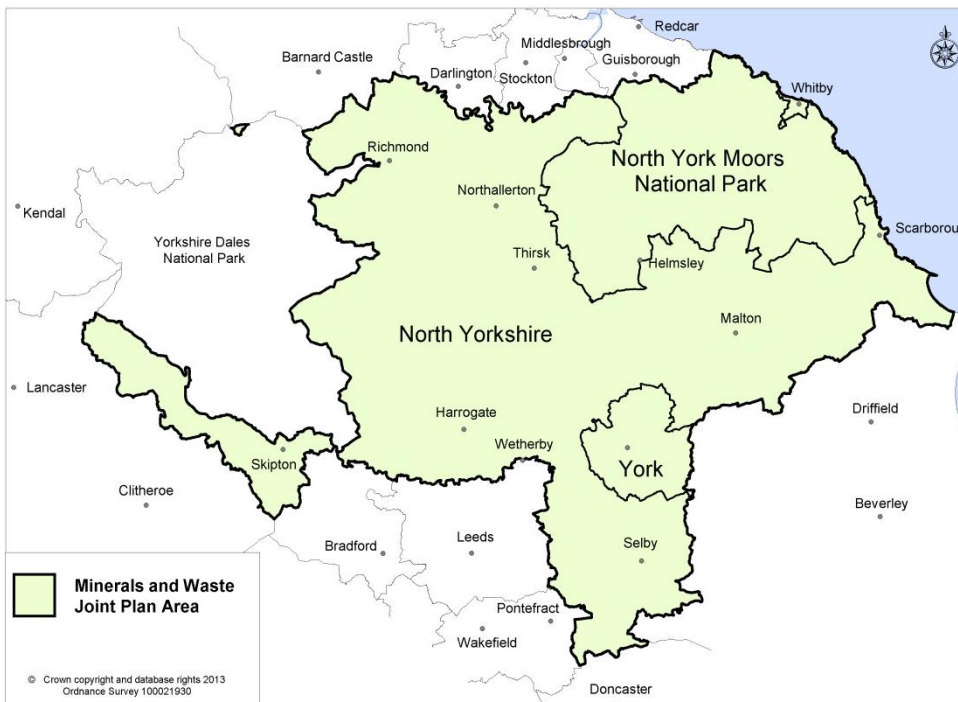


Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

Habitats Regulations Assessment Likely Significant Effects Report

To Accompany Issues and Options Consultation
February 2014



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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment

North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC), the City of York Council (CYC) and the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNP) are working together to produce a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (MWJP). The purpose of this report is to record and present the findings of a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening exercise undertaken on that MWJP at Issues and Options Consultation stage. This HRA screening assessment has been carried out to meet the requirements of the 'Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2010' and provides the competent authorities (in this case NYCC, CYC and NYMNP) with the information required to establish whether emerging policies are compliant with the Regulations. It also gives an early indication of whether a full Appropriate Assessment is likely to be necessary if certain options are pursued.

This report should be seen as the first step in a process of checking the MWJP accords with the Habitats Regulations. Future reports will examine the likely significant effects of more detailed policies and proposed minerals and waste sites on internationally protected wildlife sites.

1.2 Requirement to Undertake Habitats Regulations Assessment

The Habitats Directive

The United Kingdom is subject to Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora, which is often referred to as the Habitats Directive. The principal aim of the Directive is to promote biodiversity *'by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species listed in the Annexes to the Directive at a favourable conservation status'* (JNCC, 2012a)¹. Amongst the measures the Directive requires to achieve this is the creation of *'a coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation'*. This network also includes Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for birds, designated under Directive 79/409/EEC ('The Birds Directive') and is termed the Natura 2000 Network.

Article 6(3) of the Directive puts in place requirements on certain plans and projects:

*'Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to **appropriate assessment** of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives'*. (European Commission, 1992)².

¹ jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1374

²European Commission, 1992. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora [<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML>] (accessed 07/02/2014).

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2010 (As Amended)

The Habitats Directive was transposed into UK law in 1994 as the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations, 1994. These Regulations were amended on a number of occasions in the years following 1994 and in 2010 the Government chose to consolidate the various amendments to the Regulations via ‘the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2010’. Paragraph 61 sets out the requirements for the undertaking of appropriate assessment where a plan ‘*is likely to have a significant effect on a European Site or a European Offshore Marine Site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects)*’.

The Regulations also provide clarity on what is meant by ‘European Site’ under Regulation 8. This includes both terrestrial and marine Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Sites of Community Importance (SCIs)³ potential SACs (pSACs) and potential SPAs (pSPAs).

The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012 update the 2010 Regulations. While this legislation makes significant changes to the implementation of the Birds Directive in the UK, including a requirement for competent authorities to avoid pollution or deterioration of bird habitat wherever it may occur⁴, the protocols for undertaking Appropriate Assessment, at least in terms of the MWJP, remain the same.

1.3 Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

As planning authorities for minerals and waste in each of their areas, NYCC, CYC and the NYMNPAs have a responsibility to take decisions on planning applications for these types of development. The three Authorities also have a duty to produce planning policies within a Local Plan to help take those decisions.

NYCC, CYC and the NYMNPAs are currently working together to prepare a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (MWJP) which will be prepared under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012⁵. The MWJP, informed by evidence and consultation, will contain the spatial framework for future minerals and waste development across the three authorities and present land use policies and allocations for future minerals and waste development.

The MWJP is currently at the Issues and Options Consultation stage of preparation which ensures that all of the key issues related to drawing up new policies for minerals and waste are presented, along with realistic options for addressing these. It should be noted that the various policy options presented in the MWJP Issues and Options Consultation and assessed in this report are not intended to represent actual draft policies, rather they are intended to

³ SCIs are sites that have been adopted by the European Commission but are not yet formally designated by the European Commission.

⁴ This requirement will be addressed, where it exists outside of the Natura 2000 / Ramsar network, in the accompanying Sustainability Appraisal to the MWJP.

⁵ These Regulations build upon the broader system for producing plans set out in the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. For instance, the arrangements for Development Plan Documents are amended and those DPDs are renamed as Local Plans.

give an indication of the potential scope and purpose of future policies to deal with issues identified. Table 1 below shows the key stages in the production of the MWJP.

Table 1: Key Stages in the Production of the MWJP

Stage in plan preparation	Purpose
First Consultation (undertaken in Summer 2013)	To obtain views on the issues the Plan should address
Issues and Options	To present, for consultation, the issues, draft vision and objectives and possible options for policies to address the issues
Preferred Options	To present draft policies for consultation
Publication	To publish the Plan for final comments
Submission and Examination	Independent examination and production of Inspector's report
Adoption	Final Plan adopted by the three authorities

A draft vision and objectives have been developed in order to give direction to the policies of the MWJP. The draft vision and 12 related objectives which have been proposed as a means of taking the vision forward are underpinned by the following interconnected priorities:

- Delivering sustainable waste management;
- Achieving the efficient use of minerals resources;
- Optimising the spatial distribution of minerals and waste development; and
- Protecting and enhancing the environment and supporting communities and businesses.

The full draft vision and objectives can be viewed in the MWJP Issues and Options Consultation report available at www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwconsult.

A series of option groups which each contain between 1 and 6 individual options are presented in the MWJP Issues and Options Consultation, and are grouped into chapters as follows:

- Minerals;
- Provision of Waste Management Capacity and Infrastructure;
- Transport and Other Infrastructure; and
- Development Management.

A full list of option groups and individual options has been included in Appendix 3 of this report.

A Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), is also being undertaken in relation to the MWJP and the Sustainability Appraisal Update Report relating to the Issues and Options consultation can be viewed at www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwconsult. However, as outlined above, there is also a requirement under European and UK legislation to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment on the

plan. While SEA is an iterative process that seeks to improve the environmental performance of a plan and reduce or mitigate for any deleterious environmental effects, Habitats Regulations Assessment is a test of the effect of the plan on the integrity of European Nature Conservation Sites (referred to from this point on as 'European sites')⁶. In this sense the objective of the Habitats Regulations Assessment process undertaken in this report is to test whether the MWJP is likely to have a significant effect on European Nature Conservation Sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects and, if so, can that effect be reduced to levels that are below a significant level. This report also describes any avoidance measures or mitigation that could be pursued at an early stage and states whether an appropriate assessment⁷ under the Regulations is likely to be necessary. However, as the production of the MWJP is at an early stage, additional assessment will be required as policies are further defined.

⁶ In this report European Nature Conservation Sites, namely Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation, are considered alongside international Ramsar Wetland Sites, consistent with UK Government Policy.

⁷ See section 2 of this report for an explanation of appropriate assessment.

2. Habitats Regulations Assessment Methodology

2.1 European Sites

As previously stated, plans such as the MWJP, must be considered for their likely significant effects (alone or in combination with other plans and projects) on European Sites. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2010 (as amended) establishes what is meant by a 'European Site' under Regulation 8. This includes both terrestrial and marine Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Sites of Community Importance (SCIs)⁸, potential SACs (pSACs) and potential SPAs (pSPAs). These are described below:

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are '*strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive, which came into force in April 1979. They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex I of the Directive), and for regularly occurring migratory species*'⁹.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are '*strictly protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive. Article 3 of the Habitats Directive requires the establishment of a European network of important high quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annex 1 and II of the Directive (as amended)*'¹⁰.

Potential SACs (pSACs) and potential SPAs (pSPAs) are sites that have been approved by Government and are currently in the process of being classified¹¹.

