1% significance threshold according to NE FLL study from 2024/25 winter)
- ELR027 Land east of Queens Road

5.21 There were an additional four employment site allocations which were rated as moderate suitability, which lie within the Mitigation Zone and to which this policy applies are as follows:

- ELR008A Europarc Phase III
- ELR008B Europarc Phase III
- ELR008E Europarc Phase III
- ELR042 Former Novertis factory site, Grimsby

5.22 Finally, there was one employment site allocation which was rated as low suitability, which lies within the Mitigation Zone and to which this policy applies:

- ELR022 Plot Q Kiln Lane

5.23 In terms of the commitments made by the council to delivering this strategic mitigation, Draft Policy 7 Part 3 sets out that “The Strategic Mitigation sites, circa 120ha, identified on the Policies Map, represent those sites which have been identified to deliver appropriate mitigation which will address the adverse impacts of development within the Mitigation Zone at a strategic level. The identified Mitigation Sites will be safeguarded against development, and appropriate habitat will be delivered and managed on these sites in accordance with the North East Lincolnshire South Humber Gateway Ecological Mitigation Delivery Plan”.

5.24 With regards to the progress of the council in delivering the strategic mitigation, the supporting text states that:

“The current position, as of June 2026, is that the Council has delivered two large mitigation sites, Cress Marsh 38.9ha and Novartis Ings 20.23ha. A further 4.51ha of mitigation land has been provided through a separate agreement. The provision of these sites has allowed for significant areas of land to be released

for development and provides scope for additional land to come forward through the planning process.

The Council has, through delivery of the mitigation sites, ensured that sufficient mitigation land is always in place to support the development of employment sites. This approach ensures the balance of mitigation land to developed sites on the South Humber Bank always remains effectively 'in credit'.

The final total gross area safeguarded and delivered as mitigation equates to circa 120ha. Draft Policy 7: Habitat mitigation – South Humber Bank presents the mitigation land that has been identified. An area of complementary grassland is also protected, shown on the plan below. The land adjacent to Old Fleet Drain is protected as part of the Great Coates Business Park Site (ELR015a&b)."

5.25 A summary of the South Humber Gateway Ecological Mitigation Delivery Plan is as follows:

- This strategic mitigation was determined through analysis of the suite of wintering and migratory bird surveys undertaken of the area between 2007-2011 as set out in the Delivery Plan, and it was established that these areas are of functional importance to the conservation of the SPA/Ramsar bird populations. This identified that development of all or most of the SHG area is considered likely to lead to a significant loss of supporting terrestrial habitat for birds of the SPA and Ramsar site.
- The strategic mitigation for employment land (including industrial development) associated with the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site in North East Lincolnshire is called the South Humber Bank Habitat Mitigation Zone. This sets out that, in order to mitigate for the loss of 454ha of land used by SPA/Ramsar birds within the SHG area (which includes North East Lincolnshire), four 20ha blocks of core wetland habitat, each surrounded by 150m wetland habitat buffers, would be sufficient to offset the potential loss of proposed development land. These should be located in close proximity to key intertidal feeding areas. These criteria have led to the identification of a requirement for two of the above blocks to be provided in North Lincolnshire and two within North East Lincolnshire. Further discussion between the SHG Ecology Group partners, relating to North East Lincolnshire, has led to agreement on an approach which will see the delivery of a number of sites smaller than the proposed buffered 20ha sites. Although the sites were deemed to provide a network of sites for birds which reflect how birds are currently using the area, some of the sites were deemed by the SHG Ecology Group too small to function as mitigation alone, but are ecologically functional as part of a suite of mitigation sites. These informed the set of Mitigation Principles embodied in the Delivery Plan. Site

options were identified that were agreed within the Ecology Group as preferred sites for mitigation provision. These included five key sites which along with existing grassland, form a total area of 128ha.

- With regards to the assessment of required mitigation in relation to the development of employment land within the SHG, this should be undertaken on a case-by-case basis. The Ecological Mitigation Delivery Plan sets out the following:

“The Council will through delivery of the mitigation sites, ensure that sufficient mitigation land is always in place to support the development of employment sites. This approach will ensure the balance of mitigation land to developed employment sites on the South Humber Bank always remains effectively “in credit”.

Prior to the positive determination of development planning applications, the balance sheet approach will be utilised to demonstrate the relationship between mitigation provision and development consented. This approach accounts for the variation in bird usage across the Mitigation Area, and seeks to ensure that sufficient mitigation area is always available and bird numbers are maintained.

In all circumstances, developers within the area will be expected to provide a financial contribution towards the cost of strategic mitigation provision in lieu of on-site mitigation. This is based upon an equal cost for each developer based upon the land take; i.e. a cost per hectare (to one decimal place) of the development site.”

- The calculation of required financial contribution towards strategic mitigation must be informed through application of the method and criteria in Appendix two ‘Field locations’ and three ‘South Humber Gateway balance sheet’ of the Ecological Mitigation Delivery Plan, dependant on whether the land is deemed to provide:
 1. Functionally linked land when considering the SHG bird survey data (i.e. land found to be regularly supporting significant numbers, of 1% or greater of SPA/Ramsar bird population) – requiring mitigation at 1:1 ratio; or
 2. Land identified through the SHG surveys to have some usage by SPA/Ramsar waterbirds but is not functionally linked land (i.e. contributing to in-combination effects) – requiring mitigation at 5.2: 1 ratio (development to mitigation); or
 3. Land which had no SPA/Ramsar waterbird usage during the SHG surveys will not draw down any mitigation but developers are required to contribute

financially. This is because it has been agreed that all developers within the SHG will contribute equally to the strategic mitigation. In exceptional circumstances developers can choose not to do this, but this will mean that they need to undertake at least one year's bird survey of their development site. If the land is now determined to be functionally linked to the SPA/Ramsar site or to contribute to in-combination effects, they will need to provide sufficient mitigation either on their site or in close proximity. It is expected that this will be extremely difficult to achieve as this was one of the fundamental reasons for the strategic mitigation.

- Monitoring of the mitigation sites is required by the Council, utilising bird targets. Through the Delivery Plan, the Council will ensure appropriate monitoring of the mitigation sites is undertaken in accordance with the monitoring framework and report the results to the SHG Ecology Group to advise on on-going management and need for remedial measures.
- The bird targets are allocated using the same principles as described above. The exceptions to this are species with limited distributions, for which there are separate targets – see the South Humber Gateway Bird Objectives document (Appendix 4).

Mitigation – Local Plan Policies

5.26 The strategic mitigation only applies to employment development within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone. However, there are other site allocations including employment and housing allocations and windfall development, which falls outside of this Zone and will require additional policy mitigation to ensure no adverse effect on integrity of Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site through loss or damage to FLL. These sites are entirely reliant on mitigation in the Local Plan, and therefore, recommendations to avoid AEoI are provided in **Chapter 6**.

5.27 The key policy for securing the strategic mitigation, is Draft Policy 7: Habitat mitigation – South Humber Bank, which is described in the sub-heading 'Strategic Mitigation'.

5.28 In addition, Draft Policy 6: Biodiversity and geodiversity, sets out that "The Council will have regard to enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity when considering development proposals, seeking specifically to: safeguard land identified as functionally linked land outside of the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone to support the qualifying features of Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site".

Fish

5.29 Housing and employment land development at site allocations, which contain watercourses or which lie immediately adjacent to watercourses may result in AEoI of downstream Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar site due to the potential for physical damage and loss of this offsite functionally linked land such as rivers and tributaries for migratory fish.

5.30 A total of 20 site allocations (as listed within **paragraph 4.13**, of the Screening Assessment) were identified within or adjacent to a watercourse, which is hydrologically connected to the Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar site and therefore have potential to support qualifying migratory fish species. Therefore, to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the SAC and Ramsar site as a result of proposed development in the plan, appropriate mitigation measures will be required, as detailed below.

Mitigation – Local Plan Policies

5.31 The Local Plan sets out the following policy, which is recommended to be strengthened as set out within **Chapter 6**:

- Draft Policy 6: Biodiversity and geodiversity – “The Council will have regard to enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity when considering development proposals, seeking specifically to:
 - A. conserve and enhance international, national and local sites of biological and geological conservation importance (including soil), having regard to the hierarchy of designated sites, SSSI Impact Risk Zones, and applying appropriate Zones of Influence when undertaking ecological impact assessments, and Habitats Regulations Assessment where appropriate”

Conclusion

It is recommended that additional policy wording and strengthening of existing policy is incorporated into the Local Plan in order to ensure no adverse effects on integrity (AEoI) of Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, as a result of impacts from physical damage and loss of the Local Plan alone, and in-combination.

Non-physical disturbance – onsite and functionally linked land

Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site

5.32 There is potential for development of employment land and housing land within 500m of Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar to result in AEoI in relation to non-physical disturbance of birds and fish onsite and offsite due to construction related noise, light and vibrational impacts such as the use of machinery. This could result in disturbance related effects such as displacement of birds and fish from key habitats providing overwintering foraging areas for birds or spawning habitat for fish. Where impacts occur which affect a large number of individuals of the population of birds or fish or over a prolonged period, this could result in AEoI in the absence of mitigation.

Birds and fish (onsite and offsite)

5.33 With regards to non-physical disturbance onsite, as set out in **paragraph 4.27** of the Screening Assessment three site allocations lie within 500m of Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site and have potential to result in AEoI due to impacts on birds and fish within the Habitats Site.

5.34 Additionally, with regards to potential for disturbance impacts to FLL. All site allocations lie within 15.5km of Humber Estuary (supporting habitats suitable for curlew, golden plover and lapwing), and 27 site allocations within 2.5km of Humber Estuary (supporting habitats for all other qualifying birds).

5.35 In regard to potential for disturbance impacts to FLL supporting fish, there are 20 site allocations within 500m of a river or tributary that is upstream of the Humber Estuary SAC/Ramsar site.

5.36 Windfall development may also occur in these areas, with potential for disturbance impact upon FLL.

5.37 Therefore, to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the SAC, SPA and Ramsar site as a result of proposed development in the plan, appropriate mitigation measures will be required, as detailed in the sub-heading 'Mitigation – Local Plan Policies' below.

Mitigation – Local Plan Policies

5.38 Draft Policy 6: Biodiversity and geodiversity, provides overarching safeguard for Habitats Sites, and sets out that the Council will have regard to development proposals which conserve and enhance international, national and local sites of biological conservation importance (such as Habitats Sites).

Conclusion

It is recommended that strengthening of existing policy is incorporated into the Local Plan in order to ensure no AEoI at Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, as a result of impacts from non-physical disturbance of the Local Plan alone, and in-combination.

Air pollution

Emissions

Vehicle emissions

5.39 The HRA Screening identified the potential for increases in traffic on strategic roads within 200m of the Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar site, which could result in air pollution at the Habitats Site.

5.40 The Humber Estuary is located immediately adjacent (within 200m) to the A1098. Within 200m of this stretch of the road lies 16.6ha of the designated site (representing 0.04% of the SPA and Ramsar site and 0.05% of the SAC). According to Natural England's Priority Habitat Inventory [\[See reference 47\]](#) dataset, coastal sand dune priority habitat lies within 200m of the A1098 and forms a qualifying feature of the SAC. However, this dataset can include outdated, inaccurate or incomplete mapping, which isn't completely ground truthed.

5.41 Therefore, review of aerial imagery and Google street view (as set out in [paragraph 4.50](#)) was undertaken to determine the habitats within 200m. This identified intertidal sandflats and mudflats, which is further evidenced by a report undertaken by JBA Consulting, 'Review of the Geomorphological Dynamics of the Humber Estuary' [\[See reference 48\]](#), which confirmed that the area near the A1098 comprises littoral (intertidal) sand. Although this is a qualifying feature of the Humber

Estuary, the JNCC website [See reference 49] describes the high value habitat of the SAC as being “Upstream from the Humber Bridge, [where] extensive mud and sand bars in places form semi-permanent islands”. The Humber Bridge is located in the Inner Estuary between Barton-upon-Humber and Hessle, approximately 32km north-west of this stretch of the A1098, which is subject to dynamic morphological shifting which creates the conditions required to form semi-permanent bars and islands. Review of aerial imagery confirms the presence of vegetated sand and mud bars, and a vegetated island upstream of Humber Bridge, which is likely to support sensitive vegetation communities.

5.42 However, the section of the Humber Estuary which lies within 200m of the A1098, lies in the Outer Estuary which comprises shifting sand banks. Review of aerial imagery confirms that there is no vegetation present on the intertidal sandflats along the A1098.

5.43 APIS data identifies intertidal mudflats and sandflats as being sensitive to various pollutants, with Critical Levels/Loads for Ammonia of 1-3ug/m³, NOx of 30ug/m³, and SO₂ of 10-20ug/m³. However, this sensitivity is likely to be attributed to habitats with sensitive vegetation communities, within the inner estuary. The sand and mudflats adjacent to the A1098 does not support vegetation and is subject to regular flushing by the tides. As such it is considered to be resilient to localised affects relating to air pollution due to the flushing of the tide, and renewal of sands and muds by the incoming and outgoing tide.

5.44 On this basis, it can be concluded that there would be no adverse effect on qualifying habitats, or qualifying species which may rely on those habitats such as the bird species which may utilise the sandflats and mudflats for foraging.

Therefore, there should be no adverse effect on the integrity of Humber Estuary Humer Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site as a result of increased vehicle emissions along the A1098.

Industrial emissions

5.45 There is potential for impacts from industrial emissions associated with industrial development arising from employment site allocations listed in **paragraph 4.61**, of the Screening Assessment. This has potential to affect the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

5.46 The type and level of emissions will vary depending on the scale and nature of the facility. However, all emissions will be subject to control under the Industrial

Emissions Directive (Directive 2010/75/EU), transposed into law in England by The Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010 (as amended) and will require either a Part A(1) or A(2) environmental permit.

5.47 Industrial emissions are subject to environmental permitting from the Environment Agency [See reference 50]. Permit applicants are required to undertake screening to identify Habitats Sites within 10km, calculate the predicted environmental concentration of each substance released to air and compare these with environmental standards, then take action to reduce emissions levels, where required [See reference 51]. This is considered a sufficient safeguard that likely significant effects on Habitats Sites can be avoided. No additional mitigation is required in the Local Plan.

Conclusion

Existing regulatory mechanisms are sufficient to avoid adverse effects on integrity. Therefore, there is no potential for adverse effects on the integrity of Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, as a result of industrial emissions either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects.

Dust

Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site

5.48 Due to the scale of development which is due to come forward within the Plan and the potential for construction related activities such as drilling, ground works and cement mixing to result in the creation of dust, there is potential for employment, housing and windfall development within 100m of Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar to result in AEol in relation to dust on site, in the absence of mitigation.

5.49 There is a single site allocation, ELR042 Former Novertis factory site, Grimsby, which lies within 100m of Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site. This has potential to result in AEol due to impacts on habitats, birds and fish within the Habitats Site.

5.50 Therefore, to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the SAC, SPA and Ramsar site as a result of proposed development in the plan, appropriate mitigation measures will be required, as detailed below.

Mitigation – Local Plan Policies

5.51 Draft Policy 6: Biodiversity and geodiversity, provides overarching safeguard for Habitats Sites, and sets out that the Council will have regard to development proposals which conserve and enhance international, national and local sites of biological conservation importance (such as Habitats Sites).

5.52 However, it is necessary to include safeguarding measures against dust creation and the potential impact of this on sensitive habitats and species.

Conclusion

It is recommended that strengthening of existing policy is incorporated into the Local Plan in order to ensure no adverse effects on integrity (AEoI) of Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, as a result of dust impacts resulting from development associated with the Local Plan either alone, or in-combination.

Recreation

Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site

5.53 A total of 33 out of 34 residential site allocations, plus windfall development, within 7.4km of Humber Estuary have potential to result in recreational pressure. The only site allocation which does not lie within 7.4km is HOU374 Land off Waltham Road. Therefore, there is potential for residential development to result in AEoI due to recreational impact upon birds and trampling and other recreational damage upon habitats of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.

5.54 A recreational disturbance report of the Humber Estuary from 2022 [See [reference 52](#)] defined recreational activities that has a negative impact on wildlife as those which stop behaviour such as feeding or result in a flight response. The most common recreational activities on the Humber are walking and birdwatching which have less impact to birds than other activities such as dog walking and off-road driving. The most common activities which are likely to result in impacts upon birds and sensitive habitats are dog walking off lead, off-roading and low flying aircraft.

5.55 Cleethorpes is the main visitor resort within North East Lincolnshire which lies along the Humber Estuary. To better understand the current status of impacts of recreational disturbance on birds, the Council commissioned a Cleethorpes Visitor

Survey and Bird Disturbance Survey 2025/26 (Footprint Ecology, 2026) [See Reference 40]. The survey was undertaken at three points along the Humber Estuary: Cleethorpes North Promenade, Cleethorpes Leisure Centre, and Humberston Fitties. All three locations reflected points at which people can access the coast, where there are risks in relation to disturbance to birds and are also locations where people could be easily intercepted for interview.

5.56 The distance at which recreational disturbance (bird flight) occurred, was 100m or less from the source of disturbance with a median value of 60m or less for most bird species. The study highlighted that “recreation use has increased markedly over the last 13 years or so and it is likely to continue to rise in the future”.

5.57 The key finding of the study was that “More disturbance was attributed to dog walking with the dog off lead than all other activities combined”. Therefore, the study made the following recommendation with regards to the Local Plan, in addition to recommendations around management of recreational activities on the coast:

“Dog walking should therefore be a clear focus for any visitor management in the future. Creating and promoting spaces away from the coast where dog walking is welcomed will be a positive way to deflect access. Cleethorpes Country Park is clearly a popular alternative destination and ensuring this continues to work to draw dog walkers and is dog friendly could play a key role. Provision of new green infrastructure as part of any new development will also ensure there is a range of choice for dog walkers. 75% of interviewees (that were visiting directly from home) lived within a 7.4km radius and new green infrastructure should be a focus for development within this radius of the coast.”

5.58 This results of this study will be used to inform the review of the Cleethorpes Habitat Management Plan, which is ongoing. The Cleethorpes Habitat Management Plan provides strategic mitigation for overall growth within the Local Plan, which is set out in the sub-heading ‘Strategic mitigation’, below.

Mitigation – Strategic mitigation

5.59 The Cleethorpes Habitat Management Plan (CHMP) (2016-2021) [See reference 53] is currently undergoing review.

5.60 The existing plan aimed to deliver and maintain favourable conservation status (FCS) of the Humber Estuary Habitats Sites. The Plan covers the area from Grimsby Dock Gates to the county boundary at Humberston. The Plan sets out the

management activities associated with protecting and improving the condition of the Habitats Site in various sections of the coast, including managing public access.

5.61 The Council has prepared a Technical Note (dated 19th August 2026) [See reference 54] to summarise the current status of the review, and the updates which will be made to the CHMP to cover the period 2021-2026, and to refine, strengthen, and respond to monitoring data. The previous version of the CHMP (2016-2021) provided mitigation for the level of growth set out in the 2018 adopted Local Plan, which sought to provide 9,742 new homes over its lifetime (2013-2032). The reviewed Local Plan seeks to provide for 11,178 new homes over its extended lifetime (2025-2043). This update to the CHMP will ensure the continued effectiveness of the strategy and address any additional recreational pressure as a result of the Local Plan policies and allocations.

5.62 The review will be completed with inputs from external stakeholders and partners such as RSPB, Natural England and the Humber Nature Partnership to ensure an effective mitigation approach. The mitigation strategy is monitored quarterly by the partnership working group consisting of RSPB, Natural England, East Lindsey District Council, North East Lincolnshire Council (NELC), Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust (LWT), Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) and the Humber Nature Partnership (HNP).

5.63 The Council's commitment to reviewing the effectiveness of the Cleethorpes Habitat Management Plan, is set out within the supporting text of Draft Policy 14: Tourism and the economy, which states:

"The Council has incorporated this mitigation approach within the review of the Cleethorpes Habitat Management Plan and has committed to maintaining these measures in perpetuity, as required. This has included examining the specific recreational disturbance pressures and reviewing appropriate mitigation responses which will be delivered in advance of impacts and as part of an ongoing mitigation approach in discussion with Natural England and RSPB, and final agreement with Natural England. The Management Plan is reviewed on a five-year cycle to ensure appropriate mitigation is kept under constant review.

The mitigation approach set out within the Cleethorpes Management Plan covers recreational disturbance related to all aspects of development and resort related activities. There may, however, be specific visitor related development which will attract significant visitors to the resort and be developed in a location close to the SPA. In these circumstances the developer may need to provide additional mitigation to address specific aspects of recreational disturbance."

5.64 The CHMP provides strategic mitigation for overall growth, safeguarding against recreational pressures of housing development within the Local Plan, and the Council has committed to a funding for a dedicated Ranger to deliver the management activities required, as set out within the supporting text to Draft Policy 14. However, the 2026 Footprint Ecology study, provides specific recommendation for development in the Local Plan, for all developments within 7.4km of the coast to provide new green infrastructure. The Technical Note prepared by North East Lincolnshire Borough Council, also states in relation to ‘Strategic Housing’ allocations that “In addition to the strategic mitigation measures delivered through the CHMP, mitigation is also provided at a project level through the design and delivery of site-specific open space. Through the Local Plan policies, Strategic housing allocations will be expected to incorporate Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANGs) or equivalent multifunctional green infrastructure that is capable of diverting recreational activity away from the Humber Estuary. They will also be expected to maintain and enhance functionally linked land in order to provide alternative opportunities for recreation”.

5.65 The opportunity for SANGs delivery is set out in supporting text of Draft Strategic Policy 10: Developing a green and blue infrastructure network, rather than specifically referencing the SANGs requirement for strategic housing allocations within the Policy wording. The supporting text states the following:

“Development adjacent to defined development boundaries should pay particular regard to the nature and form of green infrastructure at or in proximity to the settlement edge and particularly seek to soften the development edge. Larger developments, particularly where extensive areas of open space and landscaping are proposed should explore opportunities to create Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG). These are areas of land designated for recreational purposes that are designed to offset disturbance and pressures on sites that are protected for their habitat value under Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).”

5.66 However, the policy wording does not reference the specific requirement for SANGs as part of strategic housing allocations, and does not provide the necessary safeguards against recreational impacts which could arise due to the additional recreational pressure from each of these development allocations alone, and in combination.

Mitigation – Local Plan Policies

5.67 There are overarching safeguarding policies in place including Draft Policy 6: Biodiversity and geodiversity, for Habitats Sites, and the policy sets out that the Council will have regard to development proposals which conserve and enhance international, national and local sites of biological conservation importance (such as Habitats Sites). In addition, Draft Policy 14 states that:

“The Council will support development that is consistent with the following principles: H. maintains the integrity of the designated Humber Estuary sites and features of interest associated with the Humber Estuary SSSI. Securing appropriate, effective and timely mitigation when necessary, including a commitment to further development of the Cleethorpes Habitat Management Plan to manage increasing recreational pressures and access to sensitive areas. Any mitigation or management measures will be implemented prior to impacts occurring.”

5.68 With regards to the recommendations for green infrastructure requirements for all developments within 7.4km of the coast, Draft Strategic Policy 10: Developing a green and blue infrastructure network states that:

“GBI must be considered at the earliest stages of the site selection and design and form a core element of place-making across all developments. Proposals must be informed by the North East Lincolnshire GBI Strategy, the Greater Lincolnshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS), relevant neighbourhood plans, and any other adopted strategies both local and national.”

5.69 This provides adequate policy wording to ensure that all developments within 7.4km of the coast provide new green infrastructure. However, it does not reflect the requirement for SANGs to be delivered as part of strategic housing allocations.

Conclusion

It is recommended that strengthening of existing policy is incorporated into the Local Plan in order to ensure no adverse effects on integrity (AEoI) of Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, as a result of impacts from recreational pressure of the Local Plan alone, and in-combination.

Water quantity

Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site

5.70 North East Lincolnshire is supplied by Anglian Water. In 2013, the Environment Agency classified the Anglian Water – East Anglia area to be an area of serious water stress. This area was determined in 2021 to continue remain an area of serious water stress [\[See reference 55\]](#).

5.71 Water companies have a statutory duty to establish how planned development in their area can be serviced. These plans are set out in their Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) [\[See reference 56\]](#). Investments to deliver the plans are based on five-year planning cycles known as Asset Management Periods (AMP) so the water company programme for water infrastructure upgrades may constrain the rate at which residential growth can be supported.

5.72 In April 2025, Anglian Water published a revised WRMP for the period of 2025 to 2050 [\[See reference 57\]](#). The plan outlines how they will meet the demand for water in the long-term whilst also providing benefit to the environment. The WRMP outlines that Anglian Water supplies public water to a network of 27 Water Resource Zones (WRZ). The Environment Agency is responsible for managing water resources in England. The Environment Agency controls how much water is abstracted with a permitting system, regulating existing licences and granting new ones. It uses the ALS process to:

- Meet River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) objectives for water resources activities;
- Prevent deterioration of water body status due to new abstractions; and
- Identify potential water available for licensing, from both surface water and groundwater.

5.73 North East Lincolnshire is located within the Grimsby, Ancholme and Louth abstraction area for which the most recent Abstraction Licencing Strategy (ALS) was published in March 2020.

5.74 The ALS process has developed a classification system in order to inform the abstraction process. This classification provides an indication of:

- The relative balance between the environmental requirements for water and how much is licensed for abstraction;
- Whether water is available for further abstraction; and

- Areas where abstraction may need to be reduced.

5.75 In terms of surface water resource availability, this has been calculated at four different flows with Q30 being higher flows and Q90 being lower flows. This assessment identified that there is restricted water available across the majority of the catchment area. This restricted availability occurs across all flow levels.

5.76 In terms of groundwater resource availability, the ALS identified this to have no water available for abstraction across the whole catchment.

5.77 A review of water resource reliability found that in an average year resource there was water available for abstraction at less 30% of the time for the majority of the catchment with smaller areas found to have water available for abstraction at least 50% of the time.

5.78 Therefore, there is potential for AEoI on the Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar site as a result of water supplied via abstraction from watercourses which flow into the estuary or through desalination.

Mitigation – Strategic mitigation

5.79 Anglian Water's WRMP was published in April 2025 states that sufficient water availability can be provided to meet the needs of growth in the North East Lincolnshire between 2025 and 2050. The WRMP will be updated every five years and reviewed by regulators, such as the Environment Agency. This takes into account growth within the supply area, including growth within North East Lincolnshire provided for in the Local Plan.

5.80 The HRA of the WRMP concluded that adverse effects on integrity of Habitats Sites can be avoided alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.

Water Cycle Study

5.81 The WCS identified that the total number of dwellings within the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2043 is likely to be greater than assumed in the Anglian Water WRMP24. It is estimated that the Local Plan proposes 33% more dwellings than assumed within the WRMP24. The WCS concludes the risks in terms of water supply and the options for addressing this as follows:

- "The risk this poses is greatest early in the plan period before publication of the next WRMP scheduled for 2029. The WRMP 2029 should factor in the additional growth proposed in North East Lincolnshire and the latest growth figures from other areas.

- On the supply side, Anglian Water propose advanced effluent treatment, backwash recovery, desalination, and groundwater and surface water abstraction enhancements. These supply-side options provide a greater increase in supply than the reductions in demand, however they are associated with significant lead in times.
- The demand options are available from the beginning of the plan period and will be integral during the early part of the plan period to ensure a supply demand balance due to the significant lead in times required for the supply side options.
- By incorporating these demand management and supply-side options, Anglian Water expect to balance supply and demand by the end of the plan period (2043).
- Stricter water efficiency policies for both household and non-household properties are likely to be required within the Local Plan to support the supply-demand balance in the early plan period.”

5.82 The WCS makes the following recommendations, which are relevant to the Local Plan:

- “Anglian Water will continue its responsibilities in upgrading and providing water supply for new developments without presenting a risk to the environment.
- Anglian Water will need to assess future development earmarked in the Local Plan when developing their upcoming WRMP2029.
- It is recommended that developers engage with Anglian water as early as possible so they can undertake modelled impact assessments to confirm if specific water supply upgrades are required and when. This is particularly the case for developers of heavy water use industries attracted by the Humber Estuary.
- Should strategic infrastructure upgrades be required to supply new development, the option to phase some of the dwellings to later in the plan period should be considered, especially for larger scale residential developments.
- It is recommended that the council consider a policy on water efficient design, looking at reaching higher levels of water efficiency for new development beyond the 110l/p/d currently implemented and potentially below 100l/p/d. This will help mitigate water resource challenges early in the plan period and, alongside new supply sources, reduce the risk of additional pressures in the future.

- For non-household development, it is recommended that local plan policy requires a minimum of 3 credits under the BREEAM New Construction Standard measure “Wat01”.
- New non-household users should also engage with Anglian Water and retailers at the planning stage to ensure sufficient water supply is available to facilitate the proposed development.
- The council will provide Anglian Water with their Annual Monitoring Reports and Housing Land Supply Statements, which outline projected development within their administrative area.”

5.83 By incorporating these demand management and supply-side options, Anglian Water expect to balance supply and demand by the end of the plan period (2043).

Mitigation – Local Plan Policies

5.84 The Draft Policy 1: Water management states that development proposals should demonstrate that “adequate and sustainable water supplies are available to support the development proposed” and “proposals for residential development will be expected to demonstrate that a water efficiency standard of 110 litres per person per day can be achieved”. In relation to commercial and industrial development proposals are required to “prepare, and have agreed with the local planning authority a Water Resources Assessment prior to commencement; this should determine the sources, extent, dependability and quality of water resources for their efficient utilisation and control”.

5.85 Reflecting the recommendations set out in the WCS, it is recommended that Draft Policy 1 is strengthened to improve the water efficiency standard required of new residential development. Additionally, it is recommended that Draft Policy 1 is strengthened with regards to the requirement for Water Resources Assessments of commercial and industrial development to require a minimum of three credits under the BREEAM New Construction Standard measure. However, this is not required to avoid adverse effect, because there are safeguarding measures in place within the Local Plan to ensure adequate and sustainable water supplies are available.

Conclusion

Therefore, there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites, as a result of impacts from abstraction.

Water quality

Wastewater treatment and discharge

Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site

5.86 There is potential for water quality impacts as a result of wastewater discharge and direct run off. Wastewater discharge is a particular concern within North East Lincolnshire due to the increasing risk of flooding and the pressure which this puts on the existing sewage infrastructure.

5.87 Anglian Water have prepared a Water Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (WDMP) 2025-2050 [See reference 58], which assessed the impact of future growth and climate change on their water recycling catchments.

5.88 It is recognised within the DWMP that increasing pressure will be placed on Water Recycling Centres (WRCs), as a result of extra loading received from catchment growth and the standards required to meet river water quality.

5.89 The DWMP was completed based on current known technologies, however, it is noted that over the next 25 years there may be new treatment technologies or alternative solutions available. Additionally, for catchments which were identified as low-risk Anglian Water evaluated a range of options to address the risks using modelled data. For example, removing 25% of surface water from the network could provide a long-term strategy for addressing the risk from Escape from Sewers. Additional solutions include the use of nature-based solutions and greener Sustainable Drainage Solutions (SuDS), alongside more traditional infrastructure.

5.90 For many of the WRCs the strategy to address risk was identified as traditional measures, such as increasing capacity by building more treatment processes.

5.91 The district lies within the Northern Becks Catchment Based Approach Area (CaBA). Within this area the WDMP includes a Baseline Risks and Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA), which identifies low (0), medium (1) and high (2) risks for North East Lincolnshire. The individual scores of each element are available on the interactive map [See reference 59] of BRAVA level 2 scores organised by council area. With regards to the Northern Becks CaBA, the BRAVA risks identified resulted in a set of options aimed to address the various risks. This includes increased capacity within wastewater treatment through provision of new streams. This option combined with other options should address any risks associated with growth during

the plan period. This Local Plan covers the period until 2043, and the DWMP covers the period until 2050.

5.92 Overall, the WDMP determined that Anglian Water will be able to meet the anticipated growth.

Water Cycle Study

5.93 The WCS concludes the risks in terms of wastewater treatment as follows:

- There are four main WRCs that serve North East Lincolnshire: Immingham, Grimsby-Pyewipe, Tetney-Newton Marsh and Laceby. The Water Cycle Study identified that Immingham, Grimsby-Pyewipe and Tetney-Newton Marsh have sufficient capacity to accommodate the level of growth proposed in the Local Plan. Three of the main WRCs discharge to the Humber Lower TraC waterbody which has a moderate ecological classification.
- However, Laceby WRC is already at or above capacity and expected to exceed its permit by 18.5% due to the level of development proposed. The Laceby WRC discharges to the Laceby Beck/River Freshney WFD waterbody, which is currently classified as Poor. Sewage discharges are one of the reasons the waterbody is not achieving Good status, making it particularly vulnerable to increased discharges from Laceby WRC. Therefore, Anglian Water will need to secure planning permissions to upgrade its wastewater facilities to support the proposed growth with the Local Plan.

5.94 The WCS makes the following recommendations, which are relevant to the Local Plan:

- “Consider potential impacts on WFD status when assessing planning applications in liaison with the EA and Anglian Water. This is particularly the case for larger scale developments (>1,000 Dwellings) where current environmental capacity could be a constraint on development.
- Development phasing and liaison with the EA and Anglian Water should also be a key consideration when assessing planning applications for larger scale developments especially in the Laceby STW catchment.
- Share Annual Monitoring Reports and Housing Land Supply Statements, which detail projected housing development in their administrative area, with Anglian Water.
- Provide a copy of the WCS to neighbouring authorities, Anglian Water and the EA.

- In response to these actions, Anglian Water will need to assess growth demands as part of their wastewater asset planning activities and feedback to the district councils if concerns arise.
- Anglian Water will need to secure relevant planning permissions to upgrade its wastewater facilities. Anglian Water should work proactively with North East Lincolnshire as the Waste Planning Authority to do this.”

Mitigation – Local Plan Policies

5.95 Draft Policy 1: Water management states:

“Appropriate and sustainable sewerage systems should be provided for the collection and treatment of foul and surface water to ensure new development does not overload the existing sewerage infrastructure, minimising the need to discharge water into sewers, particularly combined sewers.”

5.96 The requirement in Draft Policy 1 that states “proposals for residential development will be expected to demonstrate the water efficiency standard can be achieved” will also reduce the volume of wastewater requiring treatment.

5.97 Provision of appropriate sewerage systems will require consultation with the water companies to ensure that any planned or required upgrades are undertaken in line with the phasing of development, especially for larger scale development; and will therefore ensure that adverse effects associated with wastewater treatment are avoided.

Conclusion

5.98 The options set out within the DWMP and WCS are expected to address any risks during the plan period associated with growth and potential for water pollution as a result of inadequate wastewater treatment through provision of additional wastewater treatment streams.

5.99 Additionally, there are safeguarding measures set out within the Local Plan policies that are recommended to be strengthened through policy wording, but which will ensure that adequate wastewater treatment infrastructure is provided as part of any development proposals and that Anglian Water are consulted as part of this process.

Therefore, there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites, as a result of impacts from inadequate wastewater treatment.

Direct pollution/run-off

Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site

5.100 There is a risk of construction related direct pollution of watercourses which are hydrologically connected to the Humber Estuary as a result of housing and employment development. Site allocations or windfall development which lie within 500m of a river or tributary of the Humber, could result in direct run-off.

5.101 The four site allocations which lie within 500m of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site are as follows:

- HOU042 Former Clifton Bingo, Grant Street
- ELR020 RWE/Helius Site Hobson Way
- ELR021 Novartis Moody Lane
- ELR042 Former Novertis factory site, Grimsby

5.102 Additionally, the 33 site allocations that are within 500m of a watercourse which is hydrologically connected to the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site are as follows:

- HOU005 Land to the west of Stallingborough Road
- HOU061A Weelsby Road Depot, Weelsby Road
- HOU068B Land off Butt Lane
- HOU074B Land north and west of Pennels Garden Centre, Weelsby Hall Farm, Humberston Road
- HOU104 Land at Louth Road
- HOU272A Land at Cartergate
- HOU338 The Old Nurseries, Cheapside
- HOU342 Grimsby West Urban Extension Land west of Great Coates (North parcel)

- HOU354A Duchess Street car park
- HOU373 Land of former tower blocks Washdyke Lane
- HOU375 260 Macaulay Lane
- HOU380 Garth Lane (Alexander Docks)
- HOU394 Habrough Road
- HOU386 R/o 73 to 105 Granville Street (Garages)
- HOU355 Scartho Top Playing Field, Heimdal Road
- HOU154 YMCA, Peakes Lane
- HOU110 Land at Cheapside
- HOU129 Land to the west of Cheapside, Waltham
- ELR043 Mauxhall Farm, Stallingborough Road, Immingham
- ELR041 Land west of Kings Rd, Immingham
- ELR001 Immingham, Kings Road
- ELR011 Europarc Phase IV
- ELR021 Novartis Moody Lane
- ELR037 Land r/o Marlin House
- ELR016c Stallingborough Interchange
- ELR022 Plot Q Kiln Lane
- ELR027 Land east of Queens Road
- ELR019 Abengoa Site, Hobson Way
- ELR008a Europarc Phase III
- ELR008b Europarc Phase III
- ELR042 Former Novertis factory site, Grimsby
- ELR044 Manby Road, Immingham
- ELR016b Stallingborough Interchange

Mitigation – Local Plan Policies

5.103 There are several Source Protection Zones within the Borough, many of which are located in areas of site allocation development near watercourses.