Consideration of Ramsar Sites and Other Sites

Unlike European sites, Ramsar sites are sites of international, rather than just European, importance, designated for wetlands. In practice, in the UK most Ramsar sites also receive protection as Special Protection Areas. However, paragraph 118 of the Government's National Planning Policy Framework gives Ramsar sites and proposed Ramsar sites the same protection as European sites. The NPPF also states that pSACs, pSPAs and 'sites identified, or required as *compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites*' should be given the same protection as European sites. To address this requirement of planning policy all Ramsar sites, where they lie within the Plan Area or 15km buffer zone (see Section 3.2), will be considered alongside European sites, terrestrial or marine, in this assessment.

⁸ SCIs are sites that have been adopted by the European Commission but are not yet formally designated by the European Commission.

⁹ JNCC, undated. Special Protection Areas (Available at: jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-162 [Accessed 07/02/2014]).

¹⁰ JNCC, undated. Special Areas of Conservation (Available at: jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-23 [Accessed 07/02/2014]).

¹¹ JNCC, undated. Special Protection Areas (Available at: jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-162 [Accessed 07/02/2014]).

At the time of writing there are a number of Ramsar sites within 15km of the study area (see Figure 4), and an additional pSPA and pSAC have also been identified (see Section 3.2 and Appendix 2 for further details).

As previously mentioned, for reasons of brevity, when this report refers to European sites, Ramsar sites are included in that definition.

2.2 A Staged Approach to Appropriate Assessment: Habitats Regulations Assessment

The Habitats Regulations refer to the undertaking of ‘appropriate assessment’ in relation to plans and projects. However, in practice many organisations have addressed the requirement to undertake appropriate assessment via a series of steps. For instance, it is necessary to first determine the extent to which plans require appropriate assessment before the assessment can practicably proceed, and to do this it is necessary to assess whether significant effects on European sites are likely and to establish what the ‘appropriate assessment’ itself should focus on. Following this an appropriate assessment report may be drafted that considers the effects of the plan on the integrity of European sites. In some cases, where no alternative solutions can be found, it will be necessary to undertake further work to identify the extent to which a plan should proceed because of imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

Since the ‘appropriate assessment’ proper is a discreet stage of a potentially multi-staged process, to avoid confusion the process as a whole is usually referred to as Habitats Regulations Assessment.

The methodology for undertaking this assessment has been based largely on ‘The Habitats Regulations Assessment of Local Development Documents Revised Draft Guidance for Natural England’ (Tyldesley, 2009) although reference has been made to other sources of guidance where appropriate.

In this assessment we have divided the full Habitats Regulations Assessment process, including Appropriate Assessment, into 4 key stages, as illustrated in Table 2, below. This report documents the undertaking of Stages 1 and 2 of this Habitats Regulations Assessment Process. As this assessment of Likely Significant Effects relates to options rather than policies, it will be necessary to revisit this at the Preferred Options stage when it will be possible to assess detailed policies, using the conclusions of this Screening Assessment as a starting point. It may also be that new options or combinations of existing options become the Preferred Options. This assessment will also help to inform the selection of Preferred Options. The tasks below to be undertaken at Preferred Options stage will also need to be revisited at Publication stage to take account of any changes made to the Plan between these two stages.

Table 2: Habitats Regulations Assessment: Key Stages

Stage 1		Progress
Pre Screening and Scoping	<p>A. Identify whether the plan is subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment.</p> <p>B. Identify international sites in and around the plan area.</p> <p>C. Identify the conservation objectives and threats to site integrity of European sites.</p> <p>D. Establish the methodology for undertaking the Assessment.</p>	Undertaken in this Likely Significant Effects report.
Stage 2		
Screening for likely significant effect	<p>A. Identify potential effects on European sites and the possible way in which this might affect conservation objectives.</p> <p>B. Examine other plans and programmes that could contribute to 'in combination' effects.</p> <p>C. Make a high level assessment of whether significant effects can be ruled out by making adaptations or adjustments to the plan.</p> <p><i>If no effects are likely – report no significant effects.</i></p> <p><i>If effects are judged likely or any uncertainty exists – the precautionary principle applies - proceed to Stage 3.</i></p>	Undertaken in this Likely Significant Effects report. This will need to be revisited at Preferred Options stage as detailed policies are drafted and revisited at Publication stage.
Stage 3		
Assessment under Regulation 61 of the Habitat Regulations, 2010: Appropriate Assessment	<p>Consider how the elements of the plan identified as potentially having likely significant effects 'in combination' with other plans and programmes will cause direct and indirect effects on the integrity of European sites in light of their conservation objectives (the 'Appropriate Assessment').</p> <p>Consider how any effects on the integrity of a site could be avoided by changes to the plan and the consideration of alternatives.</p> <p>Develop mitigation measures (including timescale and mechanisms).</p> <p>Report outcomes of Appropriate Assessment including mitigation measures, consult with Natural England, the Environment Agency and wider (public) stakeholders as necessary.</p>	This will be undertaken at Preferred Options stage where necessary and revisited at Publication stage.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If plan will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of European sites alone or in combination with other sites (the AEoI¹² decision) proceed without further reference to Habitat Regulations. • If effects or any uncertainty remains following the consideration of alternatives and development of mitigation measures, proceed to Stage 4. 	
Stage 4		
Procedures where adverse effect on integrity of international site remains (Derogations)¹³	<p>If impacts remain, a plan or programme can only proceed provided a series of ‘sequential tests’ (Habitat Directive’s article 6 (4) derogation requirements) are satisfied. These are:</p> <p>Test 1: There must be no feasible <u>alternative solutions</u> to the plan or project which are less damaging to European Sites;</p> <p>Test 2: There must be <u>‘imperative reasons of overriding public interest’ (IROPI)</u> for the plan or project to proceed;</p> <p>Test 3: All necessary <u>compensatory measures</u> must be secured to ensure that the overall coherence of the network of European Sites is protected.</p>	Where necessary, this will be initiated once preferred options are known and prior to the Publication Stage.

2.3 Source – Pathway – Receptor Approach

A ‘source-pathway-receptor’ approach is often used in environmental risk management. It is a way of developing a conceptual understanding of how environmental harm can occur and this approach will be followed in this screening assessment in order to establish whether significant effects will occur or are likely. The broad principles of this approach are described below.

Source-Pathway-Receptor

It stands to reason that if environmental or any other form of hazard is to occur it must come from somewhere. For instance a water pollution incident wouldn’t occur unless there is some source or causal agent for that pollution (e.g. agricultural run off or an industrial facility). This is the **source**.

¹² ‘The AEoI decision’ is used in Defra’s draft guidance (The Habitats and Wild Birds Directives in England and its Seas: Core Guidance for Developers, Regulators and Land/Marine Managers, 2012. Defra, London) and refers to deciding whether or not the Plan will result in ‘adverse effects on integrity’.

¹³ A derogation is a provision that often features in EU legislation that allows part or all of a legal measure to be applied differently or not at all. In the case of the Habitats Directive, the satisfaction of the three tests outlined in Table 1 enable plans or projects to be adopted in spite of a likely effect on European Sites.

Environmental hazards would not present any problems unless there were a **receptor**, or a place that would be vulnerable to damage, that would be damaged when exposed to whatever hazard originates from the source. So an already sterile water body would be unlikely to be significantly affected by a pollution incident, whereas a freshwater ecosystem that relies on high water quality may be significantly affected by water pollution. However, there may also be secondary environmental effects if the water body drains to a location which is sensitive to pollution.

If, however, a sump or interceptor collected the pollution before it entered the water body receptor then significant effects on any ecosystem would be unlikely to occur. This is because there is no **pathway** by which the hazard (pollution) can reach the receptor (the freshwater ecosystem).

Where the European sites are considered vulnerable to certain impacts those impacts can only be considered possible where there is a source for that impact and a pathway to the receptor (the European site or species associated with it).

Section 3 of this report focuses on the identification of receptors and the extent that they are vulnerable to external impacts, while Section 5 assesses the likelihood of significant effects to those receptors arising from the source (the MWJP). In this way it will be possible to consider whether options in the MWJP have the potential to be sources of potential impacts and whether a pathway exists between these potential impacts and European sites.

3. European Sites Scoped into this Assessment and Considerations in Relation to Integrity

3.1 Area of Study

The Plan Area of the MWJP is shown in Figure 1 and covers the planning authority areas of North Yorkshire, the City of York and the North York Moors National Park.



Figure 1: Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Area

The European sites to be considered in this assessment, together with Ramsar Sites are shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4 below.

Because impacts from minerals and waste activity have the potential to occur beyond the Plan Area boundary, provided there is a pathway between the source of impacts and a European / Ramsar Site, a 15km buffer has been applied to the outer boundary of the Plan Area and the European / Ramsar Sites within that buffer are also considered. However, it should be noted that for certain impacts, longer range pathways may exist. These will be investigated on a case by case basis.

3.2 European and Ramsar Sites

Figures 2 to 4 and Tables 3 to 5 List SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites considered in this assessment.