5.104 With regards to the potential for AEoI in relation to direct pollution, the Draft Policy 1: Water management set out that:

“Where development is proposed within a Source Protection Zone, the potential for any risk to groundwater resources and groundwater quality must be assessed and it must be demonstrated that these would be protected throughout the construction and operational phase of development.”

5.105 Whilst the supporting text (which is not binding) of the Water Management section sets out the requirement for preliminary risk assessment, “Where development or land contamination from previous use could potentially impact surface water or groundwater”, with “Relevant site investigations, risk assessments and necessary mitigation measures will need to be agreed with the relevant bodies (the Environment Agency and relevant water companies). Any investigation should be undertaken in accordance with the Environment Agency guidance document, Land contamination risk management (LCRM) (June 2025 update)”. This requirement is not set out within the policy wording, and therefore, does not safeguard against potential impacts.

Conclusion

It is recommended that additional policy wording and strengthening of existing policy is incorporated into the Local Plan in order to ensure no adverse effects on integrity (AEoI) of Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, as a result of impacts from direct pollution/run-off resulting from the Local Plan alone, and in-combination.

Summary of Appropriate Assessment conclusions

5.106 The conclusions of the Appropriate Assessment are summarised in **Table 5.1**. The Habitats Sites that are shown as screened out with no colour indicate sites that were considered to have no likely significant effect at the Screening stage. The Habitats Sites highlighted in grey screened in but following Appropriate Assessment were found to have no AEoI in the absence of additional mitigation measures. The

Habitats Sites in orange are subject to amendments in policy wording in order to ensure no AEol.

Table 5.1: Summary of Appropriate Assessment conclusions

Habitats Site	Physical Damage and Loss	Non-physical Disturbance	Air Pollution	Recreation	Water Quantity	Water Quality
Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site	No AEoI (subject to amended policy wording)	No AEoI (subject to amended policy wording)	No AEoI (subject to amended policy wording)	No AEoI (subject to amended policy wording)	No AEoI (subject to amended policy wording)	No AEoI – in relation to wastewater treatment only. No AEoI (subject to amended policy wording) – direct pollution/run-off.
Greater Wash SPA	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE
Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe and Gibraltar Point SAC	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE

Chapter 6

Conclusion and Next Steps

Screening conclusions

6.1 At the Screening Stage (**Chapter 4**), likely significant effects on Habitats Sites, either alone or in combination with other policies and proposals, were identified for the following seven Local Plan policies:

- Draft Strategic Policy 1: Employment land requirements
- Draft Strategic Policy 2: The housing requirement and delivery
- Draft Strategic Policy 4: Distribution of housing growth
- Draft Strategic Policy 5: Development boundaries
- Draft Policy 11: Employment allocations
- Draft Policy 12: Existing employment areas
- Draft Policy 15: Housing allocations

6.2 The findings of the HRA Screening Assessment identified the following likely significant effects:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land only – Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – onsite and functionally linked land – Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quality – Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

Appropriate Assessment conclusions

6.3 The Appropriate Assessment stage considered whether the above likely significant effects will, in light of mitigation and avoidance measures, result in adverse effects on integrity of the Habitats Sites either alone or in-combination with

other plans or projects. The recommendations of the Appropriate Assessment are detailed in the following sub-headings.

Physical damage and loss – offsite FLL – Birds

Recommendations to avoid AEol

6.4 Additional policy wording is required in order to ensure no loss of functionally linked land, resulting from both employment (outside of the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone) and housing site allocations for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site. In order to ensure no impacts on FLL as a result of each development alone and in-combination, all site allocations rated as moderate or high within this FLL study, should be subject to project-level HRA. This should involve bird surveys to identify any offsite functional habitat. The appropriate survey methods for each site should be informed by an ecologist based on the likely use of the site, by which bird species and in which season.

6.5 The two site allocations which lie outside of the Mitigation Zone and which were rated as high suitability, and should therefore be subject to project-level HRA, are as follows:

- ELR044 Manby Road, Immingham (outside the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone)
- HOU342 Grimsby West Urban Extension Land west of Great Coates (North parcel)

6.6 The 13 site allocations which lie outside of the Mitigation Zone and which were rated as moderate suitability, and should therefore be subject to project-level HRA, are as follows:

- ELR016b Stallingborough Interchange (outside the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone)
- ELR016c Stallingborough Interchange (outside the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone)
- ELR037 Land r/o Marlin House (outside the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone)
- ELR041 Land west of Kings Rd, Immingham (outside the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone)

- ELR043 Mauxhall Farm, Stallingborough Road, Immingham (outside the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone)
- HOU005 Land to the west of Stallingborough Road
- HOU074B Land north and west of Pennels Garden Centre, Weelsby Hall Farm, Humberston Road
- HOU104 Land at Louth Road
- HOU180A Land north west of Station Road
- HOU190A Land east of Ayscough Avenue and north of Healing Road
- HOU340 Land south of 68-90 Humberston Avenue
- HOU374 Land off Waltham Road
- HOU394 Habrough Road

6.7 Natural England should be contacted for advice on how to determine whether mitigation is required based on the strength of the functional link. In the unlikely event that significant numbers above the 1% threshold of the international population (i.e. if it regularly holds at least 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies) are identified, development must firstly avoid impacts. Where this is not possible, development must be phased to deliver habitat creation and management either on or off-site to mitigate any significant impacts. Any such habitat must be provided and fully functional before any development takes place which would affect significant numbers of SPA/Ramsar birds. With regards to the potential for in-combination impacts, the Council should ensure that this is mitigated for on a case-by-case basis for each development by replacing an equal amount of lost habitat. Whilst it is understood that the current approach to determining planning applications on land deemed to provide FLL, which falls outside of the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone, involves review of each application on a case-by-case basis to determine appropriate mitigation to be delivered. It is recommended that this approach is incorporated as a new policy or as an addition to Draft Policy 6 through Main Modifications.

6.8 With regards to windfall development (development which is not set out as allocations within the Local Plan, but supported by the Plan Policies), additional policy wording is required to safeguard against the potential of such development to occur on FLL resulting in loss or damage to FLL. This should involve ecological survey to identify potential of the site to support qualifying bird species. The ecological survey should include desk-study as part of ecological assessment, utilising all available studies and information from planning documents for the area, alongside bird records. This should utilise the bird records from Greater Lincolnshire

Nature Partnership (including Natural England FLL study where available), data from the county bird recorder, and BTO WeBS data. If the site is determined to have potential to provide FLL, then the site should be subject to project-level HRA, involving bird surveys to identify offsite functional habitat. The recommended methodology for conducting bird surveys is set out in **paragraph 5.30**.

Physical damage and loss – offsite FLL – Fish

Recommendations to avoid AEol

6.9 It is recommended to strengthen Draft Policy 6, through stating that impacts on designated sites can occur directly e.g. via habitat loss, or indirectly e.g. via supporting (functionally linked) habitats, recreation pressure, or linked watercourses. This should provide adequate safeguard against impacts upon fish utilising FLL.

Non-physical disturbance – onsite and offsite FLL – Birds and fish

Recommendations to avoid AEol

6.10 It is recommended that Draft Strategic Policy 11: Good design in new development is strengthened through setting out the requirement for best practice construction measures and design with consideration to sensitive species, such as the qualifying birds and fish of the Humber Estuary to noise, lighting and vibrational impacts. In addition to satisfy the assessment of impacts resulting from construction related dust and surface run-off, particular mention must be made to industry standard and best practice avoidance and reduction measures.

6.11 Measures for avoiding non-physical disturbance of sensitive species include avoiding high impact pile driving during sensitive periods such as winter, along the coastal zone to avoid impacts to birds, and avoiding lighting at night including watercourses, in order to avoid disturbance related impacts to birds and fish. Where works are proposed within or near habitats which could support birds or fish, advice should be sought from an ecologist with regards to disturbance avoidance and mitigation measures. There is an increasing resource of local research into the impacts of construction and industrial disturbance impacts upon birds of the Humber Estuary in particular, with approaches such as the TIDE Toolbox 'Waterbird Disturbance and Mitigation Toolkit' **[See reference 60]**, developed by University of

Hull. Such mitigation measures should follow industry standard avoidance measures, and be set out within Species Protection Plans where required.

Air pollution (dust) and water quality (direct pollution/run-off)

Recommendations to avoid AEol

6.12 It is recommended that a policy is included which sets out the requirement for best practice construction measures and design with consideration to the sensitivities of qualifying habitats, bird and fish species of the Humber Estuary air and water quality impacts including dust and surface water run-off resulting from construction of housing, employment land and windfall development and/or operation of industrial land in particular. Particular mention must be made to industry standard pollution prevention measures, set out within Construction Environmental Management Plans.

Recreation

Recommendations to avoid AEol

6.13 The SANGs requirement, which is set out within the Council's Technical Note of the ongoing review of the Cleethorpes Habitat Management Plan, should be incorporated into Draft Policy 5: Open space as part of the criteria for determining required provision, and cross-referenced in Draft Strategic Policy 10: Developing a green and blue infrastructure network.

6.14 It is recommended that Draft Policy 5 is strengthened by providing direct reference to "Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG)" as an Open Space typology within Table 7.4. The 'Contribution Trigger' should define the 'Strategic Housing' allocations, with suggested wording for the supporting text to reflect the definition provided in Draft Policy 15 as follows:

"Three strategic extensions to the urban area are outlined in the local plan, and collectively will make a significant contribution to meeting future needs. These sites are given the designation SH (Strategic Housing), and are required to deliver SANG:

- 1. SH1: Grimsby West, a large site which straddles the River Freshney (HOU342).
- 2. SH2: Land west of Humberston Road (HOU074B).

- 3. SH3: A combination of the two sites, Land west of Stallingborough Road (HOU005) and Land adjacent to Habrough Road, Immingham (HOU394)."

Water quantity

Recommended policy strengthening

6.15 Reflecting the recommendations set out in the WCS, it is recommended that Draft Policy 1 is strengthened to improve the water efficiency standard required of new residential development beyond the 110l/p/d currently implemented and below 100l/p/d. Additionally, it is recommended that Draft Policy 1 is strengthened with regards to the requirement for Water Resources Assessments of commercial and industrial development to require a minimum of three credits under the BREEAM New Construction Standard measure. However, this is not required to avoid adverse effect, because there are safeguarding measures in place to ensure adequate and sustainable water supplies are available.

Water quality (wastewater treatment)

Recommended policy strengthening

6.16 Reflecting the recommendations set out in the WCS, it is recommended that Draft Policy 1 is strengthened to reflect the water efficiency standard required for residential development, as this will reduce the volume of wastewater requiring treatment.

6.17 Additionally, that "provision of appropriate sewerage systems will require consultation with the water companies to ensure that any planned or required upgrades are undertaken in line with the phasing of development, especially for larger scale developments".

6.18 However, this is not required to avoid adverse effect, because there are safeguarding measures in place to ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity.

Conclusions

6.19 It can be concluded that no adverse effect on integrity will occur for the following impacts at each Habitats Site, subject to the provision of safeguarding and mitigation measures detailed.

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land only – Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – onsite and functionally linked land – Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution (dust only) – Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quality – in relation to wastewater treatment and discharge and direct pollution/run off upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site only.

Next steps

6.20 The recommended policy mitigation suggested to strengthen the Local Plan is required in order to ensure no adverse effects on integrity of the Local Plan. This could be incorporated as part of Main Modifications to the plan, prior to adoption.

6.21 This HRA will be published for consultation alongside the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan.

6.22 Following the Regulation 19 consultation, the Local Plan will be submitted for Examination. Any additional information for the HRA (e.g. as set out above) that is available post-Regulation 19 will be published in an addendum to the HRA and shared with Natural England for comment. If modifications to the Local Plan are proposed as a result of the Examination, the Main Modifications will also be subject to HRA, which will be consulted on alongside the schedule of modifications.

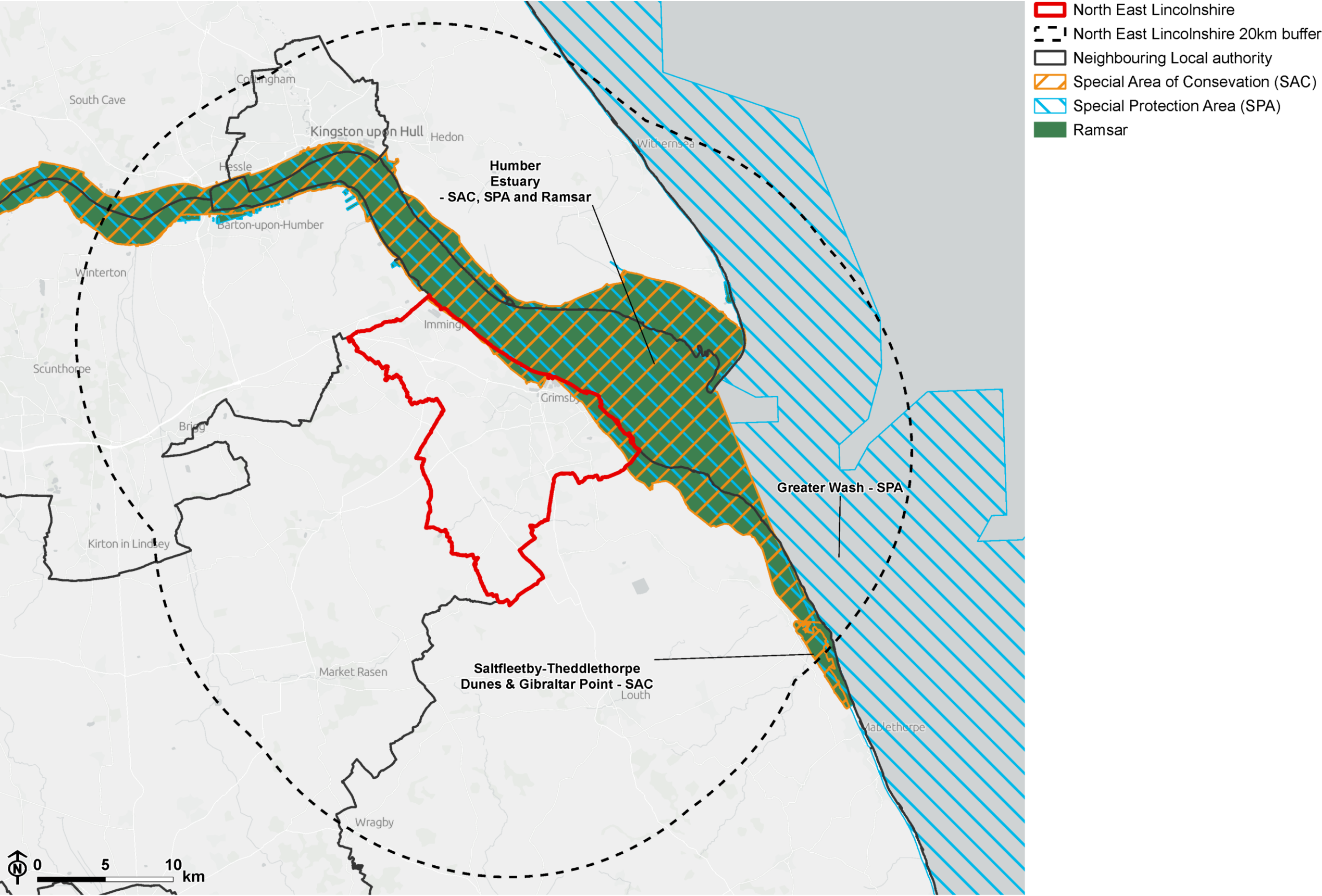
LUC

September 2026

Appendix A

Figures

Figure A.1: Habitats Sites within 20km of North East Lincolnshire



Created by LUC - Reg19_HRA_Figure2_Habitat_sites_within_20km_A3L_r1 03/09/2026
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North East Lincolnshire

Neighbouring local authority

Undeveloped site allocation

- Employment
- Residential

Under construction/planning permitted site allocation

- Employment
- Residential

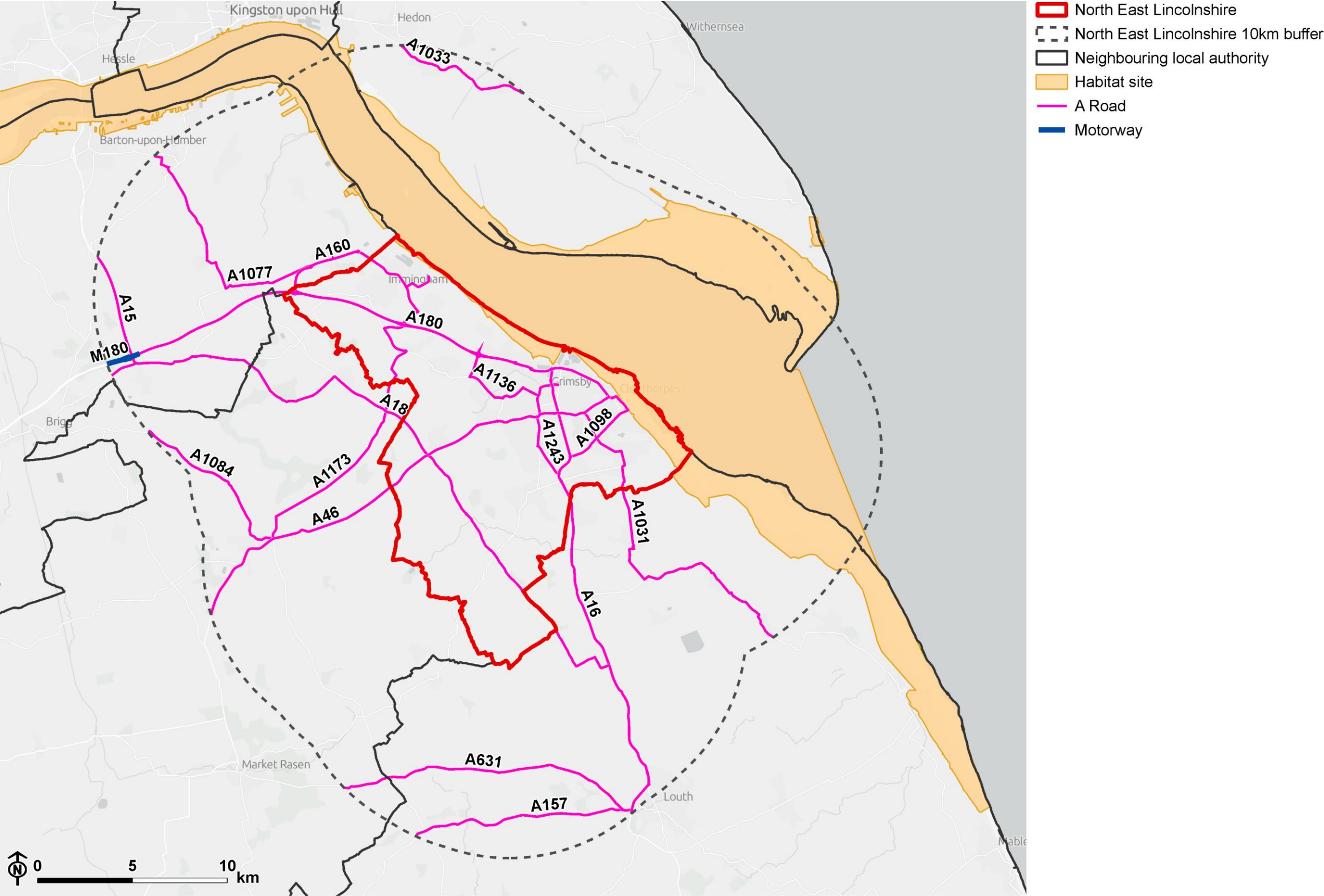
0 2.5 5 km

North arrow

Map showing site allocations (Employment and Residential) for North East Lincolnshire. The map includes a legend, a scale bar, and a north arrow. The legend defines the red outline as North East Lincolnshire, the black outline as Neighbouring local authority, and site allocation colors: brown for Employment, orange for Residential, green for Employment, and blue for Residential. Numerous sites are labeled with codes like ELR044, HOU394, HOU180A, etc. The map shows a high density of sites in the central and eastern parts of the area, with some sites in the west. The coastline is visible on the right side of the map.

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Figure A.3: Strategic Roads within 10km of North East Lincolnshire



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Appendix B

Attributes of Habitats Sites

B.1 This appendix contains information about the Habitats Sites scoped into the HRA. Information about each site's area, the site descriptions, qualifying features, pressures and threats are drawn from Natural England's Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) [See reference 61], Standard Data Forms or Ramsar Information Sheets available from the JNCC website [See reference 62] and Supplementary Advice Notes [See reference 63]. These advise on the site's features and how to implement the conservation objectives. Site conservation objectives are drawn from Natural England's website and are only available for SACs and SPAs [See reference 64].

Humber Estuary SAC

B.2 Situated within the northern boundary of the Borough, stretching along the estuary from Goole to the coastline. The estuary has a total area of 36,657.15ha.

Summary of reasons for designation

Qualifying Habitats (Annex I)

1130 Estuaries

- The Humber is the second-largest coastal plain estuary in the UK, and the largest coastal plain estuary on the east coast of Britain. It is a muddy, macro-tidal estuary, fed by the Rivers Ouse, Trent and Hull, Ancholme and Graveney. Suspended sediment concentrations are high, and are derived from a variety of sources, including marine sediments and eroding boulder clay along the Holderness coast. This is the northernmost of the English east coast estuaries whose structure and function is intimately linked with soft eroding shorelines.

1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide

- The Humber Estuary includes extensive intertidal mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. Upstream from the Humber Bridge, extensive mud and sand bars in places form semi-permanent islands [See reference 65].

Qualifying species (Annex II)

1095 Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)

- A primitive, jawless fish resembling an eel. It is the largest of the lampreys found in the UK. The species occurs in estuaries and easily accessible rivers over much of the Atlantic coastal area of western and northern Europe and eastern North America. It is reasonably widespread in UK rivers. In some places it is still common, but it has declined in parts of its range and has become extinct in a number of rivers. Sea lampreys need clean gravel for spawning, and marginal silt or sand for the burrowing juvenile ammocoetes. Sea lampreys prefer warm waters in which to spawn [\[See reference 66\]](#).
- The site contains the necessary habitat requirements for spawning and survival of juveniles owing to the extensive suitable habitats available in the Humber Estuary including 1330 Atlantic salt meadows, a range of sand dune types in the outer estuary, together with subtidal sandbanks (H1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time), extensive intertidal mudflats (H1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide), glasswort beds (H1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand), and 1150 coastal lagoons.

1099 River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*)

- Found in coastal waters, estuaries and accessible rivers in western Europe, UK populations are considered important for the conservation of the species at an EU level. The species is normally anadromous (i.e. spawning in freshwater but completing part of its life cycle in the sea), and pollution or artificial obstacles such as weirs or dams impede migration [\[See reference 67\]](#).
- The Humber Estuary qualifies owing to the extensive river system of clear water and suitable areas of gravels, silt or sand for spawning, including important tributaries, which provide conservation of the range of habitat features required by the species.

1102 Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*) and 1103 Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*)

- The migratory fish species allis shad and twaite shad both depend on freshwater habitats to spawn while completing most, if not all, their life cycle in the sea.
- They require clean gravel/rocky river substrates for spawning and are dependent on crustaceans and small fish as a food source, and as a result are

dependent on the habitats and species that affect their prey abundance. Pollution and physical barriers such as dams may impede migration and is therefore, an important consideration.

1364 Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*)

- Spending most of the year at sea, grey seals may range widely in search of prey. They come ashore in autumn to form breeding colonies on rocky shores, beaches, in caves, occasionally on sandbanks, and on small largely uninhabited islands. In such locations they may spread some distance from the shore and ascend to considerable heights. The species are among the rarest seals in the world: the UK population represents about 40% of the world population and 95% of the EU population [See reference 68].
- Site selection takes account of the UK's special responsibility to protect this species. The largest breeding colonies, based on pup production, have been selected. Sites have been identified using the most up-to-date population data available, although populations at individual sites may fluctuate. Colonies have also been selected to ensure coverage of the geographical range of breeding in the UK. The sites recommended for selection contain a significant proportion of the UK breeding population of grey seals.

1365 Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*)

- Rely on sandflats, estuaries and are known to utilise rocky shores within Scotland. Seals can breed on sheltered tidal areas where banks allow access to deep water. Seals may range widely in search of prey, but individuals often return to favoured haul-out sites.
- Harbour seals primarily feed on fish, shellfish, and crustaceans, and complete both shallow and deep dives while hunting, depending on the availability of prey.

Habitats Site pressures and threats

Current pressures

- Water pollution – There is an annual Dissolved Oxygen (DO) sag in the tidal River Ouse which has been present for many years but has shown improvements more recently due to reductions in pollution. The DO sag means that at certain times of year, the water quality thresholds set out in the conservation objectives for the site are not being met. It is possible that the DO

sag may cause a barrier to sea lamprey when they are migrating through the area during the summer months. Further investigation is needed into the impacts.

- Undergrazing – Lack of recent grazing by livestock has resulted in suitable habitat no longer being maintained for roosting/loafing SPA birds. Investigation is needed to ensure that any future introduction of grazing would be neutral or beneficial to the saltmarsh and dune SAC features.
- Natural changes to site conditions – Changes in the topography and habitats in the inner estuary may lead to a reduction of important habitats such as mudflats. There is evidence of changes including increased growth of *Salicornia* on mudflats. There are also increasing sediment loads within North Killingholme Haven Pits, which is affecting water levels and sluice functioning. The causes are unknown and need further investigation.
- Invasive species – The presence of *Azolla* in the drains at Far Ings is currently being addressed. The presence of Himalayan Balsam is a catchment wide issue and there are localised patches of Giant Hogweed and Japanese Knotweed. Marine invasive species are also present with the slipper limpet and Chinese mitten crab being an issue, however the extent is unknown and more investigation is necessary.
- Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine – Dredges (including hydraulic), benthic trawls and seines and shore-based activities are categorised as ‘Red’ for the mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide interest feature (and specifically the sub-feature: Eelgrass communities) as part of Defra’s revised approach to commercial fisheries management in EMSs.
- Air pollution: Impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition – Nitrogen deposition exceeds site relevant critical loads, with potential for degradation of estuarine habitat quality and condition.
- Direct land take from development – Commercial scale collection of *Salicornia* occurs near Saltfleetby. There was a proposal in 2013 regarding the harvesting of this species. There are management measures in place through ‘Codes of Conduct’ but these have had limited management success [\[See reference 69\]](#).
- Disturbance of birds and grey seals by walkers, including dog walkers and photographers.

Potential future threats

- Climate change – Affecting weather conditions, and natural geomorphological coastal and estuarine processes, and sea level rise with potential to result in habitat loss or degradation and changes in species composition.
- Coastal squeeze – The gradual and persistent loss of intertidal habitat due to sea level rise, alterations in sediment supply and presence of fixed defences affects saltmarsh and mudflat habitat extent and condition. The Humber Estuary 2015 Site Improvement Plan [\[See reference 69\]](#) identifies coastal squeeze as a particular threat to the Humber Estuary. However, the HRA of the Humber River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan [\[See reference 70\]](#), which covers the period 2021-2027, identifies that coastal squeeze impacts have been fully explored and mitigation or compensation quantified. If necessary, mitigation is provided through the SMP and Coastal Strategy process and their HRAs, and through the Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) National Strategy 2021, and compensation delivered in the form of the Habitat Compensation Programme. A loss in mudflat can in turn affect SPA bird features that depend on these habitats.

Conservation objectives

B.3 Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:

- The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;
- The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats;
- The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species;
- The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely;
- The populations of qualifying species; and
- The distribution of qualifying species within the site [\[See reference 71\]](#).

Non-qualifying habitats and species on which the qualifying habitats and/or species depend

B.4 The following information has been identified from Natural England's supplementary advice on conserving and restoring site features [\[See reference 72\]](#).

B.5 The SAC's qualifying habitat relies on:

- 1130 **Estuaries**, are formed of a variety of vegetational communities, called 'biotopes'. The Humber Estuary SAC estuary comprises the following Annex I habitats which are present as a qualifying feature but not a primary reason for selection of the site:
 - 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
 - 1150 Coastal lagoons *Priority feature
 - 1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand
 - 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)
 - 2110 Embryonic shifting dunes
 - 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ("white dunes")"
 - 2130 "Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")" *Priority feature
 - 2160 Dunes with *Hippopha rhamnoides*
- Humber Estuary comprises of the following sub-features:
 - Subtidal coarse sediment (A5.1)
 - Subtidal sand (A5.2)
 - Subtidal mud (A5.3)
 - Subtidal mixed sediments (A5.4)
 - Intertidal sand and muddy sand (A2.2)
 - Intertidal mud (A2.3)
 - Intertidal mixed sediment (A2.4)
 - Intertidal seagrass beds (A2.61)
 - Tidal reed bed (A5.541)
 - Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) (H1330) and Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand (H1310)

- 1140 **Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide** are usually located in the most sheltered areas of the coast where large quantities of silt from rivers are deposited in estuaries. In sheltered areas communities are typically dominated by polychaete worms, and bivalve molluscs and may support very high densities of mud-snails. Sand flats occur on open coast beaches and bays where wave action or strong tidal currents prevent the deposition of finer silt. On more exposed coasts the biodiversity may be lower and the communities dominated by crustaceans such as *Bathyporeia* [See reference 73]. The intertidal mudflats and sand flats feature in the Humber Estuary is comprised of the following habitat types:

- Littoral sand and muddy sand (intertidal sand and muddy sand sub-feature) (A2.2)
- Littoral mud (intertidal mud sub-feature) (A2.3)
- Littoral mixed sediments (intertidal mixed sediment sub-feature) (A2.4)
- Eelgrass (intertidal seagrass beds sub-feature) (A2.61)

B.6 The SAC's qualifying species rely on:

- 1095 **Sea lamprey**

- Prefer shallow coastal areas, though they are found at depths between 0.91m and 4.57m. Hatched in gravel or rock beds in small, freshwater streams and rivers. After the larval stage, they migrate into saltwater ocean habitats. They return to freshwater to lay their eggs.
- Newly hatched larval sea lampreys are freshwater filter-feeders that consume detritus, algae, and other organic material found at river bottoms. Mature sea lampreys feed on fish. This species does not have a preference of host species [See reference 74].

- 1099 **River lamprey**

- Much like sea lamprey, river lamprey are migratory, spawning in clean sandy gravels in fresh water rivers. The young larvae then migrate to the soft marginal silt areas of a river to grow.
- Juvenile river lampreys feed on the algae, bacteria and detritus. They can spend five years in the mud before metamorphosing into mature sea lampreys and migrate towards the sea. There they will feed parasitically on fish; blood; body fluids; and carrion [See reference 75].

- 1364 **Grey seal**

- The grey seal live in temperate and subarctic waters on both sides of the North Atlantic ocean with land habitats that differ between individual groups

of seals. Some are found along rocky continental coasts, while others are comfortable on isolated islands **[See reference 76]**.

- Grey seal's feed on fish (mostly sand eels, hake, whiting, cod, haddock, pollock, and flatfish), crustaceans, squid, octopuses, and sometimes seabirds. Their diet varies by age class, sex, season, and geographic region **[See reference 77]**.

■ 1365 **Harbour seal**

- Rely on sandflats, estuaries and are known to utilise rocky shores within Scotland. Seals can breed on sheltered tidal areas where banks allow access to deep water. Seals may range widely in search of prey, but individuals often return to favoured haul-out sites.
- Harbour seals primarily feed on fish, shellfish, and crustaceans, and complete both shallow and deep dives while hunting, depending on the availability of prey.

■ 1102 **Allis shad** and 1103 **Twaite shad**

- The migratory fish species allis shad and twaite shad both depend on freshwater habitats to spawn while completing most, if not all, their life cycle in the sea.
- They require clean gravel/rocky river substrates for spawning and are dependent on marine crustaceans and small fish as a food source, and as a result are dependent on the habitats and species that affect their prey abundance. Pollution and physical barriers such as dams may impede migration and is therefore, an important consideration.

Humber Estuary SPA

B.7 Situated within the northern boundary of the Borough, stretching along the estuary from Goole to the coastline. The estuary has a total area of 36,657.15ha.

Summary of reasons for designation

Qualifying species (Annex II)

Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* (Breeding and Wintering)

- Habitat preference – grassland, marine and intertidal wetlands.

- Diet – aquatic insects and their larvae, crustaceans and worms.

Bittern *Botaurus stellaris* (Breeding and Wintering)

- Habitat preference – reedbeds and associated freshwater and estuarine habitats.
- Diet – feed on fish, amphibians and insects within mudflats and marshes.

Hen harrier *Circus cyaneus* (Wintering)

- Habitat preference – moor, marsh, steppe and fields.
- Diet – mostly small birds, nestlings, and small rodents.

Golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria* (Wintering)

- Habitat preference – moorland, farmland and estuaries.
- Diet – worms, beetles and insects.

Bar-tailed godwit *Limosa lapponica* (Wintering)

- Habitat preference – low-lying coast such as estuaries, with a muddy or sandy substrate.
- Diet – mainly shellfish, marine snails, worms and shrimps.

Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* (Passage)

- Habitat preference – wet grasslands and wetlands near the coast.
- Diet – insects, crustaceans, spiders, molluscs, worms, frogs, small fish, seeds of rice and other cereals, grasses and aquatic plants.

Marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus* (Breeding)

- Habitat preference – found within reedbeds, nesting on the ground.
- Diet – species that live in or near wetlands, including small birds, ducklings and mammals.

Little tern *Sterna albifrons* (Breeding)

- Habitat preference – nest exclusively on the coast in well-camouflaged shallow scrapes on sand and shingle beaches, spits or inshore islets.
- Diet – fish, crustacean and invertebrates.

Regularly occurring birds on passage

- Internationally important assemblage of passage birds include shelduck *Tadorna tadorna* (wintering), knot *Calidris canutus* (wintering and passage), dunlin *Calidris alpina* (wintering and passage), black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa* (wintering and passage), and redshank *Tringa tetanus* (wintering and passage).
- Habitat preferences – the passage bird assemblage relies on a variety of habitats to support population numbers, including intertidal mudflats and sandflats, saltmarsh, seagrass beds and river channel and shallow coastal waters.
- Diet – varied including fish, invertebrates, worms, crustaceans and molluscs.

Waterbird assemblage (Wintering)

- Internationally important assemblage of wintering birds including dark-bellied brent goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*, shelduck, wigeon *Anas penelope*, teal *Anas crecca*, mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*, pochard *Aythya ferina*, scaup *Aythya marila*, goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*, bittern, oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, avocet, ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, golden plover, grey plover *Pluvialis squatarola*, lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, knot, sanderling *Calidris alba*, dunlin *C. alpina*, ruff, black-tailed godwit, bar-tailed godwit, whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*, curlew *N. arquata*, redshank, greenshank *Tringa nebularia* and turnstone *Arenaria interpres*.
- Habitat preferences – the waterbird assemblage relies on a variety of habitats to support population numbers, including intertidal mudflats and sandflats, saltmarsh, seagrass beds and river channel and shallow coastal waters.
- Diet – varied including fish, invertebrates, worms, crustaceans, molluscs and vegetation.

Habitats Site pressures and threats

Current pressures

- Undergrazing – Lack of recent grazing by livestock has resulted in suitable habitat no longer being maintained for roosting/loafing SPA/Ramsar birds. Investigation is needed to ensure that any future introduction of grazing would be neutral or beneficial to the saltmarsh and dune SAC features.
- Public access/disturbance – Recreational disturbance could be contributing to declines in breeding and migratory bird populations at certain locations including East Halton Skitter, Barton Pits, Faxe fleet and Welwick. The floodbank is adjacent to the river and there are many dog walkers, birders and other regularly occurring activities which may be causing disturbance to birds. Offroad vehicles can also cause disturbance to bird features.
- Fisheries: Fish stocking – Several of the clay pits on the south bank of the estuary have active fisheries or have had fisheries in the past and still support non-native fish. The over-stocking of native and non-native fish is destructive to the clay pits freshwater habitat, having a negative impact on water quality and is implicated in the decline of macrophytes and in many of clay pits. The decline in macrophytes and water quality may both negatively impact SPA/Ramsar waterbirds.
- Shooting/scaring – There is unauthorised wildfowling and game bird management in areas such as Haverfield Quarries. Investigation is needed to understand the extent of the unauthorised wildfowling and the potential impacts on SPA/Ramsar features.
- Inappropriate scrub control – Successional scrub encroachment on grassland and reedbeds at Haverfield Quarries could reduce the likelihood of breeding by the marsh harrier.

Potential future threats

- Coastal squeeze – The gradual and persistent loss of intertidal habitat due to sea level rise, alterations in sediment supply and presence of fixed defences affects saltmarsh and mudflat habitat extent and condition. The Humber Estuary 2015 Site Improvement Plan [See reference 69] identifies coastal squeeze as a particular threat to the Humber Estuary. However, the HRA of the Humber River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan [See reference 78], which covers the period 2021-2027, identifies that coastal squeeze impacts have been fully explored and mitigation or compensation quantified. If necessary, mitigation is

provided through the SMP and Coastal Strategy process and their HRAs, and through the Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) National Strategy 2021, and compensation delivered in the form of the Habitat Compensation Programme. A loss in mudflat can in turn affect SPA bird features that depend on these habitats.