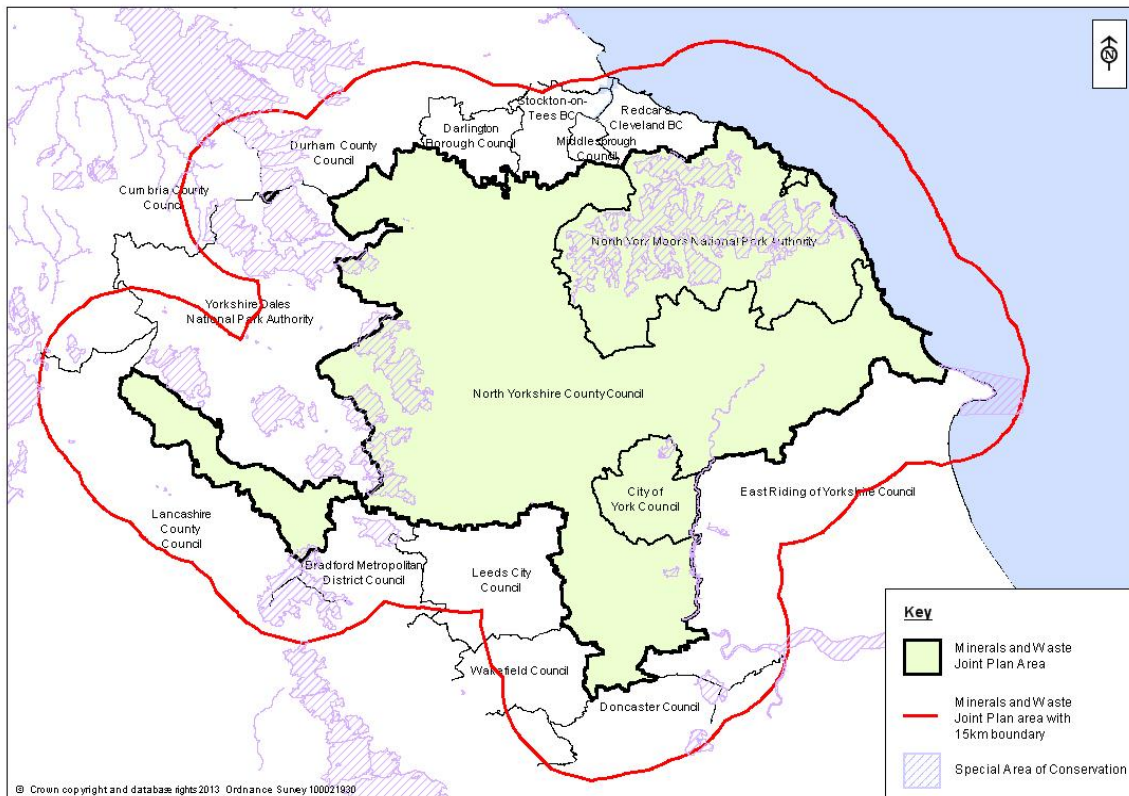


Figure 2: Special Areas of Conservation within the Plan Area and a 15 km buffer

Table 3: Special Areas of Conservation within the Plan Area and a 15km buffer

Designation	Sites partly or wholly within Plan Area	Sites partly or wholly within 15km buffer
SAC	Arnecliff & Park Hole Woods	Calf Hill and Cragg Woods
	Beast Cliff - Whitby	Craven Limestone Complex
	Ellers Wood and Sand Dale	Hatfield Moor
	Fen Bog	Helbeck and Swindale Woods
	Flamborough Head	Humber Estuary
	Kirk Deighton	Ingleborough Complex
	Lower Derwent Valley	Moor House - Upper Teesdale
	North Pennine Dales Meadows	Morecambe Bay
	North Pennine Moors	Morecambe Bay Pavements
	North York Moors	Ox Close
	River Derwent	River Eden
	Skipwith Common	Thorne Moor
	South Pennine Moors	
	Strensall Common	

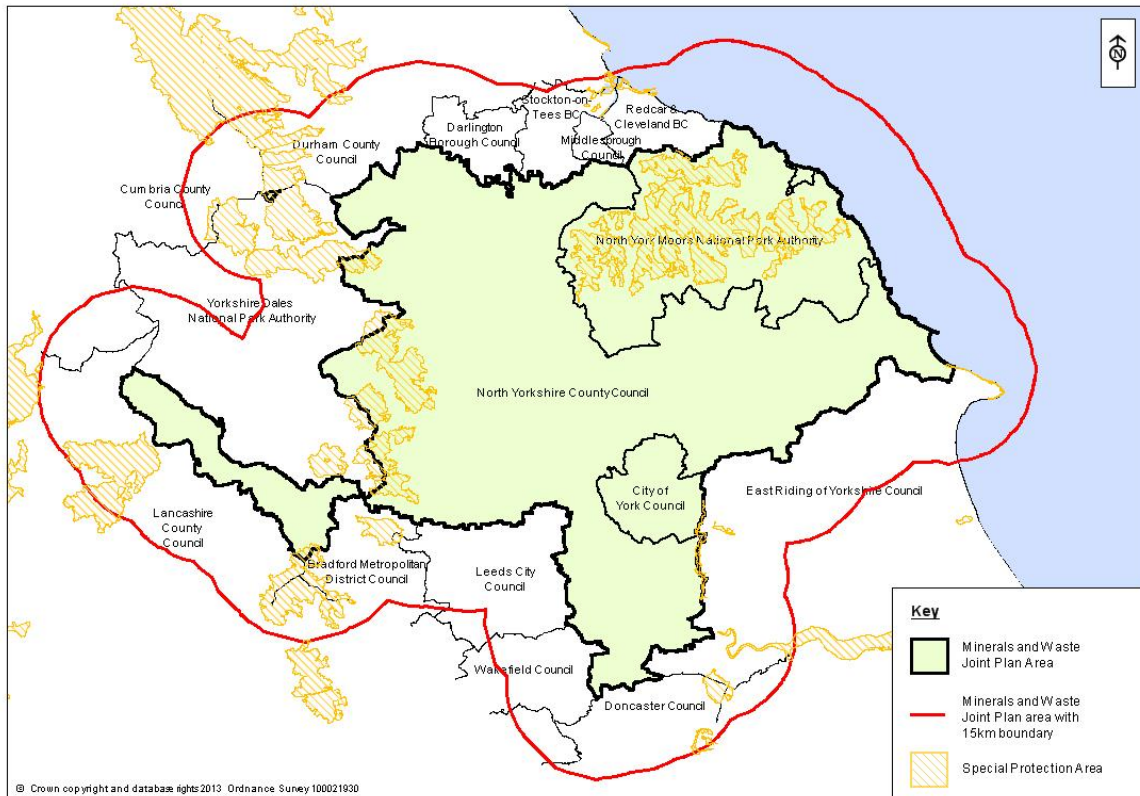


Figure 3: Special Protection Areas within the Plan Area and a 15 km buffer

Table 4: Special Protection Areas within the Plan Area and a 15km buffer

Designation	Sites partly or wholly within Plan Area	Sites partly or wholly within 15km buffer
SPA	Flamborough Head & Bempton Cliffs	Bowland Fells
	Lower Derwent Valley	Humber Estuary
	North Pennine Moors	Leighton Moss
	North York Moors	Morecambe Bay
	South Pennine Moors – (Phase 2)	Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast
		Thorne and Hatfield Moors

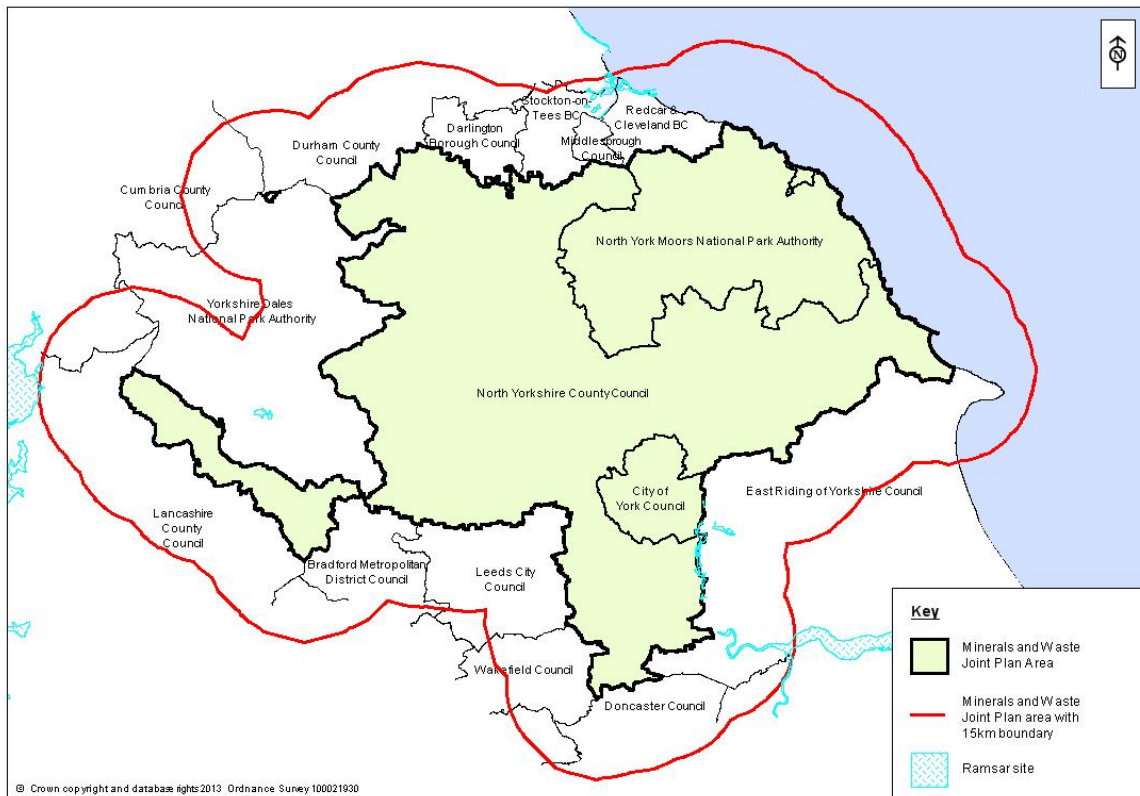


Figure 4: Ramsar sites within the Plan Area and a 15 km buffer

Table 5: Ramsar sites within the Plan Area and a 15km buffer

Designation	Sites partly or wholly within Plan Area	Sites partly or wholly within 15km buffer
RAMSAR	Lower Derwent Valley	Humber Estuary
		Leighton Moss
		Malham Tarn
		Morecambe Bay
		Teessmouth and Cleveland Coast

At the time of writing an additional pSPA and a pSAC have been identified. The pSPA (to be known as ‘Flamborough and Filey Coast’) encompasses the whole of the already designated Flamborough Head & Bempton Cliffs SPA, but includes additional land (and a marine extension out to 2km from the existing SPA) so that the site would comprise a north area and south area¹⁴. Similarly it is proposed that the landward boundary of the existing Flamborough Head SAC be modified to ensure that the features of the SAC remain within the site into the future. Appendix 3 of this report includes further information regarding these sites and their features of interest. While conservation objectives are not yet available, the sites will be considered in this assessment and the outcomes of consultation currently taking place on the scientific basis of the pSPA and pSAC will continue to be monitored.

¹⁴ naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designations/spa/flamborough-fileypspaconsultation.aspx [Accessed 31/01/2014].

3.3 Identifying the Conservation Objectives and Threats to the Integrity of European / Ramsar Sites

Appendix 1 of this Likely Significant Effects report for the MWJP lists the European / Ramsar sites contained within the area of study, alongside their conservation objectives and identifies some key threats to the integrity of these sites.

In tables A 1.1, A 1.2 and A 1.3 in Appendix 1, alongside the name of each site within the Plan Area and the 15km buffer, are the qualifying features of those sites. These qualifying features show the species or habitats that are recorded at the site which make it worthy of designation as a European or Ramsar site.

The third column in the table shows conservation objectives associated with that site. Conservation objectives are broad objectives that define the key aims of the designated status (SPA / SAC / Ramsar) of a site. While additional conservation objectives may exist to support other designations (such as Site of Special Scientific Interest) at the site the conservation objectives that are listed are those pertaining to sites' European / international status.

The final column displays 'key threats to site integrity'. The 'key threats to site integrity column' is a summary of information provided in the 'vulnerabilities' section of the Joint Nature Conservation Committee's Standard Data Forms for the each site as well as other data gathered from, for example 'Operations Likely Damage' lists and other Habitats Regulations Assessments¹⁵. This provides a summary of the processes that may cause damage to a site and prevent conservation objectives being achieved.

While many threats to site integrity listed in Appendix 1 are linked to a likely category of source of impacts – for instance inappropriate grazing or housing development – it is important for this assessment to consider that threats to integrity may also result from other operations that may not be listed. For instance, if inappropriate grazing levels may lead to colonisation of a grassland by scrub, causing loss of habitat, other unforeseen operations could cause a similar effect (for example deliberate planting of trees).

Using this information it is possible to begin to identify the sorts of impacts for which each individual site could be a potential receptor. So if a site is vulnerable to hydrological change, for example, it could be inferred that emerging minerals and waste policies that have the potential to affect the hydrology of a site could be a potential source for an impact to occur. However, whether or not that impact can occur will depend on whether a pathway exists over which the source of hydrological change can project significant impacts to a European Site vulnerable to hydrological change (the receptor) (see Section 2.3 for a description of the 'source –pathway- receptor approach used in this assessment).

¹⁵ These include: Yorkshire and Humber Assembly, 2006. Appropriate Assessment of the Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber, Land Use Consultants.

4. Screening Assessment in Combination with other Plans and Projects

4.1 Potential Sources of Impacts from the MWJP

Tyldesley, 2009¹⁶ describes some of the ways in which impacts on European sites may arise at the strategic plan making stage, as summarised in Table 6 below.

Table 6¹⁷: Possible ways in which a Plan could result in significant impacts upon a European Site

Category of Impact that may Arise from a Strategic Change	How Such Impacts Might Occur
Types of change	Theoretically a specific type of change might be proposed in a plan that might in itself have a significant effect on one or more European sites regardless of the quantum of change or the location of that change.
Quantity of change	In some cases a significant effect may occur as a result of the quantum of change that is likely to occur due to a specific objective/policy.
Location of change	There may be a strategic need to focus development in a specific area. Where a plan contains policies or proposals that that steer an amount or type of development that could be potentially damaging onto or adjacent to a European Site, a direct impact may occur. A plan may also indirectly affect a European Site, where it steers development towards an area that has connectivity to the site (e.g. hydrological connectivity) or where a plan may lead to the generation of other indirect effects (e.g. disturbance due to increased vehicle movements).
Blocking of other proposals or approaches	Future alternative approaches may be blocked by policies in a plan. For instance a non-damaging policy approach may no longer be an option if the plan commits an area to a specific approach that may in the longer term be damaging.
Justifying damaging development	Inclusion within a plan may give justification to interventions that would have otherwise been considered on their merits alone. This may form part of a case to justify 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' that would allow the minerals or waste development to go ahead under various regulatory

Tyldesley, D. 2009. The Habitats Regulations Assessment of Local Development Documents Revised Draft Guidance for Natural England. Natural England, Sheffield.

¹⁷ Categories of impact and source material for the mechanisms by which effects may occur are adapted from text in Tyldesley, D (2009) The Habitats Regulations Assessment of Local Development Documents Revised Draft Guidance for Natural England. Natural England, Sheffield.

	controls, whereas were a project considered in its own right a different case may need to be made. It is therefore important to ensure that only interventions that are consistent with the Habitats Regulations' requirements are included in the MWJP.
Combined / cumulative effects	While on their own the policies or proposals of a plan may not be likely to have significant effects, certain policies or proposals may work in combination with other plans and projects in such a way that a significant effect may occur.

4.2 In Combination Impacts: Consideration of other Plans and Projects that may Affect European / Ramsar sites in combination with the MWJP

The Habitats Directive requires that all significant effects of plans and projects, whether they are alone or in combination with other plans and projects, be assessed in view of European sites conservation objectives. This means that, even where an effect of the plan is deemed not to be significant on its own, it could be significant when added to the effects of one or more other plans and projects.

By the same token, it is important that in combination assessment remains a manageable exercise. Therefore the focus of in combination assessment in this HRA will be on relevant plans that direct future growth or that seek to manage mineral resources and waste as these plans are considered to be the key sources of potential impacts. During the HRA assessment of individual sites or areas, consideration will be given to potential in combination effects with any specific relevant projects (e.g. major planning applications) where necessary.

All of the development plans in the Plan Area and surrounding authorities have been reviewed to give a picture of anticipated levels of development during the plan period. Many of the plans that have been reviewed during in combination assessment have been subject to Habitats Regulations Assessments. These HRA documents can be useful in ascertaining the extent to which those plans are expected to impact on European sites.

Table 7 shows the plans that will be considered for in combination impact in this assessment.

Table 7: Plans considered 'in combination' where relevant

Name of Plan	Plan Type	Plan Status	Geographical Scope
Richmondshire Local Plan: Core Strategy	Land Use Plan	Under Preparation	Richmondshire District
Scarborough Borough Council Local Plan	Land Use Plan	Under Preparation	Scarborough Borough
Hambleton Core Strategy, Allocations DPD and Development Policies DPD	Land Use Plan	Adopted	Hambleton District

Selby Core Strategy and Selby Site Allocations Development Plan DPD	Land Use Plan	Core Strategy (adopted), Site Allocations DPD (under preparation)	Selby District
Ryedale Local Plan	Land Use Plan	Adopted	Ryedale District
Harrogate District Core Strategy and Sites and Policies DPD	Land Use Plan	Core Strategy (adopted), Sites and Policies DPD (under preparation)	Harrogate District
Craven Core Strategy	Land Use Plan	Under Preparation	Craven District
North York Moors National Park Core Strategy and Development Policies DPD (note minerals and waste policies will be replaced by the MWJP)	Land Use Plan	Adopted	North York Moors National Park
York Local Plan	Land Use Plan	Under Preparation	City of York Council
County Durham Plan	Land Use Plan including Minerals and Waste	Under Preparation	Durham County Council
Stockton on Tees Core Strategy	Land Use Plan	Adopted	Stockton on Tees
The Tees Valley Minerals and Waste DPD's	Minerals and Waste Plan	Adopted	Five local authority areas of Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton-on Tees
East Riding Local Plan	Land Use Plan	Under Preparation	East Riding of Yorkshire
Joint Waste Local Plan (Hull and the East Riding)	Waste Plan	Under Preparation	Hull and the East Riding
Joint Minerals Local Plan (Hull and the East Riding)	Minerals Plan	Under Preparation	Hull and the East Riding
Leeds Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD	Land Use Plan	Under Preparation	Leeds Unitary Authority
Leeds Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan	Minerals and Waste Plan	Adopted	Leeds Unitary Authority
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council Local Plan	Land Use Plan	Under Preparation	City of Bradford Metropolitan District