- Changes in species distributions – There are declines in populations of SPA bird/Ramsar features due to unknown factors. Further investigation is needed to find the cause(s) of the declines and work to address the issues.

Conservation objectives

B.8 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.

Non-qualifying habitats and species on which the qualifying habitats and/or species depend

B.9 In general, the qualifying bird species of the SPA rely on:

- The sites ecosystem as a whole (see list of habitats above);
- Maintenance of populations of species that they feed on (see list of diets above);
- Off-site habitat, which provide foraging habitat for these species; and
- Open landscape with unobstructed line of sight within nesting, foraging or roosting habitat.

Humber Estuary Ramsar site

B.10 Situated within the northern boundary of the Borough, stretching along the estuary from Goole to the coastline. The estuary has a total area of 36,657.15ha.

Summary of reasons for designation

Qualifying habitats (Annex I)

Ramsar Criterion 1

- Estuarine habitats.

Qualifying species (Annex II)

Ramsar Criterion 3

- Breeding population of grey seal at Donna Nook:
 - Habitat preferences – the grey seal live in temperate and subarctic waters on both sides of the North Atlantic ocean with land habitats that differ between individual groups of seals. Some are found along rocky continental coasts, while others are comfortable on isolated islands [\[See reference 79\]](#).
 - Diet – grey seal's feed on fish (mostly sand eels, hake, whiting, cod, haddock, pollock, and flatfish), crustaceans, squid, octopuses, and sometimes seabirds. Their diet varies by age class, sex, season, and geographic region [\[See reference 80\]](#).
- Breeding population of natterjack toad *Bufo calamita* at dune slacks at Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe on the southern extremity of the Ramsar site:
 - Habitat preferences – dune slack habitats within Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe NNR. Shallow (often ephemeral), warm ponds for breeding and open, sandy terrestrial habitats for burrowing and foraging, dispersal and hibernation.
 - Diet – adults feed on mostly insects including ground beetles (class *Carabidae*), ants (family *Formicidae*), and moths (order *Lepidoptera*), whereas larvae feed on algae and vegetative matter [\[See reference 81\]](#).

Ramsar Criterion 5

- Assemblage of wintering waterfowl of international importance:
 - Habitat preferences – the waterfowl assemblage relies on a variety of habitats to support population numbers, including intertidal mudflats and sandflats, saltmarsh, seagrass beds and river channel and shallow coastal waters.

- Diet – varied including fish, invertebrates, worms, crustaceans, molluscs and vegetation.

Ramsar Criterion 6

- Species populations occurring at levels of international importance including golden plover (wintering and passage), knot (wintering and passage), dunlin (wintering and passage), black-tailed godwit (wintering and passage), redshank (wintering and passage), shelduck (wintering), bar-tailed godwit (wintering):
 - Habitat preferences – the passage bird assemblage relies on a variety of habitats to support population numbers, including marshy grassland, intertidal mudflats and sandflats, saltmarsh, seagrass beds and river channel and shallow coastal waters.
 - Diet – varied including fish, invertebrates, worms, crustaceans and molluscs.

Ramsar Criterion 8

- Internationally important migration route for both river lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis* and sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus* between coastal waters and their spawning areas:
 - Habitat preferences – estuaries, easily accessible rivers and coastal waters, with clean gravels for spawning in rivers and marginal silt or sand for the burrowing juvenile ammocoetes. Sea lampreys prefer warm waters in which to spawn.
 - Diet – freshwater filter-feeders that consume detritus, algae, and other organic material found at river bottoms. Mature lampreys feed on fish.

Habitats Site pressures and threats

Current pressures

B.11 See above as for SPA for full details of the following pressures:

- Undergrazing;
- Public access/disturbance;
- Fisheries: Fish stocking;
- Shooting/scaring; and

- Inappropriate scrub control.

B.12 Additional pressures specific to the Ramsar include:

- Water pollution – There is an annual Dissolved Oxygen (DO) sag in the tidal River Ouse which has been present for many years but has shown improvements more recently due to reductions in pollution. The DO sag means that at certain times of year, the water quality thresholds set out in the conservation objectives for the site are not being met. It is possible that the DO sag may cause a barrier to sea lamprey when they are migrating through the area during the summer months. Further investigation is needed into the impacts. In addition, there are high levels of suspended sediment concentrations (SSC) as a result of the tidal nature of the estuary. This results in turbidity which can affect fish survival if there are additional human induced factors compounding natural levels of turbidity.
- Disturbance of birds and grey seals by walkers, including dog walkers and photographers.

Potential future threats

B.13 See above as for SPA for full details of the following pressures:

- Climate change – affecting weather conditions, and natural geomorphological coastal and estuarine processes, and sea level rise with potential to result in habitat loss or degradation and changes in species composition;
- Coastal squeeze; and
- Changes in species distribution.

Conservation objectives

B.14 There are no set objectives for Ramsar sites.

Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying habitats and/or species depend

B.15 In general, the qualifying bird species of the Ramsar rely on:

- The sites ecosystem as a whole (see list of habitats above);
- Maintenance of populations of species that they feed on (see list of diets above);

- Off-site habitat, which provide foraging habitat for these species; and
- Open landscape with unobstructed line of sight within nesting, foraging or roosting habitat.

B.16 The non-qualifying habitats and species of the following features are described within the Humber Estuary SAC above:

- Estuaries;
- Sea lamprey;
- River lamprey; and
- Grey seal.

B.17 Additionally, the breeding population of natterjack toad rely on pools within sand dune slacks and dune habitats for breeding, digging burrows and hibernating over winter. The species forages on a range of dune insects including beetles, ants and moths. Larval animals feed on vegetation and algae within the pools of dune slacks.

Saltfleetby – Theddlethorpe and Gibraltar Point SAC

B.18 Situated approximately 2km east of North East Lincolnshire's boundaries, along England's east coast, the SAC is of a relatively small size, encompassing an area of approximately 967.65ha.

Summary of reasons for designation

Qualifying habitats (Annex I)

2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ("white dunes")

- The dune system on the composite site contains good examples of "Shifting dunes" within a complex site that exhibits a range of dune types. At this site the *Ammophila*-dominated dunes are associated with lyme-grass *Leymus arenarius* and sand sedge *Carex arenaria*.

2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (“grey dunes”)

- The SAC comprises a large intact geomorphologically-active system, with representation of early successional stages on the seaward side, and more stable areas. The lime-rich dunes support a rich and diverse flora including; red fescue *Festuca rubra*; pyramidal orchid *Anacamptis pyramidalis*; bee orchid *Orchis apifera*; sea-holly *Eryngium maritimum*; lesser meadow-rue *Thalictrum minus*; and sea campion *Silene maritima*.

2160 Dunes with *Hippopha rhamnoides*

- This habitat develops on dune areas and is present in a range of successional stages from early colonisation to mature scrub associated with other species such as elder *Sambucus nigra*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, and ivy *Hedera helix*. These are typically associated with an understorey of ruderal species. These stands of scrub are important for both migratory and breeding birds.

2190 Humid dune slacks

- Developed from saltmarsh to freshwater habitats after becoming isolated from tidal inundation by sand deposition, the Humid dune slacks are species-rich. The wetness of the dunes, location within the SAC, and management history, determines the present species [\[See reference 82\]](#).

Qualifying species (Annex II)**1166 Great crested newt *Triturus cristatus***

- Great crested newts require both suitable terrestrial and freshwater habitat. Breeding ponds should be extensively vegetated with a submerged plant cover of about two thirds of the pond and emergent/floating vegetation cover of one quarter to one half of a pond [\[See reference 83\]](#). Less vegetated areas are also important to facilitate male displays during the mating season. Furthermore, terrestrial habitats should include dense ground cover such as rough grassland, leaf litter and woodland. The newts also depend on the invertebrate species on which they feed and as a result, the connected habitats/species on which the prey species depend on.

Habitats Site pressures and threats

Current pressures

- Inappropriate coastal management – There is a lack of hydrological continuity at Gibraltar Point, due to the presence of Bulldog Bank there is no sea to freshwater interface from saltmarsh to the dunes. The bank is part of the EA's adopted sea defences, and policy under the 2010 Shoreline Management Plan is to 'hold the line until 2025'.
- Change to site conditions – There are changes to the foreshore that are affecting dune formation processes at Gibraltar Point. Current changes on the foreshore are thought to be associated with the changes to the offshore sandbank. It has been assumed that these are natural but the lack of bathymetry mapping and monitoring means that we do not have a full understanding of whether coastal defence works are playing a part and/or whether these are natural changes.
- Air pollution – Nitrogen deposition exceeds site relevant critical loads. Vegetation changes associated with nitrogen enrichment are already apparent. Assessment at both sites of the SAC needs to be undertaken and an implementation plan needs to be drafted to provide guidance for the future management.
- Change in land management – Scrub is part of feature of the SAC but can dominate the terrestrial areas on to the detriment of other features. Currently, there is too much scrub on both sites that form the SAC, and it needs to be addressed through the Management Plan [\[See reference 84\]](#).

Potential future threats

- Climate change – Affecting weather conditions, and natural geomorphological coastal processes, and sea level rise with potential to result in habitat loss or degradation and changes in species composition.

Conservation objectives

B.19 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 [\[See reference 85\]](#).

Non-qualifying habitats and species on which the qualifying habitats and/or species depend

B.20 The SAC's qualifying habitat relies on:

- 2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria*:
 - The species composition of shifting dunes is constrained by the harsh conditions, but the vegetation is by no means uniform and changes in relation to the stability of the dunes. Drought-tolerant bryophytes such as the moss *Tortula ruralis*, play an important part in completing the stabilisation of the sand surface [\[See reference 86\]](#). As such, it can be argued the habitat is reliant on this species.
- 2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation:
 - This habitat typically occurs in areas dominated by marram *Ammophila arenaria* on coastal dunes, and represents the vegetation that replaces marram as the dune stabilises and the organic content of the sand increases. In the UK, this relates specifically to five species:
 - SD7 *Ammophila arenaria*; SD8 *Festuca rubra*; SD9b *Ammophila arenaria*; and SD11 and SD12 *Carex arenaria* [\[See reference 87\]](#).
 - As a result, the habitat is reliant on these species of flora to establish the “fixed” dune characteristic and support other species.
- 2160 Dunes with *Hippopha rhamnoides*:
 - Based on available information, it is not thought this habitat is reliant upon other habitats or species other than *Hippopha rhamnoides*, which is explained within the context of the habitat [\[See references 88 and 89\]](#).
- 2190 Humid dune slacks:
 - The range of communities found within this habitat is considerable and depends on the structure of the dune system, the successional stage of the dune slack, the chemical composition of the dune sand, and the prevailing climatic conditions. While Humid dune slacks include creeping willow, the Annex I type species excludes those sites where the species is dominant.

- The habitat is variously associated with the following species, though it is not determined whether the habitat is reliant upon them: SD13 *Sagina nodosa*; SD14, SD15, and SD16 *Salix repens*; and SD17 *Potentilla anserina* [See reference 90]. The fact that Humid dune slacks can be “artificially” created by turf-stripping and removal of nutrient-rich soil [See reference 91] would suggest that the habitat is not reliant on specific species to exist.

Greater Wash SPA

B.21 Situated in the middle of the Southern North Sea SAC this site crosses the 12 nautical mile boundary and therefore lies in both territorial and offshore waters. Consists of coarse sediments, sand, mud and mixed sediments with subtidal sandbanks.

Summary of reasons for designation

Qualifying species (Annex II)

Common scoter *Melanitta nigra* (Non-breeding)

- Habitat preference – exclusively marine habitats.
- Diet – crustaceans and molluscs.

Common tern *Sterna hirundo* (Breeding)

- Habitat preference – shallow water, along coasts, at freshwater inland lakes and in estuaries.
- Diet – mainly eat fish, but also consume shrimps and other crustaceans, small squid, marine worms, and leeches.

Little gull *Hydrocoloeus (Larus) minutus* (Non-breeding)

- Habitat preference – shallow freshwater, river basins, marshes and bogs.
- Diet – insects, brine shrimp, crustaceans, molluscs, spiders, marine worms and some small fish.

Little tern *Sterna hirundo* (Breeding)

- Habitat preference – nest exclusively on the coast in well-camouflaged shallow scrapes on sand and shingle beaches, spits or inshore islets.
- Diet – fish, crustacean and invertebrates.

Red-throated diver *Gavia stellata* (Non-breeding)

- Habitat preference – seacoasts, rivers, and lakes.
- Diet – primarily fish but also amphibians and large invertebrates.

Sandwich tern *Thalasseus sandvicensis* (Breeding)

- Habitat preference – coastal areas, nesting in colonies on sand and shingle beaches.
- Diet – fish such as sandeels, sprats and whiting.

Habitats Site pressures and threats

Current pressures

- Disturbance of birds at sea as a result of marine industries including offshore wind development, fisheries, oil and gas pipelines, offshore cabling, interconnectors, shipping and aggregate extraction. Disturbance can be caused by construction, operation and maintenance of offshore windfarms, in particular, which has the potential to cause disturbance and displacement of rafting and foraging birds.
- Water quality – Sediment disturbance and excessive changes to turbidity which can arise from marine dredging or aggregates extraction, offshore windfarm construction, and some types of fishing activity, have the potential to impact upon the foraging ability of this species.
- Water quality – The waterbodies which overlap with the SPA failed their WFD chemical status in the 2019 classification due to measured/assumed elevated levels of polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) and mercury and its compounds. These two chemicals are persistent, bio accumulative and toxic substances, which present risks to wildlife.

Potential future threats

- Climate change – Affected weather conditions and sea temperatures could alter species compositions with potential for impacts upon prey sources.

Conservation objectives

B.22 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.

Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying habitats and/or species depend

B.23 In general, the qualifying bird species of the SPA rely on:

- The sites ecosystem as a whole (see list of habitats above);
- Maintenance of populations of species that they feed on (see list of diets above);
- Off-site habitat, which provide foraging habitat for these species; and
- Open landscape with unobstructed line of sight within nesting, foraging or roosting habitat.

Appendix C

Screening of Policies and Allocations

C.1 The sections below detail which types of impacts on Habitats Sites could potentially result from each of the policies and site allocations in the Local Plan. Where uncertain or likely significant effects are identified, these are required to be considered further via Appropriate Assessment.

Strategic policies

Draft Strategic Policy 1: Employment land requirements

C.2 This policy sets out the requirement to provide a minimum of 86ha of employment land within the plan period to support delivery of approximately 6,525 new jobs over the plan period.

C.3 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.4 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – onsite and functionally linked land;
- Non-physical disturbance - onsite and functionally linked land;
- Non-toxic contamination;
- Air pollution;
- Water quantity; and
- Water quality.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.5 Yes. This policy will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Draft Strategic Policy 2: The housing requirement and delivery

C.6 This policy sets out the requirement to provide at least 11,178 homes over the Local Plan period of 2025 to 2043. This reflects an annualised requirement of 621 new homes per year.

C.7 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.8 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – onsite and functionally linked land;
- Non-physical disturbance - onsite and functionally linked land;
- Non-toxic contamination;
- Air pollution;
- Recreation;
- Water quantity; and
- Water quality.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.9 Yes. This policy defines the overall quantum of housing development. Therefore, it will contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Draft Strategic Policy 3: Settlement hierarchy

C.10 The policy sets out a settlement hierarchy that will provide a framework for the Council's decisions on the location and scale of development and on investment in services and facilities. The scale and nature of development should be commensurate with a settlement's position in the settlement hierarchy.

C.11 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- This is a criteria-based policy and will not result in any development.

C.12 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.13 No.

Draft Strategic Policy 4: Distribution of new homes

C.14 This policy sets out the distribution of new homes across the main settlements, according to a settlement hierarchy with different proportions of overall residential development within each settlement level, such as urban areas, local service centres, rural settlements and minor rural settlements.

C.15 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.16 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – onsite and functionally linked land;
- Non-physical disturbance – onsite and functionally linked land;
- Non-toxic contamination;
- Air pollution;
- Recreation;
- Water quantity; and
- Water quality.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.17 Yes. This policy sets out the amount of development that could take place at the settlements within North East Lincolnshire.

Draft Strategic Policy 5: Development boundaries

C.18 This policy identified development boundaries and sets out the criteria for development within each boundary. Whilst the site allocations propose the particular type of development in each location, the Strategic Policy sets out the locations for development.

C.19 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment; and
- Increased recreation activities.

C.20 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – onsite and functionally linked land;
- Non-physical disturbance – onsite and functionally linked land;
- Non-toxic contamination;
- Air pollution;
- Recreation;
- Water quantity; and
- Water quality.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.21 Yes. This policy defines the location of employment and housing development. Therefore, it will contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Draft Strategic Policy 6: Strategic wedges

C.22 This policy set out criteria for 'Strategic Wedges', with a purpose to protect the setting and separate identities of settlements by preventing their coalescence and maintaining their openness.

C.23 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- This is a criteria-based policy and will not result in any development.

C.24 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.25 No.

Draft Strategic Policy 7: Infrastructure

C.26 In this policy the Council has reviewed the infrastructure required to support sustainable communities over the plan period. The policy supports development which provides essential services to the borough, and will work with developers to ensure the delivery of infrastructure through developer contributions, planning conditions and planning obligations or levy charges. The policy references contributions for provision such as open space or accessible green space, habitat mitigation provision and maintenance, specifically in relation to South Humber Bank employment sites, and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). However, it does not set out specific infrastructure development.

C.27 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- This is a criteria-based policy and will not result in any development.

C.28 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.29 No.

Draft Strategic Policy 8: Flood risk

C.30 The policy contains measures requiring the application of the Sequential and Exception Tests and site-specific flood risk assessment. These provisions are protective in nature and seek to minimise environmental impacts associated with flooding and climate change. The policy does not itself provide for development and no impact pathways to Habitats Sites have been identified.

C.31 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Development proposal will be required to outline how they plan to manage flood risk.

C.32 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.33 No.

Draft Strategic Policy 9: Renewable and low carbon infrastructure

C.34 This policy outlines how the Council will support renewable and low carbon infrastructure. While this policy outlines support for development of renewable and low carbon infrastructure, it does not allocate land for development, nor does it directly result in development.

C.35 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess proposals against a set of criteria outlined in this policy.

C.36 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.37 No.

Draft Strategic Policy 10: Developing a green and blue infrastructure network

C.38 The policy seeks to protect, enhance and expand the Borough's green and blue infrastructure network and improve ecological connectivity and nature recovery. The policy is protective and enhancement-focused in nature and does not allocate land or facilitate development. No pathways for likely significant effects on Habitats Sites have been identified. The policy may additionally contribute positively to the wider mitigation framework through the provision of multifunctional green infrastructure and ecological networks.

C.39 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy.

C.40 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.41 No.

Draft Strategic Policy 11: Good design in new developments

C.42 This is a design and placemaking policy. Its purpose is to secure high-quality development through protection and consideration of aspects such as site context and character, including its natural assets.

C.43 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy.

C.44 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.45 No.

Draft Strategic Policy 12: Affordable housing

C.46 This policy seeks to increase the delivery of affordable housing to meet identified needs through the planning system by requiring qualifying residential developments to provide a proportion of affordable housing, with requirements varying according to housing market area and site type (brownfield or greenfield). However, it does not propose development, instead it provides criteria for determining the thresholds for delivering affordable housing as part of new development.

C.47 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy.

C.48 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.49 No.

Draft Strategic Policy 13: Retail hierarchy

C.50 This policy establishes the retail hierarchy for North East Lincolnshire and supports development within town, district and local centres where it reinforces the role and function of those centres. The policy applies sequential and impact testing to larger retail and leisure proposals and identifies opportunity sites within Grimsby and Cleethorpes Town Centres for mixed-use development and regeneration. However, it does not propose development.

C.51 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Directing development through an established retail hierarchy.

C.52 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.53 No.

Draft Strategic Policy 14: Safeguarding waste facilities and related infrastructure

C.54 This policy safeguards existing waste management facilities and related infrastructure from encroachment by incompatible development to ensure their continued operation and contribution to waste management capacity within the Borough. However, it does not propose development.

C.55 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Safeguarding of waste infrastructure from conflicting neighbouring uses.

C.56 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.57 No.

Other detailed policies

Draft Policy 1: Water management

C.58 The policy seeks to ensure the sustainable management of water resources through water efficiency measures, sustainable drainage systems, water reuse and recycling, and consideration of River Basin Management Plan objectives. The policy is protective in nature and is expected to reduce the potential for adverse effects on the water environment. It does not allocate land or facilitate development and no likely significant effects on Habitats Sites have been identified.

C.59 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- This policy required developers to consider the impacts of water management.

C.60 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.61 No.

Draft Policy 2: Energy and low carbon living

C.62 This policy outlines how the council will address energy and low carbon living within the brough. This is a criterion based policy, and does not directly result in development.

C.63 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess new development proposed against the criteria outlined in the policy.

C.64 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.65 No.

Draft Policy 3: Health and wellbeing

C.66 This policy outlines how the council will support health and wellbeing within the borough.

C.67 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess new development proposed against the criteria outlined in the policy.

C.68 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.69 No.

Draft Policy 4: Landscape

C.70 This policy requires development proposals to respond to local landscape character through landscape-led design, site-specific landscape assessment, retention and enhancement of trees and hedgerows, landscape planting, and protection of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape and historic landscape features.

C.71 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess new development proposed against the criteria outlined in the policy.

C.72 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.73 No.

Draft Policy 5: Open space and recreation

C.74 This policy sets out that the Council will safeguard against any loss of public or private open spaces in recognition of their importance to the health and well-being of residents and visitors to the Borough, and their importance to biodiversity. It also sets out minimum requirements for open space provision of new developments based on number of dwellings.

C.75 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess new development proposed against the criteria outlined in the policy.

C.76 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.77 No.

Draft Policy 6: Biodiversity and geodiversity

C.78 This policy outlines how the Council will have regard to enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity when considering development proposals.

C.79 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess new development proposed against the criteria outlined in the policy.

C.80 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.81 No.

Draft Policy 7: Habitat mitigation – South Humber Bank

C.82 This policy Establishes a strategic mitigation framework within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone to avoid adverse effects on the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar Site arising from the loss of functionally linked land. The policy safeguards approximately 120ha of mitigation land and requires development within the Mitigation Zone to contribute towards habitat creation and long-term management.

C.83 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess new development proposed against the criteria outlined in the policy.

C.84 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.85 No. The policy is specifically intended to avoid and mitigate impacts on the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar Site arising from development within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone.

Draft Policy 8: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

C.86 This policy sets out criteria for conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

C.87 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy.

C.88 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.89 No.

Draft Policy 9: Promoting sustainable transport

C.90 This policy outlines the councils plans for promoting sustainable transport within the borough, through focusing and prioritising developments.

C.91 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy.

C.92 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.93 No.

Draft Policy 10: Parking provision

C.94 This policy sets out criteria for parking provisions for new development proposal. This policy aims to ensure proposal meet demand in a sustainable way.

C.95 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy.

C.96 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.97 No.

Draft Policy 11: Employment allocations

C.98 This policy allocates employment sites for Business, Industrial and Storage and Distribution uses and supports port-related development within the operational ports of Immingham and Grimsby. The policy also supports diversification of land surplus to port requirements within the Port of Grimsby where it delivers regeneration benefits and does not conflict with port operations.

C.99 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;

- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.100 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – onsite and functionally linked land;
- Non-physical disturbance – onsite and functionally linked land;
- Non-toxic contamination;
- Air pollution;
- Water quantity; and
- Water quality.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.101 Yes. This policy will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Draft Policy 12: Existing employment areas

C.102 The policy supports the continued use and redevelopment of existing employment areas for employment purposes and therefore facilitates economic development. It primarily safeguards existing employment land rather than allocating new sites. However, there are some employment site allocations proposed within the Local Plan which lie within existing employment areas. Redevelopment and intensification of employment uses could result in disturbance, traffic generation and other growth-related impacts.

C.103 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.104 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – onsite and functionally linked land;
- Non-physical disturbance – onsite and functionally linked land;

- Non-toxic contamination;
- Air pollution;
- Water quantity; and
- Water quality.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.105 Yes. This policy will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Draft Policy 13: Skills and training

C.106 This policy is a socio-economic policy that supports skills development, training opportunities and local employment initiatives.

C.107 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy.

C.108 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.109 No.

Draft Policy 14: Tourism and the visitor economy

C.110 This policy supports the growth and enhancement of tourism, visitor attractions, leisure facilities, visitor accommodation and rural tourism across North East Lincolnshire, including Grimsby and Cleethorpes town centres. However, the policy does not set out tourism related development proposals. In addition, it provides safeguards for the protection of Humber Estuary designated sites through the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, including the Cleethorpes Habitat Management Plan.

C.111 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy.

C.112 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.113 No.

Draft Policy 15: Housing allocations

C.114 This policy allocates sites for residential development to meet the Borough's identified housing requirement and planned spatial distribution of growth. The allocations include sites with existing planning permission, which form a key component of the overall housing strategy. For the purposes of this HRA, only those allocations which have not been permitted, or are undeveloped, have been assessed with the exception of permitted development from an allocation brought forward to this Local Plan, but for which the type, scale or size of development is different to what was set out in the previous Plan.

C.115 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.116 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – onsite and functionally linked land;
- Non-physical disturbance – onsite and functionally linked land;
- Non-toxic contamination;
- Air pollution;
- Water quantity;

- Water quality; and
- Increased recreational pressure.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.117 Yes. This policy allocates land for housing development and directly contributes to the delivery of the Plan's housing requirement, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Draft Policy 16: Development of the strategic housing sites

C.118 This policy sets out the requirements for the delivery of strategic housing sites, including the provision of mixed and balanced communities, supporting infrastructure, green and blue infrastructure, biodiversity net gain, sustainable travel measures and protection of important ecological assets. The policy lists which of the housing allocations are deemed 'strategic housing sites', which represent major extensions to the current urban area. However, it does not propose additional development, as all of the strategic housing sites are listed within Draft Policy 15: Housing allocations.

C.119 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy. The council requests that all strategic sites "must be planned and implemented in a coordinated way linked to the timely delivery of key infrastructure".

C.120 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.121 No.

Draft Policy 17: Rural exceptions

C.122 This policy permits small-scale affordable housing development in rural areas, beyond the planned housing supply, where there is a demonstrated local need and

the development adjoins an existing settlement. However, it does not propose development.

C.123 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy.

C.124 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.125 No.

Draft Policy 18: Housing mix

C.126 This policy requires housing developments (including windfall housing sites) to provide an appropriate mix of dwelling types, sizes and tenures, including specialist accommodation for older people and people with specific needs. The policy also supports the redevelopment of empty properties, requires accessible and adaptable homes, and promotes efficient use of land. Whilst it does not propose development, it recognises the role of windfall development in achieving this and thus there is potential for ad-hoc development to come forward outside of site allocations and development boundaries.

C.127 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.128 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – onsite and functionally linked land;
- Non-physical disturbance – onsite and functionally linked land;
- Non-toxic contamination;

- Air pollution;
- Water quantity;
- Water quality; and
- Increased recreational pressure.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.129 Yes. This policy recognises the development of windfall sites, and the contribution of these to ensuring appropriate range of housing needs to support the delivery of the Plan's housing requirement, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Draft Policy 19: Self-build and custom build housing

C.130 This policy supports the delivery of self-build and custom-build housing as part of the Borough's overall housing supply, including a requirement for strategic housing sites to make provision for 1% of dwellings to be delivered through self-build or custom-build opportunities. The policy also sets out requirements for the marketing and release of plots where demand is not demonstrated. However, it does not propose development.

C.131 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy.

C.132 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.133 No.

Draft Policy 20: Provision for gypsies and travellers

C.134 This policy provides criteria for assessing proposals for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation, including demonstrating need, appropriate siting, landscape compatibility and suitable access arrangements. However, it does not propose development.

C.135 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy.

C.136 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.137 No.

Draft Policy 21: Town centre uses

C.138 This policy supports a range of town centre uses within Grimsby, Cleethorpes and Immingham town centres, including retail, commercial, leisure, community, office, residential, hotel and cultural uses. The policy seeks to enhance town centre vitality and viability through mixed-use development, protection of the historic environment, active frontages and the application of sequential and impact tests for larger office developments. However, it does not propose development.

C.139 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy.

C.140 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.141 No. This policy provides a framework for assessing and directing town centre uses within existing centres and promotes mixed-use development, active frontages and regeneration. It does not allocate sites, identify a quantum of development or introduce growth beyond that already provided for through the Plan's housing, employment and tourism strategies.

Draft Policy 22: Social and cultural places

C.142 This policy supports the retention, enhancement and provision of social and cultural facilities, public realm improvements, community assets and cultural activities. The policy also seeks to safeguard buildings and assets of cultural value and supports their continued community use where viable.

C.143 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy.

C.144 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.145 No. This is a community and cultural development policy that supports the retention, enhancement and provision of social and cultural facilities. The policy does not allocate land, increase the scale of development proposed by the Plan or introduce new growth.

Draft Policy 23: Safeguarding minerals and related infrastructure

C.146 This policy safeguards identified mineral resources and mineral-related infrastructure from sterilisation by non-mineral development. The policy requires consideration of prior extraction where feasible and protects infrastructure that supports the supply, processing and transportation of minerals.

C.147 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Safeguarding of mineral areas identified within the Policy Map.

C.148 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.149 No. This is a safeguarding policy that seeks to prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources and associated infrastructure. The policy does not allocate sites for mineral extraction, identify a quantum of mineral development or promote minerals development in specific locations.

Draft Policy 24: Future mineral extraction and secondary aggregates

C.150 This policy provides a framework for assessing proposals for mineral extraction, hydrocarbon development and secondary aggregate production. The policy seeks to maintain an appropriate supply of aggregates across the Humber area while ensuring environmental, landscape and amenity impacts are appropriately considered and managed.

C.151 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy.

C.152 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.153 No.

Draft Policy 25: Restoration and aftercare (Minerals)

C.154 This policy requires all mineral developments to provide detailed restoration and aftercare proposals to ensure sites are restored at the earliest opportunity and to a high standard.

C.155 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Site restoration and aftercare.

C.156 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.157 No. This is a restoration and aftercare policy that applies to mineral developments and seeks to secure environmental enhancement, habitat creation and long-term site management. The policy does not allocate land, promote mineral extraction or facilitate additional development.

Draft Policy 26: Waste facility requirements

C.158 This policy outlines locational criteria for the development of new waste management proposals within the borough.

C.159 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- The council will assess development proposal against criteria outlined in the policy.

C.160 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.161 No.

Draft Policy 27: Restoration and aftercare (Waste)

C.162 This policy requires all landfill/land raise operations and/or developments to provide detailed restoration and aftercare proposals to ensure sites are restored at the earliest opportunity and to a high standard.

C.163 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Site restoration and aftercare.

C.164 Potential impacts if policy is implemented:

- None.

Is the policy likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.165 No. This is a restoration and aftercare policy that applies to landfill/land raise operation and/or developments and seeks to secure environmental enhancement, habitat creation and long-term site management. The policy does not allocate land, promote landfill/land raise operations or facilitate additional development.

Housing site allocations

Grimsby

HOU021A Land west of Great Coates (Church Farm)

C.166 This allocation will result in the development of 9 dwellings.

C.167 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.168 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for specific birds which have a 15km dispersal distance from Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for specific birds which have a 15km dispersal distance from Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.169 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU045 Land at cricket field and Littlefield Lane

C.170 This allocation will result in the development of 74 dwellings.

C.171 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.172 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.

- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.173 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU061A Weelsby Avenue Deport

C.174 This allocation will result in the development of 33 dwellings.

C.175 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.176 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.177 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU063A Land north of Wootton Road

C.178 This allocation will result in the development of 16 dwellings.

C.179 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.180 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.

- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.181 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU064A Burwell Drive/Winchester Road

C.182 This allocation will result in the development of 20 dwellings.

C.183 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.184 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.185 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU118 Central Parade, Freshney Green (former Yarborough Estate)

C.186 This allocation will result in the development of 89 dwellings.

C.187 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.188 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.189 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU154 YMCA, Peakes Lane

C.190 This allocation will result in the development of 40 dwellings.

C.191 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.192 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.193 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU272A Land at Cartergate

C.194 This allocation will result in the development of 48 dwellings.

C.195 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.196 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.197 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU303 29-31 Chantry Lane

C.198 This allocation will result in the development of 11 dwellings.

C.199 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.200 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.201 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU342 Grimsby West Urban Extension

C.202 This allocation will result in the development of 3,337 dwellings.

C.203 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.204 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.205 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU354A Duchess Street Car Park

C.206 This allocation will result in the development of 39 dwellings.

C.207 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;

- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.208 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.209 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU355 Scartho Top Playing Field, Heimdal Road

C.210 This allocation will result in the development of 100 dwellings.

C.211 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.212 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.213 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU375 260 Macaulay Lane

C.214 This allocation will result in the development of 23 dwellings.

C.215 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.216 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.217 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU380 Garth Lane (Alexander Docks)

C.218 This allocation will result in the development of 120 dwellings.

C.219 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.220 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.221 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU386 Rear of 73 to 105 Granville Street (garages)

C.222 This allocation will result in the development of 9 dwellings.

C.223 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.224 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.225 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU388 Eleanor House, 19 Eleanor Street

C.226 This allocation will result in the development of 13 dwellings.

C.227 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.228 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.

- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.229 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Cleethorpes

HOU074B Land west of Humberston Road

C.230 This allocation will result in the development of 1,500 dwellings.

C.231 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.232 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for

wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.233 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU141A Former Matthew Humberston School Fields

C.234 This allocation will result in the development of 100 dwellings.

C.235 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.236 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.237 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU353 Former Lindsey Lower School Fields

C.238 This allocation will result in the development of 72 dwellings.

C.239 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.240 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.241 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU381 Bursar Primary School, corner Bursar Street and Frederick Street

C.242 This allocation will result in the development of 19 dwellings.

C.243 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.244 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.245 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Immingham

HOU005 Land to the west of Stallingborough Road

C.246 This allocation will result in the development of 519 dwellings.

C.247 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.248 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.249 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU373 Land of former tower blocks, Washdyke Lane

C.250 This allocation will result in the development of 107 dwellings.

C.251 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.252 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.253 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU394 Habrough Road

C.254 This allocation will result in the development of 750 dwellings.

C.255 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.256 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.257 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Stallingborough

HOU190A Land east of Ayscough Avenue and north of Healing Road

C.258 This allocation will result in the development of 250 dwellings.

C.259 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.260 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.261 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU294 Land adjacent to railway line, off Station Road

C.262 This allocation will result in the development of 20 dwellings.

C.263 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.264 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.265 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Haborough

HOU180A Land north west of Station Road

C.266 This allocation will result in the development of 50 dwellings.

C.267 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.268 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.269 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Laceby

HOU068B Land off Butt Lane

C.270 This allocation will result in the development of 119 dwellings.

C.271 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;

- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.272 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.273 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU351 and HOU351A Land at Caistor Road

C.274 This allocation will result in the development of 122 dwellings.

C.275 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and

- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.276 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.277 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Humberston

HOU084A Land at Midfield Farm south of Sinderson Road and east of Cherry Close

C.278 This allocation will result in the development of 225 dwellings.

C.279 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.280 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.281 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU139 Land to the North of Humberston Avenue (Country Club)

C.282 This allocation will result in the development of 234 dwellings.

C.283 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.284 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.

- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.285 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU340 Land south of 68-90 Humberston Avenue

C.286 This allocation will result in the development of 185 dwellings.

C.287 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.288 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.289 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

New Waltham

HOU104 Land at Louth Road

C.290 This allocation will result in the development of 249 dwellings.

C.291 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.292 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.293 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU105A Land west of Louth Road and opposite Toll Bar School (NW corner)

C.294 This allocation will result in the development of 39 dwellings.

C.295 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.296 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of abstraction upon the Independent Water Networks Ltd Water Resource Zone.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of wastewater discharge within the Independent Water Networks Ltd Water Resource Zone. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.297 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU105B Land west of Louth Road and opposite Toll Bar School (SW corner)

C.298 This allocation will result in the development of 57 dwellings.

C.299 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.300 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of abstraction upon the Independent Water Networks Ltd and Anglian Water Resource Zones.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of wastewater discharge within the Independent Water Networks Ltd and Anglian Water Resource Zones. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.301 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU146A Land rear of Humberston Ave

C.302 This allocation will result in the development of 80 dwellings.

C.303 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.304 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.

- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.305 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Waltham

HOU110 Land at Cheapside

C.306 This allocation will result in the development of 70 dwellings.

C.307 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.308 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for

wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.309 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU129 Land to the west of Cheapside, Waltham

C.310 This allocation will result in the development of 84 dwellings.

C.311 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.312 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.313 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU287A Land north of Woodland Way, (east of Grimsby Road)

C.314 This allocation will result in the development of 9 dwellings.

C.315 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.316 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.317 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU338 The Old Nurseries, Cheapside

C.318 This allocation will result in the development of 14 dwellings.

C.319 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.320 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.321 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU 382 Anita Grove, Cheapside

C.322 This allocation will result in the development of 7 dwellings.

C.323 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.324 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.325 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

HOU374 Land off Waltham Road (Adjoining Waltham village)

C.326 This allocation will result in the development of 42 dwellings.