Ribble Valley Core Strategy	Land Use Plan	Under Preparation	Ribble Valley Borough Council Area
Lancaster Local Plan	Land Use Plan	Under Preparation	Lancaster District Council Area
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Minerals and Waste Plan	Adopted	Lancashire County Council, Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council and Blackpool Council Areas
Darlington Local Plan	Land Use Plan	Core Strategy Adopted	Darlington Borough Council Area
Middlesbrough Core Strategy	Land Use Plan	Adopted	Middlesbrough Council Area
Redcar and Cleveland Local Plan	Land Use Plan	Under Preparation	Redcar and Cleveland Council Area
Doncaster Core Strategy and Sites and Policies DPD	Land Use Plan	Core Strategy (adopted), Sites and Policies DPD (under preparation)	Doncaster Council Area
Pendle Borough Local Plan	Land Use Plan	Under Preparation	Pendle Council Area
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan	Waste Plan	Adopted	Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Council Areas
Wakefield Local Development Framework	Land Use Plan	Core Strategy, Development Policies and Waste Document (Adopted)	Wakefield Council Area
Yorkshire Dales Local Plan	Land Use Plan	Under Preparation	Yorkshire Dales National Park
North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 3	Transport Plan	Adopted	North Yorkshire
City of York Local Transport Plan 3	Transport Plan	Adopted	City of York
Redcar and Cleveland Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2021	Transport Plan	Adopted	Part of National Park in Redcar and Cleveland Borough

5. Screening

5.1 Recording the Results of the Screening Assessment

Having established the European Sites of relevance to this assessment and the plans and projects that should be considered in combination with the MWJP, all proposed plan options will be screened in order to establish whether they are likely to have a potentially significant effect on a European Site. The screening process will involve the categorisation of each plan option into one of four categories of potential effects established by Tyldesley (2009)¹⁸:

- A. Category A: No negative effect¹⁹: these are elements of the plan that would have no negative effect on any European Site. Those options that fall into Category A can be screened out and do not require any further assessment;
- B. Category B: No significant negative effect: these are elements of the plan that could have an effect, but the likelihood is there would be no significant negative effect on a European Site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. This category of effects includes trivial and ‘*de minimus*’²⁰ impacts;
- C. Category C: Likely significant effect alone: these elements of the plan will require full appropriate assessment unless the plan can be modified in a way that reduces the effect to no significant negative effect or no negative effect;
- D. Category D: Likely to have a significant effect in combination: as with the above category, elements of the plan categorised in this way will be subject to appropriate assessment unless the effect made by the plan alone can be reduced to no significant negative effect or no negative effect.

In order to make the categorisation process more transparent and to provide justification as to whether Appropriate Assessment is likely to be necessary, Categories A, C and D are subdivided into specific reasons for allocation. These sub-categories are listed in Table 8 below.

Table 8²¹ - Assessment Categories

Category	Sub-category	Reason
A – No	A1	Options that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because

¹⁸ Tyldesley, D. (2009) *The Habitats Regulations Assessment of Local Development Documents Revised Draft Guidance for Natural England*, Natural England.

¹⁹ In the context of this assessment, ‘negative’ effects are deemed to be effects that would be likely to undermine the conservation objectives of a European site.

²⁰ Insignificant, negligible or of minor importance

²¹ Assessment categories and text taken from Tyldesley (2009) with slight modifications which have specific relevance to the MWJP. It is likely that this framework of assessment categories will continue to evolve throughout the different stages of plan production and as a result of consultation responses: Tyldesley, D. (2009) *The Habitats Regulations Assessment of Local Development Documents Revised Draft Guidance for Natural England*, Natural England.

negative effect		they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, they are not a land use planning policy or contain a presumption against development.
	A2	Options / policies intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity.
	A3	Options / policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European Site.
	A4	Options / policies that positively or indirectly steer development away from European sites and associated sensitive areas, or relate to development that would take place away from European Sites.
	A5	Options / policies that would have no effect because no development could occur through the policy itself, the development being implemented through later policies in the same plan, which are more specific and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on European Sites and associated sensitive areas, or the development would be approved through another plan.
B – No significant effect	No sub-categories	
C – Likely significant effect alone	C1	The option could directly affect a European site because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development onto a European site, or adjacent to it.
	C2	The option could indirectly affect a European site e.g. because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development that may be very close to it, or ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or it may increase disturbance as a result of increased recreational pressures.
	C3	Proposals for a magnitude of development that, no matter where it was located, the development would be likely to have a significant effect on a European site.
	C4	An option that makes provision for a quantity / type of development (and may indicate one or more broad locations e.g. a particular part of the plan area), but the effects are uncertain because the detailed location of the development is to be selected following consideration of options in a later Plan or a later stage of the MWJP production . The consideration of options in the later stages of plan production will assess potential effects on European Sites, but because the development could possibly affect a European site a significant effect cannot be ruled out on the basis of objective information.
	C5	Options for developments or infrastructure projects that could block options or alternatives for the provision of other development or projects in the future, which will be required in the public interest, that may lead to adverse effects on European sites, which would otherwise be avoided (e.g. a development allocation that may eliminate a possible alternative route for a new pipeline) .
	C6	Options, policies or proposals which depend on how the policies etc. are implemented in due course, for example, through the development management process. There is a theoretical possibility that if implemented in one or more particular ways, the proposal could possibly have a significant effect on a European site.
	C7	Any other options that would be vulnerable to failure under the Habitats Regulations at project assessment stage; to include them in the plan would be regarded by the EC as ‘faulty planning’.
	C8	Any other proposal that may have an adverse effect on a European site, which might try to pass the tests of the Habitats Regulations at

		project assessment stage by arguing that the plan provides the imperative reasons of overriding public interest to justify its consent despite a negative assessment.
D – Likely significant effects in combination	D1	The option, policy or proposal alone would not be likely to have significant effects but if its effects are combined with the effects of other policies or proposals provided for or coordinated by the Plan (internally) the cumulative effects would be likely to be significant.
	D2	Options, policies or proposals that alone would not be likely to have significant effects but if their effects are combined with the effects of other plans or projects , and possibly the effects of other developments provided for in the Plan as well, the combined effects would be likely to be significant. This could include displacement effects.
	D3	Options that are, or could be, part of a programme or sequence of development delivered over a period, where the implementation of the early stages would not have a significant effect on European sites, but which would dictate the nature, scale, duration, location, timing of the whole project, the later stages of which could have an adverse effect on such sites.

Table 9 below shows the results of this screening exercise for the MWJP options. It is not necessary to carry out appropriate assessment at the Issues and Options stage and therefore the purpose of the exercise is to highlight whether appropriate assessment may be necessary should a particular option be carried forward to Preferred Options stage. Where it is suggested that a significant effect could be avoided through the use of caveats²² this will be taken into account when drafting the detail of the policies at Preferred Options stage.

In order to help support delivery of the MWJP it will be necessary to identify specific areas or sites where minerals and waste development will be acceptable. Potentially suitable sites / areas have not been considered in the HRA screening process at this stage as the identification of potential sites is an ongoing process (see Site Identification and Assessment Methodology and Scope document available at www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwconsult for further details). Once the site identification process is complete (step 1 of the Site Identification and Assessment Methodology), all potentially suitable sites / areas will be subject to detailed assessment (steps 2, 3 and 4 of the Site Identification and Assessment Methodology). A HRA screening assessment of individual sites will be carried out at this stage in plan production and will feed into the detailed site assessment process.

²² Caveats could be applied in a number of different ways, for example, specific wording within a policy or an overarching policy or text in the Plan referring to the protection of European Sites. The feasibility and appropriateness of incorporating caveats within the Plan and the most appropriate method for doing so will be considered and developed throughout the Plan preparation process

Table 9: Screening of MWJP Options

Note: All European sites within the Plan Area and a 15km buffer have been considered in this screening assessment. Further information regarding these European Sites, their features of interest and key threats to site integrity is included in Appendix 1 of this report.

Option Group	Option (See Appendix 3 for full option wording)	Assessment Category	Can the Element be Changed at Screening Stage to Avoid Likely Significant Effect (LSE)	Is it likely that an Appropriate Assessment (AA) will be required?
Minerals				
Broad Geographical Approach to Supply of Aggregates (id01)	Option 1	C4/C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C4/C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Locational Approach to New Sources of Supply of Aggregates (id02)	Option 1	C4/C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C4/C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 3	C4/C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Calculating Sand and Gravel Provision (id03)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	A5	n/a	No
	Option 4	A5	n/a	No
	Option 5	A5 ²³	n/a	No
	Option 6	A5	n/a	No
Overall Distribution of Sand and Gravel Provision (id04)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	A5	n/a	No
	Option 4	A5	n/a	No
Landbanks for Sand and Gravel (id05)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	B	n/a	No
Safeguarding Sand and Gravel (id06)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	A5	n/a	No
	Option 4	A5	n/a	No
	Option 5	A5	n/a	No
Provision of Crushed Rock (id07)	Option 1	A6	n/a	No
	Option 2	A4	n/a	No
	Option 3	A4	n/a	No
Maintenance of Landbanks for Crushed Rock (id08)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 4	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Safeguarding Crushed Rock (id09)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	A5	n/a	No
	Option 4	A5	n/a	No
Concreting Sand and Gravel Delivery (id10)	Option 1	C4	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C4	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 3	C4	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Building Sand Delivery (id11)	Option 1	C4	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)

²³ This category was awarded on the basis that the option only relates to the calculation of provision. Although the option factors in the import of 1 million tonnes of marine sand and gravel, which may or may not come from an area designated as a European Site, it is considered that the extraction of marine sand and gravel is regulated by the Marine Management Organisation and is outside of the scope of this Plan.