C.327 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Housing development;
- Increased vehicle traffic;
- Increased recreation activities; and

- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment

C.328 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Recreation – there is potential for impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.329 Yes. This allocation will result in housing development, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Employment site allocations

ELR001 Pelham Estate, Kings Road, Immingham

C.330 This allocation will result in the development of 22.27ha of employment land.

C.331 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.332 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.333 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR007 Hall Park Road, Immingham (formerly Manby Road Business Park)

C.334 This allocation will result in the development of 1.71ha of employment land.

C.335 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.336 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.337 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR008A Europarc Phase III

C.338 This allocation will result in the development of 2.75ha of employment land.

C.339 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.340 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.341 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR008B Europarc Phase III

C.342 This allocation will result in the development of 7.06ha of employment land.

C.343 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.344 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.345 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR008D Europarc Phase III

C.346 This allocation will result in the development of 2.5ha of employment land.

C.347 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.348 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.349 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR008E Europarc Phase III

C.350 This allocation will result in the development of 1.76ha of employment land.

C.351 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and

- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.352 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.353 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR011 Europarc Phase IV, Grimsby

C.354 This allocation will result in the development of 118.34ha of employment land.

C.355 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.356 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.357 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR015A Great Coates Business Park, Moody Lane

C.358 This allocation will result in the development of 3.28ha of employment land.

C.359 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.360 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-toxic contamination – there is potential for non-toxic contamination upon Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.

- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.361 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR015B Great Coates Business Park, Moody Lane

C.362 This allocation will result in the development of 5.14ha of employment land.

C.363 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.364 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.365 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR016A Kiln Lane Expansion Site Stallingborough (The Helm)

C.366 This allocation will result in the development of 97.84ha of employment land.

C.367 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.368 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.369 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR016B Kiln Lane Expansion Site Stallingborough (The Helm)

C.370 This allocation will result in the development of 3.54ha of employment land.

C.371 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.372 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.373 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR016C Kiln Lane Expansion Site Stallingborough (The Helm)

C.374 This allocation will result in the development of 2.06ha of employment land.

C.375 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;

- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.376 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.377 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR019 Abengoa site, Hobson Way

C.378 This allocation will result in the development of 32.78ha of employment land.

C.379 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.380 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.381 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR020 Land East of Hobson Way, Stallington

C.382 This allocation will result in the development of 19.53ha of employment land.

C.383 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.384 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.385 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR021 Novartis, Moody Lane, Grimsby

C.386 This allocation will result in the development of 42.29ha of employment land.

C.387 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.388 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-toxic contamination – there is potential for non-toxic contamination upon Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.389 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR022 Plot Q, Kiln Lane

C.390 This allocation will result in the development of 3.43ha of employment land.

C.391 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.392 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.393 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR027 Land east of Queens Road, Immingham

C.394 This allocation will result in the development of 15.27ha of employment land.

C.395 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.396 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.397 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR037 Land to the right of Marlin House, Immingham

C.398 This allocation will result in the development of 1.14ha of employment land.

C.399 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.400 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.401 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR041 Land west of Kings Road, Immingham

C.402 This allocation will result in the development of 5.33ha of employment land.

C.403 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.404 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.405 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR042 Former Novartis factory site, Grimsby

C.406 This allocation will result in the development of 36.51ha of employment land.

C.407 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.408 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-toxic contamination – there is potential for non-toxic contamination upon Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.

- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.409 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR043 Mauxhall Farm, Stallingborough Road, Immingham

C.410 This allocation will result in the development of 19.52ha of employment land.

C.411 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.412 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.413 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

ELR044 Land off Manby Road, Immingham

C.414 This allocation will result in the development of 19.2ha of employment land.

C.415 Likely activities (operation) to results as a response of the proposal:

- Employment development;
- Increased vehicle traffic; and
- Increased demand for water consumption and treatment.

C.416 Potential impacts if allocation is implemented:

- Physical damage and loss – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Non-physical disturbance – functionally linked land for birds which have a dispersal distance of 15km and fish of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Air pollution – there is potential for air pollution impacts upon Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- Water quantity – there is potential for water quantity impacts as a result of increased demand on the water supply system and potential for abstraction.
- Water quality – there is potential for water quality impacts as a result of insufficient capacity within the wastewater treatment network and potential for wastewater discharge. Additionally, there is potential for water quality impacts through direct run-off.

Is the allocation likely to have significant effects and therefore need to be screened into the Appropriate Assessment?

C.417 Yes. This allocation will result in development of employment land, which has potential to contribute to likely significant effects in relation to the above impacts.

Appendix D

Functionally Linked Land Assessment Methods (LUC) and Humber Estuary Annex B (Natural England)

North East Lincolnshire Local Plan HRA – Functionally Linked Land

Sender: Rebecca Turner

Recipient(s): North East Lincolnshire Council (NELC) and Natural England

Project Number: 12289

Date/Time: V1 18th November 2025, V2 24th August 2026

Following consultation with Natural England on 10th October 2024, LUC prepared a file note outlining the proposed approach that will be undertaken as part of the HRA of the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan in relation to the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site and potential impacts arising from functionally linked land as a result of proposed development in the plan.

In line with the conclusions of the HRA of the Regulation 18 Local Plan, no likely significant effect is predicted in relation to the Greater Wash SPA as a result of loss of functionally linked land and therefore no further assessment will be undertaken at the Appropriate Assessment in relation to this designated site. This file note relates to the proposed approach in relation to the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site only.

Through consultation on the second Regulation 18 HRA, Natural England prepared a response dated 30th January 2026, which requested that additional bird species should be considered due to their abundance “at site levels of more than 1% of the national population according to the most recent Humber Estuary Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) 5-year average count and are therefore a component species of the site”.

Further to this, during preparation of the Regulation 19 HRA in July 2026, Natural England shared a document with NELC titled ‘Annex B: Humber Estuary Special Protection Area: non-breeding waterbird assemblage (Version 2, July 2024)’. This document is included at the end of this appendix. This set out the species which should be considered in addition to those listed as qualifying species on the SPA citation.

Therefore, this file note presents the final agreed approach through multiple iterations of consultation with Natural England during the preparation of the Reg 18 and Reg 19 HRA.

Proposed approach

A desk-based study will be undertaken to identify potential impacts from proposed allocations on offsite habitat used by the qualifying bird species of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site. The desk-based study will rely on a sequential approach, whereby if a site's suitability for qualifying bird species is considered negligible or low for a specific reason (e.g. distance or habitat type) no further investigations for that allocation will be carried out. If, following the initial review of distance and habitat, a site's potential suitability for qualifying bird species could not be ruled out, a more detailed assessment including mapping of existing relevant bird records may be required. The initial desk study will include the following components to inform the assessment:

- Identification of the bird species which are susceptible to the loss of the habitat types affected and ruling out those species unlikely to utilise the habitat types located within the site allocations (e.g. species restricted to marine habitats).
- A review of aerial imagery and Magic Map Application to identify main habitat types and land uses within each site allocation and establish their potential value for qualifying birds.
- Recognition of factors likely to affect suitability of allocations for bird species, including openness, size, shape, proximity of negative factors such as tall boundary features and urban environs, and potential existing sources of disturbance.
- Consideration of the site's location within the landscape. For example, is there direct functional connectivity along flight lines between the allocation and the European sites? Are there landscape scale features which would reduce the suitability of the allocation, e.g. urban areas located along flight lines?
- A review of the site's location within flood risk zones, because many of the SPA bird species favour sites which do or do not flood.

Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) shared the survey data from the Winter 2024/25 from recent Natural England FLL study associated with the forthcoming Humber Protected Sites Strategy. Where the survey data confirmed FLL (due to abundance of birds above the 1% threshold), this information was incorporated into the assessment of site allocations to inform the HRA of the Local Plan. Only one site allocation (ELR021), supported curlew *Numenius arquata* at levels above the 1% significance threshold.

Bird habitat preferences

Bird habitat preferences will be cross referenced against the habitat types present within each allocation to determine the suitability of site allocations for qualifying species. **Table D.1**, **Table D.2** and **Table D.3** below presents the typical habitat preferences for SPA and Ramsar site birds as defined as part of the HRA of the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2013 to 2032, which was adopted in 2018. This provides detail on known habitat preferences for each bird species, as outlined in Birds of the Western Palearctic, British Trust for Ornithology and has been refined to reflect local preferences through consultation with RSBP as part of the HRA for the adopted Local Plan 2013 to 2032. This table also assesses whether each bird species is likely to be susceptible to the loss of habitats located within the site allocations. At the end of the table, the additional bird species recommended to be considered by Natural England are listed, in line with their Annex B document.

Table D.1: Typical habitat preferences for Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site birds

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to Loss of Offsite Habitat as a Result of Local Plan Allocations	Dispersal Buffer
Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>)	Wintering and Breeding	Highly specialised needs most often met in lowland maritime regions. A taste for extensive highly saline tracts of still shallow water and flat bare sand, clay, or mud forming islands, ridges, spits, or margins. Also favours smaller and less saline pools, lagoons, muddy arms or deltas, and estuaries, and sheltered muddy tidal flats where ample loose sediment is rich in food organisms. Suitable habitat sometimes formed by artefacts such as salt pans, irrigation waters, polders, floodlands, and even purpose-made scrapes and flashes of water on nature reserves.	No – habitat types likely to be affected are of low importance for this species.	N/A
Bittern (<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>)	Wintering and Breeding	Closely restricted to lowland swamps and densely vegetated wetlands with extensive shallow standing water, not unduly fluctuating in level. Favours tracts or fringes overgrown with tall emergent vegetation, especially reed, giving dense cover close to sheltered open waters.	No – habitat types likely to be affected are of low importance for this species.	N/A
Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	Wintering	In winter, often on arable farmland or rough pastures, or on heathland, coastal sand-dunes, and marshy areas. Habitat selection largely governed by availability of preferred prey species which can be seized in the open; otherwise, not discriminating but choosing spacious, relatively undisturbed landscapes rather than areas in intensive human use.	Yes – may utilise arable and pasture in areas away from existing human settlements.	2km

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to Loss of Offsite Habitat as a Result of Local Plan Allocations	Dispersal Buffer
Golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>)	Wintering	On migration and in winter, attracted to mown grass or close-grazed pastures, and to stubbles, fallows, harvest fields, and other farmlands of open character, including floodlands. On coast, tends to neglect tidal flats of mud and sand and to prefer open ground above the foreshore, thus sharing more commonly with Lapwings than with other waders.	Yes – may utilise arable and pasture within site allocations.	15km
Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>)	Wintering	Outside breeding season almost entirely coastal showing pronounced preference for sheltered bays or inlets such as estuaries, or shores of islands or islets free from rock, gravel, or shingle and providing plenty of tidal movement over fine sand or mud.	No – habitat types likely to be affected are of low importance for this species.	N/A
Ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>)	Passage	Outside breeding season, the need for proximity between feeding, resting, and roosting places is reduced, with local movements of up to c.20km from one another sometimes being undertaken. Although dry grasslands, harvested cornfields, airfields, and dried beds of seasonal water bodies may still be used, preference is much stronger for muddy margins of lakes, pools, ponds, rivers and other watercourses, irrigated levels, floodlands, and marshes; less frequently seashores and tidal mudflats.	Yes – may utilise arable and pasture within site allocations.	2km
Marsh harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>)	Breeding	Strongly prefers shallow, standing, fresh, or brackish waters fringed and extensively invaded by tall standing reeds, reedmace, and other dense emergent aquatic growth, without many or widespread trees. Also favours corresponding habitats along margins or lakes and slow flowing rivers. Or resulting from artificial flooding, or with little or	Yes – may utilise arable and pasture in areas away from existing human settlements.	2km

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to Loss of Offsite Habitat as a Result of Local Plan Allocations	Dispersal Buffer
		no open water. Normally needs unbroken area of aquatic vegetation exceeding c.100ha where food is plentiful. Also occurs on shallow excavations, irrigated fields, rushy grassland, fens and peat bogs, and especially in non-breeding season, grassy plains or ploughland. Farmland (including fallows, meadows) adjoining regular territories used for hunting, especially where reedbeds limited or occupied at high density.		
Little tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>)	Breeding	Frequently coast dwelling, more along mainland than on islands, but spreads freely up suitable reaches of major rivers and to some lakes where suitable conditions occur. Strongly prefers linear strips of bare shingle, shell beach, or sand, only just above normal tide or flood limits, and often only a few metres from shallow clear water, saline or fresh, where fish of suitable size can be caught by plunging, without necessity for extended foraging flights.	No – habitat types likely to be affected are of low importance for this species.	N/A
Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>)	Wintering	Choice of wetland, especially for breeding, governed by attachment to salt or brackish water, either shallow coasts and estuaries or inland seas and lakes. As a coastal species, typically ranges only 1-2km out to sea and little further inland. Wholly freshwater habitats distant from sea used only sporadically and by odd pairs or single birds. Needs foraging areas of fairly high productivity, especially sands and mud flats over which shallow water alternates with drying out through tides or evaporation.	Yes – may utilise inland waters and high productivity muds and grasses such as around sewage farms.	2km

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to Loss of Offsite Habitat as a Result of Local Plan Allocations	Dispersal Buffer
Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>)	Passage and Wintering	Outside breeding season predominately coastal, feeding mainly on unvegetated tracts of mud on estuaries, marine inlets, and sheltered bays, tending to avoid cliffed and rocky or shingly sectors, and beaches of pure sand. When remaining inland, concentrates at points of ample food resources, such as sewage farms and watersides. As much a wading as a ground bird; swims not infrequently.	Yes – may utilise inland waters and high productivity muds and grasses such as around sewage farms.	2km
Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>)	Wintering	Marine intertidal habitat used during rest of year, normally where large flat muddy, sandy, and pebbly beaches uncovered. At high water, often resists being driven back to vegetated zone behind foreshore, and so forced to pack densely at certain spots.	No – habitat types likely to be affected are of low importance for this species.	N/A
Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>)	Passage and Wintering	Increasingly, towards south of range, favours lowland and grassland coastal habitat, especially in late summer, including saltmarshes, rough grazing land, sand dunes or sandy machair with moist depressions and river flood plains. Presence of surface water, and of unvegetated patches or short grass, moss, or other low herbage essential. Outside breeding season, strongly attracted to broad coastal beaches, especially mudflats rich in invertebrate food accessible as tide ebbs, but also occurs regularly on lagoons, estuaries, tidal rivers, and margins of lakes and other freshwater bodies as well as sewage farms.	Yes – may utilise pasture where regular flooding occurs.	2km
Black-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa</i>)	Passage	During breeding, typically favours marshy hummocky moorland but changes in land management have created new habitat and poorly drained pastures, damp heaths free of scrub, or border of reedy	Yes – despite a preference for coastal habitat outside the breeding period this	2km

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to Loss of Offsite Habitat as a Result of Local Plan Allocations	Dispersal Buffer
<i>limosa islandica</i>)		wetland are of primary importance. But other grasslands managed as meadows, especially when grazed and hay-cut and flooded in winter are also used. Outside the breeding season, favoured habitats include sewage farms, lake margins, tidal marshes, mudflats and sheltered coastal inlets.	species may use flooded pasture and other grasslands for feeding.	

Table D.2: Typical habitat preferences for Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site birds – Assemblage of 20,000 birds in any season in addition to those listed in Table D.1

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to Loss of Offsite Habitat as a Result of Local Plan Allocations	Dispersal Buffer
Dark-bellied brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla</i>)	Non-breeding	On leaving breeding quarters, resorts to shallow sea coasts and estuaries, especially with extensive mudflats rich in sea grass. Strongly attached to intertidal feeding zones, but in Britain since 1970's increasing numbers have moved inland to feed on grass and cultivated crops. When not feeding, prefers to rest or sleep on sea surface.	Yes – this species may use pasture and arable fields.	2km
Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>)	Non-breeding	Winter habitat lowland and largely maritime, especially along coasts where shallow, fairly sheltered waters and extensive tracts of mud, sand, or salt marsh offer sustenance and security for gatherings. Freshwater and brackish lagoons and tracts of flooded grassland also attractive, and may be used in preference to coastal waters.	Yes – may use flooded pasture.	2km

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to Loss of Offsite Habitat as a Result of Local Plan Allocations	Dispersal Buffer
Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)	Non-breeding	On passage or in winter will frequent open habitats such as shallow tidal coasts, large estuaries, saltmarshes, and lagoons, brackish or saline, flooded fields, and artificial waters such as reservoirs devoid of vegetation.	Yes – may use flooded pasture.	2km
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	Non-breeding	Adaptability to an extremely wide range of habitat is an outstanding characteristic of species. Essentially still and shallow water bird, requiring water less than 1m in depth for feeding. No duck more tolerant of disturbance, or more ready to exploit artificial supplies of food.	Yes – may use flooded pasture.	2km
Pochard (<i>Aythya farina</i>)	Non-breeding	Predominantly a bottom feeding diver, normally at depths of 1-2.5m, requiring several hectares of open water uncluttered with floating vegetation but prolific in submerged plant and animal food. Although at all seasons strongly preferring fresh water, will shift to coastal and inshore maritime habitats when driven by compelling factors.	No – habitat types likely to be affected are of low importance for this species.	N/A
Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>)	Non-breeding	Most marine species of Genus. Congregations out of breeding season where large food resources, such as mussel beds or waste grain from sewage outfalls, occur. Such areas may be tidal, and exposed to rough seas, or otherwise inland or partly landlocked seas, including those of low salinity.	No – habitat types likely to be affected are of low importance for this species.	N/A
Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)	Non-breeding	In winter, more opportunistic than most relatives, resorting indiscriminately to fresh and salt water with, however, some apparent bias towards estuaries and marine bays, sheltered shallow coasts, and sewage outfalls.	No – habitat types likely to be affected are of low importance for this species.	N/A

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to Loss of Offsite Habitat as a Result of Local Plan Allocations	Dispersal Buffer
Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)	Non-breeding	Governed by varying reliance upon successful adaptation to feeding on hard-shelled marine molluscs in intertidal shore zones, and more generalised capacity for feeding on softer-bodied invertebrates, terrestrial as well as marine. Locally, also, need to suitable secure roosts at high tide and acceptable nest sites with easily accessible feeding areas can be limiting factors. Consequently, primarily tied to shorelines which can be fed on at low tide, and secondarily to lakesides, riversides, and a wide variety of terrestrial open ground where less specialized feeding techniques can be employed.	No – this species may utilise a range of terrestrial habitats but is primarily reliant on marine habitats and the importance of habitats likely to be within the site allocations is low.	N/A
Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)	Non-breeding	A bird of sea coasts. Secondarily occupies adjoining hinterlands up to substantial distance inland, where estuaries, rivers, lakes, tundra, gravel beds, sand bars, grasslands of spare and low growth, or other suitable well-drained terrain exists. Whether breeding, migrating or wintering, teds to be most numerous and concentrated on wide sandy or shingle tidal beaches, with access to suitable resting or nesting places above high-water mark.	No – habitat types likely to be affected are of low importance for this species.	N/A
Grey plover (<i>P. squatarola</i>)	Non-breeding	After breeding, some use of inland staging points, often by lakes on sand bars, mudflats, pools, and moist places, including short grassy fields and floodlands. Most, however, make straight for the sea coast where in contrast to golden plover, they concentrate mainly in the intertidal zone, on broad mudflats or sandy beaches, and to lesser extent on saltings, islets subject to occasional submergence, and neighbouring freshwater pools.	No – this species may utilise a range of terrestrial habitats but is primarily a marine feeding bird and the importance of habitats likely to be within the site allocations is low.	N/A

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to Loss of Offsite Habitat as a Result of Local Plan Allocations	Dispersal Buffer
Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>)	Non-breeding	Requires ready access to soil carrying appreciable biomass of surface or subsurface organisms, not arid and preferably moist or near saturation. Invariably chooses unenclosed terrain affording unbroken all-round views. Throughout historical times, natural habitat has been encroached with suitable substitutes created through farming, with a shift from natural to agricultural land.	Yes – this species is heavily reliant on grasslands, particularly those where flooding occurs, and will also utilise arable fields.	15km
Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>)	Non-breeding	After breeding season, much attached to tidal sandy beaches on which it can feed. Ocean beaches with firm clean sand and strong breakers hold special attraction. Much less frequently on mudflats and estuaries and usually makes only occasional and brief visits to inland waters.	No – habitat types likely to be affected are of low importance for this species.	N/A
Whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>)	Non-breeding	Consultation responses from RSPB have highlighted that this species is known to regularly utilise coastal grasslands and arable fields within North East Lincolnshire.	Yes – this species is heavily reliant on grasslands, particularly those where flooding occurs. Will also utilise arable fields.	2km
Curlew (<i>N. arquata</i>)	Non-breeding	After breeding season, shifts mainly to marine coastal habitat, especially mudflats and sands extensively exposed at low tide, resting on adjoin saltmarshes, foreshores, and floodlands. Rocky beaches with many pools, muddy estuaries and comparable habitats beside large inland waters, including riverside and swamp edges are also favoured. This species is known to regularly utilise coastal grasslands and arable fields within North East Lincolnshire in large numbers.	Yes – this species is heavily reliant on grasslands, particularly those where flooding occurs. Will also utilise arable fields.	15km

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to Loss of Offsite Habitat as a Result of Local Plan Allocations	Dispersal Buffer
Greenshank (<i>T. nebularia</i>)	Non-breeding	On leaving breeding grounds, continental birds, especially, pause at inland flooded meadows, dried up lakes, sandy bars, and marshes on the way to winter resorts. These are varied including seashores which are not too rocky or dominated by cliffs, salt marshes, pools on tidal reefs, estuaries and muddy or sandy tidal inlets, lagoons, inland rivers, lakes, reservoirs, pools, ponds, sewage farms, sand banks, and mud spits.	No – habitat types likely to be affected are of low importance for this species (as confirmed by NE Annex B document).	N/A
Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)	Non-breeding	Outside breeding season almost entirely coastal, preferring shores which are stony, rocky, or covered with seaweed, and similar artefacts such as sea walls and breakwaters, harbours, and jetties.	No – habitat types likely to be affected are of low importance for this species.	N/A

Table D.3: Typical habitat preferences for Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site birds – Species not listed on the SPA citation, but for which the Humber supports birds in significant numbers (above 1% of the international population) or there are known undercounts in WeBS data, and which use on FLL in non-breeding season

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to Loss of Offsite Habitat as a Result of Local Plan Allocations	Dispersal Buffer
Crane (<i>Grus grus</i>)	Non-breeding	Birds continue to use the breeding ground grazing marshes over winter, but also feed in surrounding arable fields. Potato fields are particularly favoured during winter (though more typically found in the Norfolk Broads). Maize fields are also a favoured winter food source.	Yes – as confirmed by NE Annex B document.	2km

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to Loss of Offsite Habitat as a Result of Local Plan Allocations	Dispersal Buffer
Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>)	Non-breeding	Favour low lying agricultural land for foraging, and estuarine waters as well as small inland waterbodies, meres and sand quarries.	Yes – as confirmed by NE Annex B document.	2km
Jack snipe (<i>Limnocryptes minimus</i>)	Non-breeding	Marshes, wet grasslands and the muddy fringes of reedbeds. Also forage overnight in fields of short grass or stubble, on insects, worms and snails.	Yes – as confirmed by NE Annex B document.	2km
Little egret (<i>Egretta garzetta</i>)	Non-breeding	Estuaries, marshes, wetlands and rivers. Also found on shallow inland waters.	Yes – as confirmed by NE Annex B document.	2km
Pink-footed goose (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>)	Non-breeding	During the day they utilise farmland surrounding the estuary, where they favour weeds or the remnants of crops following the harvesting of sugar beet or potatoes in winter. Historically they were a bird of grassy pasture and saltmarsh, which they still use to some extent, but they prefer richer pickings which modern farming provides.	Yes – as confirmed by NE Annex B document.	15km
Snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>)	Non-breeding	Utilise marshes, wet grasslands and the muddy fringes of reedbeds, but will also feed overnight in fields of short grass or stubble. Tussocky ground is also favourable where it is damp. Large open fields are preferred where not surrounded by trees. They will use fields with some surface flooding as long as the sward structure is right.	Yes – as confirmed by NE Annex B document.	2km

In light of the information above, it is proposed that the following species are considered in relation to impacts from functionally linked land as a result of proposed development in the Local Plan (*indicates non SPA birds occurring at levels >1%, **indicates species with known undercounts in WeBS data):

- Black-tailed godwit
- *Crane
- Curlew
- Dark bellied brent goose
- Dunlin
- Golden plover
- *Greylag goose
- Hen harrier
- **Jack snipe
- Lapwing
- *Little egret
- Mallard
- Marsh harrier
- *Pink-footed goose
- Redshank
- Ruff
- Shelduck
- **Snipe
- Teal
- Whimbrel
- Widgeon

Assessment of site allocations

Following the establishment of typical habitat preferences for each species, each site allocation proposed in the Local Plan within 15km of the Humber Estuary SPA and

Ramsar site will be assessed for its suitability in supporting bird species as identified in **Table D.1**, **Table D.2** and **Table D.3**.

Habitat suitability ratings were developed based on a number of parameters, as described in **Table D.4** below, for initial consultation with Natural England in November 2024. In line with recommendation from Natural England received in February 2025, and subsequently through statutory Reg 18 consultation on 30th January 2026, these categories were further defined, as set out within **Table D.5**.

For those site allocations considered to have low or negligible potential to support significant numbers of SPA and Ramsar site qualifying bird species, either alone or cumulatively with other allocations, these will be discounted from further consideration in terms of offsite functional land.

For those sites identified with moderate or high potential to support SPA and Ramsar site qualifying bird species, the inclusion and implementation of appropriate safeguards and mitigation will be required in Local Plan to provide certainty that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA and Ramsar sites.

Table D.4: Summarised habitat suitability ratings

Suitability for SPA and Ramsar Birds	Typical Description
High	Large sites; area of suitable habitat (e.g. wet grasslands, permanent pastures, arable) capable of supporting significant numbers of SPA birds; absence of any notable negative factors such as PRoW and edge features; land parcel functionally linked with wider habitat and directly linked to SPA via green corridor; site may be prone to flooding (although note absence of flooding favoured by lapwing and golden plover); typically close to SPA and coast.
Moderate	Sites support large areas of functionally linked suitable habitat capable of attracting numbers of SPA birds which by themselves are unlikely to be significant, but which may contribute to supporting significant numbers of birds in-combination with other sites. Likely to be further from SPA and coast, and with presence of some limiting factors.
Low	Smaller or fragmented sites; habitats present may be suitable for supporting low numbers of SPA birds on occasion but limited by negative factors such as size,

Suitability for SPA and Ramsar Birds	Typical Description
	distance from SPA; absence of sight lines and reductions in 'openness' as a result of edge features such as trees, scrub, and buildings; edge features likely to be close to centre of site; suitability may be compromised by existing recreational use; may be isolated within urban areas.
Negligible	Habitats present are entirely unsuitable for SPA birds, for example existing developed land or small urban infill sites.

Table D.5 presents a range of factors, which may affect the suitability of a site to be used as functionally linked land by bird species of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site. Please note that it is not a requirement for all factors noted to be met for a site to achieve a certain rating. This table will be used as a guide to inform decision-making and will be used in conjunction with the application of professional judgement, drawing on the range of information sources available to inform the assessment.

Table D.5: Bird habitat suitability ratings applied in Reg 18 HRA and subject to minor revision for Reg 19 HRA

Habitat Suitability Rating	Description	Factors Influencing Habitat Suitability
1	This site is considered to have high potential to support overwintering bird species of the SPA and Ramsar site.	There are significant numbers of overwintering bird species recorded within the site. There are highly suitable habitats present to support overwintering birds. For example, wet grasslands, permanent pastures, arable land. There are highly suitable habitats in the surrounding land present to support overwintering bird species. There is direct habitat connectivity from the SPA and Ramsar site from the site. The site is open with no habitat features present, which may obstruct sight lines and/or provide opportunities for predators to be present. There are no boundary features present that may obstruct sight lines and/or provide opportunities for predators to be present. The site is located <2km from the site. This is considered the distance for which most birds will disperse from Humber Estuary to utilise off-site habitats. Areas of land closer to the coast are likely to be higher value and more suitable to a larger range of bird species. Therefore, areas within 2km are generally considered to support higher numbers of qualifying bird species than those which are more distant. The area of suitable habitat within which the site allocation is located is >5ha in size. Located within Flood Zone Risk 3 (high risk). This is relevant to the following bird species: golden plover, ruff, marsh harrier, dunlin, black-tailed godwit, wigeon, teal, mallard, lapwing, whimbrel, curlew. The land use is considered highly favourable for overwintering bird species to be present. There is limited or no recreational pressure within the site and/or presence of Public Rights of Way within or adjacent to the site.

Habitat Suitability Rating	Description	Factors Influencing Habitat Suitability
		The site is located within >100m of the urban edge and is therefore not considered to be affected by disturbance.
2	This site is considered to have moderate potential to support overwintering bird species of the SPA and Ramsar site.	There are moderate numbers of overwintering bird species recorded within the site. There are suitable habitats present to support overwintering bird species. There are suitable habitats present in the surrounding land to support overwintering bird species. There is some habitat connectivity between the SPA and Ramsar site and the site. The site is relatively open with limited habitat features present, which may obstruct sight lines and/or provide opportunities for predators to be present. There are limited boundary features present that may obstruct sight lines and/or provide opportunities for predators to be present. The site is located 2-5km from the site. The area of suitable habitat within which the site allocation is located is <2-5ha in size. This is considered the distance for which some birds will disperse from Humber Estuary to utilise off-site habitats. Although birds are typically more likely to use suitable habitats closer to the Humber Estuary, where suitable habitats exist at a further distance, these may also be utilised. Located within Flood Zone Risk 1 or 2 (low or medium risk). This is relevant to the following bird species: golden plover, ruff, marsh harrier, dunlin, black-tailed godwit, wigeon, teal, mallard, lapwing, whimbrel, curlew. The land use is considered favourable for overwintering birds to be present. The site is subject to low levels of disturbance from recreational pressure, including presence of Public Rights of Ways within or immediately adjacent to the site. The site is located 50-100m of the urban edge, which has potential to result in low levels of disturbance.

Habitat Suitability Rating	Description	Factors Influencing Habitat Suitability
3	This site is considered to have low potential to support overwintering bird species of the SPA and Ramsar site.	There are low numbers of overwintering bird species recorded within the site. It should be noted that an absence of data does not evidence the absence of these bird species and as such it is necessary for this factor to be evidenced by survey data subject to suitable survey effort. There are some suitable habitats present to support overwintering bird species. There are limited or no suitable habitats present in the surrounding land to support overwintering bird species. There is no habitat connectivity between the SPA and Ramsar site and the site. The site is fragmented from suitable habitat in the wider landscape. The site supports habitat features, which may obstruct sight lines and/or provide opportunities for predators to be present. There are boundary features present, which may obstruct sight lines and/or provide opportunities for predators to be present. The site is located >10ha from the SPA and Ramsar site. This is considered the distance for which generally, only specific bird species (those recognised with 15km dispersal buffer), will disperse to utilise off-site habitats. The area of suitable habitat within which the site allocation is located is <2ha in size. Not located within a flood risk zone. The land use is considered sub-optimal for overwintering birds to be present. The site is subject to high levels of disturbance from recreational pressure, including presence of Public Rights of Ways within or immediately adjacent to the site. The site is located within 50m of the urban edge, which has potential to result in high levels of disturbance.

Habitat Suitability Rating	Description	Factors Influencing Habitat Suitability
4	This site is considered to have negligible potential to support overwintering bird species of the SPA and Ramsar site.	No overwintering bird species are recorded within the site. There are no suitable habitats to support overwintering bird species. For example, existing developed land or small urban infill sites. The land use is not suitable to allow for overwintering birds to be present.

Annex B – Provided by Natural England

Annex B: Humber Estuary Special Protection Area: non-breeding waterbird assemblage (Version 2, July 2024)

The Humber Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) qualifies under article 4.2 of the European Commission Bird Directive (79/409/EEC) in that it supports an internationally important assemblage of waterbirds. Confusion can arise concerning which species to consider when assessing the Humber Estuary SPA non-breeding, waterbird assemblage feature.

Natural England recommends focusing on what are referred to as the 'main component species' of the assemblage. Main component species are defined as:

- a) All species listed individually under the assemblage feature on the SPA citation (i.e. the species that qualified in 2007 when the site was designated).
- b) Species which might not be listed on the SPA citation but occur at site levels of more than 1% of the national population according to the most recent Humber Estuary Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) 5-year average count (currently 2018/19-2022/23).
- c) Species where more than 2000 individuals are present according to the most recent Humber Estuary WeBS count.

The assemblage qualification is therefore subject to change as species' populations change. It should be noted that species listed on the citation under the assemblage features, whose populations have fallen to less than 1% of the national population, retain their status as a main component species and should be considered when assessing the impacts of a project or plan on the Humber Estuary SPA.

Natural England advises that the main component species of the Humber Estuary SPA non-breeding waterbird assemblage include (July 2024):

- a) Species listed individually under the assemblage feature on the SPA citation:
 - Avocet, *Recurvirostra avosetta* (non-breeding)
 - Bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica* (non-breeding)
 - Bittern, *Botaurus stellaris* (non-breeding)
 - **Black-tailed godwit, *Limosa limosa islandica* (non-breeding)¹**
 - **Brent goose, *Branta bernicla* (non-breeding)¹**
 - **Curlew, *N. arquata* (non-breeding)¹**

- **Dunlin, *Calidris alpina alpina* (non-breeding)¹**
- **Golden plover, *Pluvialis apricaria* (non-breeding)¹**
- Goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula* (non-breeding)
- Greenshank, *T. nebularia* (non-breeding)
- Grey plover, *P. squatarola* (non-breeding)
- Knot, *Calidris canutus* (non-breeding)
- **Lapwing, *Vanellus vanellus* (non-breeding)¹**
- **Mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos* (non-breeding)¹**
- Oystercatcher, *Haematopus ostralegus* (non-breeding)
- Pochard, *Aythya farina* (non-breeding)
- **Redshank, *Tringa totanus* (non-breeding)¹**
- Ringed plover, *Charadrius hiaticula* (non-breeding)
- **Ruff, *Philomachus pugnax* (non-breeding)¹**
- Sanderling, *Calidris alba* (non-breeding)
- Scaup, *Aythya marila* (non-breeding)
- **Shelduck, *Tadorna tadorna* (non-breeding)¹**
- **Teal, *Anas crecca* (non-breeding)¹**
- Turnstone, *Arenaria interpres* (non-breeding)
- **Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus* (non-breeding)¹**
- **Wigeon, *Anas Penelope* (non-breeding)¹**

And

- b) Species which are not listed on the SPA citation but occur at site levels of more than 1% of the national population according to the most recent Humber Estuary Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) 5-year average count:
 - Green sandpiper, *Tringa ochropus* (non-breeding)
 - **Greylag goose, *Anser anser* (non-breeding)¹**
 - **Little egret, *Egretta garzetta* (non-breeding)¹**
 - **Pink-footed goose, *Anser brachyrhynchus* (non-breeding)¹**
 - Shoveler, *Anas clypeata* (non-breeding)
 - **Crane, *Grus grus* (non-breeding)¹**

As stated above, the assemblage qualification is subject to change as species' populations change; therefore, the appropriate WeBS data should be considered in any assessment and the above list should be used as a guide only.

It should be noted that some species, such as Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), Jack Snipe (*Lympocryptes minimus*) and Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) have known undercounts in the WeBS data. Therefore, high counts of these species should also be considered.

Please note, the advice set out above should be considered when assessing potential impacts on the waterbird assemblage feature. You will also need to consider potential impacts on species which are not considered to be non-breeding waterbirds but are listed on the citation qualifying under article 4.1 and 4.2 of the Directive. These include:

- **Hen harrier, *Circus cyaneus* (non-breeding)¹**
- **Marsh Harrier, *Circus aeruginosus* (breeding)¹**
- Little tern, *Sterna albifrons* (breeding)
- Avocet, *Recurvirostra avosetta* (breeding)
- Bittern, *Botaurus stellaris* (breeding)

The species marked ¹ **in bold text** are known to use off-site supporting habitat/functionally linked land (FLL) (e.g. arable farmland, grassland/pasture, and/or non-estuarine waterbodies) in the non-breeding season and may therefore be the most relevant for assessing potential impacts of a proposed plan/project on birds using FLL associated with the Humber Estuary SPA. However, please note that this list should be used as a guide only; usage may depend on factors such as the habitats available on the site and distance to the Humber Estuary etc. Therefore, assessments of potential impacts on birds using functionally linked land should consider all relevant species and clear justification should be provided if any species are excluded from the assessment.

Appendix E

Functionally Linked Land Assessment Results – Birds

Site allocation		2. Size of land parcel (ha)	3. Distance from each Habitats Site (km)	Which qualifying FLL buffer are we considering? 2km or 15km?	4. Distance from an urban edge (m)	5. Proximity to a Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) area	6. Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) sector area significant records and Natural England FLL Study bird records	7. Bird species records	8. Located within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone	9. Habitats present within site allocation	10. Broad land cover type	11. Priority Habitat types present	12. Water levels		13. Habitats present within 1km of the site allocation	14. Habitat connectivity	15. Boundary features	16. Type of recreational activity present	17. Land use	18. Public Rights of Way present within or adjacent to the site allocation	19. Habitat Suitability Rating	20. Suitability summary (Review of site parameters/ habitats present/ land use)
LUC ID	Site Name	Provide total area of site allocation in ha	List the habitat site name and distance in km	Is the allocation within 2km or 15km from Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site? If 15km then only assess the site's suitability for birds with 15km dispersal distance.	Provide distance of site allocation to the closest point to an area of urban development. OS Built	Is the site allocation within 500m of a WeBS area? Yes/No (Y/N).	If 'Yes' stated in the previous column, name of the WeBS area provided, and bird species with significant records. Where significant counts in the FLL data lie within a site allocation, it is listed.	List species name and number of records within site allocation. Bird records were provided by Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) who also supplied recent Natural England FLL Study bird records, which are presented with the WeBS data.	Y/N	Provide a summary of habitats present informed by Factors 8-10 and from a review of aerial imagery.	List broad land cover types present. Data obtained from Natural England Living England map	List any priority habitat types present. Data to be obtained from the Priority Habitat	Does the site allocation intersect a rivers and sea flood zone? If so please state which. If none are	Does the site allocation intersect a surface water flood zone? If so please state which.	Provide a summary of habitats present within 1km of the site informed by Factors 12-14 and from a review of aerial imagery.	Provide a summary of whether there is any functional connectivity, providing direct flight lines between the parcel and the Habitats Sites.	Provide a summary as to whether the site allocation is bound by woodland edge, tree lines, hedgerows, that affect distance of unobstructed sight lines?	Provide a summary of recreational activity present	Does the allocation intersect an OS Greenspace?	Does the site allocation lie within 10m of a PRoW? State if present (Y/N)	Rate as follows - 1 for high - 2 for moderate - 3 for low - 4 for negligible	
LUC85	ELR001	22	1.08	2km	0.00	Y	Immingham Docks - Sector K (Significant site for dunlin, shelduck and redshank (2018-2023 5 year mean peak))	Black-tailed Godwit - 54, Curlew - 917, Dunlin - 13989, Golden Plover - 535, Greylag Goose - 27, Hen Harrier - , Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 1554, Little Egret - 24, Mallard - 629, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 2487, Redshank - 7931, Ruff - 4, Shelduck - 1321, Snipe - 131, Teal - 345, Whimbrel - 1, Wigeon - 3	Y	Comprises a large area of pasture made up of four fields, bordered by the A1173 on the west, tree lines on the south and southeast and a road and built up areas on the north. Beyond the tree lines are further roads. Fields drains are present, some of which have associated tree lines. Partial road present on site on the north.	Built-up Areas and Gardens, Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Improved Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	FZ3	Medium, High	The site is surrounded by a combination of arable fields and pasture as well as built-up areas. This includes a quarrying site directly south of the site and port infrastructure to the northeast. Some coastal and floodplain grazing marsh is also present to the east, including a few ponds.	While there is good ecological connectivity to the Humber Estuary due to the site's proximity and adjacent coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, there is potential disturbance from the quarry site adjacent to the south of the site. It is uncertain whether this site is active.	Tree lines are present dissecting the parcel and on the boundary, as well as the A1173 and Kings Road.	While there are no PRoW on site, a partial road is present and a small building on the northeast with parking. There are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	N	1	This site lies within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone, and therefore has been identified through another study that it has potential to support significant numbers of birds and potential functionally linked land. In addition, the site is likely subject to low disturbance as there is no PRoW. There are some boundary features which may support predators but the site is overall open, and the site sits within flood zone 3 increasing the suitability of habitat for qualifying species. Whilst there is a quarrying site to the south, the site's proximity to the estuary means it is likely birds will be utilising the site. Additionally, WeBS data for nearby sector area indicates significant counts for dunlin, shelduck and redshank (2018-2023 5 year mean peak).
LUC 2025 23	ELR008a	3	1.31	2km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 141958, Crane - 3, Curlew - 33624, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 15, Dunlin - 182659, Golden Plover - 116281, Greylag Goose - 1177, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 17, Lapwing - 52133, Little Egret - 37, Mallard - 2682, Marsh Harrier - 7, Pink-footed Goose - 9427, Redshank - 466, Ruff - 4, Shelduck - 11346, Snipe - 519, Teal - 29, Whimbrel - 55, Wigeon - 61	Y	The site comprises tussocky grassland throughout and a large number of scattered trees and scrub.	Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Arable and Horticultural, Built-up Areas and Gardens	No overlap	FZ3	Medium, High	The site is immediately surrounded by built up areas including a few roundabouts associated with Europarc. The site is more widely surrounded by arable field with further scattered built up areas. A drain flows through the northern boundary connecting to Mawmbridge Drain.	The site has direct connectivity to Humber Estuary via Mawmbridge Drain and is in close proximity to the estuary, separated by arable fields and wetland habitats.	A tree line is present on the south of the site and a building is directly adjacent to the site on the east.	There is no PRoW on site or within 10m and no overlap of greenspace. There are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	N	2	While the site lies within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone, and therefore has been identified through another study that it has potential to support significant numbers of birds and potential functionally linked land, the majority of habitat is not suitable for qualifying species and there is potential disturbance from built-up areas as well as boundary features present that would obstruct sight lines. However, the proximity of the site to the estuary makes it likely qualifying bird species are utilising the site and the site sits within flood risk zone 3, increasing suitability for qualifying species. The despite the small size, site has moderate
LUC 2025 24	ELR008b	7	1.48	2km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 141958, Crane - 3, Curlew - 33624, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 15, Dunlin - 182659, Golden Plover - 116281, Greylag Goose - 1177, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 17, Lapwing - 52133, Little Egret - 37, Mallard - 2682, Marsh Harrier - 7, Pink-footed Goose - 9427, Redshank - 466, Ruff - 4, Shelduck - 11346, Snipe - 519, Teal - 29, Whimbrel - 55, Wigeon - 61	Y	Comprised of tussocky grassland with scattered trees and shrub within a built-up environment associated with Europarc. Bordered by tree lines, roads, including three roundabouts and the A1136 to the south.	Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	FZ2, FZ3	Medium, High	The site is immediately surrounded by built up areas including a few roundabouts part of Europarc. The site is more widely surrounded by arable field with further scattered built up areas.	The site has good ecological connectivity to Humber Estuary via Mawmbridge Drain which is in close proximity, and through arable fields with scattered built-up areas separating the site from the estuary.	Almost entirely bordered by tree lines, beyond which are roads.	There is PRoW access within 10m of the site and no overlap of greenspace. There are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	Y	2	While the site lies within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone, and therefore has been identified through another study that it has potential to support significant numbers of birds and potential functionally linked land, the majority of habitat is not suitable for qualifying species and there is potential disturbance from built-up areas as well as boundary features present that would obstruct sight lines. However, the proximity of the site to the estuary makes it likely qualifying bird species are utilising the site and the site sits within flood risk zone 3 and 3, increasing suitability for qualifying species. The despite the small size, site has moderate

Site allocation		2. Size of land parcel (ha)	3. Distance from each Habitats Site (km)	Which qualifying FLL buffer are we considering? 2km or 15km?	4. Distance from an urban edge (m)	5. Proximity to a Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) area	6. Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) sector area significant records and Natural England FLL Study bird records	7. Bird species records	8. Located within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone	9. Habitats present within site allocation	10. Broad land cover type	11. Priority Habitat types present	12. Water levels	13. Habitats present within 1km of the site allocation	14. Habitat connectivity	15. Boundary features	16. Type of recreational activity present	17. Land use	18. Public Rights of Way present within or adjacent to the site allocation	19. Habitat Suitability Rating	20. Suitability summary (Review of Site parameters/ habitats present/ land use)	
LUC ID	Site Name	Provide total area of site allocation in ha	List the habitat site name and distance in km	Is the allocation within 2km or 15km from Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site? If 15km then only assess the site's suitability for birds with 15km dispersal distance.	Provide distance of site allocation to the closest point to an area of urban development. OS Built	Is the site allocation within 500m of a WeBS area? Yes/No (Y/N).	If 'Yes' stated in the previous column, name of the WeBS area provided, and bird species with significant records. Where significant counts in the FLL data lie within a site allocation, it is listed.	List species name and number of records within site allocation. Bird records were provided by Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) who also supplied recent Natural England FLL Study bird records, which are presented with the WeBS data.	Y/N	Provide a summary of habitats present informed by Factors 8-10 and from a review of aerial imagery.	List broad land cover types present. Data obtained from Natural England Living England map	List any priority habitat types present. Data to be obtained from the Priority Habitat	Does the site allocation intersect a rivers and sea flood zone? If so please state which. If none are	Does the site allocation intersect a surface water flood zone? If so please state which.	Provide a summary of habitats present within 1km of the site informed by Factors 12-14 and from a review of aerial imagery.	Provide a summary of whether there is any functional connectivity, providing direct flight lines between the parcel and the Habitats Sites.	Provide a summary as to whether the site allocation is bound by woodland edge, tree lines, hedgerows, that affect distance of unobstructed sight lines?	Provide a summary of recreational activity present	Does the allocation intersect an OS Greenspace? State if present (Y/N)	Does the site allocation lie within 10m of a PRoW? State if present (Y/N)	Rate as follows - 1 for high - 2 for moderate - 3 for low - 4 for negligible	
LUC 2025 26	ELR008e	2	1.31	2km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 141958, Crane - 3, Curlew - 33615, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 15, Dunlin - 18274, Golden Plover - 113324, Greylag Goose - 1163, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 17, Lapwing - 5153, Little Egret - 24, Mallard - 2668, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 5478, Redshank - 4682, Ruff - 4, Shelduck - 11346, Snipe - 519, Teal - 29, Whimbrel - 55, Wigeon - 45	Y	Comprised of tussocky grassland with scattered trees and scrub throughout within a built-up environment associated with industrial areas. Bordered by tree lines on the south and east and developed land on the north and west.	Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Built-up Areas and Gardens	No overlap	FZ3	Medium, High	The site is immediately surrounded by developed habitats including industrial areas and large arable fields on the south.	The site has some ecological connectivity to Humber Estuary through arable fields with scattered built-up areas separating the site from the estuary.	A tree line is present on the south and east of the site and a building is directly adjacent to the site on the northeast.	There is no PRoW on site or within 10m and no overlap of greenspace. There are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	N	2	While the site lies within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone, and therefore has been identified through another study that it has potential to support significant numbers of birds and potential functionally linked land, the majority of habitat is not suitable for qualifying species and there is potential disturbance from built-up areas as well as boundary features present that would obstruct sight lines. However, the proximity of the site to the estuary makes it likely qualifying bird species are utilising the site and the site sits within flood risk zone 3, increasing suitability for qualifying species. The despite the small size, site has moderate
LUC86	ELR011	118	0.96	2km	0.00	Y	Stallingborough Cress Marsh Mitigation (Significant site for shoveler, teal, lapwing (2020-2025 5 year mean peak))	Black-tailed Godwit - 142341, Crane - 3, Curlew - 33666, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 15, Dunlin - 182661, Golden Plover - 113493, Greylag Goose - 3159, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 17, Lapwing - 5565, Little Egret - 247, Mallard - 2792, Marsh Harrier - 7, Pink-footed Goose - 5944, Redshank - 4689, Ruff - 4, Shelduck - 11863, Snipe - 519, Teal - 2963, Whimbrel - 6, Wigeon - 441	Y	A large area comprised of several arable fields including some pasture in the north and a small segment of woodland on the southwest. The fields are dissected by field drains, additionally Mawmbridge Drain flows through the centre of the site. The site is bordered by an area of woodland on the west, a rail line and tree line on the north, the A180 on the south and other arable, pasture fields. It is also bordered by some built-up areas associated with Europarc on the east.	Built-up Areas and Gardens, Arable and Horticultural, Improved Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland	Deciduous woodland	FZ3	Medium, High	The site is surrounded by a combination of arable fields, pasture and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh to the north, south and southeast. There are areas of urban development to the east and south and several waterbodies including a large pond, Outfleet Drain and Mawmbridge Drain. A small area of woodland is present to the west.	The site has good and direct ecological connectivity to the Humber Estuary through arable fields and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, as well as through Mawmbridge Drain.	Boundary features include tree lines, a rail line to the north and the A180 to the south.	No PRoW access on site and no greenspace overlap. There are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	N	1	This site lies within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone, and therefore has been identified through another study that it has potential to support significant numbers of birds and potential functionally linked land. It is in close proximity to the estuary, has strong connectivity through Mawmbridge Drain and has few boundary features. The size of the site is also a contributing factor in it's suitability, as it is a large site made up of a series of large arable fields. Additionally, WeBS data for nearby sector area indicates significant counts for shoveler, teal, lapwing (2020-2025 5 year
LUC 2026 100	ELR016b	4	2.23	15km	>100	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 54, Curlew - 917, Dunlin - 13989, Golden Plover - 535, Greylag Goose - 29, Hen Harrier - , Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 1553, Little Egret - 24, Mallard - 629, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 2487, Redshank - 7931, Ruff - 4, Shelduck - 1321, Snipe - 131, Teal - 345, Whimbrel - 1, Wigeon - 3	N	The site comprises a pasture field bordered by North Beck Drain on the north so is likely to support some floodplain grazing marsh. There is a large pond close to the western side of the site. The site is bordered to the south and east by A1173, and to the west by a small business park and areas of grassland. There has been some recent development next to the site and the adjacent pond appears to be in improved/ nutrient enriched condition.	Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Improved Grassland	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	FZ2, FZ3	No surface water overlap	The site is surrounded by a combination of arable fields, pasture, and a solar farm to the north and south. In addition, ponds are present associated with the fields and a small area of woodland lies to the south. An industrial area is present to the east and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh is present to the west. Residential development lies roughly 1km to the north, and built up areas including a car park and roads are present throughout.	The North Beck Drain, borders this site past a series of wetlands that supports coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, and directly connects to the Humber Estuary. This provides direct ecological connectivity between the site and the Humber Estuary.	Boundary features include potential scrub/tree lining of the North Beck Drain and scattered trees at the southeast. The site is bound on the east and south by A1173.	There is no PRoW access on site and no overlap of greenspace. There are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	N	2	There is good connectivity from the site to Humber Estuary through North Beck Drain and the site supports suitable habitats. In addition, there is no PRoW access and the site is generally open with limited boundary features. However, due to the small size of the site it is unlikely to support large numbers of birds and is therefore of moderate suitability.
LUC 2026 86	ELR016c	2	2.64	15km	>100	N	N/A	Curlew - 917, Dunlin - 13989, Golden Plover - 535, Greylag Goose - 29, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 1553, Little Egret - 24, Mallard - 632, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 2487, Redshank - 7931, Ruff - 5, Shelduck - 1321, Snipe - 131, Teal - 345, Whimbrel - 1, Wigeon - 3	N	The site comprises a pasture field bordered by North Beck Drain on the north so is likely to support some floodplain grazing marsh. There is a large pond to the eastern side of the site. The site is bordered to the south by A1173, and to the east by a small business park and areas of grassland. There has been some recent development next to the site and the adjacent pond appears to be in improved/ nutrient enriched condition.	Arable and Horticultural, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Improved Grassland	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	FZ2, FZ3	Medium	combination of arable fields, pasture, and a solar farm to the north and south. In addition, ponds are present associated with the fields. An industrial area is present to the east and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh is present to the west. Residential development lies roughly 1km to the north, and built up areas including a car park and roads are present throughout.	The North Beck Drain, borders this site past a series of wetlands that supports coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, and directly connects to the Humber Estuary. This provides direct ecological connectivity between the site and the Humber Estuary.	Boundary features include potential scrub/tree lining of the North Beck Drain and a tree line along the western boundary. The site is bound to the south by A1173.	There is no PRoW access on site and no overlap of greenspace. There are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	N	2	from the site to Humber Estuary through North Beck Drain and the site supports suitable habitats. In addition, there is no PRoW access and the site is generally open with limited boundary features. However, due to the small size of the site it is unlikely to support large numbers of birds and is therefore of moderate suitability.
LUC 2025 22	ELR019	33	0.77	2km	0.00	Y	Stallingborough Cress Marsh Mitigation (Significant site for shoveler, teal, lapwing (2020-2025 5 year mean peak))	Black-tailed Godwit - 466, Curlew - 45, Dunlin - 824, Golden Plover - 23, Greylag Goose - 222, Lapwing - 546, Little Egret - 247, Mallard - 913, Marsh Harrier - 8, Pink-footed Goose - 863, Redshank - 295, Ruff - 2, Shelduck - 783, Snipe - 7, Teal - 2965, Whimbrel - 8, Wigeon - 441	Y	The site comprises a large area of pasture split into roughly five fields, an area of tussocky grassland with scattered trees on the north and a former quarry site on the south. The fields are separated via field drains. The site is bordered by roads, wooded areas, a rail line and on the south of the site is Oldfleet Drain.	Improved Grassland, Arable and Horticultural, Coastal Sand Dunes, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	FZ3	Medium, High	The site is in close proximity to the Humber Estuary, with surrounding areas of developed land, arable fields and pasture and ponds to the south, as well as wetland habitats such as coastal and floodplain grazing marsh.	There is direct ecological connectivity with the Humber Estuary due to the presence of Oldfleet Drain adjacent to the south of the site flowing into the estuary.	A tree line is present on the eastern boundary. The scattered trees on the north of the site can also obstruct sight lines.	There is PRoW access within 10m of the site and no overlap of greenspace. There are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	Y	1	This site lies within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone, and therefore has been identified through another study that it has potential to support significant numbers of birds and potential functionally linked land. There is suitable habitat on site in the form of pastureland and drainage ditches and the site is in close proximity to the estuary, directly connected via the Oldfleet Drain which flows adjacent to the south of the site. In addition, the site is within Flood Risk Zone 3, increasing the suitability of the site for some qualifying species, this is supported by the WeBS data for nearby sector area, which indicates significant counts for shoveler, teal, lapwing (2020-2025 5 year mean peak).

Site allocation		2. Size of land parcel (ha)	3. Distance from each Habitats Site (km)	Which qualifying FLL buffer are we considering? 2km or 15km?	4. Distance from an urban edge (m)	5. Proximity to a Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) area	6. Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) sector area significant records and Natural England FLL Study bird records	7. Bird species records	8. Located within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone	9. Habitats present within site allocation	10. Broad land cover type	11. Priority Habitat types present	12. Water levels		13. Habitats present within 1km of the site allocation	14. Habitat connectivity	15. Boundary features	16. Type of recreational activity present	17. Land use	18. Public Rights of Way present within or adjacent to the site allocation	19. Habitat Suitability Rating	20. Suitability summary (Review of Site parameters/ habitats present/ land use)
LUC ID	Site Name	Provide total area of site allocation in ha	List the habitat site name and distance in km	Is the allocation within 2km or 15km from Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site? If 15km then only assess the site's suitability for birds with 15km dispersal distance.	Provide distance of site allocation to the closest point to an area of urban development. OS Built	Is the site allocation within 500m of a WeBS area? Yes/No (Y/N).	If 'Yes' stated in the previous column, name of the WeBS area provided, and bird species with significant records. Where significant counts in the FLL data lie within a site allocation, it is listed.	List species name and number of records within site allocation. Bird records were provided by Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) who also supplied recent Natural England FLL Study bird records, which are presented with the WeBS data.	Y/N	Provide a summary of habitats present informed by Factors 8-10 and from a review of aerial imagery.	List broad land cover types present. Data obtained from Natural England Living England map	List any priority habitat types present. Data to be obtained from the Priority Habitat	Does the site allocation intersect a rivers and sea flood zone? If so please state which. If none are	Does the site allocation intersect a surface water flood zone? If so please state which.	Provide a summary of habitats present within 1km of the site informed by Factors 12-14 and from a review of aerial imagery.	Provide a summary of whether there is any functional connectivity, providing direct flight lines between the parcel and the Habitats Sites.	Provide a summary as to whether the site allocation is bound by woodland edge, tree lines, hedgerows, that affect distance of unobstructed sight lines?	Provide a summary of recreational activity present	Does the allocation intersect an OS Greenspace?	Does the site allocation lie within 10m of a PRoW? State if present (Y/N)	Rate as follows - 1 for high - 2 for moderate - 3 for low - 4 for negligible	
LUC91	ELR020	20	0.31	2km	0.00	Y	Pyewipe (Significant site Curlew, Black-tailed Godwit, Shelduck, Dunlin, Redshank, Golden Plover, Lapwing, Pink-footed Goose, Teal (2020-2025 5 year mean peak))	Black-tailed Godwit - 125438, Curlew - 3175, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 78, Dunlin - 158574, Golden Plover - 8123, Greylag Goose - 2244, Jack Snipe - 17, Lapwing - 55125, Little Egret - 247, Mallard - 2854, Marsh Harrier - 9, Pink-footed Goose - 1994, Redshank - 43, Ruff - 6, Shelduck - 95541, Snipe - 515, Teal - 398, Whimbrel - 49, Wigeon - 474	Y	The site cuts in a large parcel of arable land. The Oldfleet Drain flows adjacent to the site on the south. The Hobson Way road borders the site on the west and there is pasture to the north. Arable field continues to the east.	Coastal Sand Dunes, Arable and Horticultural, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Improved Grassland	No overlap	FZ3	Medium, High	The Humber Estuary is within 1km of the Site and makes up most of the eastern area within the 1km. A large pond is present immediately adjacent to the south of the site within grazing marsh which is also present throughout the 1km. Some areas of grazing pasture are present, including some built up areas including buildings, car parks and roads such as South Marsh Road to the northwest.	There is strong connectivity between the Humber Estuary and the site due to proximity, direct connectivity via Oldfleet Drain and only arable land and wetland between.	Boundary features include potential scrub/tree lining of the Oldfleet Drain on the southern boundary of the site.	There is no PRoW access on site and no overlap of greenspace. There are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	N	1	This site lies within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone, and therefore has been identified through another study that it has potential to support significant numbers of birds and potential functionally linked land. There is suitable habitat on site in the form of arable land and the site is in close proximity to the estuary, directly connected via the Oldfleet Drain which flows adjacent to the south of the site. Additionally, WeBS data for nearby sector area indicates significant counts for Curlew, Black-tailed Godwit, Shelduck, Dunlin, Redshank, Golden Plover, Lapwing, Pink-footed Goose, Teal (2020-2025 5 year mean peak). This site lies within the South
LUC 2026 83	ELR021	42	0.24	2km	0.00	Y	Pyewipe (Significant site Curlew, Black-tailed Godwit, Shelduck, Dunlin, Redshank, Golden Plover, Lapwing, Pink-footed Goose, Teal (2020-2025 5 year mean peak)) Natural England FLL Study 2023-2024 wintering bird surveys - identified that this site supports curlew at levels above the 1% significance threshold.	Black-tailed Godwit - 167476, Crane - 3, Curlew - 34271, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 15, Dunlin - 19913, Golden Plover - 115317, Greylag Goose - 1495, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 17, Lapwing - 5327, Little Egret - 62, Mallard - 2792, Marsh Harrier - 7, Pink-footed Goose - 6474, Redshank - 46997, Ruff - 6, Shelduck - 16199, Snipe - 532, Teal - 318, Whimbrel - 55, Wigeon - 64	Y	Predominantly arable fields with smaller fields of tall rank grassland within the east. Mawmbridge Drains flows adjacent to the site on the northern corner. The site is bound by a road to the southwest, built-up areas to the east and fields and mudflats to the north.	Coastal Sand Dunes, Arable and Horticultural, Bare Ground, Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Improved Grassland	No overlap	FZ3	Medium	The Humber Estuary lies within 500m of the site, to the immediate northeast, and comprises mudflats. Built up areas are present to the east, south, and northwest, comprising primarily industrial areas, and a few arable fields and areas of rank grassland are also present.	There is a good level of connectivity to the Humber Estuary with floodplain grazing marsh in between.	A dense cluster of trees is present at the northern corner of the site and several small lines of scrub and trees are present throughout the site.	There is a PRoW running along the northern edge of the site, however there are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	Y	1	This site lies within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone, and therefore has been identified through another study that it has potential to support significant numbers of birds and potential functionally linked land. It has strong connectivity with the estuary, supports suitable habitat for the qualifying species and is a large, open fields with limited boundary features. Additionally, the site supports significant records for curlew present at above 1% threshold (as informed by Natural England FLL study) and WeBS data for nearby sector area indicates significant counts for Curlew, Black-tailed Godwit, Shelduck, Dunlin, Redshank, Golden Plover, Lapwing, Pink-footed Goose, Teal (2020-2025 5 year mean peak).
LUC95	ELR022	3	0.89	2km	0.00	Y	Immingham Docks - Sector K (Significant site for dunlin, shelduck and redshank (2018-2023 5 year mean peak))	Black-tailed Godwit - 58, Curlew - 284, Dunlin - 89, Golden Plover - 62, Greylag Goose - 31, Lapwing - 753, Little Egret - 1, Mallard - 52, Marsh Harrier - 1, Pink-footed Goose - 199, Redshank - 259, Shelduck - 3, Snipe - 5, Teal - 18, Whimbrel - 1, Wigeon -	Y	The majority of the site is developed land comprising a car park. However, the northern section of the parcel comprises areas of bare ground, scattered trees and tree lines connecting to small woodland parcels adjacent. The site is bordered on the south and west by built-up areas and on the east by a tree line, following a rail line.	Improved Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Coastal Sand Dunes, Built-up Areas and Gardens	No overlap	FZ3	Medium, High	The surrounding habitats include a mix of developed areas such as building and car parks, arable fields and areas of a quarrying site. In addition, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh and woodland is present.	Good level of connectivity due to the site's proximity to the Humber Estuary. While there are some built up areas between the site and the estuary the distance is considered short and flight lines can surpass these areas, with the only disturbance expected from the rail line.	Tree lines are present on site and bordering the site to the east where a rail line is present. Bordering the north of the site are areas of woodland.	There is PRoW access within 10m of the site and no overlap of greenspace, however a rail line is present on the east. There are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	Y	3	While the site lies within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone, and therefore has been identified through another study that it has potential to support significant numbers of birds and potential functionally linked land, the site itself does not have much suitable habitat for qualifying species and boundary features are present, providing suitable habitat for predator species. In addition, there is PRoW within 10m of the site and the site sits within a built-up area. WeBS data for nearby sector area indicates significant counts for dunlin, shelduck and redshank (2018-2023 5 year mean peak). However, due to the habitats present including trees, bare ground and woodland, boundary effects and likely recreational disturbance associated with the PRoW this site is of low

Site allocation		2. Size of land parcel (ha)	3. Distance from each Habitats Site (km)	Which qualifying FLL buffer are we considering? 2km or 15km?	4. Distance from an urban edge (m)	5. Proximity to a Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) area	6. Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) sector area significant records and Natural England FLL Study bird records	7. Bird species records	8. Located within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone	9. Habitats present within site allocation	10. Broad land cover type	11. Priority Habitat types present	12. Water levels		13. Habitats present within 1km of the site allocation	14. Habitat connectivity	15. Boundary features	16. Type of recreational activity present	17. Land use	18. Public Rights of Way present within or adjacent to the site allocation	19. Habitat Suitability Rating	20. Suitability summary (Review of Site parameters/ habitats present/ land use)
LUC ID	Site Name	Provide total area of site allocation in ha	List the habitat site name and distance in km	Is the allocation within 2km or 15km from Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site? If 15km then only assess the site's suitability for birds with 15km dispersal distance.	Provide distance of site allocation to the closest point to an area of urban development. OS Built	Is the site allocation within 500m of a WeBS area? Yes/No (Y/N).	If 'Yes' stated in the previous column, name of the WeBS area provided, and bird species with significant records. Where significant counts in the FLL data lie within a site allocation, it is listed.	List species name and number of records within site allocation. Bird records were provided by Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) who also supplied recent Natural England FLL Study bird records, which are presented with the WeBS data.	Y/N	Provide a summary of habitats present informed by Factors 8-10 and from a review of aerial imagery.	List broad land cover types present. Data obtained from Natural England Living England map	List any priority habitat types present. Data to be obtained from the Priority Habitat	Does the site allocation intersect a rivers and sea flood zone? If so please state which. If none are	Does the site allocation intersect a surface water flood zone? If so please state which.	Provide a summary of habitats present within 1km of the site informed by Factors 12-14 and from a review of aerial imagery.	Provide a summary of whether there is any functional connectivity, providing direct flight lines between the parcel and the Habitats Sites.	Provide a summary as to whether the site allocation is bound by woodland edge, tree lines, hedgerows, that affect distance of unobstructed sight lines?	Provide a summary of recreational activity present	Does the allocation intersect an OS Greenspace?	Does the site allocation lie within 10m of a PRoW? State if present (Y/N)	Rate as follows - 1 for high - 2 for moderate - 3 for low - 4 for negligible	
LUC96	ELR027	15	0.75	2km	0.00	Y	Immingham Docks - Sector K (Significant site for dunlin, shelduck and redshank (2018-2023 5 year mean peak))	Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 23, Snipe - 65	Y	A large area of marshy grassland with scattered trees and scrub throughout. The site is bordered by a rail line, North Beck drain to the south and Queens Road to the north. The site is also adjacent to a quarry site.	Coastal Sand Dunes, Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Improved Grassland	No overlap	FZ2, FZ3	Medium, High	The site is adjacent to a quarrying site, and is situated within a built up area, with areas of development to the north and south of the site. Arable fields, woodland and grazing marsh are also present.	The site is in close proximity to the Humber Estuary and connected directly via North Beck Drain and arable fields.	Boundary features include a tree line to the east and south of the site.	There is PRoW access within 10m of the site and no overlap of greenspace, however a rail line is present on the east. There are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	Y	1	The site lies within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone, and therefore has been identified through another study that it has potential to support significant numbers of birds and potential functionally linked land. There is potential disturbance from the quarrying site and rail line, as well as boundary features present that would obstruct sight lines. However, due to the size of the site, suitable marshy grassland habitats present within site and the proximity to the estuary it is likely that qualifying bird species may utilise the site. WeBS data for nearby sector area indicates significant counts for dunlin, shelduck and redshank (2018-2023 5 year mean peak). Additionally, the GLNP records suggest presence of snipe in large numbers, which is rare. Therefore, the site is likely to be suitable to provide FLL.
LUC89	ELR037	1.14	1.51	2km	0.00	Y	Immingham Docks - Sector K (Significant site for dunlin, shelduck and redshank (2018-2023 5 year mean peak))	Black-tailed Godwit - 5614, Curlew - 917, Dunlin - 13989, Golden Plover - 536, Greylag Goose - 27, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 1553, Little Egret - 24, Mallard - 632, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 2487, Redshank - 7931, Ruff - 5, Shelduck - 1321, Snipe - 131, Teal - 345, Whimbrel - 1, Wigeon - 3	N	A single field of tall tussocky grassland, with areas of scrub and individual trees along the boundary.	Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	FZ3	Medium	The site is predominantly surrounded by developed areas, with the A1173 and a building bordering the east of the Site, residential areas to the north and port-related infrastructure to the northeast. However, arable and pasture fields as well coastal and floodplain grazing marsh are present to the south and southeast of the site. A small area of woodland is also adjacent to the site on the southwest.	There is a moderate level of connectivity to the Humber Estuary, through floodplain grazing marsh and fields of marshy and improved grassland to the southeast of the site. However, the site is in close proximity to built-up areas that extend to the port.	Boundary features include a potential tree line on the west of the site and dense tree cover to the north of the site. The east of the site is bound by hardstanding and the south by arable land.	There is PRoW access within 10m of the site and no greenspace overlap. The site is also in close proximity to residential areas and a green space which could cause disturbance. There are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	Y	2	The site comprises sub-optimal tussocky grassland and boundary features which reduce sight lines, and is in proximity to the urban edge. However, the intervening habitats offer some connectivity with the Humber Estuary and form part of a wider area of suitable arable/coastal grazing habitat of value and therefore may contribute to the value of this area for birds. Additionally, WeBS data for nearby sector area indicates significant counts for dunlin, shelduck and redshank (2018-2023 5 year mean peak). Therefore, this site has been assessed as moderate suitability.
LUC_2025_16	ELR041	5	1.52	2km	0.00	Y	Immingham Docks - Sector K (Significant site for dunlin, shelduck and redshank (2018-2023 5 year mean peak))	Black-tailed Godwit - 54, Curlew - 917, Dunlin - 13989, Golden Plover - 535, Greylag Goose - 27, Hen Harrier - , Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 1553, Little Egret - 24, Mallard - 629, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 2487, Redshank - 7931, Ruff - 4, Shelduck - 1321, Snipe - 131, Teal - 345, Whimbrel - 1, Wigeon - 3	N	The site comprises a large arable field, with a central hedgerow possibly dissecting the parcel. The site is bordered by grassland and tree lines adjacent to field drains on the south and western border. A tree line separates the A1173 from the site and an area of woodland is separated from the site on the west by a field drain and possible hedgerow.	Built-up Areas and Gardens, Arable and Horticultural, Improved Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	FZ3	Medium, High	The site is predominantly surrounded by developed areas, with the A1173 bordering the east of the Site, residential areas to the north and port-related infrastructure to the northeast. However, arable and pasture fields as well as coastal and floodplain grazing marsh are present to the south and southeast of the site. A small area of woodland is also adjacent to the site on the west.	There is moderate ecological connectivity to Humber Estuary across coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, arable and pasture fields but with some disturbance associated with scattered built-up areas within these habitats. This includes an area possibly being used for quarrying. Decent connectivity is also present through the east riverside area and across the fields to the site, however this area is also subject to some disturbance due to a rail line passing through and the port.	Boundary features include a potential hedgerow dissecting the site, woodland to the west and tree lines on the south and eastern boundary, including a main road to the east. Some scattered trees are present to the north of the site.	A PRoW dissects the southern half of the field and a residential property is also adjacent to the parcel. There are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	Y	2	The site supports habitats including an arable field and grassy margins, which are suitable to some qualifying species, and lies within flood zone 3, increasing it's suitability for other qualified species. There is moderate connectivity to the Humber estuary, and low levels of disturbance. In addition, the site is relatively open but has some boundary features present which could obstruct sight lines/provide opportunities for predators to be present in such as the adjacent woodland and tree lines. WeBS data for nearby sector area indicates significant counts for dunlin, shelduck and redshank (2018-2023 5 year mean peak). Therefore, this site has been assessed as moderate suitability.