Option Group	Option (See Appendix 3 for full option wording)	Assessment Category	Can the Element be Changed at Screening Stage to Avoid Likely Significant Effect (LSE)	Is it likely that an Appropriate Assessment (AA) will be required?
	Option 2	C4	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Magnesian Limestone Delivery (id12)	Option 1	C4	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C4	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Unallocated Extensions to Existing Aggregates Quarries (id13)	Option 1	A4	n/a	No
	Option 2	A4	n/a	No
	Option 3	A6	n/a	No
Supply of Alternatives to Land Won Primary Aggregates (id14)	Option 1	C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Continuity of Supply of Silica Sand (id15)	Option 1	C1	No	Yes
	Option 2	C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 3	A2	n/a	No
Safeguarding Silica Sand (id16)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	A5	n/a	No
	Option 4	A5	n/a	No
Continuity of Supply of Clay (id17)	Option 1	C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C4	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 3	C4	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Incidental Working of Clay in Association with Other Minerals (id18)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	B	n/a	No
Safeguarding Clay (id19)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	A5	n/a	No
	Option 4	A5	n/a	No
Continuity of Supply of Building Stone (id20)	Option 1	A4	n/a	No
	Option 2	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 3	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Use of Building Stone (id21)	Option 1	A1	n/a	No
	Option 2	A1	n/a	No
	Option 3	A1	n/a	No
	Option 4	A1	n/a	No
Safeguarding Building Stone (id22)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	A5	n/a	No
	Option 4	A5	n/a	No
Overall Spatial Options for Oil and Gas (id23)	Option 1	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 3	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Co-ordination of Gas Extraction and Processing (id24)	Option 1	C4/C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C4/C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Gas Developments (Exploration and Appraisal) (id25)	Option 1	C4/C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Gas Developments (production and Processing) (id26)	Option 1	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Coal Mine Methane (id27)	Option 1	A4	n/a	No
	Option 2	C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Coal Bed Methane, Underground Coal Gasification, Shale Gas and Carbon and Gas Storage (id28)	Option 1	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)

Option Group	Option (See Appendix 3 for full option wording)	Assessment Category	Can the Element be Changed at Screening Stage to Avoid Likely Significant Effect (LSE)	Is it likely that an Appropriate Assessment (AA) will be required?
	Option 3	C6	Yes (depending on the definition of 'sensitive areas' and 'designations')	No (provided European sites are included in definition of 'sensitive areas' and 'designations')
Continuity of Supply of Deep Coal (id29)	Option 1	B	n/a	No
	Option 2	A1	n/a	No
Shallow Coal (id30)	Option 1	A1	n/a	No
	Option 2	C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Safeguarding Shallow Coal (id31)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	A5	n/a	No
Safeguarding Deep Coal (id32)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	A5	n/a	No
	Option 4	A5	n/a	No
	Option 5	A5	n/a	No
Disposal of Colliery Spoil (id33)	Option 1	A4	n/a	No
	Option 2	C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Potash Supply (id34)	Option 1	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 3	A4	n/a	No
	Option 4	A4	n/a	No
Safeguarding Potash (id35)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
Supply of Gypsum (id36)	Option 1	C4	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	C4	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 4	A5	n/a	No
Safeguarding Gypsum (id37)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
Safeguarding Deep Mineral Resources (id38)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
Supply of Vein Minerals (id39)	Option 1	C6	Yes (If criterion is added protecting European Sites)	No (providing that criterion is added protecting European Sites)
	Option 2	A2	n/a	No
Safeguarding Vein Minerals (id40)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
Borrow Pits (id41)	Option 1	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Provision of Waste Management Capacity and Infrastructure				
Overall Approach to the Waste Hierarchy (id42)	Option 1	A1	n/a	No
	Option 2	A1	n/a	No
	Option 3	A1	n/a	No
Strategic Role of the Plan Area in Management of Waste (id43)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	A5	n/a	No
Meeting Waste Management Capacity Requirements –	Option 1	C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)

Option Group	Option (See Appendix 3 for full option wording)	Assessment Category	Can the Element be Changed at Screening Stage to Avoid Likely Significant Effect (LSE)	Is it likely that an Appropriate Assessment (AA) will be required?
Local Authority Collected Waste (id44)	Option 2	C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Meeting Waste Management Capacity Requirements – Commercial and Industrial Waste (Including Hazardous C&I Waste) (id45)	Option 1	C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Meeting Waste Management Capacity Requirements – Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (Including Hazardous CD&E Waste) (id46)	Option 1	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Managing Agricultural Waste (id47)	Option 1	C4/C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Managing Low Level (Non-Nuclear) Radioactive Waste (id48)	Option 1	C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C4/C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Managing Waste Water (Sewage Sludge) (id49)	Option 1	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Managing Power Station Ash (id50)	Option 1	A1	n/a	No
Overall Locational Principles for Provision of New Waste Capacity (id51)	Option 1	C4/C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C4/C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 3	C4/C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 4	C6	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Waste Site Identification Principles (id52)	Option 1	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C6	Yes (depending on the definition of 'environmental constraints')	No (depending on the definition of 'environmental constraints')
Waste Management Facility Safeguarding (id53)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
Transport and Other Infrastructure				
Transport Infrastructure (id54)	Option 1	C4	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C4	Yes (If caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Transport Infrastructure and Safeguarding (id55)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	A5	n/a	No
Locations for Ancillary Minerals Infrastructure (id56)	Option 1	A4	n/a	No
	Option 2	A2	n/a	No
	Option 3	A4	n/a	No
	Option 4	A2	n/a	No
Minerals Ancillary Infrastructure Safeguarding (id57)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	A5	n/a	No
	Option 4	A5	n/a	No
Development Management				
Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Minerals and Waste Development (id58)	Option 1	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 2	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
	Option 3	C6	Yes (if caveat is applied, otherwise AA required)	No (providing that a caveat is applied)
Local Amenity and Cumulative Impacts (id59)	Option 1	A1	n/a	No
	Option 2	A1	n/a	No
Transport of Minerals and Waste and Associated Traffic Impacts (id60)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	A3	n/a	No

Option Group	Option (See Appendix 3 for full option wording)	Assessment Category	Can the Element be Changed at Screening Stage to Avoid Likely Significant Effect (LSE)	Is it likely that an Appropriate Assessment (AA) will be required?
North York Moors National Park and the AONBs (id61)	Option 1	A4	n/a	No
	Option 2	A4	n/a	No
	Option 3	A1	n/a	No
Minerals and Waste Development in the Greenbelt (id62)	Option 1	A3	n/a	No
	Option 2	A3	n/a	No
	Option 3	A3	n/a	No
Landscape (id63)	Option 1	A2	n/a	No
	Option 2	A5	n/a	No
Biodiversity and Geodiversity (id64)	Option 1	A2	n/a	No
	Option 2	A2	n/a	No
	Option 3	A1	n/a	No
	Option 4	A1	n/a	No
Historic Environment (id65)	Option 1	A3	n/a	No
	Option 2	A3	n/a	No
	Option 3	A3	n/a	No
Water Environment (id66)	Option 1	A1/A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A2/A3	n/a	No
Strategic Approach to Reclamation and Afteruse (id67)	Option 1	A3	n/a	No
	Option 2	A3	n/a	No
Sustainable Design, Construction and Operation of Development (id68)	Option 1	A1	n/a	No
	Option 2	A1	n/a	No
Other Key Criteria for Minerals and Waste Development (id69)	Option 1	A1	n/a	No
	Option 2	A1	n/a	No
Developments Proposed Within Mineral Safeguarding Areas (id70)	Option 1	A5	n/a	No
	Option 2	A1	n/a	No
	Option 3	A5	n/a	No
	Option 4	A5	n/a	No
Consideration of Applications in Mineral Consultation Areas (id71)	Option 1	A1	n/a	No
Coal Mining Legacy (id72)	Option 1	A1	n/a	No
	Option 2	A1/A5	n/a	No
	Option 3	A1/A5	n/a	No

6. Conclusions of the Screening Assessment

This initial HRA screening assessment indicates that the majority of options presented in the MWJP Issues and Options consultation document are likely to have no negative effect or no significant effect on a European Site (categories A and B) and are therefore unlikely to require Appropriate Assessment.

A number of options were identified as having the potential to have a significant effect alone (category C), however in many cases this was due to the level of uncertainty associated with the strategic options at this stage (i.e. the exact location of the development or the management process by which the development will be implemented are unknown - Assessment categories C4 and C6). In such cases, it is anticipated that significant effects could be avoided through the use of caveats, which could take the form of a criterion or wording within a policy or supporting text or a separate overarching policy ensuring that European Sites are protected. With the addition of such a caveat to these options, it is unlikely that Appropriate Assessment will be required.

Only one option (Option 1 of Continuity of Supply of Silica Sand (id15)) is considered likely to require Appropriate Assessment, as it would steer development to an area directly adjacent to a European Site and it is considered possible that development could lead to a significant effect.

As highlighted earlier in this report, it is not necessary to carry out Appropriate Assessment at the Issues and Options stage and therefore the purpose of the exercise is to highlight whether Appropriate Assessment may be necessary should a particular option be carried forward to the Preferred Options stage. It will be necessary to revisit the HRA screening assessment at the Preferred Options stage when it will be possible to assess detailed policies, using the conclusions of this Screening Assessment as a starting point. The conclusions of this HRA screening process will help to inform the selection of the MWJP Preferred Options and where it is suggested that a significant effect could be avoided through the use of caveats this will be taken into account when drafting the detail of the policies at Preferred Options stage.