Site allocation		2. Size of land parcel (ha)	3. Distance from each Habitats Site (km)	Which qualifying FLL buffer are we considering? 2km or 15km?	4. Distance from an urban edge (m)	5. Proximity to a Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) area	6. Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) sector area significant records and Natural England FLL Study bird records	7. Bird species records	8. Located within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone	9. Habitats present within site allocation	10. Broad land cover type	11. Priority Habitat types present	12. Water levels		13. Habitats present within 1km of the site allocation	14. Habitat connectivity	15. Boundary features	16. Type of recreational activity present	17. Land use	18. Public Rights of Way present within or adjacent to the site allocation	19. Habitat Suitability Rating	20. Suitability summary (Review of Site parameters/ habitats present/ land use)
LUC ID	Site Name	Provide total area of site allocation in ha	List the habitat site name and distance in km	Is the allocation within 2km or 15km from Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site? If 15km then only assess the site's suitability for birds with 15km dispersal distance.	Provide distance of site allocation to the closest point to an area of urban development. OS Built	Is the site allocation within 500m of a WeBS area? Yes/No (Y/N).	If 'Yes' stated in the previous column, name of the WeBS area provided, and bird species with significant records. Where significant counts in the FLL data lie within a site allocation, it is listed.	List species name and number of records within site allocation. Bird records were provided by Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) who also supplied recent Natural England FLL Study bird records, which are presented with the WeBS data.	Y/N	Provide a summary of habitats present informed by Factors 8-10 and from a review of aerial imagery.	List broad land cover types present. Data obtained from Natural England Living England map	List any priority habitat types present. Data to be obtained from the Priority Habitat	Does the site allocation intersect a rivers and sea flood zone? If so please state which. If none are	Does the site allocation intersect a surface water flood zone? If so please state which.	Provide a summary of habitats present within 1km of the site informed by Factors 12-14 and from a review of aerial imagery.	Provide a summary of whether there is any functional connectivity, providing direct flight lines between the parcel and the Habitats Sites.	Provide a summary as to whether the site allocation is bound by woodland edge, tree lines, hedgerows, that affect distance of unobstructed sight lines?	Provide a summary of recreational activity present	Does the allocation intersect an OS Greenspace? State if present (Y/N)	Does the site allocation lie within 10m of a PRoW? State if present (Y/N)	Rate as follows - 1 for high - 2 for moderate - 3 for low - 4 for negligible	
LUC_2026_97	ELR042	36	0.02	2km	0.00	Y	Pyewipe (Significant site Curlew, Black-tailed Godwit, Shelduck, Dunlin, Redshank, Golden Plover, Lapwing, Pink-footed Goose, Teal (2020-2025 5 year mean peak))	Black-tailed Godwit - 147517, Crane - 3, Curlew - 33845, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 15, Dunlin - 185259, Golden Plover - 113326, Greylag Goose - 1236, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 17, Lapwing - 52425, Little Egret - 24, Mallard - 2668, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 5537, Redshank - 4763, Ruff - 4, Shelduck - 11574, Snipe - 523, Teal - 29, Whimbrel - 55, Wigeon - 67	Y	This site comprises dominant built up habitats and is bordered by Moody Lane to the north, beyond which is the Humber Estuary, and also Moody Lane to the south. Small areas of improved grassland are also present on site, predominantly at the south of the site.	Scrub, Improved Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Coastal Sand Dunes, Built-up Areas and Gardens, Arable and Horticultural	No overlap	FZ3, FZ2	Medium, High	The site is surrounded by the Humber Estuary to the north, built up areas to the south and east, and arable fields to the west.	The site sits directly adjacent to the Humber Estuary.	A tree line is present on the eastern boundary. The scattered trees on the north of the site can also obstruct sight lines.	PRoW are present just outside the western boundary of the site and there is no overlap of greenspace. However, the site is likely subject to levels of disturbance due to the built-up habitats within and adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	Y	2	While the site is directly adjacent to the Humber Estuary and lies within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone which has been identified to have the potential to support significant numbers of birds and potential functionally linked land, the majority of habitat is not suitable for qualifying species and improved grassland on site occurs in relatively small areas adjacent to industrial areas likely subject to disturbance. WeBS data for nearby sector area, indicates significant counts for Curlew, Black-tailed Godwit, Shelduck, Dunlin, Redshank, Golden Plover, Lapwing, Pink-footed Goose, Teal (2020-2025 5 year mean peak). However, the suitable habitats on Site are limited in size, and therefore it is considered to have moderate suitability so
LUC_2025_14	ELR043	20	2.72	15km	>100	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 517, Curlew - 917, Dunlin - 13994, Golden Plover - 535, Greylag Goose - 521, Hen Harrier - , Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 221, Little Egret - 117, Mallard - 659, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 2488, Redshank - 7931, Ruff - 4, Shelduck - 1364, Snipe - 131, Teal - 856, Whimbrel - 1, Wigeon - 144	N	Pasture fields, which are separated in the centre by a watercourse (North Beck Drain), which is tree-lined. The site lies immediately adjacent to the A180 junction on the south with the A1173 on the east. The boundaries of the field between the main roads and allocation are tree-lined. Additionally, there are some scattered trees at the centre of the site. The fields appear to have been improved but are likely to be former floodplain grassland.	Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Improved Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Arable and Horticultural	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	FZ2, FZ3	Medium, High	The site is predominately surrounded by pasture land of similar composition, and fields of a similar size. The surrounding area supports field drains and there are several large waterbodies such as ponds and lakes within 1km.	The North Beck Drain, flows from this site past a series of wetlands that supports coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, and directly into the Humber Estuary. This provides direct ecological connectivity between the site and the Humber Estuary.	The site is bound by main roads and tree lines to the south-east, and a watercourse which dissects the site is tree-lined.	A PRoW passes north-west to south-east through the site and crosses the watercourse. There are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	Y	2	The site supports habitats which are suitable to support qualifying species, and lies within the flood risk zone and therefore it is likely to form part of the floodplain of the North Beck Drain and although it appears to have been improved for grazing it is likely to comprise former floodplain grazing marsh. There is good connectivity from the site to Humber Estuary through North Beck Drain. Therefore, it is of moderate suitability to provide FLL.
LUC_2025_15	ELR044	19	1.37	2km	0.00	Y	Immingham Docks - Sector K (Significant site for dunlin, shelduck and redshank (2018-2023 5 year mean peak))	Black-tailed Godwit - 5716, Curlew - 917, Dunlin - 13989, Golden Plover - 536, Greylag Goose - 97, Hen Harrier - , Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 3179, Little Egret - 24, Mallard - 769, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 2487, Redshank - 7931, Ruff - 3, Shelduck - 1321, Snipe - 139, Teal - 2331, Whimbrel - 1, Wigeon - 47	N	The site comprises mostly arable land, however a small area of pasture is present with scattered trees on the east. The site is bordered on the north by Manby Road, on the east by developed land and on the south by further arable land. A tree line is present on the west, separating the site from an area of car parking. A river flows along the south-eastern boundary and a ditch extends from the river through the southern section of the site, providing connectivity with a lake which lies just to the south of the site allocation boundary but within the same field parcel.	Built-up Areas and Gardens, Arable and Horticultural, Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	FZ2, FZ3	Medium, High	Surrounding habitats comprise large areas of arable land and residential areas. A greenspace is adjacent to the site boundary on the south and Immingham Golf Club is also in close proximity to the site.	The site itself is close to Humber Estuary, however it is separated by dense built up areas, preventing direct flight lines over supporting habitat with expected levels of disturbance. There is slightly better connectivity from the north of the site where more fields are present.	Tree lines are present within the site and on the northern boundary.	A greenspace is adjacent to the site and there is PRoW within 10m of the site. There are no other indications of recreational activity within or adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	Y	1	The site supports habitats which are suitable to support qualifying species, and lies within flood zones 2 and 3 which indicates potential presence of floodplain grasslands. There is ecological connectivity to the Humber estuary due to proximity, and the presence of intervening fields to the north. The site itself forms part of a larger field of arable land and there is a pong immediately adjacent to the south of the site boundary. The majority of the site has open sight lines, particularly the field within the south. However, there are boundary features present between the fields along Manby Road and the area of scattered scrub and trees to the east which could obstruct sight lines/provide opportunities for predators. WeBS data for nearby sector area indicates significant counts for dunlin, shelduck and redshank (2018-2023 5 year mean peak). Therefore, this site has been assessed as high suitability.
LUC54	HOU005	15	3.17	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 54, Curlew - 917, Dunlin - 13989, Golden Plover - 535, Greylag Goose - 27, Hen Harrier - , Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 1553, Little Egret - 24, Mallard - 629, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 2487, Redshank - 7931, Ruff - 4, Shelduck - 1321, Snipe - 131, Teal - 345, Whimbrel - 1, Wigeon - 3	N	The site comprises two large fields, and two small fields of arable land, bound and divided by hedgerows and treelines. The western boundary forms a ditch and this extends between the two large fields. The residential area of Immingham forms the eastern boundary.	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland, Arable and Horticultural, Improved Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Built-up Areas and Gardens	No overlap	FZ2, FZ3	Medium, High	The landscape to the west of the site is broadly the same, comprising arable fields and improved grassland. The A180 lies in close proximity to the west of the site. To the east lies the large residential area of Immingham.	The ditch which forms the western boundary of the site provides direct hydrological connectivity with the Humber Estuary. However, there is no direct ecological connectivity with the Humber due to the presence of the large residential area of Immingham to the east of the site.	Treelines, hedgerows and a watercourse form the boundaries to the site. The site also lies immediately adjacent to the residential area of Immingham.	There is PRoW within 10m of the site and no other indicators of recreational activity at the site. However, some disturbance may be associated with the residential gardens which back onto the eastern boundary.	No greenspace overlap	Y	2	The site forms arable land which is likely to offer suitability to some birds of the Humber Estuary, and it lies within a larger area of similar habitat. The size of the fields make it suitable to support moderate numbers of overwintering birds. However, given the proximity to the extensive residential area of Immingham which reduces ecological connectivity and is likely to result in localised disturbance, the overall suitability is moderate.

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LUC ID	Site Name	Provide total area of site allocation in ha	List the habitat site name and distance in km	Is the allocation within 2km or 15km from Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site? If 15km then only assess the site's suitability for birds with 15km dispersal distance.	Provide distance of site allocation to the closest point to an area of urban development. OS Built	Is the site allocation within 500m of a WeBS area? Yes/No (Y/N).	If 'Yes' stated in the previous column, name of the WeBS area provided, and bird species with significant records. Where significant counts in the FLL data lie within a site allocation, it is listed.	List species name and number of records within site allocation. Bird records were provided by Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) who also supplied recent Natural England FLL Study bird records, which are presented with the WeBS data.	Y/N	Provide a summary of habitats present informed by Factors 8-10 and from a review of aerial imagery.	List broad land cover types present. Data obtained from Natural England Living England map	List any priority habitat types present. Data to be obtained from the Priority Habitat	Does the site allocation intersect a rivers and sea flood zone? If so please state which. If none are	Does the site allocation intersect a surface water flood zone? If so please state which.	Provide a summary of habitats present within 1km of the site informed by Factors 12-14 and from a review of aerial imagery.	Provide a summary of whether there is any functional connectivity, providing direct flight lines between the parcel and the Habitats Sites.	Provide a summary as to whether the site allocation is bound by woodland edge, tree lines, hedgerows, that affect distance of unobstructed sight lines?	Provide a summary of recreational activity present	Does the allocation intersect an OS Greenspace?	Does the site allocation lie within 10m of a PROW? State if present (Y/N)	Rate as follows - 1 for high - 2 for moderate - 3 for low - 4 for negligible	
LUC56	HOU061A	0.97	2.98	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 2364, Crane - 3, Curlew - 4141, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 72, Dunlin - 3131, Golden Plover - 34885, Greylag Goose - 118, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 51, Little Egret - 16, Mallard - 73, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 4439, Redshank - 5634, Shelduck - 971, Snipe - 21, Teal - 184, Whimbrel - 18, Wigeon - 8	N	The site forms an area of land which appears to be used as a storage yard, with an area of hardstanding in the centre with sheds, and bound by treelines and scrub on the north, west and south. The eastern extent of the site is a narrow section of improved grassland which is bound to the east by a treeline along the Peaks Parkway A road. The northern boundary of the entire site is forms the residential edge of Grimsby.	Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium	The site lies at the southern edge of the urban area of Grimsby, adjacent to Peaks Parkway A road. Habitats to the south and west include improved grassland and St Hugh's Hospital lies to the west.	Although the site lies within an area of improved grassland, the site itself does not support suitable habitats and there is no ecological connectivity with the Humber Estuary due to the large urban area of Grimsby and Cleethorpes.	The site is bound by treelines and the northern boundary forms the residential edge of Grimsby.	There is no recreational activity on the site itself, however a PROW lies within 10m.	No greenspace overlap	Y	3	Due to the presence of hard standing and sheds which indicate the use of the site as a yard, it is likely to be subject to human disturbance. There is only a small area of improved grassland within the site, and therefore the site has low potential to support qualifying bird species.
LUC57	HOU063A	0.40	3.57	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 2364, Crane - 3, Curlew - 4137, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 72, Dunlin - 3131, Golden Plover - 34835, Greylag Goose - 118, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 497, Little Egret - 16, Mallard - 73, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 4439, Redshank - 5634, Shelduck - 971, Snipe - 21, Teal - 184, Whimbrel - 18, Wigeon - 8	N	The site forms a small area of amenity improved grassland associated with a residential building.	Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Built-up Areas and Gardens	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	The site lies within an urban area.	There is no habitat connectivity.	The site is bound to the south by a tree line, and by footpaths and a building on all other boundaries.	There is no PROW on site or within 10m, and the site does not comprise a formal greenspace, however it is an amenity space likely to be subject to some level of recreational activity.	No greenspace overlap	N	4	Due to the urban setting of this site, and the amenity use associated with the residential building, the site has negligible potential to support qualifying bird species.
LUC58	HOU064A	0.51	3.62	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 2364, Crane - 3, Curlew - 4137, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 72, Dunlin - 3131, Golden Plover - 34835, Greylag Goose - 118, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 497, Little Egret - 16, Mallard - 73, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 4439, Redshank - 5634, Shelduck - 971, Snipe - 21, Teal - 184, Whimbrel - 18, Wigeon - 8	N	The site forms a small area of improved grassland, which forms an informal recreational space within a residential area.	Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Built-up Areas and Gardens	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	No surface water overlap	The site lies within an urban area.	There is no habitat connectivity.	The site is bound by roads and a residential area to the north.	The site does not comprise a formal greenspace, however it appears to be used as an informal recreational space. There are no PROW.	No greenspace overlap	N	4	Due to the urban setting of this site, and the amenity use associated with the residential building, the site has negligible potential to support qualifying bird species.
LUC29	HOU068B	4	6.05	15km	0.00	N	N/A	None	N	The site forms a large playing field of improved grassland within a residential area. The field has a margin of tall grass, scrub and trees on the south.	Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	No surface water overlap	The site lies within an urban area.	There is no habitat connectivity.	The site is bound by housing and the Diana Princess of Wales Hospital to the east.	The site is a formal greenspace used as a sports field and therefore, likely to be subject to a high level of recreational activity. However, recreational activity is likely to be higher during summer months, therefore there is potential that given the size of this site it could be used by small numbers of qualifying species during	Playing Field	Y	3	Due to the urban setting of this site, and the recreational activity likely to take place, the site has low potential to support qualifying bird species.
LUC1	HOU074B	43	1.99	2km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 23732, Crane - 6, Curlew - 8343, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 5268, Dunlin - 15538, Golden Plover - 65599, Greylag Goose - 6463, Hen Harrier - 3, Jack Snipe - 8, Lapwing - 1132, Little Egret - 492, Mallard - 3292, Marsh Harrier - 4, Pink-footed Goose - 7295, Redshank - 16776, Ruff - 178, Shelduck - 14287, Snipe - 284, Teal - 25, Whimbrel - 192, Wigeon - 38	N	The site forms a series of five large arable fields, which are dissected by drainage ditches and hedgerows. A woodland forms the western boundary to one of the fields and a field of tall grassland with scrub forms the northern boundary.	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland, Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Improved Grassland, Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Arable and Horticultural	Deciduous woodland	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	The site lies within a significant area of arable and pasture land to the west, and the urban area of Cleethorpes to the east.	There is no direct habitat connectivity with the Humber, due to the urban area of Grimsby and Cleethorpes.	Along the western boundary is a drainage ditch and hedgerow and along the eastern boundary is a hedgerow and the A1031 road. The fields themselves are also dissected by ditches, and hedgerows.	There is a public park near the site and a PROW which lies along the northern boundary. These features are likely to introduce some localised disturbance.	Public Park Or Garden	Y	2	Due to the large size of the fields within the site, and the suitability of the surrounding landscape to the east, the site is likely to be suitable to support moderate numbers of wintering birds. There is a PROW along the northern boundary which is likely to result in localised disturbance and the fields are split by hedgerows and treelines, which reduce overall sight lines. Therefore, the site is of moderate suitability to provide FLL.
LUC2	HOU084A	9	1.21	2km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 1163, Curlew - 2774, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 358, Dunlin - 22558, Golden Plover - 8192, Greylag Goose - 62, Hen Harrier - 8, Jack Snipe - 63, Lapwing - 38527, Little Egret - 778, Mallard - 2723, Marsh Harrier - 16, Pink-footed Goose - 9296, Redshank - 7498, Ruff - 99, Shelduck - 14898, Snipe - 536, Teal - 1924, Whimbrel - 242, Wigeon - 11825	N	The site comprises an area of improved grassland and is bordered by residential development to the west and north and arable land to the east and south separate by a tree lines.	Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Arable and Horticultural, Built-up Areas and Gardens, Coastal Sand Dunes, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Improved Grassland	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	The habitats surrounding the site comprise several arable fields, dense residential areas and fields of improved grassland, some of which are in use as public parks or associated with school fields.	The site is just over 1km away from the Humber Estuary and is connected via a large arable field and an area of residential development adjacent to the Estuary.	Boundary features include tree lines on the eastern and southern boundary.	The site has no PROW access however is located within a built-up area and is close to residential development and therefore is likely subject to low to moderate levels of use.	No greenspace overlap	N	3	While the site has ecological connectivity to Humber Estuary and some suitable habitat with no PROW present, it is surrounded by dense development including residential areas and so is likely subject to disturbance, reducing its suitability to support qualifying species. In addition, there are boundary features such as tree lines are present. Therefore, the site is of low suitability to provide FLL.

Site allocation		2. Size of land parcel (ha)	3. Distance from each Habitats Site (km)	Which qualifying FLL buffer are we considering? 2km or 15km?	4. Distance from an urban edge (m)	5. Proximity to a Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) area	6. Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) sector area significant records and Natural England FLL Study bird records	7. Bird species records	8. Located within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone	9. Habitats present within site allocation	10. Broad land cover type	11. Priority Habitat types present	12. Water levels	13. Habitats present within 1km of the site allocation	14. Habitat connectivity	15. Boundary features	16. Type of recreational activity present	17. Land use	18. Public Rights of Way present within or adjacent to the site allocation	19. Habitat Suitability Rating	20. Suitability summary (Review of Site parameters/ habitats present/ land use)	
LUC ID	Site Name	Provide total area of site allocation in ha	List the habitat site name and distance in km	Is the allocation within 2km or 15km from Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site? If 15km then only assess the site's suitability for birds with 15km dispersal distance.	Provide distance of site allocation to the closest point to an area of urban development. OS Built	Is the site allocation within 500m of a WeBS area? Yes/No (Y/N).	If 'Yes' stated in the previous column, name of the WeBS area provided, and bird species with significant records. Where significant counts in the FLL data lie within a site allocation, it is listed.	List species name and number of records within site allocation. Bird records were provided by Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) who also supplied recent Natural England FLL Study bird records, which are presented with the WeBS data.	Y/N	Provide a summary of habitats present informed by Factors 8-10 and from a review of aerial imagery.	List broad land cover types present. Data obtained from Natural England Living England map	List any priority habitat types present. Data to be obtained from the Priority Habitat	Does the site allocation intersect a rivers and sea flood zone? If so please state which. If none are	Does the site allocation intersect a surface water flood zone? If so please state which.	Provide a summary of habitats present within 1km of the site informed by Factors 12-14 and from a review of aerial imagery.	Provide a summary of whether there is any functional connectivity, providing direct flight lines between the parcel and the Habitats Sites.	Provide a summary as to whether the site allocation is bound by woodland edge, tree lines, hedgerows, that affect distance of unobstructed sight lines?	Provide a summary of recreational activity present	Does the allocation intersect an OS Greenspace?	Does the site allocation lie within 10m of a PRoW?	Rate as follows - 1 for high - 2 for moderate - 3 for low - 4 for negligible	
LUC11	HOU104	16	4.46	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Curlew - , Golden Plover - 1, Lapwing - 86, Little Egret - 1, Pink-footed Goose - 1293, Redshank - , Snipe - 1	N	The site comprises a large arable field bound by a residential area to the north and east, a road to the west and a drainage ditch along the southern boundary.	Improved Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Built-up Areas and Gardens, Arable and Horticultural	Good quality semi improved grassland	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	There is a large area of arable land to the south-west and south-east, which extends to the Humber Estuary. However, to the north is a large urban area. There is also a quarry located immediately to the west of the site.	There is direct ecological connectivity with the Humber Estuary due to the presence of continuous farmland comprising large fields of arable and pasture. There are also a series of ponds in the intervening area. These stretch from the site allocation to the saltmarshes of the Humber Estuary to the south-east.	The site is bound by the residential area of New Waltham to the north and east, a road to the west and a drainage ditch to the south. The field boundaries comprise hedgerows and tree lines.	There is no PRoW on site or within 10m and no other indicators of recreational activity at the site. However, some disturbance may be associated with the residential area to the north and east. The quarry to the west is not likely to result in recreational disturbance but may result in other types of noise and visual disturbance.	No greenspace overlap	N	2	Although the site does not lie within a flood risk zone, it has a drainage ditch along the southern boundary which may be subject to seasonal flooding, given the network of ditches and wet grasslands in the south-east. The site lies on the urban edge of New Waltham and is therefore likely to be subject to localised disturbance. Therefore, the site is of moderate suitability.
LUC 2025 35	HOU110	9	6.84	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Curlew - 12, Greylag Goose - 11, Pink-footed Goose - 251	N	Habitats on site comprise an area of improved grassland on the north and arable land on the south, as well as possibly pasture. Field drains and margins are tree lined, and the site is bordered by roads to the west and northeast, arable and grassland fields, and a tree line to the east.	Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Arable and Horticultural, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Built-up Areas and Gardens	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	The site is surrounded by arable and improved grassland fields, as well as built-up areas, particularly to the north where there is dense residential development. On the east is Waltham Windmill Golf Club and Buck Beck flows to the north of the site.	The site is a considerable distance from Humber Estuary (however within 15km) and is connected via a series of arable and grassland fields with scattered built-up areas adjacent to and within these fields, as well as Buck Beck which directly connects to the estuary and flows in close proximity to the site on the north.	Boundary features include tree lines both bordering the site and within the site, separating fields. Roads are also present to the northeast and west of the site.	The site has PRoW access and is situated close to residential development.	No greenspace overlap	Y	3	Although the site supports suitable habitat for lapwing, curlew and golden plover in the form of grassland and arable land, the small field is bound by hedgerows/ treelines which reduce sight lines. Factors that further decrease the suitability of the site for these species include proximity to residential development and PRoW access on site. Therefore, the site is of low suitability to provide FLL.
LUC13	HOU129	5	6.88	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Curlew - 12, Greylag Goose - 11, Pink-footed Goose - 251	N	The site comprises part of an arable field with a stretch of woodland bordering the southeastern edge and tree lines bordering the northwestern edge. The site is bordered by a hedgerow to the northeast and the rest of the field to the southwest.	Arable and Horticultural, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	The site is surrounded by arable and improved fields to the east, south and west, with some scattered residential areas, and dense residential areas to the north. A number of ponds and lakes are present within a golf course to the east of the site and adjacent to residential areas to the west.	The site is a considerable distance from Humber Estuary (however within 15km) and is connected via a series of arable and grassland fields with scattered built-up areas adjacent to and within these fields, as well as Buck Beck which directly connects to the estuary and flows in close proximity to the site on the north.	Boundary features include a stretch of woodland along the southeastern border of the site and tree lines along the northwestern border. A road is present to the northeast.	There is no PRoW on site or within 10m. The field to the southeast of the site comprises a sports and recreation site and the site is therefore subject to some levels of recreational disturbance, however the strip of woodland between the site and this field likely provides a barrier to some of visual disturbance.	No greenspace overlap	N	3	The site comprises suitable habitat for qualifying species, however is likely subject to some levels of disturbance situated near to a sports and recreation site, and with boundary features obstructing sight lines to the east and west of the site. There is connectivity to the Humber Estuary however the site lies a considerable distance from the Habitats Site. Therefore, it is of low suitability to provide FLL.
LUC14	HOU139	15	2.22	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 1163, Curlew - 2352, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 358, Dunlin - 22558, Golden Plover - 8192, Greylag Goose - 62, Hen Harrier - 8, Jack Snipe - 63, Lapwing - 38527, Little Egret - 778, Mallard - 2723, Marsh Harrier - 16, Pink-footed Goose - 9296, Redshank - 7498, Ruff - 99, Shelduck - 14898, Snipe - 536, Teal - 1924, Whimbrel - 242, Wigeon - 11825	N	The site comprises a golf course with the associated building, a large area of improved grassland split into sections by dense tree lines. A pond is also present on the west. The site is bordered by a public park and Humberston Academy and its field on the east, residential areas to the south and north and an arable field to the west.	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Unclassified, Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Arable and Horticultural, Built-up Areas and Gardens	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	The habitats surrounding the site comprise several arable fields, dense residential areas and fields of improved grassland, some of which are in use as public parks or associated with school fields.	The site is connected to the Humber Estuary via arable and improved grassland fields, however scattered and dense built up areas are present in between.	The site comprises multiple dense tree lines within and on the border of the site, separating the site from an arable field on the west and Humberston Academy on the east. Humberston Avenue, a road borders the south of the site in a residential area.	There is no PRoW on site or within 10m however is in use as a golf course so is subject to levels of disturbance from players. In addition, the site is bordered by a public park and Humberston Academy.	Golf Course, Bowling Green	N	3	The site is used as a golf course and is therefore subject to recreational disturbance. Multiple boundary features are also present obstructing sight lines and dense urban development separates the site from the Humber Estuary reducing ecological connectivity. Therefore, it is of low suitability to provide FLL.
LUC16	HOU141A	3	1.51	2km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 674, Crane - 6, Curlew - 4652, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 5268, Dunlin - 1358, Golden Plover - 36279, Greylag Goose - 5568, Hen Harrier - 2, Jack Snipe - 8, Lapwing - 1957, Little Egret - 492, Mallard - 3157, Marsh Harrier - 4, Pink-footed Goose - 3597, Redshank - 11618, Ruff - 178, Shelduck - 5299, Snipe - 284, Teal - 123, Whimbrel - 192, Wigeon - 373	N	The site comprises a large area of modified grassland with some bare patches. The site is bordered by further grassland to the north, and residential areas on all other sides including roads.	Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	Surrounding areas largely comprise of dense residential development, however some green spaces are present associated with schools, and an allotment is present to the east and another allotment to the north. In addition, scattered patches of woodland and arable fields are present.	The site has poor ecological connectivity to the Humber Estuary due to the densely built-up environment in which it sits.	A tree line is present on the eastern and southern boundary.	There is no PRoW on site or within 10m however is likely subject to levels of disturbance as a school field, and due to residential areas directly adjacent to the site.	No greenspace overlap	N	3	The site comprises some suitable habitat for qualifying species, however is likely subject to disturbance situated within a residential area and forming part of a school. There is also poor ecological connectivity to the Humber Estuary due to the dense residential development surrounding the site. Therefore, it is of low suitability to provide FLL.
LUC 2026 11	HOU146A	3	3.83	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Lapwing - 75, Pink-footed Goose - 25	N	The site comprises a small area of tall ruderal grassland with small pockets of scrub and two large ponds located outside the site boundary to the south-east.	Arable and Horticultural, Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Improved Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	There is a large area of arable land to the south-west and south-east, which extends to the Humber Estuary. However, to the north is a large urban area including recently developed land.	There is direct ecological connectivity with the Humber Estuary due to the presence of continuous farmland comprising large fields of arable and pasture. There are also a series of ponds in the intervening area. These stretch from the site allocation to the saltmarshes of the Humber Estuary to the south-east.	The site is bound to the north by the residential area of New Waltham and there is a drainage ditch along the southern boundary.	There are no greenspaces within or immediately surrounding, however a PRoW passes north to south through the site.	No greenspace overlap	Y	3	The site is relatively small, and comprises tussocky grassland. It is located immediately adjacent to two large ponds and in an area with good ecological connectivity with the Humber Estuary, it lies immediately adjacent to ongoing housing development. Therefore, it is likely to be subject to high levels of visual and noise disturbance. Therefore, it is of low suitability to support the qualifying species of Humber Estuary.

Site allocation		2. Size of land parcel (ha)	3. Distance from each Habitats Site (km)	Which qualifying FLL buffer are we considering? 2km or 15km?	4. Distance from an urban edge (m)	5. Proximity to a Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) area	6. Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) sector area significant records and Natural England FLL Study bird records	7. Bird species records	8. Located within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone	9. Habitats present within site allocation	10. Broad land cover type	11. Priority Habitat types present	12. Water levels		13. Habitats present within 1km of the site allocation	14. Habitat connectivity	15. Boundary features	16. Type of recreational activity present	17. Land use	18. Public Rights of Way present within or adjacent to the site allocation	19. Habitat Suitability Rating	20. Suitability summary (Review of Site parameters/ habitats present/ land use)
LUC ID	Site Name	Provide total area of site allocation in ha	List the habitat site name and distance in km	Is the allocation within 2km or 15km from Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site? If 15km then only assess the site's suitability for birds with 15km dispersal distance.	Provide distance of site allocation to the closest point to an area of urban development. OS Built	Is the site allocation within 500m of a WeBS area? Yes/No (Y/N).	If 'Yes' stated in the previous column, name of the WeBS area provided, and bird species with significant records. Where significant counts in the FLL data lie within a site allocation, it is listed.	List species name and number of records within site allocation. Bird records were provided by Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) who also supplied recent Natural England FLL Study bird records, which are presented with the WeBS data.	Y/N	Provide a summary of habitats present informed by Factors 8-10 and from a review of aerial imagery.	List broad land cover types present. Data obtained from Natural England Living England map	List any priority habitat types present. Data to be obtained from the Priority Habitat	Does the site allocation intersect a rivers and sea flood zone? If so please state which. If none are	Does the site allocation intersect a surface water flood zone? If so please state which.	Provide a summary of habitats present within 1km of the site informed by Factors 12-14 and from a review of aerial imagery.	Provide a summary of whether there is any functional connectivity, providing direct flight lines between the parcel and the Habitats Sites.	Provide a summary as to whether the site allocation is bound by woodland edge, tree lines, hedgerows, that affect distance of unobstructed sight lines?	Provide a summary of recreational activity present	Does the allocation intersect an OS Greenspace?	Does the site allocation lie within 10m of a PRoW? State if present (Y/N)	Rate as follows - 1 for high - 2 for moderate - 3 for low - 4 for negligible	
LUC_2025_38	HOU154	2	3.02	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 2364, Crane - 3, Curlew - 4141, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 72, Dunlin - 3131, Golden Plover - 34885, Greylag Goose - 118, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 51, Little Egret - 16, Mallard - 73, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 4439, Redshank - 5634, Shelduck - 971, Snipe - 21, Teal - 184, Whimbrel - 18, Wigeon - 8	N	The site is a formal greenspace and comprises amenity grassland, a building and scattered trees. A tree line borders the east and west of the site and Gooseman's drain flows adjacent to the south of the site. Beyond the tree lines are roads. The site is bordered in the north by grassland and residential areas.	Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Lowland calcareous grassland	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	Habitats present within 1km comprise fields of arable land and improved grassland, pasture, woodland and dense developed land including residential areas. Both a hospice and hospital are in close proximity to the site.	The site is connected to the Humber Estuary via Gooseman's Drain however there is a considerable distance between the site and estuary with dense developed areas between including adjacent to the drain in some areas, decreasing ecological connectivity.	Tree lines border the site on the east and west, extending slightly to the south. Beyond the tree lines are roads.	The site is a formal greenspace used as a sports field and therefore, likely to be subject to a high level of recreational activity. However, recreational activity is likely to be higher during summer months, therefore there is potential that the site is used during the quieter months by overwintering birds.	Other Sports Facility	N	3	Overall, the site is considered to have low suitability due to its use as a greenspace, boundary features providing habitat for predator species of the qualifying birds and proximity to built-up areas. In addition, the proximity to a hospital means the roads adjacent to the site are likely to stay busy at all times of year despite recreational activity being low during those months.
LUC53	HOU180A	3	4.61	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Lapwing - 71	N	The site comprises a large area of improved grassland, almost completely bordered by tree lines. To the north beyond the tree line is the A180 and Station Road is present to the south. To the east is a small area of woodland, grassland and housing, and to the west is further improved grassland.	Arable and Horticultural, Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Dwarf Shrub Heath	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	Surrounding habitats are predominantly arable and improved grassland fields with scattered buildings, and a residential area to the southwest, including Habrough station and rail line. Ponds are present in one of the surrounding fields.	The site is connected to the Humber Estuary via arable and improved grassland fields, however scattered built up areas are present in between including infrastructure associated with the Port of Immingham.	Boundary features comprise tree lines surrounding the site and the A180 to the north, and Station Road to the south. A small patch of woodland is present to the east of the site.	There is no PRoW on site or within 10m and no other indicators of recreational activity at the site.	No greenspace overlap	N	2	Although the site supports suitable habitat for lapwing, curlew and golden plover in the form of grassland and arable land, the small field is bordered by trees and a small patch of woodland reducing sight lines and providing suitable habitat for predator species. Additionally, there is a residential area of Harbrough to the southwest, which is likely to result in localised disturbance. The site lies immediately adjacent to the A180, however, there are no recreational disturbance factors. Therefore, the site is of moderate suitability to provide FLL.
LUC_2025_3	HOU190A	10	3.49	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 18, Curlew - 23, Dunlin - 6, Golden Plover - , Greylag Goose - 56, Lapwing - 615, Little Egret - 13, Mallard - 143, Marsh Harrier - 1, Pink-footed Goose - 1, Redshank - 12, Shelduck - 24, Teal - 522, Wigeon - 141	N	The site comprises two areas of arable fields, separated by a strip of grassland. The site is bordered by further arable land to the east and south, and residential areas to the north including a rail line. Healing Road borders the site to the southwest.	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland, Built-up Areas and Gardens, Arable and Horticultural, Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	FZ2	Medium, High	The surrounding habitats comprise fields of arable land and improved grassland as well as some residential areas. Small patches of woodland are also present to the north, northwest, south and southeast.	The site is connected to the Humber Estuary through arable, improved grassland fields and areas that appear to be floodplain grazing marsh or marshy grassland.	Boundary features include a road to the southwest, a short tree line bordering the west of the site and some woodland bordering the north of the site.	There is PRoW access across the strip of grassland separating the two arable fields on site and no other indicators of recreational activity at the site.	No greenspace overlap	Y	2	There is suitable habitat on site for qualifying species and good ecological connectivity to the Humber Estuary through arable fields and marshy grassland to the east. However, due to the relatively moderate size of the site, and the proximity to urban edge of Stallingborough which is a residential area immediately adjacent to the site, it is of moderate suitability.
LUC67	HOU272A	0.34	1.62	2km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 2364, Crane - 3, Curlew - 4137, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 72, Dunlin - 3131, Golden Plover - 34835, Greylag Goose - 118, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 497, Little Egret - 16, Mallard - 74, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 4439, Redshank - 5634, Shelduck - 971, Snipe - 21, Teal - 184, Whimbrel - 18, Wigeon - 8	N	The site comprises predominantly developed land with some scattered trees and a small area of grassland on the south.	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	No surface water overlap	The site is situated within dense urban development with scattered green spaces including public parks and church grounds.	There is poor ecological connectivity to the Humber Estuary due to the dense urban setting and lack of watercourses in close proximity.	Boundary features include a tree line to the south, beyond which is a rail line and roads to the east and west. Hardstanding in the form of a car park borders the site to the north.	There is no PRoW on site or within 10m however the site is close to residential development, surrounded by car parks and a rail line, suggesting moderate to high levels of disturbance.	No greenspace overlap	N	4	The site comprises a very small area of grassland within an urban setting, with hardstanding on site, poor connectivity and likely levels of disturbance associated with the car parks and residential areas in close proximity to the site. Therefore, it is of negligible suitability to provide FLL.
LUC_2025_4	HOU287A	1.39	5.91	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Curlew - 12, Greylag Goose - 11, Pink-footed Goose - 251	N	The site comprises an area of improved grassland, with patches of taller grassland and scattered trees on the southeast. A tree line borders the site on the west, beyond which is Grimsby Road and a road borders the south of the site. To the north are further areas of grassland and on the east the site is bordered by woodland.	Arable and Horticultural, Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Built-up Areas and Gardens	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	Habitats surrounding the site are largely arable fields and residential areas.	The site is connected to Humber Estuary via arable and improved grassland fields and is in proximity to Buck Beck which flows directly to the estuary.	A tree line is present on the western boundary and a road is present beyond the tree line on the west and the south of the site. Woodland is present to the east of the site.	There is no PRoW on site or within 10m, and no green space overlap. There are no other indicators of recreational activity at the site.	No greenspace overlap	N	3	The site is very small and although it supports suitable habitats there are boundary features such as the tree line to the north and newly planted woodland to the east that can support predator species. Therefore, the site is of low suitability to provide FLL.
LUC_2025_5	HOU294	0.59	3.52	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 18, Curlew - 23, Dunlin - 6, Golden Plover - , Greylag Goose - 56, Lapwing - 615, Little Egret - 13, Mallard - 143, Marsh Harrier - 1, Pink-footed Goose - 1, Redshank - 12, Shelduck - 24, Teal - 522, Wigeon - 141	N	The site comprises tussocky grassland with scattered trees and scrub throughout, bordered by a rail line to the north, extension of the habitats on the east, and residential areas to the south and west. A hedgerow is potentially present on the southern boundary.	Arable and Horticultural, Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	Surrounding habitats comprise large areas of arable land and residential areas.	The site has good ecological connectivity with Humber Estuary separated by arable fields and marshy grassland.	Boundary features include a road to the west, a rail line to the north and a potential hedgerow on the southern boundary.	There is no PRoW on site or within 10m, and no green space overlap. There are no other indicators of recreational activity at the site.	No greenspace overlap	N	3	While there is good ecological connectivity to the Humber Estuary, there are a lack of suitable habitats on site for qualifying species and the site is in close proximity to residential areas and a rail line so is likely subject to disturbance. In addition, the site does not sit within a flood zone, reducing the suitability of habitats on site. Therefore, it is of low suitability to provide FLL.
LUC75	HOU338	1.26	6.88	15km	0.00	N	N/A	None	N	The site comprises a few buildings and modified grassland with a tree line on the southeastern boundary. The site is adjacent to arable land which occurs on the west and south, and residential areas which occur to the north and east.	Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Arable and Horticultural, Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium	Habitats present within 1km comprise fields of arable land and improved grassland and residential areas. Waltham Windmill Golf Club is present to the east of the site.	The site has connectivity to the Humber Estuary via Buck Beck which flows past Waltham Windmill Golf Club which is in close proximity to the site and is otherwise connected via arable fields, pasture and wetland habitats with small areas of scattered built-up areas between.	A tree line is present on the southeastern boundary.	There is no PRoW on site or within 10m, and no green space overlap. The site will be subject to the expected levels of disturbance within residential areas. There are no other indicators of recreational activity at the site.	No greenspace overlap	N	3	The site offers some suitable habitat for lapwing, curlew and golden plover however is small and adjacent to dense residential development and therefore is of low suitability for these species.

Site allocation		2. Size of land parcel (ha)	3. Distance from each Habitats Site (km)	Which qualifying FLL buffer are we considering? 2km or 15km?	4. Distance from an urban edge (m)	5. Proximity to a Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) area	6. Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) sector area significant records and Natural England FLL Study bird records	7. Bird species records	8. Located within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone	9. Habitats present within site allocation	10. Broad land cover type	11. Priority Habitat types present	12. Water levels	13. Habitats present within 1km of the site allocation	14. Habitat connectivity	15. Boundary features	16. Type of recreational activity present	17. Land use	18. Public Rights of Way present within or adjacent to the site allocation	19. Habitat Suitability Rating	20. Suitability summary (Review of Site parameters/ habitats present/ land use)	
LUC ID	Site Name	Provide total area of site allocation in ha	List the habitat site name and distance in km	Is the allocation within 2km or 15km from Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site? If 15km then only assess the site's suitability for birds with 15km dispersal distance.	Provide distance of site allocation to the closest point to an area of urban development. OS Built	Is the site allocation within 500m of a WeBS area? Yes/No (Y/N).	If 'Yes' stated in the previous column, name of the WeBS area provided, and bird species with significant records. Where significant counts in the FLL data lie within a site allocation, it is listed.	List species name and number of records within site allocation. Bird records were provided by Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) who also supplied recent Natural England FLL Study bird records, which are presented with the WeBS data.	Y/N	Provide a summary of habitats present informed by Factors 8-10 and from a review of aerial imagery.	List broad land cover types present. Data obtained from Natural England Living England map	List any priority habitat types present. Data to be obtained from the Priority Habitat	Does the site allocation intersect a rivers and sea flood zone? If so please state which. If none are	Does the site allocation intersect a surface water flood zone? If so please state which.	Provide a summary of habitats present within 1km of the site informed by Factors 12-14 and from a review of aerial imagery.	Provide a summary of whether there is any functional connectivity, providing direct flight lines between the parcel and the Habitats Sites.	Provide a summary as to whether the site allocation is bound by woodland edge, tree lines, hedgerows, that affect distance of unobstructed sight lines?	Provide a summary of recreational activity present	Does the allocation intersect an OS Greenspace?	Does the site allocation lie within 10m of a PRoW? State if present (Y/N)	Rate as follows - 1 for high - 2 for moderate - 3 for low - 4 for negligible	
LUC76	HOU340	9	3.25	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Lapwing - 75, Pink-footed Goose - 25	N	The site comprises a large arable field bound by a residential area to the north and west and drainage ditches along the east and southern boundaries.	Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Arable and Horticultural	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	There is a large area of arable land to the south-west and south-east, which extends to the Humber Estuary. However, to the north is a large urban area including recently developed land.	There is direct ecological connectivity with the Humber Estuary due to the presence of continuous farmland comprising large fields of arable and pasture. There are also a series of ponds in the intervening area. These stretch from the site allocation to the saltmarshes of the Humber Estuary to the south-east.	The field is bound by the urban area and residential gardens to the north, a new residential development to the west and a drainage ditch to the south and east. The field lies within a larger area of arable land which extends to the east.	There are no PRoWs and no other indicators of recreational activity at the site. However, some disturbance may be associated with the residential area to the north.	No greenspace overlap	N	2	The site is moderate in size and comprises an arable field bound by hedgerows. It is located immediately adjacent to two large ponds and in an area with good ecological connectivity with the Humber Estuary. However, it lies immediately adjacent to ongoing housing development. Therefore, it is likely to be subject to high levels of visual and noise disturbance. Therefore, it is of moderate suitability to support the qualifying species of Humber Estuary.
LUC4	HOU342	207	2.81	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 2364, Crane - 3, Curlew - 4195, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 72, Dunlin - 3134, Golden Plover - 34967, Greylag Goose - 116, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 565, Little Egret - 18, Mallard - 785, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 4729, Redshank - 5634, Shelduck - 971, Snipe - 26, Teal - 184, Whimbrel - 18, Wigeon - 58	N	A large area of arable land comprising multiple fields and ponds. The River Freshney flows through the site which is tree lined in some parts. A small area of woodland is also present on the centre-north and centre-south of the site.	Arable and Horticultural, Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland, Built-up Areas and Gardens, Improved Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Deciduous woodland	FZ3, FZ2	Medium, High	Habitats surrounding the site include the River Freshney, arable land, improved grassland fields and dense residential development.	There is good ecological connectivity to the Humber Estuary through the River Freshney which flows directly to the estuary and a network of arable fields to the north.	Boundary features include a tree line, extending into woodland on the northwestern and southern boundary. The River Freshney dissects the site which is tree lined on some parts and the site is bound by roads and residential areas on the east.	There is PRoW access across the site including areas adjacent to the River Freshney, and no other indicators of recreational activity at the site.	No greenspace overlap	Y	1	There is suitable habitat on site for qualifying species and good ecological connectivity to the Humber Estuary through the River Freshney on the south and through arable fields and marshy grassland on the north. Additionally, the site is large comprising several fields and lies along the floodplain of the River Freshney.
LUC30	HOU351	3	7.20	15km	0.00	N	N/A	None	N	An arable field with a grass walkway, bordered by arable land to the west and north, tussocky grassland on the east and a residential area to the south.	Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Arable and Horticultural, Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	The surrounding habitats are comprised of residential housing to the east and fields of arable land and improved grassland.	The site is a considerable distance from Humber Estuary (however within 15km) and is connected via a series of arable and grassland fields with scattered built-up areas adjacent to and within these fields.	A partial tree line is present on the southwestern boundary of the site.	The site has PRoW on the western boundary and no green space overlap. Disturbance is expected due to its proximity to residential areas.	No greenspace overlap	Y	3	The site is relatively small in size and although it supports habitat suitable for lapwing, curlew and golden plover in the form arable land. It is bound by hedgerows and treelines. The site lies immediately adjacent to the residential area of Laceby and is likely to be subject to localised disturbance. Therefore, it is of low suitability.
LUC50	HOU351A	4	7.12	15km	0.00	N	N/A	None	N	An arable field, bordered by arable land to the west and north, tussocky grassland on the east and a residential area to the south.	Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Arable and Horticultural, Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	The surrounding habitats are comprised of residential housing to the east and fields of arable land and improved grassland.	The site is a considerable distance from Humber Estuary (however within 15km) and is connected via a series of arable and grassland fields with scattered built-up areas adjacent to and within these fields.	A partial tree line is present on the southwestern boundary of the site.	The site has PRoW on the western boundary and no green space overlap. Disturbance is expected due to its proximity to residential areas.	No greenspace overlap	Y	3	The site is relatively small in size and although it supports habitat suitable for lapwing, curlew and golden plover in the form arable land. It is bound by hedgerows and treelines. The site lies immediately adjacent to the residential area of Laceby and is likely to be subject to localised disturbance. Therefore, it is of low suitability.
LUC21	HOU353	2	0.91	2km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 674, Crane - 6, Curlew - 4652, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 5268, Dunlin - 1358, Golden Plover - 36279, Greylag Goose - 5568, Hen Harrier - 2, Jack Snipe - 8, Lapwing - 1957, Little Egret - 492, Mallard - 3157, Marsh Harrier - 4, Pink-footed Goose - 3597, Redshank - 11618, Ruff - 178, Shelduck - 5299, Snipe - 284, Teal - 123, Whimbrel - 192, Wigeon - 373	N	The site is situated within a residential area and comprises modified grassland with scattered trees and scrub. A tree line is present on the eastern and western boundary. To the south of the site is a cemetery comprising grassland and scattered trees. To the north is Lindsey Hall Nursing Home.	Improved Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Coastal Sand Dunes, Built-up Areas and Gardens	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	As the site sits within a residential area, surrounding habitats are largely developed however areas of scattered grassland including sports pitches and playing fields are present as well as Carr Lane Allotments to the north.	The site is separated from the Humber Estuary by dense residential areas and therefore ecological connectivity is poor despite its relatively close distance to the estuary.	Tree lines are present on the western and eastern boundary beyond which are roads and/or residential areas. A road separates the south of the site from a cemetery with scattered trees.	There is no PRoW access on site and no other indicators of recreational activity at the site. However, it's proximity to the cemetery, Lindsey Hall Nursing Home and being situated within a residential area makes it likely there are some levels of disturbance.	No greenspace overlap	N	3	While there is some suitable habitat for qualifying species, and the site is relatively close to the Humber Estuary, the site itself is small and sits within dense residential development, tree lines are present and the site is adjacent to roads, a nursing home and cemetery, and is therefore likely subject to disturbance. Therefore, it is of low suitability to provide FLL.
LUC51	HOU354A	0.96	1.53	2km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 2364, Crane - 3, Curlew - 4137, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 72, Dunlin - 3131, Golden Plover - 34835, Greylag Goose - 118, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 497, Little Egret - 16, Mallard - 74, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 4439, Redshank - 5634, Shelduck - 971, Snipe - 21, Teal - 184, Whimbrel - 18, Wigeon - 8	N	The site comprises hardstanding and is a functioning car park with buildings.	Built-up Areas and Gardens	No overlap	FZ3, FZ2	Medium, High	The site sits within dense urban development, comprising predominantly hardstanding with small scattered areas of improved grassland in private gardens, as public parks or fields.	There is poor ecological connectivity to the Humber Estuary due to the dense urban setting, however Gooseman's Drain is in relatively close proximity and directly connects to the estuary.	The site is bound by hardstanding on all sides including a rail line to the north.	There is no PRoW access, however the site is in use as a car park and so will be subject to disturbance.	No greenspace overlap	N	4	There is no suitable habitat for qualifying bird species on site, and the site sits within a densely built-up area.

Site allocation		2. Size of land parcel (ha)	3. Distance from each Habitats Site (km)	Which qualifying FLL buffer are we considering? 2km or 15km?	4. Distance from an urban edge (m)	5. Proximity to a Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) area	6. Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) sector area significant records and Natural England FLL Study bird records	7. Bird species records	8. Located within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone	9. Habitats present within site allocation	10. Broad land cover type	11. Priority Habitat types present	12. Water levels	13. Habitats present within 1km of the site allocation	14. Habitat connectivity	15. Boundary features	16. Type of recreational activity present	17. Land use	18. Public Rights of Way present within or adjacent to the site allocation	19. Habitat Suitability Rating	20. Suitability summary (Review of Site parameters/ habitats present/ land use)	
LUC ID	Site Name	Provide total area of site allocation in ha	List the habitat site name and distance in km	Is the allocation within 2km or 15km from Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site? If 15km then only assess the site's suitability for birds with 15km dispersal distance.	Provide distance of site allocation to the closest point to an area of urban development. OS Built	Is the site allocation within 500m of a WeBS area? Yes/No (Y/N).	If 'Yes' stated in the previous column, name of the WeBS area provided, and bird species with significant records. Where significant counts in the FLL data lie within a site allocation, it is listed.	Bird records were provided by Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) who also supplied recent Natural England FLL Study bird records, which are presented with the WeBS data.	Y/N	Provide a summary of habitats present informed by Factors 8-10 and from a review of aerial imagery.	List broad land cover types present. Data obtained from Natural England Living England map	List any priority habitat types present. Data to be obtained from the Priority Habitat	Does the site allocation intersect a rivers and sea flood zone? If so please state which. If none are	Does the site allocation intersect a surface water flood zone? If so please state which.	Provide a summary of habitats present within 1km of the site informed by Factors 12-14 and from a review of aerial imagery.	Provide a summary of whether there is any functional connectivity, providing direct flight lines between the parcel and the Habitats Sites.	Provide a summary as to whether the site allocation is bound by woodland edge, tree lines, hedgerows, that affect distance of unobstructed sight lines?	Provide a summary of recreational activity present	Does the allocation intersect an OS Greenspace?	Does the site allocation lie within 10m of a PRoW? State if present (Y/N)	Rate as follows - 1 for high - 2 for moderate - 3 for low - 4 for negligible	
LUC22	HOU355	3	3.66	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 2364, Crane - 3, Curlew - 4141, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 72, Dunlin - 3131, Golden Plover - 34835, Greylag Goose - 118, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 51, Little Egret - 16, Mallard - 73, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 4439, Redshank - 5634, Shelduck - 971, Snipe - 21, Teal - 184, Whimbrel - 18, Wigeon - 8	N	The site comprises modified grassland with tree lines on the northern, western and eastern boundary. Some hardstanding in the form of a path is also present.	Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Arable and Horticultural, Built-up Areas and Gardens	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	The site sits within dense urban development, comprising predominantly hardstanding with small scattered areas of grassland in private gardens, as public parks or fields.	There is poor ecological connectivity to the Humber Estuary due to distance and the dense urban environment in which the site sits.	Tree lines are present on the western, northern and eastern boundary beyond which are roads and/or residential areas.	There is no PRoW on site or within 10m, however the site is in use as a playing field.	Playing Field	N	3	The site has some suitable habitat for qualifying species in the form of modified grassland but has poor connectivity to the Humber Estuary as densely built up areas are present in between the site and the estuary and the site itself sits within a residential area so is likely subject to disturbance. Therefore, it is of low suitability to provide FLL.
LUC23	HOU373	4	2.07	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 5614, Curlew - 917, Dunlin - 13989, Golden Plover - 536, Greylag Goose - 27, Hen Harrier - , Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 1553, Little Egret - 24, Mallard - 629, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 2487, Redshank - 7931, Ruff - 4, Shelduck - 1321, Snipe - 131, Teal - 345, Whimbrel - 1, Wigeon - 3	N	The site comprises areas of modified grassland and tussocky grassland separated by hardstanding paths with scattered trees and scrub. A small area of woodland is present on the south. The site is completely bound by roads and residential areas with the exception of grassland associated with Allerton Primary School to the west.	Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp	No overlap	FZ2, FZ3	Medium, High	The site is predominantly surrounded by developed land in the form of residential areas with scattered fields of improved grassland.	The site has poor ecological connectivity to the Humber Estuary due to the densely built-up environment in which it sits and which extends all the way to the Port of Immingham.	The site is bound largely by roads, however a small area of woodland is present on the south of the site.	There is PRoW access within 10m of the site and it is highly likely the site is being used recreationally due to the residential area in which it sits, its proximity to Allerton Primary School and the paths throughout.	Religious Grounds, Play Space	Y	3	Given that the site comprises sub-optimal tussocky grassland and is situated close to residential areas and a school, it is unlikely to support qualifying birds. The site is likely subject to disturbance and there is poor connectivity to the Humber Estuary due to the large areas of developed land. Therefore, it is of low suitability to provide FLL.
LUC_2025_36	HOU374	2	7.52	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Curlew - 12, Greylag Goose - 57, Lapwing - 24, Little Egret - 1, Mallard - 23, Marsh Harrier - 1, Pink-footed Goose - 251	N	The site comprises an area of improved grassland, bordered by Waltham Road on the north and Oakfield Lane on the east. A tree line borders the south of the site beyond which is pasture, and further improved grassland is present on the west.	Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Improved Grassland	No overlap	Not within a flood risk zone	Medium, High	Habitats surrounding the site are largely fields of arable land and improved grassland, as well as dense residential development to the northeast and east. A new residential development appears to be still under construction to the east of the site and comprises a pond. In addition, a lake bordered by trees and a small area of woodland is present beyond Oakfield Lane bordering the site.	The site is a considerable distance from Humber Estuary (however within 15km) and is connected via a series of arable and grassland fields with scattered built-up areas adjacent to and within these fields.	A tree line borders the south of the site and a tree line is present adjacent to the site to the east, lining the pond.	The site has no PRoW, however is located adjacent to a built-up area and therefore is likely subject to low to moderate levels of use.	No greenspace overlap	N	2	The site is small in size and it supports suitable habitat for lapwing, golden plover and curlew, and lies in an area surrounded by arable land, it forms part of a larger field which is bound by tree lines and residential areas are to the east. There is a large pond adjacent and therefore the site is of moderate suitability to provide FLL.
LUC_2025_8	HOU375	0.52	1.26	2km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 2364, Crane - 3, Curlew - 4137, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 72, Dunlin - 3131, Golden Plover - 34835, Greylag Goose - 118, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 497, Little Egret - 16, Mallard - 73, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 4439, Redshank - 5634, Shelduck - 971, Snipe - 21, Teal - 184, Whimbrel - 18, Wigeon - 8	N	The site comprises a small developed plot with a series of buildings on it. The entire plot is hard standing.	Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Improved Grassland	No overlap	FZ3	None, High	The site lies within an urban area, with a large area of potential marshy habitat within 1km located to the north. However, this marshy habitat is separate from the site allocation due to the presence of developed residential land which lies immediately west of the site.	The site lies in close proximity to the Humber Estuary, however, industrial and residential areas intervene the site and the Humber. Therefore, there is no direct ecological connectivity.	The site is bound on all sides by developed land.	There are no PRoWs and no other indicators of recreational activity at the site. However, some disturbance may be associated with the residential area to the west.	No greenspace overlap	N	4	The site is of negligible potential to support qualifying birds of the Humber due to the developed nature of the site.
LUC83	HOU380	2	0.97	2km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 2364, Crane - 3, Curlew - 4137, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 72, Dunlin - 3131, Golden Plover - 34835, Greylag Goose - 118, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 497, Little Egret - 16, Mallard - 74, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 4439, Redshank - 5634, Shelduck - 971, Snipe - 21, Teal - 184, Whimbrel - 18, Wigeon - 8	N	The site is situated within residential development and comprises hardstanding including buildings, a car park and a road. Scattered trees are also present, forming tree lines on the west of the site. The site is bound by tree lines to the south where West Haven flows and on the northern boundary. The west of the site is bound by River Freshney.	Built-up Areas and Gardens, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Unclassified	No overlap	FZ2, FZ3	Medium, High	The site sits within dense urban development, comprising predominantly hardstanding, however is in close proximity to the River Freshney which directly connects to the Humber Estuary.	The site is well connected to the Humber Estuary via West Haven and River Freshney.	The West Haven flows along the southern boundary of the site and is tree lined. A tree line is also present on the northern boundary and on the west of the site.	There PRoW access within 10m of the site and no other indicators of recreational activity at the site.	No greenspace overlap	Y	4	While there is direct connectivity to the Humber Estuary via West Haven and the River Freshney, there is no suitable habitat for qualifying bird species on site, and the site sits within a densely built-up area.
LUC_2025_13	HOU386	0.26	2.00	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 2364, Crane - 3, Curlew - 4137, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 72, Dunlin - 3131, Golden Plover - 34835, Greylag Goose - 118, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 497, Little Egret - 16, Mallard - 73, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 4439, Redshank - 5634, Shelduck - 971, Snipe - 21, Teal - 184, Whimbrel - 18, Wigeon - 8	N	The site mostly comprises developed land including buildings, a car park and a road. Some scattered trees and grassland are present on the north and west. The site is completely bound by residential areas.	Built-up Areas and Gardens	No overlap	FZ2, FZ3	Medium	The site sits within the middle of Grimsby and is surrounded almost entirely by developed land including residential areas.	The site is separated from the Humber Estuary by dense residential areas and therefore ecological connectivity is poor despite its relatively close distance to the estuary.	The site comprises a dense clutter of scattered trees on the west of the site but is otherwise completely bound by residential areas.	There is no PRoW on site and no other indicators of recreational activity at the site. However, some disturbance may be associated with the residential areas in which the site sits.	No greenspace overlap	N	4	The site is small and there is no suitable habitat for qualifying bird species, sitting within a densely built-up area with poor connectivity to the Humber Estuary.
LUC_2025_11	HOU388	0.09	1.18	2km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 2364, Crane - 3, Curlew - 4137, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 72, Dunlin - 3131, Golden Plover - 3486, Greylag Goose - 118, Hen Harrier - 1, Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 497, Little Egret - 16, Mallard - 73, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 4439, Redshank - 5634, Shelduck - 971, Snipe - 21, Teal - 184, Whimbrel - 18, Wigeon - 8	N	A small site comprising a building, some grassland and scattered trees.	Built-up Areas and Gardens	No overlap	FZ2, FZ3	No surface water overlap	The site sits within the middle of Grimsby and is surrounded almost entirely by developed land including residential areas.	The site lies in close proximity to the Humber Estuary, however, industrial and residential areas intervene the site and the Humber. Therefore, there is no direct ecological connectivity.	The site is bound by roads and residential areas only. Some scattered trees are present on site and in close proximity.	There are no PRoWs and no other indicators of recreational activity at the site. However, some disturbance may be associated with the residential areas in which the site sits.	No greenspace overlap	N	4	The site is not suitable for qualifying species due to its size and because it sits within dense development.

Site allocation		2. Size of land parcel (ha)	3. Distance from each Habitats Site (km)	Which qualifying FLL buffer are we considering? 2km or 15km?	4. Distance from an urban edge (m)	5. Proximity to a Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) area	6. Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) sector area significant records and Natural England FLL Study bird records	7. Bird species records	8. Located within the South Humber Bank Mitigation Zone	9. Habitats present within site allocation	10. Broad land cover type	11. Priority Habitat types present	12. Water levels			13. Habitats present within 1km of the site allocation	14. Habitat connectivity	15. Boundary features	16. Type of recreational activity present	17. Land use	18. Public Rights of Way present within or adjacent to the site allocation	19. Habitat Suitability Rating	20. Suitability summary (Review of Site parameters/ habitats present/ land use)
LUC ID	Site Name	Provide total area of site allocation in ha	List the habitat site name and distance in km	Is the allocation within 2km or 15km from Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site? If 15km then only assess the site's suitability for birds with 15km dispersal distance.	Provide distance of site allocation to the closest point to an area of urban development. OS Built	Is the site allocation within 500m of a WeBS area? Yes/No (Y/N).	If 'Yes' stated in the previous column, name of the WeBS area provided, and bird species with significant records. Where significant counts in the FLL data lie within a site allocation, it is listed.	List species name and number of records within site allocation. Bird records were provided by Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) who also supplied recent Natural England FLL Study bird records, which are presented with the WeBS data.	Y/N	Provide a summary of habitats present informed by Factors 8-10 and from a review of aerial imagery.	List broad land cover types present. Data obtained from Natural England Living England map	List any priority habitat types present. Data to be obtained from the Priority Habitat	Does the site allocation intersect a rivers and sea flood zone? If so please state which. If none are	Does the site allocation intersect a surface water flood zone? If so please state which.		Provide a summary of habitats present within 1km of the site informed by Factors 12-14 and from a review of aerial imagery.	Provide a summary of whether there is any functional connectivity, providing direct flight lines between the parcel and the Habitats Sites.	Provide a summary as to whether the site allocation is bound by woodland edge, tree lines, hedgerows, that affect distance of unobstructed sight lines?	Provide a summary of recreational activity present	Does the allocation intersect an OS Greenspace?	Does the site allocation lie within 10m of a PRoW? State if present (Y/N)	Rate as follows - 1 for high - 2 for moderate - 3 for low - 4 for negligible	
LUC_2025_9	HOU394	59	2.86	15km	0.00	N	N/A	Black-tailed Godwit - 54, Curlew - 917, Dunlin - 13989, Golden Plover - 535, Greylag Goose - 27, Hen Harrier - , Jack Snipe - 1, Lapwing - 1553, Little Egret - 24, Mallard - 629, Marsh Harrier - 2, Pink-footed Goose - 2487, Redshank - 7931, Ruff - 4, Shelduck - 1321, Snipe - 131, Teal - 345, Whimbrel - 1, Wigeon - 3	N	The site comprises multiple fields of improved grassland, some of which are separated by tree lines. Some buildings are also present. Residential areas occur to the east of the site, and arable fields to the north, south and west. In addition, the B1210 cuts through the site.	Arable and Horticultural, Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland, Fen, Marsh and Swamp, Improved Grassland	No overlap	FZ2, FZ3	Medium, High		The landscape to the west of the site is broadly the same, comprising arable fields and improved grassland. The A180 lies in close proximity to the south of the site. To the east lies the large residential area of Immingham.	The site has some connectivity to the Humber Estuary via a tributary which flows past the east of the site, however the site is in close proximity to densely built-up areas which extend to the Port of Immingham.	Tree lines and woodland are present both within the site and on the boundaries.	There are PRoW within 10m of the site, and no greenspace overlap. However, some disturbance may be associated with the residential area to the east. There are no other indicators of recreational activity at the site.	No greenspace overlap	Y	2	The site comprises moderate size arable fields and pastureland which is suitable habitat for the qualifying species and has ecological connectivity to the Humber Estuary through arable fields and grassland to the south-east. However, the site is adjacent to a residential area and so is likely subject to localised disturbance. Tree lines and woodland are also present, both within and adjacent to the site, obstructing sight lines. Therefore, it is of moderate suitability to provide FLL.

Total number of sites in each suitability category

High	8
Moderate	17
Low	18
Negligible	8

Appendix F

Reg 18 Consultation Responses

HRA of North East Lincolnshire Local Plan

Sender: LUC

Recipient: North East Lincolnshire Council

Project Number: 12289

Date/Time: 31st March 2026, Updated 9th June 2026 for NELC meeting, Updated 30th June 2026 for issue to NE

This file note presents the consultation comments provided by Natural England, Environment Agency and Anglian Water on the HRA of the North East Lincolnshire Regulation 18 – Preferred Options Local Plan consultation and LUC’s responses. This includes key actions that need to be considered further to inform the Local Plan process and the next iteration of the HRA.

Table F.1: North East Lincolnshire Regulation 18 Local Plan – Consultation Responses

Consultee	Consultee Response	Outcome
Natural England	Summary Firstly, we note that the consultation email dated 08 December 2025 states that “There is no need to re-submit any comments submitted during the 2024 consultation as these along with any received during this new consultation will be treated equally as the Council prepares the ‘Pre-submission Plan’ which will be published for Regulation 19 consultation in 2026”. Additionally, we note that this consultation primarily relates to the creation of three strategic policies (SP1 Housing Requirement and Delivery, SP2 Employment Land Requirements and SP3 Distribution of New Homes), alongside the selection of preferred site options. Due to the above, we have focused specifically on potential additional impacts relating to recreational disturbance and impacts to FLL for the Humber Estuary SPA/SAC/Ramsar, for the three new strategic policies and selection of preferred site options. Please also refer to our responses dated 8 March 2024 (Regulation 18 response) and 20 January 2025 (Final response in relation to the Cleethorpes Habitat Management Plan) if necessary. Please note that due to team capacity we have not completed a full review of the updated Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) (dated November 2025) or Sustainability Appraisal (SA) (dated December 2025) and have prioritised the sections outlined below. However, we are happy to discuss the key points raised below prior to the Regulation 19 consultation.	Noted. No specific comment from LUC on this response provided.
Natural England	Recreational Disturbance Impacts – Humber Estuary SPA/SAC/Ramsar We agree with the conclusion in the HRA screening assessment that due to housing growth associated with the local plan review, that likely significant effects cannot be ruled out on the Humber Estuary designated sites. We advise however that further justification should be provided around the approach of using of an 11.5km Zone of Influence (Zol), as it is noted in 4.57 that the previous NELC evidence base gave a Zol of 18.3km.	A revised ZOI has been informed by the latest visitor survey information for Cleethorpes that specifically relates to the Humber Estuary. Based on latest evidence available from Footprint Ecology (2026), a revised ZOI of 7.4km has been applied.
Natural England	It is stated in 5.75 of the Strategic Mitigation section of the appropriate assessment for recreational impacts that ‘The Cleethorpes Habitat Management Plan [CHMP] (2016-2021) [See reference 44] is due to be updated. This update should ensure that housing development and growth, particularly where it may result in increased recreational pressure in the Cleethorpes area, will be mitigated for’. We welcome the commitment to update the CHMP as a result of increased growth in housing delivery. Please note that until we are able to review any updates to the CHMP to account for the additional development pressure, we cannot agree with the conclusion in the appropriate assessment that impacts from recreation will be avoided. These conclusions also need to be clearly explained in the HRA.	The Technical Note has been used to inform the Reg 19 HRA, and the revised ZOI.
Natural England	We note that the current CHMP states that ‘mitigation provision will need to be reviewed if the sum of delivered allocations and windfall (minus demolitions and losses) exceed the number of visits (596,659) planned for’. We advise that a review of the planned number of visits to the Estuary is undertaken as part of the CHMP update, considering the increased development pressures from the new local plan policies. An assessment should then be made of the further mitigation measures required. It should be outlined how any additional measures will be delivered, and whether this will be through expansion of the current measures outlined in the CHMP to accommodate further visits, or whether this will be secured through any additional approaches.	The Review of the CHMP is ongoing, however a Technical Note which summarises the initial findings has been used to inform this Reg 19 HRA.
Natural England	We advise that alongside this, the updated mitigation plan should also further clarify how windfall development will be addressed.	This has been addressed with a policy recommendation for consideration of FLL in regards to windfall development.

Consultee	Consultee Response	Outcome
Natural England	We welcome that the policy mitigation section of the appropriate assessment outlines in 5.77 that Part 2 of the updated Draft Strategic Policy 11: Biodiversity and geodiversity will set out provision for open spaces to be designed to reduce the pressures placed on the Humber Estuary Habitats Sites. This is expanded on in 5.78, outlining that 'Draft Strategic Policy 9: Developing a green infrastructure network, must make particular reference to the need for GI to absorb recreational pressures associated with increased growth'. As stated within our response to the CHMP in Jan 2025, we acknowledge that the provision of additional green space has the potential to provide additional mitigation for recreational disturbance impacts. We welcome further discussions around how the delivery of greenspace could compliment the proposed mitigation strategy.	This has been addressed with a policy recommendation to clearly set out the requirements for SANGs for strategic housing allocations, as suggested by the CHMP Technical Note.
Natural England	Impacts to Functionally Linked Land (FLL) – Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar <u>Potential loss of FLL</u> We welcome that the HRA screening assessment screens in all allocations within a 15km buffer for potential loss of FLL for Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar birds, due to all 70 proposed allocations being within this buffer. Please however note the following in relation to the HRA screening assessment: It is stated in 4.9 of the screening assessment that 'Natural England has advised that its recognised distance for the consideration of offsite functionally linked land in relation to birds is generally 2km...' We note that the reference provided [24], links to a Statement of Common Ground between NE and Dover District Council dated 2023. We wanted to take the opportunity to highlight that although this may have been advised in this reference, a distance of 2km is not a nationally recognised set distance for the consideration of offsite functionally linked land, and use of offsite FLL can vary considerably by site and species. Natural England does agree with the application of this specific threshold for the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar.	This assessment has applied a 15km buffer for the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar, which has then been considered further in the AA. It is recognised that this is not a nationally set buffer for birds, however this approach has been applied at various locations across the UK, including Essex, Kent and the Solent, and has been agreed with NE as an approach to determine where key impacts are likely to occur. Given the species present for which the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar has been designated for, the HRA has applied a 15km buffer as it is recognised that some species are likely to utilise habitats that are a greater distance away from the SPA and Ramsar. It should be noted that the majority of the site allocations are, however, within the 2km buffer of the Humber Estuary.
Natural England	Screening criteria We welcome the creation of screening criteria to identify a sites potential to be FLL, as outlined in 5.10-5.12 of the appropriate assessment and expanded on further in the appendices. We consider there to be improvements/clarifications that should be made/provided to aspects of the criteria, and we are happy to discuss this further prior to the Regulation 19 Consultation. Initial key points are as follows: Table 1.1 – Typical habitat preferences for Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site birds currently misses out some species, including pink-footed geese (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>). Although this species is not listed on the SPA citation, they occur at site levels of more than 1% of the national population according to the most recent Humber Estuary Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) 5-year average count and are therefore a component species of the site. It is currently unclear as to how the distance criteria has been selected (e.g. <2km for high suitability, 2-5km for moderate suitability). We therefore advise that justification around the distances used in your criteria should be provided. Please also note that we have not reviewed each allocation in Appendix E individually to determine if your current criteria have been correctly applied, due to team capacity. However, as above, we would be happy to have additional discussions around the criteria to ensure all relevant allocations have been captured prior to the Regulation 19 Consultation.	Following receipt of the Annex B 'Humber Estuary Special Protection Area: non-breeding waterbird assemblage (Version 2, July 2024)' document from Natural England, the FLL assessment (and associated methods, and Table 1.1. Habitat Preferences) have been updated to consider the necessary bird species associated with the Humber. Further justification has also been provided with regards to the distances applied in this assessment.
Natural England	Project-level HRAs and mitigation It is noted in 5.35 of the appropriate assessment that "An additional policy is recommended in order to ensure no loss of functionally linked land for birds of Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site. All site allocations rated as	This has been addressed with a policy recommendation for project-level HRA setting out the required methodology for assessing potential for impacts upon FLL.

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	moderate or high within this FLL study, which lie outside of the South Humber Gateway Ecological Mitigation Zone, should be subject to project-level HRA. The site allocations to which this applies are listed below”. We acknowledge this additional policy recommendation but note that no information has been provided around the level of data collection and assessment, including bird survey requirements, which would be needed in a project-level HRA for sites rated as high or moderate. We advise that further information around this policy is required and we can discuss this prior to the Regulation 19 consultation. We also advise that the approach to FLL assessment for windfall development is clarified. Please note that carrying out bird surveys at the project-level carries the risk that, should significant numbers of birds be found and mitigation prove impossible, the allocation and consequently the housing target may not be deliverable. We would also advise that, if possible, identification of potential mitigation sites at an early stage would be beneficial.	With regards to mitigation, the SHG Ecological Mitigation Zone will provide mitigation for those employment allocations within the mitigation zone. All other allocations will be required to deliver mitigation at the project-level. Following discussions, with NELC, it understood that this is considered to be achievable and is the approach that will be taken forwards. NELC confirm that, there are a few employment allocations outside the SHG just beyond the boundary. Therefore, additional mitigation plots have been proposed to address these allocations outside of the SHG. However the employment growth is not reliant on these employment allocations that lie outside the SHG in order to support level of employment development needed for the Local Plan. Project level mitigation should be sufficient to cover off this additional development. Additionally, the Plan has over allocated mitigation land in line with the methods of the SHG. In addition, where it is required, bespoke mitigation is being delivered offsetting loss of FLL for example for a proposed development in Weelsby, Cleethorpes. With regards to housing, NELC are confident that any housing allocations requiring project level mitigation (e.g. surveys and mitigation) will be deliverable and it will not affect meeting the housing target.
Natural England	South Humber Gateway (SHG) Mitigation Zone Due to team capacity we have not reviewed in detail the information provided relating to the SHG, however, as above, we are happy to discuss this prior to the Regulation 19 consultation. We advise generally that it should be outlined whether the SHG in its current form has adequate capacity for the relevant additional allocations, or whether the approach needs to be expanded. Natural England are part of the Ecology Group for the SHG and have recently been engaging with NELC in relation to various aspects of the SHG. Please note however, that as Competent Authority under the Habitats Regulations, it is your responsibility to ensure that the measures are managed and delivered in accordance with the strategy.	As above, NELC confirm that the SHG covers approximately 1000ha. The Mitigation Strategy is designed to mitigate the impact from development of that 1000ha. Providing all proposed sites lie within the zone then they will be able to mitigate the impact of dev by buying into the scheme. Any not in the zone will have to provide site-specific mitigation on a case-by-case basis.
Natural England	Potential disturbance impacts to FLL We welcome that potential disturbance to FLL is screened into the appropriate assessment and note in 5.53 that ‘it is recommended that the Draft Strategic Policy 13: Good design in new developments, must set out the requirement for ensuring that development minimises disturbance to existing ecological features including species utilising functionally linked land, as part of minimising environmental impact’. We advise that further detail in relation to this should be provided, and we are happy to discuss this prior to the Regulation 19 consultation.	To be addressed as part of updates to the Local Plan. It is recommended that these changes are consulted on with NE ahead of the Regulation 19 consultation. Further expansion of the policy recommendation for Strategic Policy 11: Good Design in New Developments has been made.