As stated in Section 5, Sites and Areas have not yet been assessed. As the preferred location of Sites and Areas will be specified at the Preferred Options Stage, it will be possible to identify the pathways between these Sites and Areas and European Sites. While this assessment of options has identified only one option that would be likely to require appropriate assessment, and a number of others that through appropriate policy wording or links to other overarching policies could avoid likely significant effects, this does not totally remove the possibility that Sites or Areas may be considered that could exhibit significant effects. Although the likelihood that they will ultimately be considered acceptable may be greatly reduced by a Habitats Regulations compliant policy approach, it will still be necessary to assess these Sites and Areas for their location specific effects. This assessment will, like the further screening of preferred policy options, take place at the Preferred Options stage.

Appendix 1 - Key Threats to Site Integrity at European Sites²⁴

Table A 1.1 Special Areas of Conservation

Name of Site	Qualifying features <i>(features in bold denote priority natural habitats or species subject to special provisions in the Habitats Directive)²⁵</i>	Conservation Objectives <i>(Avoid the deterioration of the qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species, and the significant disturbance of those qualifying species, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and makes a full contribution to achieving Favourable Conservation Status of each of the qualifying features).</i>	Key Threats to Site Integrity
Arnecliff and Park Hole Woods SAC	<p>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection: Killarney fern <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i></p> <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection: Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles; Western acidic oak woodland</p>	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specimen collecting; - Physical loss of habitat from woodland under and over management (e.g. removal and smothering, fragmentation of habitat);

²⁴ Information regarding European Sites established from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee's Standard Data Forms for the each site as well as other data gathered from, for example 'Operations Likely Damage' lists and other Habitats Regulations Assessments such as Yorkshire and Humber Assembly, 2006. Appropriate Assessment of the Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber, Land Use Consultants. Other sources are stated where relevant.

²⁵ Of particular note, is Article 6(4) of the Directive, which states *"If in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted. Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type and / or priority species, the only considerations which may be raised are those relating to human health or public safety, to beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or, further to an opinion from the commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest".* The Article is transposed via 62 (2) of the 2010 Regulations.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollution (e.g. from iron workings); - Changes in thermal regime; - Physical damage to habitat; - Increase in pH of underlying soils
Beast Cliff – Whitby (Robin Hood’s Bay) SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in agricultural management (or other operations) leading to impacts such as changes in fertility or agricultural contamination, physical loss of habitat (for instance from under or overgrazing) or physical damage to habitat (e.g. from trampling); - Changes in coastal defences which affect natural erosion processes; - Recreational disturbance (leading to physical damage including erosion, habitat fragmentation or fire).
Calf Hill and Cragg Woods SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles; Western acidic oak woodland <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>); alder woodland on floodplains. 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Longer term need to control sheep grazing from adjacent fell (though limited grazing is beneficial); -Site needs small scale selective thinning; -Increase in pH may affect species composition -Significant change in flooding regime / water table (may cause drying out and changes in species composition).

<p>Craven Limestone Complex SAC</p>	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.; Calcium-rich nutrient poor lakes, lochs and pools -Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>); Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone -<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>); Purple moor-grass meadows -Active raised bogs -Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>); hard-water springs depositing lime -Alkaline fens; Calcium rich springwater-fed fens -Limestone pavements <p>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> -Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> -Lady's-slipper orchid <i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>; Grasslands on 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Intensive grazing may cause physical loss or damage to habitat; -Operations such as quarrying which can cause physical loss and damage to habitat (such as through sedimentation, erosion, fragmentation and barrier effects), hydrological change and changes in the thermal regime or turbidity; -Drainage can cause hydrological change leading to drying and fragmentation of habitat; -Runoff from agricultural or industrial processes can cause nutrient enrichment of the habitat; -Recreational disturbance can cause erosion, habitat fragmentation and accidental fires; -Specimen collecting (leading to species loss); -Atmospheric pollution (nutrient enrichment)
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	soils rich in heavy metals - <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines; Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes		
Eller's Wood and Sand Dale SAC	<p>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection: -Geyer`s whorl snail <i>Vertigo geyeri</i></p> <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection: -Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>); Hard water springs depositing lime</p>	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Intensive grazing or other operations leading to physical loss of habitat and physical damage due to erosion; -Scrub invasion; -Changes in drainage leading to hydrological changes to water level and flow rate, as well as drying and fragmentation
Fen Bog SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection: -Transition mires and quaking bogs; Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface</p>	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Drainage or other operations leading to hydrological change, and physical loss and damage to habitat (through drying and consequential habitat fragmentation); -Removal of grazing may lead to physical loss of habitat through smothering, and scrub habitat and may also lower the water table; -Any process, such as bracken spraying and agricultural runoff, which may lead to toxic contamination of the habitat; -Upgrading of nearby rail infrastructure is an example of an operation which may lead to physical loss of habitat (through removal and smothering), damage (i.e. through siltation, fragmentation and barrier effects) and changes in turbidity of water;

			-Peat cutting may also damage the site leading to physical damage (through sedimentation and erosion) and changes in turbidity and pH
Flamborough Head SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reefs • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fishing or other activities (including recreational diving) leading to physical damage such as erosion and fragmentation of submerged habitats; -Industrial (or any other) discharge leading to raised pollution levels, including acidification of terrestrial habitat from atmospheric deposition and changes in the submerged habitat as a result of sedimentation, changes in turbidity, salinity and changes to the thermal regime); -Changes in agricultural management causing toxic contamination, physical loss (through removal by overgrazing, smothering by under-grazing), physical damage through trampling and nutrient enrichment of the terrestrial habitat; -Changes in coastal defences preventing natural erosion; -Recreational disturbance leading to erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires and reduced bird breeding productivity.
Hatfield Moor SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Peat cutting (leading to physical loss of habitat); -Water abstraction and agricultural drainage leading to hydrological change (water level and flow rate), physical loss and damage (drying and fragmentation of habitat); -Scrub invasion leading to physical loss of habitat; -Sand and gravel extraction in adjacent sites leading to physical loss of habitat (i.e. through removal and smothering) and hydrological change (water level

		<p>-The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</p>	<p>and flow rate); -Recreational disturbance leading to physical damage (erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires). -Pollution deposition leading to changes in nutrient status</p>
Helbeck and Swindale Woods SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines; Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<p>-Overgrazing by livestock, or other operations, leading to physical loss (removal), and physical damage (e.g. erosion, habitat fragmentation, and non-toxic contamination through nutrient enrichment)</p>
Humber Estuary SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estuaries • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Subtidal sandbanks • Coastal lagoons • Salicornia and other annuals 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal development including housing, industrial and commercial development causing loss and degradation of habitat (including pollution, erosion, fragmentation, sedimentation, etc.), impacts on integrity of breeding and wintering population of birds via disturbance (noise, trampling); - Dredging for navigation or aggregates may also have an important detrimental effect upon the animal and plant life of the sediment, and sediment supply and transport; - Flood defence causing loss and degradation of habitat, fragmentation,

	<p>colonising mud and sand; Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) • Embryonic shifting dunes • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); shifting dunes with marram • Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); Dune grassland • Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>; Dunes with sea buckthorn <p>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> • River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> • Grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> 		<p>barrier effects, changes in hydrology (flow rate and water level), coastal squeeze²⁶;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sewage discharge (domestic and industrial) and agricultural runoff causing eutrophication, sedimentation changes in turbidity and pH, salinity, indirect effects of reduced water quality on food resources. Upstream pollution may cause a barrier to fish migration; - Recreational pressure causing impacts on integrity of breeding and wintering population via disturbance (noise, trampling, presence) <p>Lack of reedbed management causing scrub encroachment;</p>
Ingleborough Complex SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands • Alkaline fens; Calcium-rich springwater-fed fens 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Intensive livestock grazing or any operation causing physical loss (removal), physical damage (erosion), nutrient enrichment, or pollution (e.g. though sheep dip) of habitat; -Rabbit grazing causing physical loss (removal), physical damage (erosion), and nutrient enrichment; -Limestone quarrying causing physical

²⁶ Coastal squeeze is cited as 'the biggest threat to the remaining saltmarsh in the Humber Estuary' by the Humber Management Scheme (see: Humber Management Scheme, undated. Humber Estuary European Marine Site [URL: humberems.co.uk/humber/features.php]. It is caused by a defence forming a barrier to landward migration of habitats while water levels rise and cause increasing increasing loss of area on the seaward side

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; Plants in crevices in base-rich rocks • Limestone pavements <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>); Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone; • Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>); Purple moor-grass meadows • Blanket bogs • Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>); Hard-water springs depositing lime • <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines; Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes 	<p>qualifying species;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<p>loss (removal and smothering of habitat) and hydrological change (including changes to water level and flow rate);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recreational disturbance causing physical damage (erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires); -* Atmospheric pollution (nutrient enrichment)
<p>Kirk Deighton SAC</p>	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Triturus cristus</i>; Great crested newt 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Heavy livestock poaching causing physical damage (erosion, habitat fragmentation, siltation); -Introduction of predatory fish causing biological disturbance; - Agricultural, transport and industrial runoff/discharge affecting water quality or causing nutrient enrichment, or causing physical damage (siltation, fragmentation of habitat); -Water abstraction causing physical