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Natural England	Green Infrastructure We note that green infrastructure has been included, however we would suggest that reference is made to Natural England’s Green Infrastructure Framework: Principles & Standards (Green Infrastructure Home (naturalengland.org.uk)) and how it will be applied to new developments. The Framework includes the Natural England Green Infrastructure Planning and Design Guide 2023 which provides evidence based practical guidance on how to plan and design good green infrastructure. It complements the National Model Design Code and National Design Guide and can be used to help planners and designers develop local design guides and codes with multifunctional green infrastructure at the heart. We also suggest you may want to refer to Natural England’s Accessible Greenspace Standards which update the ANGSt standards and appear within the Green Infrastructure Framework to determine open space needs based on size, proximity capacity and quality. We recommend you include the Natural England’s Green Infrastructure Framework (GIF) to help prepare a GI evidence base that can support policies, site allocations and local design codes. Specific guidance for plan-makers is provided in the GI Process Journeys. The Green Infrastructure Map can be used to identify inequalities in access to greenspace and plan for new GI. The GI standards can be applied locally in policies and design codes. The Green Infrastructure Planning and Design Guide provides guidance for developers on how well-designed GI can integrate with built design to create good quality, distinctive and sustainable places. Well planned and designed GI can help alleviate associated recreational disturbance pressures that can result from additional housing development. The Design Guide is available at: GI Design Guide. The guide shows: How to apply the Green Infrastructure Framework, including a summary of the green infrastructure principles and standards. How to design green infrastructure features as ‘building blocks’ of a larger connected network. How to combine green infrastructure features in different ‘area types’ to create multifunctional and connected networks at different scales and in different area types. Includes guidance for applying the Green Infrastructure Framework’s standards to urban areas, streets, urban fringe, rural areas, parks and greenspaces, commercial, business, and industrial sites, schools and colleges, healthcare facilities, and linear infrastructure such as roads, railways and waterways. How to develop landscape-led green infrastructure with a focus on landscape character and local distinctiveness. Signposts relevant case studies that illustrate the green infrastructure principles and sources of further information. Natural England also advocate the use of the Building with Nature Standards, which identify good practice wildlife, water and wellbeing standards for integrating GI and development.	Noted. To be addressed separately as part of updates to the Local Plan.
Natural England	Standing Advice – Air Quality We have attached our standard advice on NSIPs/Local Plans in Appendix A. You should review any further information received in line with Natural England’s advice to assess the application. This standard advice is Natural England’s formal statutory advice. It provides decision makers with the information needed to fulfil their statutory duties when making decisions on Local plan/NSIP applications with potential air pollution impacts. Any overall conclusion regarding impacts on statutory protected sites must take into account the standard advice for air pollution.	NELC have not commissioned a transport model for the Plan, instead commissioning a high level traffic analysis of A1098, which was screened into the HRA assessment at Reg 18, due to proximity (within 200m) to Humber Estuary. This Temprow growth model (economic growth model), noted that Annual Average Daily Flow will go up to 17,236 vehicles over plan

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		period (2025-2043) from a baseline of approximately 14,400 in 2024. However, the Reg 19 HRA considers sensitivity of adjacent habitats and the likely significance of impacts in more detail through the Appropriate Assessment and concludes that there should be no AEoI.
Environment Agency	In your email (dated 14 January 2025) you have recognised that growth aspirations/allocation sought within the Local Plan Review need to be justified in terms of water supply and sewerage capacity and associated infrastructure requirements. We agree with this statement and consider that Water Cycle Studies can help to provide robust evidence to ensure that Local Plans are sound. In North East Lincolnshire, our data shows that there are water recycling centre (WRC) capacity constraints, particularly at Laceby. In addition, there are known water resources constraints. We are aware that groundwater catchments in North East Lincolnshire are closed to new abstractions of volumes that we regulate. Furthermore, your area has been classified as an area of ‘serious water stress’ in the following 2021 report: Environment Agency and Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2021) Water stressed areas – 2021 classification. ‘Shared Standards in Water Efficiency for Local Plans’ is a collaborative approach by the Environment Agency, Water Resources East (WRE), Natural England and water companies in the east of England, to support Local Authorities to deliver growth through the sustainable use of water resources. The following links provide guidance on Shared Standards in Water Efficiency for Local Plans: Natural England (2025) Getting water wise – Shared Standards in Water Efficiency for Local Plans in East Anglia and Natural England, Environment Agency, Water Resources East, Cambridge Water, Essex & Suffolk Water, Affinity Water and Anglian Water (2025) Shared Standards in Water Efficiency for Local Plans. We would also like to direct you to the Environment Agency (2021) Water cycle studies webpage, which describes some of the wider benefits of a Water Cycle Study. Although is not required by law, it can be a useful tool in helping you understand some of the questions for your area that you have asked in your email. This is particularly important should you have any concerns that the water environment is not fully understood by your Local Planning Authority. Considering the above, we support your continued liaison with Anglian Water, but we highlight the issue of water quality and resources which could be greater understood. We suggest that a Water Cycle Study could be carried out to guide the deliverability of sustainable growth and to help identify opportunities, or initiatives, for water efficiency and to manage the risks to the environment. If you have any further questions on this, please let me know.	The Reg 19 HRA has been prepared using information from the Water Cycle Study.
Anglian Water	1. Anglian Water 1.1. Anglian Water is the water and water recycling provider for over six million customers in the east of England. Our operational area runs from the Humber and Thames estuaries and includes around a fifth of the English coastline. The region is the driest in the UK and the lowest lying, with a quarter of our area below sea level. This makes it particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change including heightened risks of both drought and flooding, including inundation by the sea. 1.2. The regions which Anglian Water (AWS) serves have the highest rate of housing growth in England. North East Lincolnshire (NELC) is in the Yorkshire and Humber region and so at 3.7% growth had the slowest rate of population growth of our regions between 2011 and 2021, and half the rate of growth of the other regions AWS	Noted. No specific comment from LUC on this response provided.

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	serves. The population fell in the NELC local authority area by 1.7%, from 159,600 in 2011 to 157,000 in 2021. This decline has stabilised and 2025 ONS estimate that the population was 157,200, some 60,700 households. Looking at new housing, net completions in the past five years have averaged 244 dwellings per year in NELC. Population and housing growth are therefore at one of the lowest rates across the Anglian Water region. 1.3. The UK government’s policy positions on New Towns, growth in connected locations, East West Rail, priority economic sector growth, and specific projects such as Universal will further accelerate growth in existing growth hotspots such as Milton Keynes. Anglian Water’s engagement with Government has included providing data on the environmental capacity of Water Recycling Centres across the region to support growth. This approach is based on the sustainability hierarchy which first seeks to use existing infrastructure capacity to enable growth before optimisation and then building new capacity, which have attendant operational and capital carbon as well as land use and potential biodiversity impacts. Anglian Water has amended its Articles of Association in 2019 to legally enshrine public interest into the way the business is run for current and future generations. Anglian Water’s Purpose is now to bring environmental and social prosperity to the region we serve. 1.5. In 2024, Anglian Water conducted work to investigate nature recovery projects, and this included a screening exercise for potential river restoration opportunities and a scoping project for hydrological modelling to help us in improving our understanding of the relationship between flow and ecology in our rivers. Looking ahead over the next two years we are investigating the environmental destination for our region, the aim is to identify where, and by how much, water abstraction needs to change to achieve and maintain a healthy water environment, both now and in the future (looking up to 2080). We are working with Water Resources East to progress the investigations. 1.6. Through Anglian Water’s joint work with stakeholders – including local authorities, environmental groups, landowners, and community representatives – we will explore and prioritise the environmental outcomes that matter most to our region. This will support our decision making for the type and timing of supply-side options in the next Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) and Regional Plan. We plan to do this over the next year, Water Resources East will be leading catchment workshops to gather local knowledge, prioritise waterbodies and identify potential multi-sector solutions to support the achievement of the environmental destination for our region. In the coming months Anglian Water will be publishing a Growth Manifesto as a response to the Cunliffe Review and setting out a detailed programme for investment up to 2030. Crucially we will be using the published Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) – including the Greater Lincolnshire LNRS currently out to consultation – to support and align our investigations with wider environmental and biodiversity goals, ensuring that water resource planning contributes positively to nature recovery and local priorities. We believe that LNRS can be the missing evidential link in Local Plans to ensure we protect what is most valued and open public access to local nature near development sites to support landscape scale nature recovery. Our rivers and other water bodies will be an essential part in addressing biodiversity decline and climate resilience. LNRS will therefore be an important evidence base for developing Anglian Water’s new (2030-2055) statutory Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP).	
Anglian Water	2. Anglian Water and Local Plans Anglian Water is the statutory water and wastewater provider for the NELC administrative area and a statutory consultee under The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Increasingly though new development sites are being served by the construction and operation of water and wastewater	The Reg 19 HRA has been prepared using information from the Water Cycle Study.

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	network infrastructure provided by independent companies (referred to as NAVs) who install and manage these private networks for housing and commercial developers. 2.2. Anglian Water has engaged with the NELC local plan process to date including a response to the 2024 consultation as well inputs to the Council's SHLAA and IDP evidence. Anglian Water's aim in working with our 58 Local Planning Authorities (LPA) is to ensure development plans can deliver benefits for residents, visitors, and business in the area. In doing so our primary aim is to protect the environment and water resources. Anglian Water agrees that a further Regulation 18 consultation is required given the Council's changes to the plan in the past year. 2.3. On supporting growth Anglian Water (AWS) has a programme to expand capacity at 80 Water Recycling Centres (WRC) across the region before April 2030. Resolving the impact of environmental pressures; including WRC sites at or near their Technically Achievable Limits (TAL) and so enable future sustainable growth is a matter that AWS will increasingly need to agree permit changes and investment with the Environment Agency (EA) and our 58 LPAs. Work is now starting with several of the combined authorities who will be taking forward the new Spatial Development Strategies which will guide future Local Plans. 2.4. AWS is working with the EA on alternative options to accommodate additional growth at WRCs that have TAL targets for phosphorus and other pollutants, and this is particularly urgent in WRC catchments that have existing and likely increases in housing growth and consequent increases in flows to receiving watercourses. Potential solutions being explored include catchment approaches and removing phosphorus from wastewater discharges at upstream WRCs, as well as from other non- water sectors such as agriculture. These solutions will need to be identified by AWS through the next DWMP and PR29 Business Plan to seek investment to support growth without deterioration to water quality. AWS will need to continue to assess whether the NELC local housing need figure of 622 new homes per year is deliverable and the phasing of investment from 2030 onwards to support that growth if it comes forward. AWS plans £36 million of investment in NELC to 2030 which includes £13 million across five schemes to improve the environmental performance of the Pyewipe (Grimsby) WRC. The past scale of growth and that in the current 2018 Plan mean that none of the AWS investment to 2030 is specifically designed to support existing or planned growth capacity.	
Anglian Water	3. Commentary on the Draft Local Plan Consultation 3.1. AWS welcomes the opportunity to comment on the North East Lincolnshire, 2025 Preferred Options Local Plan ('the Plan'). We have the following comments on the draft Plan, and its supporting documents. A separate response on Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Stage 2) report will be provided to the Council by AWS when the updated SFRA is published including whether the growth proposed and the flood risks require AWS to consider the need for increased flood prevention and resilience measures at AWS WRC and/or across the water and water recycling network. We note the intention in the March 2025 LDS (1.3.2) to undertake a Regulation 19 consultation in summer 2026 and submit for Examination a draft of the Plan before the December 2026 deadline. 3. 3.2. The AWS comments are made with reference to the sections and paragraph numbers in the draft Plan. Due to regulator guidance on whether growth in Plans which have not been adopted when water companies submit investment plans, the Adoption of the Local Plan in 2028 though may mean its planned housing and infrastructure needs are fully considered by Ofwat (or its successor), for investment planned for in AWS's PR29 Business Plan, which will cover the period 2030 to 2055.	Noted. No specific comment from LUC on this response provided.

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Anglian Water	Section 1, 2 and 3 3.3 AWS notes that the NELC housing need target, as of May 2025, is 622 homes a year (1.5.3). We further note that in 2024/25 ONS recorded completions were 280 homes – so slightly above the five-year average. ONS recorded housing starts in 2024/25 at 390 dwellings, and the draft Plan is currently based on 622 homes per year target to 2043 (3.1.2). Table 3.1 though shows different figures to those published by ONS, for example, the mean average completions in the table are 532 per year. Given the under delivery – based on ONS figures – against the 2018 Plan target of 702 homes a year and that in its peak delivery year NELC had 625 dwelling completions (3.1.4). 3.4 AWS has RAG rated NELC’s prospects as ‘Amber’ to scale up delivery to deliver 622 homes per year in 2029/30. This rating is part informed by consultants and commentators views on the constraints in the housing sector, including skills and capacity, and in part by local factors including policy constraints and economic catalysts such industrial growth at Immingham. The published five-year housing land supply (June 2025) is 2,338 homes – so is 3.6 years. This suggests some reluctance by housing developers to bring forward sites for planning permission. 3.5 AWS notes that the Plan seeks a total housing requirement of 11,196 homes (2025-2043), A key factor that could enable accelerated growth is current headroom at AWS’s water recycling centres. Pyewipe has a dry weather flow capacity (using a five year, Q80 mean average) to serve an additional 38,000 homes. Unlike many growth locations, where WRC capacity and planned investment is a short- term constraint on new housing, NELC has water recycling capacity headroom. That capacity which could be maintained, if and when, additional trade effluent flows were directed to Pyewipe as those industrial customers are required to fund the additional capacity to maintain headroom. In looking at future growth for the NELC area for AWS future investment Plans, AWS is currently working on the scenario of a 6.64% increase in population from 2025 to 2055. For the same period, the growth in households is forecast to be 14.69%. AWS therefore agrees that a stepped housing requirement (3.1.6) is realistic. AWS notes that the Plan is seeking to support 5,375 new jobs by 2043(3.2.1) i.e. less than one new job for every two new homes. The water and water recycling needs of those new and expanded businesses will depend on the sector the job is created in, the processes involved and whether the development has its own water supplies and waste water treatment capacity. For example, logistics tends to have a low level of water intensity per job – similar to domestic use – and food processing and chemical industries having a high-water intensity and higher carbon footprint from the water and waste water they use and send for treatment. 4. 3.7 AWS has a regulatory requirement to reduce the volume of potable water supplied to non-domestic users by 9% reduction by 2038 against a 2020 baseline. This target does not therefore allow for employment growth. Other than highlighting existing WRC capacity at Pyewipe and that future WRMP’s and DWMP’s will seek to support non-domestic growth through seeking higher levels of water efficiency, AWS is unable to comment on the ability of the existing infrastructure and environmental capacity to support 86 hectares of employment land or a net addition of 5,375 jobs (Draft PO Strategic Policy 2).	Noted. No specific comment from LUC on this response provided.
Anglian Water	Section 4 AWS notes the land holding and future development aspirations of existing businesses (4.1.1) and we have, for example, engaged with the business community through the CATCH grouping as well on individual projects such as NSIPs like the Immingham Green Energy Terminal on their water and wastewater requirements. With reference to the pre submission draft update to the HEDNA, AWS recommends that the	Noted. No specific comment from LUC on this response provided.

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	developers/applicants/promoters/owners of the sites (4.1.3) engage with AWS and their Water Retailers, to update information provided to AWS in 2023/24 on water demands to ensure that those water supply (potable and non-potable) and wastewater requirements. These requirements can then be included as supporting factors for the deliverability of those sites as well as enable AWS to seek (if necessary) agreement from regulators on funding, strategic delivery options, and changes to targets. Those options will be required to be set out by AWS in submissions to regulators in 2027 and 2028, with final sign off likely in 2029 (subject to the Water White Paper progression). AWS will require businesses which seek more than an additional twenty cubic metres of water per day to demonstrate – including through the planning application process – that all steps have been taken to reduce water demands, reuse and recycle water on site and to maximise water efficiency.	
Anglian Water	Section 5 5.0.2. AWS has previously supported the urban focus and strategic urban extensions as these comply with the sustainability hierarchy and use existing infrastructure first before moving into growth locations which could be served by extending water and water recycling networks which can be connect to existing treatments sites. Draft PO Strategic Policy 3. AWS supports the Level 1 designation of Grimsby Cleethorpes for 60-65% of new homes (6,700 to 7,300 dwellings) in the urban area served by Pyewipe WRC. AWS considers that the 10-15% (1,100 to 1,700 dwellings) can be developed over the plan period in the Immingham WRC catchment. The key issue here is matching capacity with any additional investment resulting from additional trade effluent flows which are not directed to Pyewipe. The sustainability and delivery of infrastructure to support the placement of 20 to 25% of new homes (2,200 to 2,800 dwellings) in Healing, Humberston, Laceby, Waltham and New Waltham is a question of where and when this takes place. Tetney-Newton Marsh WRC serves Humberston, Waltham and New Waltham as well as settlements in East Lindsey district. The Tetney-Newton Marsh WRC has capacity to serve 40,000 additional homes based on Q80 five-year average dry weather flows. Healing is in the Pyewipe catchment and so is not constrained by WRC dry weather flow capacity. Laceby though has less than 50 homes capacity based on 5-year average flows at Q80. AWS's May 2025 email to all LPAs advised that planning applications for housing in the Laceby catchment would be Objected to by AWS. This position is based solely on 2024 flows and possible housing additions in 2025. The Objection by AWS would likely remain in place until AWS was able to secure funding from Ofwat or its successor. That funding and the construction of additional capacity could be in the next AMP i.e. 2030 to 2035. For the Local Plan AWS considers that Laceby should be removed from Draft PO Strategic Policy 3 as there is significant capacity in other WRC catchments which would not require carbon intensive construction or the imposition of additional costs on customers. The alternative would be to stipulate that growth in Laceby would only come forward later in the Plan period after additional WRC capacity has been constructed. AWS considers that any allocated sites or prospective planning application sites in Laceby (as opposed to sites with full lawfully implementable planning permission) could not be included in the five- year land supply. Small scale growth (100 to 500 dwellings) at Habrough and Stallingborough over the whole plan period could utilise existing and expanded WRC headroom.	Noted. No specific comment from LUC on this response provided.

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	5.2.2 AWS considers that sites in Grimsby (Table 5.2) and Cleethorpes (Table 5.3) have no strategic water recycling treatment capacity constraints. The Immingham sites (Table 5.4) allocation would enable AWS to consider the overall position at the Immingham WRC considering the trade effluent flows. AWS recommends that the position is updated at Regulation 19 stage to ensure that a phasing requirement for the sites is not required. Should capacity constraints at the Immingham WRC not be resolvable to enable the full build out of the Immingham housing sites then a connection may be required to the Pyewipe WRC network. Table 5.5. AWS considers that sites in Stallingborough have no strategic water recycling treatment capacity constraints. Table 5.6. The Immingham WRC capacity required to serve the proposed 50 home allocation at Habrough, will need to be assessed when it comes forward. The position on Laceby (Table 5.7) is set out above. In summary other growth locations are more sustainably and the scale of growth proposed would have poor carbon and investment economies of scale if they were retained as allocations in the Plan and then proceeded to secure planning permission requiring new capacity at the Laceby WRC. Growth at Humberston (Table 5.8), New Waltham (Table 5.9) and Waltham (Table 5.10) can be served by existing WRC treatment capacity. The developers of each site are recommended to contact AWS at the earliest opportunity to ensure that a sustainable point of connection (SPoC) can be provided for the site including the need for increased capacity in the wider sewer network to not compromise the wastewater services provided to existing customers. Through that engagement developers will also be able to plan the layout of sites to reduce or remove the need for existing assets to be diverted and to provide suitable buffers distances and access arrangements for above and below ground assets.	
Anglian Water	Section 6 AWS considers that the IDP should set out the water and wastewater infrastructure requirements required to support proposed allocations. This should be based on the Water Cycle Study/Integrated Water Management Study and SFRA. The IDP should set out the cost of that infrastructure and its funding source including that nowhere funding is currently secured that this may come forward in future five-year AMP periods but is not guaranteed. This may mean that with additional freedoms proposed by Government to support housing growth that housing developers can pay water companies directly for new WRC capacity. Consequently, that may reduce the viability of sites and/or reduce the funding available for other infrastructure.	Noted. This aligns with recommendations in the Second Regulation 18 HRA for the delivery of a WCS.
Anglian Water	Section 7 and Section 8 No comments.	
Anglian Water	Section 9 9.1.1 AWS broadly supports the Settlement Hierarchy as this locates growth in or near existing larger communities which have existing infrastructure and services. For example, no allocations are proposed for East Ravendale, which has a descriptive permit WRC and so has no capacity to support new homes without jeopardising the water environment and where new treatment capacity would have excessive carbon economies of scale per property. The exception to AWS support is Laceby, where growth would compromise the sustainability hierarchy principle, particularly given that significant capacity exists in other WRC in the NELC area.	The Reg 19 HRA has been prepared using information from the Water Cycle Study.

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	Figure 9.1 AWS supports the Green Wedge policy and specifically GW4 on the basis that no growth is planned at Laceby which would require the expansion of the Laceby WRC. If Laceby allocations are brought forward in the Regulation 19 Plan, then the policy will need to be amended remove the Laceby WRC from GW4 policy and area. 9.4.1 AWS supported, by Government direction to regulators, is moving to a position where housing developers may be able to directly fund WRC capacity and strategic upgrades in water and sewerage network capacity. This approach already applies with industrial/non domestic water/trade effluent customers. Developer funding would be direct to AW or an independent provider such as a NAV and would not require developer contributions via a section 106 agreement. Based on the draft spatial strategy and if NELC decided not to remove Laceby from the Plan, then Laceby site developers may be able to accelerate its delivery by funding an upgrade to the WRC and network. As set out above AWS's preferred approach is that Laceby is removed from Strategic Policy 3 and the quantum of growth placed in catchments which have capacity and a SPoC. 9.4.3 and 9.4.4 AWS recognises that the developer funding of water and water recycling upgrades is likely to impact viability and mean a site could not be included in the Councils five-year housing land supply. AWS and the EA agree that sewerage infrastructure should be included in the IDP. AWS is currently finalising detail delivery plans for water and water recycling investment up to 2030. The progression of the IDP up to Regulation 19 consultation, alongside a review of growth locations including Laceby, will enable AWS to confirm the water sector developability and deliverability of sites at the Plan Examination. Site promoters are recommended to engage with AWS on pre application discussions to be able to confirm at Examination the timing of their site's commencement and occupation.	
Anglian Water	Section 10 10.1.1 AWS as part of the emerging investment Plans for 2030 to 2035, and which cover the long-term position to 2055, will be assessing the impact of increasing flood risk on the sustainability and viability of assets. We note that a number of other Councils have a moratorium on housing development in flood prone areas and AWS supports this approach, based on NPPF policy, as it seeks to direct growth and infrastructure provision to locations which are sustainable in the long term. 10.1.3 AWS agrees that Shoreline Management Plans should be updated to inform Councils SFRA's and to enable infrastructure providers to take a collective view on whether existing infrastructure should be enhanced or maintained until communities are relocated, as set out in the NPPF. The 'maintain and not enhance' approach enables constrained resources to be directed to providing infrastructure in locations which are sustainable in the long term and enhancing those assets and defences which are viable. 10.1.5 AWS would welcome collaborative working with the Council and EA on the updated flood risk position and whether assets which serve the proposed allocations and existing development will require enhancement during the Plan period and during the term of the next AWS investment plan from 2030 to 2055. 10.2.1 AWS welcomes the importance that NELC and the Plan put on improving water efficiency. AWS is now supporting several forward-thinking Councils to include the 85 litres on large developments and 100 litres on other residential sites water efficiency standard. The improvement of water efficiency in new homes is the primary measure by which AWS through our work with LPAs will deliver the demand management approach in the AWS WRMP. AWS is planning on the reduction in water use in new homes to enable the continued commitment to supply new and existing residential customers (10.2.5). The water supply deficit in the region and the need to ensure water is available for domestic needs means though that AWS has now placed a moratorium on supplying new industrial demands of twenty cubic metres or more per	The Reg 19 HRA has been prepared using information from the Water Cycle Study.

Consultee	Consultee Response	Outcome																								
	day. In June 2025 AWS with the Environment Agency and Natural England adopted the SHARED STANDARDS IN WATER EFFICIENCY, which seek to supports LPAs in going beyond the 110 litres per person per day standard which is now applied in the vast majority of the Local Plans in the AWS region. The Shared Standards also seek to maximise water efficiency in commercial developments. AWS recommends that Strategic Policy 7 applies these new standards drawing upon evidence in the WCS/IWMS. We recommend that the water efficiency approach is implemented through applicant certification for residential development and BREEAM accreditation. The Plan policy would then be effective, and evidence based and so consequently be able to be supported by AWS and the other Shared Standard partners as ‘sound’. AWS is now reviewing whether as part of AWS process for assessing non 2008 Planning Act applications, a Water Resources Plan should accompany those requests. The use of Water Resource Plans by NELC and other LPAs to consider standard non-residential planning TCPA applications and so enable consultation of AWS and the EA on the impact of the proposed water-intensive development would enable a consistent approach as part of the environmental assessment of those proposals. AWS recommends that the WCS/IWMS and the revised policy consider evidence from the Enabling Water Smart Communities (EWSC) project. The EWSC project, in which AWS is a lead partner, is developing approaches and evidence to underpin changes in how developers, communities and residents value water and so seek to reduce water use. This includes work on the viability of measures and the whole life carbon benefits of interventions. These measures as part of the demand management approach will help bridge the gap from reductions in abstraction to when AWS’s plans for two new reservoirs and supporting infrastructure which will come on stream in the late 2030s. As part of AWS’s ongoing support for the Plan and a revised Strategic Policy 7, we can provide updates on the outputs from the EWSC project including the costs of development scale water re-use for residential development, water re-use design utilising grey water or final effluent for non- potable uses in industry and the updated water supply position from early work on the new (2030 to 2055) WRMP. 10.2.3 AWS’s position on water recycling capacity is set out above and we reiterate our request for early engagement by developers. AWS can provide a RAG table on catchment capacity which would verify the outputs from the NELC WCS/IWMS which will be required to ensure the Plan meets the tests of soundness. WRC 2025 flow data is currently being reviewed for EA validation and so AWS suggests that a RAG table using 2025 data is provided in or after April 2026 when the data has been provided to the EA. AWS supports the EA in seeking to ensure that non mains foul drainage – which is not provided by AWS – is designed, constructed and maintained to ensure it poses no escalated risk to water quality. 10.2.7 AWS sets out below the current dry weather flow headroom (data up to 2024), planned investment (2026 to 2030) and the future growth scenarios (based on planning permissions and Local Plan allocations) being considered by AWS (for investment from 2030 onwards) for each of the WRC catchments in NEL. <table><tr><th>WRC catchment</th><th>Headroom (dwellings)</th><th>Capital Investment to 2030 (£m)</th><th>% population (PE) growth 2025 to 2055</th></tr><tr><td>Grimsby-Pyewipe</td><td>38,400</td><td>£15.829</td><td>3.24%</td></tr><tr><td>Tetney Newton Marsh</td><td>39,900</td><td>£1.598</td><td>6.40%</td></tr><tr><td>Immingham</td><td>Dependant on TE flows</td><td>£0.119</td><td>6.02%</td></tr><tr><td>Laceby</td><td>0</td><td>£3.541</td><td>7.91%</td></tr><tr><td>East Ravendale</td><td>0 (Descriptive)</td><td>£0</td><td>8.17%</td></tr></table> Investment at Laceby includes works at two high spilling storm overflows, with one of these at the WRC being a new storm lagoon which will have capacity for a 2 degrees C climate change increase in storm events to the year 2050. Planned works at Laceby also seek to reduce the chemical contaminants from agriculture and other sources	WRC catchment	Headroom (dwellings)	Capital Investment to 2030 (£m)	% population (PE) growth 2025 to 2055	Grimsby-Pyewipe	38,400	£15.829	3.24%	Tetney Newton Marsh	39,900	£1.598	6.40%	Immingham	Dependant on TE flows	£0.119	6.02%	Laceby	0	£3.541	7.91%	East Ravendale	0 (Descriptive)	£0	8.17%	
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Consultee	Consultee Response	Outcome
	in the flows to the WRC and which would otherwise pass into the receiving watercourses, reducing water quality and reducing biodiversity. 10.3.3 AWS considers that the Local Plan should reference work on a Local Action Energy Plan and the local approach to delivering net zero by 2050 including whether carbon capture and hydrogen projects are within the scope of the LAEP and/or the Local Plan. Some of these energy transition projects require significant volumes of water and can produce significant volumes of wastewater requiring treatment. NELC could cover these matters in the waste section of the Plan or in a separate Waste (and Minerals) Local Plan covering the Greater Lincolnshire geography. (Also 10.4.2) 10.4.3 AWS would welcome in principle support in the Local Plan for operational development at AWS WRC and other asset sites including the installation of renewable energy and battery storage capacity to increase the resilience of the assets and ensure they continue to function in extreme weather events which take out power transmission.	
Anglian Water	Section 11 11.1.1 AWS would support a clarification that access to green spaces includes blue infrastructure ranging from development scale SuDS to coastal bathing waters. 11.2.1 AWS notes that the ‘open gap’ between New Waltham and Holton Le Clay may preclude growth coming forward in the Holton Le Clay WRC catchment in East Lindsey district. The Holton Le Clay WRC has dry weather flow headroom to serve an additional 800 homes. 11.3.3 AWS would welcome involvement in updating landscape evidence around AWS’s operational sites. 11.4.4 AWS refers to our earlier comments on the proposed Green Wedge and its possible prevention of capacity or environmental improvement development at the Laceby WRC. 11.6.3 AWS supports the reference to the emerging LNRS and suggests that the Regulation 19 draft Plan should include a stronger reference to how the LNRS has identified nature recovery opportunities as part of land use change and locations where increased public access to nature can be facilitated by development including Local Plan allocations.	The Reg 19 HRA has been prepared using information from the Water Cycle Study.
Anglian Water	Section 12 12.1.2 AWS would welcome confirmation that Policy 22 supports: ■ The minimisation of capital (embedded) carbon in development including supporting infrastructure. ■ Water efficiency including reducing and reusing wastewater through process design and approaches such as rainwater harvesting in all developments. ■ The drainage hierarchy and SuDS.	Recommendations have been incorporated within the Local Plan, and reflected within the Reg 19 HRA.
Anglian Water	Section 13 13.1 AWS notes the employment sectoral mix in NEL which means that unless an industrial development can utilise non potable water then its expansion may be caught by AWS’s 20 cubic metre demand threshold on supplying expanding or new non domestic developments. The exception to this is national infrastructure projects which must then demonstrate that the construction and operational processes of that development are designed to maximise water efficiency. One of the key points AWS has agreed in working with non-domestic customers on the South Humber is the need to look holistically at the requirements of NEL with North Lincs in terms of both household and non-household demand. Despite the current regulatory position that potable water supplies to	The Reg 19 HRA has been prepared using information from the Water Cycle Study.

Consultee	Consultee Response	Outcome
	industry will need to be constrained if domestic water supplies to existing and new residential customer are risk, it cannot be the case that constraints on water for industry then curtail housing growth. Given the level of housing growth expected, it will also be important to understand for AWS's own investment planning the realistic build out rates as well ensuring the design of new development enables the most ambitious water efficiency possible – and this should include rainwater harvesting wherever possible, in line with the work AWS has lead on non-potable re-use and the Enabling Water Smart Communities programme. AWS notes that several expansion projects including the Immingham Green Energy Terminal and the Viking Carbon Capture and Storage projects have yet to commence and so this provides temporary headroom on non-potable water supplies as well as potable supply and wastewater volumes during the construction stages. AWS is currently reviewing the 20,000 litres per day moratorium on new non-domestic users. In part this is possible as some existing non-domestic customers are reducing demands through greater water efficiency although this has partly been offset by onshoring of production.	
Anglian Water	Section 14 Table 14.1. AWS considers that policy support for sites in the Laceby WRC catchment should be removed until and unless AWS advises that regulators have agreed growth funding for the WRC. This is unlikely to be before the second half of 2029 when Ofwat makes its PR29 decision for investments between 2030 and 2035. AWS considers that the AWS submissions above regarding available capacity in other WRC catchments makes those locations more sustainable and deliverable. 14.1.4 Windfall and self-build developments in the will be resisted by AWS as the site has a Descriptive permit and without extended monitoring of flows (funded by developers) AWS and indeed the EA would take the view that added flows may unacceptably increase the risk of pollution. (Also 14.3.3)	The Reg 19 HRA has been prepared using information from the Water Cycle Study.
Anglian Water	Section 15 15.1 For clarity, most retail, office and service sector water use including schools and hospitals is considered to be domestic and so would not be constrained by AWS's 20 cubic metre new or increased water demand threshold.	Noted. No specific comment from LUC on this response provided.
Anglian Water	Section 16 16.2 AWS would welcome clarification that the import by sea and transport of mineral by rail would be supported in principle should this prove to be the most sustainable source of construction materials for the Lincolnshire Reservoir construction in the 2030s.	Noted. No specific comment from LUC on this response provided.
Anglian Water	Section 17 17.10 AWS recommends that the Waste Needs Assessment, to be prepared before the Regulation 19 consultation, includes consideration of wastewater transport and treatment at WRC given that these are by volume the largest single source of waste requiring sustainable management. AWS considers that the biowastes produced at WRCs should also be covered in the WNA. The wastewater needs of large industrial development could also be covered by the WNA to ensure that onsite or offsite capacity can be planned for and brought forward.	Noted. No specific comment from LUC on this response provided.
Anglian Water	Appendix A A.1 to A.9 AWS notes the sites excluded from the draft Plan in catchments which have WRC capacity and requests that NELC review these sites to enable any being considered in Laceby to be replaced by the more sustainable and deliverable sites show in Appendix A.	Noted. No specific comment from LUC on this response provided.

Consultee	Consultee Response	Outcome
Anglian Water	Local Plan Evidence Base Viability Study AWS recommends that the viability study is updated to include assessment of water efficiency measures for dwellings and site wide residential developments (to go beyond the 110 litres pppd standard) and to achieve all BREEAM accreditation levels for water and wastewater efficiency in commercial developments. Windfall Allowance AWS recommends that the technical paper references the WRC capacity and water quality constraints for developments in the Laceby and East Ravendale WRC catchment areas. The update to the paper should lead to a revision in policy and/ or supporting text which precludes these two catchments from windfall sites. Infrastructure Delivery Plan AWS requests that our advice above on water supply for non-residential developments (3.19), demand management (3.17) and water efficiency in new homes supporting new jobs, and updated wastewater flows and WRC headroom capacity is assessed and included in the Pre Regulation 19 IDP report. We re-iterate the studies summary in Table 3 that there is no capacity to serve growth at Laceby and East Ravendale WRC's and consequently consider the inclusion of Laceby as a location for growth would be unsound if taken forward in the Plan submitted for Examination. With reference to our comments above on Section 17 we note that the study refers to waste treatment facilities operated by AWS. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2022 AWS notes that the SFRA predates the updated national modelling and guidance and that there is no clear timeline for Shoreline Management Plans to be updated. AWS will be considering flood risk as part of the assessment of investment plans for 2030 to 2055 being produced now. This will include the risk of sewer flooding and the impacts of climate change on factors including infiltration. Five Year Housing Land Supply Table 4, Page 7. AWS notes that the Fieldhead Road, Laceby site has planning approval – the last of which is dated 2022. The site is estimated by NELC June 2025 to supply 100 homes to 2029/30 with a further 52 homes from 2029/30 onwards. AWS understands that construction has started on the Fieldhead Road site and that approximately ten properties having been completed. Currently sixteen properties are being marketed. Those properties have a right to connect to the foul network and once occupied the wastewater flows will increase the volumes directed to the Laceby WRC for treatment. The NELC planning portal records that AWS did not provide comments on foul water drainage in its consultation response dated 1.12.2022. AWS can advise that the Development Management team was originally advised of the Fieldhead Road site – then proposed as 170 homes – in 2014. On reviewing the dry weather flows to the Laceby WRC in 2021 – which would have informed an AWS response to the NELC consultation – AWS can advise that Q80 flows exceeded permitted capacity by 59.80 cubic metres – the equivalent of nearly 200 homes capacity. Dry weather flows to Laceby have exceeded the Q80 level of the permit in 2021 and in 2024. These annual flows levels (using the Q90 threshold) would – based on the then AWS approach – not triggered AWS to review whether additional capacity was required. AWS's DWMP 2025-2050, which was signed off by Ofwat in December 2024, proposed no action at the Laceby WRC or in catchment in the Medium or Long Term. Proposed action at other WRC such as Immingham includes	Noted. No specific comment from LUC on this response provided.

Consultee	Consultee Response	Outcome
	surface water removal to reduce non foul and trade effluent flows. WRC and catchment investment elsewhere included options for new process streams and capacity, process optimisation, or wetlands to provide additional capacity. In May 2025, AWS’s Development Management team advised NELC and all LPAs of the probable response that planning applications for housing growth would receive in each WRC catchment. Based on 2024 Q90 dry weather flows to the Laceby WRC, AWS advised that AWS would Object to planning applications in the Laceby catchment. For context, an April 2025 email from AWS’s Development Management team advised NELC and all LPAs that: When responding to local plans we do calculate WRC headroom in a slightly different way with Q80 DWF 5-year average. We use Q80 over a 5-year period to account for variations owing to particularly dry or wet year weather patterns. This takes account of the long-term view of growth over the plan period which covers multiple asset management periods (AMPs) to allow for future growth investment. In February 2025, AWS responded to NEL SHLAA consultation and referred to the joint AWS Directors’ letter to Heads of Planning letter dated 27 January 2025 which advised that: Whilst we will deliver significant investment to our infrastructure during AMP8, there will be a small number of areas where we will have to manage growth more proactively to protect the environment and our existing customers in the near term. To support this, we’ll be making changes to how we respond to planning applications for some new developments in our region. Our comments may include limiting requests for non-domestic water supplies, suggesting the most sustainable point of connection to our sewer networks, objecting to planning applications in water recycling catchments due to treatment capacity, or suggesting conditions that align with the delivery of our AMP8 growth investments. The letter recognises that where a WRC has no permitted capacity headroom in the medium term that the connection of additional homes to the sewer network will increase the risk of sewer flooding or treatment works pollution incidents that impact on communities, businesses and water quality potentially impacting water habitats and biodiversity. AWS notes that no further Laceby, Aylesby or Irby upon Humber sites which are in the Laceby WRC catchment are listed in the remaining tables for supply up to 2029/30. The AWS response on new development in the Laceby WRC catchment may change in April 2026 when 2025 data is confirmed. The current approach for planning applications of the previous year’s Q90 flows as opposed to five- years of flow data at Q80 is being reviewed. Tables 4 to 7. The sites in the report and which will provide most commitments and allocations for the first five years or more in the Plan do not have major existing asset clash, diversion, and protection issues. For example, the Fieldhead Road, Laceby site has existing water and wastewater pipes in the access roads to the site (Fieldhead Road and Charles Avenue) but as a greenfield site it does not have pipes or above ground assets which cross the site. AWS can confirm that a 125mm water supply pipe has been installed at the site to serve the southern parcel currently being developed. As yet the AWS DS Planning teams’ records do not show that a wastewater/sewer connection has been provided to the homes currently under construction. Site promoters and applicants through pre-application discussions are advised to engage AWS to ensure that detailed work on assessing clashes can inform site layouts, dwellings numbers and site densities. The progression of this work by developers ahead of the Plan Examination would enable AWS to advise the Inspector that sites remain developable i.e. there are no asset clash showstoppers and deliverable i.e. the asset protection and diversion work required can be delivered ahead of or alongside construction.	

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