		<p>natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<p>damage (through fragmentation of habitat) and hydrological change to water level and flow rate;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Atmospheric pollution and deposition (e.g. from transport)
Lower Derwent Valley SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>); Alder woodland on floodplains <p>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coal mining or other extractive industry causing physical loss of habitat (removal and smothering) or hydrological change (water level and flow rate); - Flood management and tidal barrage causing hydrological change (water level and flow rate) and physical damage (barrier effects and habitat fragmentation); - Domestic and industrial sewage outflow causing phosphorous enrichment; - Intensive agriculture causing physical loss of habitat, physical damage (through erosion, habitat fragmentation or siltation from agricultural runoff), toxic contamination of groundwater (e.g. from sheep dipping) or non-toxic contamination (nutrient enrichment); - Process industry causing impacts such as acidification from sulphur deposition; - Alteration of channel structure (canalisation, artificial barriers, etc.) causing physical loss and damage to habitat (through removal of and damage to riverside woodlands, barrier effects and habitat fragmentation) and hydrological change (water level and flow rate); - Water abstraction causing hydrological change (water level and flow rate) or physical damage (drying and consequential habitat fragmentation);

			<p>- Waste management (such as landfill) causing physical loss of habitat (including removal and smothering of habitat) or hydrological changes to water level and flow rate;</p> <p>- Housing, inappropriate access and other development leading to recreational pressure, causing physical damage (erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires) or disturbance of nesting and/or over-wintering birds</p>
<p>Moor House – Upper Teesdale - SAC</p>	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard <i>oligo-mesotrophic</i> waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp; Calcium-rich nutrient-poor lakes, lochs and pools • Alpine and Boreal heaths; Alpine and subalpine heaths • <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands • <i>Calaminarian</i> grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>; Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals • Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands; Montane acid grasslands • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>); Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone • <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey- 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<p>-Overgrazing causing physical loss and physical damage to habitat (through erosion, habitat fragmentation and nutrient enrichment);</p> <p>-Drainage of bogs causing physical loss of habitat;</p> <p>-Poor muirburn management causing physical loss and damage (e.g. fragmentation) to habitat;</p> <p>-Reservoir construction leading to microclimatic shifts;</p> <p>-Recreational disturbance causing physical damage (erosion and fragmentation);</p> <p>-Operations causing hydrological change</p>

	<p>silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>); Purple moor-grass meadows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Hydrophilous</i> tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels • Mountain hay meadows • Blanket bogs • Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>); Hard-water springs depositing lime • Alkaline fens; Base rich fens • Alpine pioneer formations of the <i>Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae</i>; High altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage • Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>); Acidic scree • Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>); Base rich scree • Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; Plants in crevices in base-rich rocks • Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; Plants in crevices on acid rocks <p>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round-mouthed whorl snail 		
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	<p><i>Vertigo genesii</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsh saxifrage <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i> <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European dry heaths Limestone pavements 		
Morecambe Bay SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estuaries Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; intertidal mudflats and sandbanks Large shallow inlets and bays Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); Shifting dunes with marram Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); Dune grassland Humid dune slacks <p>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p>	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coastal protection and flood defence may prevent natural erosion, or cause loss and degradation of habitat, fragmentation, barrier effects, or changes in hydrology; -Fishing may cause physical damage to submerged habitat (e.g. erosion, fragmentation); -Quarrying may cause physical loss of habitat, physical damage (sedimentation, erosion, fragmentation, barrier effects), hydrological change (water level), and changes in thermal regime and turbidity; -Gas exploration may lead to physical damage to habitat; -Recreational disturbance may cause physical damage (erosion and fragmentation) to habitat. -*Operations causing water pollution

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Subtidal sandbanks • Coastal lagoons • Reefs • Embryonic shifting dunes • Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>); coastal dune heathland • Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>); Dunes with creeping willow 		
Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard <i>oligo-mesotrophic</i> waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.; Calcium-rich nutrient-poor lakes, lochs and pools • <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>); Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone • Limestone pavements • <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines; Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Agricultural management (e.g. overgrazing) causing physical loss (removal) or physical damage (erosion, habitat fragmentation, nutrient enrichment to habitat; under-grazing may also cause physical loss of habitat as a result of scrub encroachment and smothering; -Poor woodland management causing physical loss of habitat through removal and smothering and physical damage or fragmentation to habitat. -Nutrient enrichment of waterbodies -Operations causing hydrological change

	<p>rocky slopes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles; Yew-dominated woodland <p>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow-mouthed whorl snail <i>Vertigo angustior</i> <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European dry heaths • Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>; Calcium-rich fen dominated by great fen sedge (saw sedge) • Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles; Western acidic oak woodland 		
North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain hay meadows <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>); Purple moor-grass meadows 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<p>Intensive agricultural management on or adjacent to site (particularly use of agrochemicals where they can drift on to sites) leading to physical loss of habitat, physical damage (through erosion, habitat fragmentation, and siltation from and nutrient enrichment from agricultural runoff.</p>
North Pennine Moors SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection:</p>	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see</p>	<p>-Intensive grazing causing physical loss (removal), physical damage (erosion,</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European dry heaths • <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands • Blanket bogs • Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>); Hard-water springs depositing lime • Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; Plants in crevices on acid rocks • Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles; Western acidic oak woodland <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>; Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath • Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>; Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals • Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands; Montane acid grasslands • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates 	<p>Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<p>habitat fragmentation) and nutrient enrichment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Agrochemicals (sheep dip) causing toxic contamination of groundwater; -Agricultural / other operations affecting drainage. This could lead to hydrological change (water level and flow rate) and physical loss and damage to habitat through drying and fragmentation; -Poor muirburn management causing physical loss (removal), damage (habitat fragmentation); -Process industry and waste management (e.g. landfill) / other operations causing acid and nitrogen deposition or physical loss of habitat²⁷; -Woodland management causing physical loss (removal and smothering) and physical damage (fragmentation) to habitat; -Recreational disturbance causing physical damage (erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires).
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²⁷ See UKREATE (UK Research on Eutrophication and Acidification of Terrestrial Ecosystems) / Defra, undated. The Impacts of Acid and Nitrogen deposition on: Blanket and Raised Bogs [URL: ukreate.defra.gov.uk/PDFs/Leaflets/Bogs.pdf]

	<p>(<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>); Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alkaline fens; Calcium-rich springwater-fed fens • Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladanii</i>); Acidic scree • Calcareous rocky slopes with <i>chasmophytic vegetation</i>; Plants in crevices in base-rich rocks <p>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marsh saxifrage <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i> 		
North York Moors SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>; Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath • European dry heaths <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blanket bogs 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<p>-Agricultural management (e.g. overgrazing) causing physical loss of habitat, physical damage (erosion, habitat fragmentation and nutrient enrichment of habitat; under-grazing may also cause physical loss (through scrub encroachment and smothering);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operations affecting hydrology may lead to hydrological change (water level and flow rate), physical loss and damage (drying and fragmentation); -Recreational pressure causing physical damage to habitat (erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires); - Process industry and waste management causing acid or nitrogen deposition or physical loss of habitat;
Ox Close SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>; 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p>	<p>-Rabbit grazing is a threat, causing physical loss (removal), physical damage (erosion) and nutrient enrichment of habitat;</p>

	<p>Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals</p> <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>); Dry grasslands on chalk or limestone • Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines; Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Overgrazing by livestock - Physical loss or physical damage to habitat (through erosion, habitat fragmentation, and nutrient enrichment); -Housing / other development may cause physical loss (removal and smothering) or physical damage (siltation, habitat fragmentation, barrier effects) to habitat; -Recreation – causing erosion -Operations causing nutrient enrichment (e.g. through deposition of N²⁸²⁹)
River Derwent SAC	<p>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation; Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Flood management can cause hydrological change (water level and flow rate), physical damage (barrier effects and habitat fragmentation); -Sewage can cause habitat loss (smothering), eutrophication, (leading to changes in species composition); -Siltation (agricultural runoff) can cause physical damage (barrier effects, habitat fragmentation), physical loss (smothering); -Agricultural and industrial outflow (incl. sheep dip) can cause toxic contamination of water, eutrophication, physical loss or damage (barrier effects);

²⁸ For impact of N on calcareous grasslands see, for example, Leake, J.R, 2006. Grassland Soil and Vegetation Response Following Nitrogen Saturation at Wardlaw Hay-Cop in UKEATE, 2006. Terrestrial Umbrella Annual Report [URL: ukreate.defra.gov.uk/publications/reports/Annual_report_2006.htm]

²⁹ Note that acid deposition is not recorded for base rich habitats such as listed here – See APIS, undated. Acid Deposition: Calcareous Grassland [URL: apis.ac.uk/node/923]: “Acidifying deposition is generally agreed to have little effect of calcareous grasslands since the calcareous soil provides ample neutralising capacity”

	<p>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> • Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> • Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alteration of channel structure can lead to hydrological change (flow rate), physical loss and damage (erosion of silt beds); -Artificial barriers (e.g. flood defences) causing physical damage (barrier effects, habitat fragmentation) to the site; -Water abstraction may lead to hydrological change (water level and flow rate); -Waste management may cause physical loss of habitat through removal and smothering, nutrient deposition, acidification, and hydrological change (water level and flow rate)
<p>River Eden SAC</p>	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>; Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation; Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot • Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae); Alder woodland on floodplains <p>Annex II species that are a primary</p>	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Agricultural, transport and industrial runoff/discharge may affect water quality via nutrient enrichment, or cause physical damage (siltation) or toxic contamination of groundwater; -Inappropriate woodland management may lead to physical loss (removal and smothering) or physical damage (fragmentation).

	reason for selection of this site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> • Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> • <i>Lampetra planeri</i> • River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> • Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> • Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> • Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> 		
Skipwith Common SAC	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>; Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath • European dry heaths 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Scrub invasion leading to physical loss of habitat via smothering by scrub encroachment; -Deep coal mining causing physical loss of habitat (removal and smothering) and hydrological change (water level and flow rate); -Recreational pressure leading to physical damage (erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires) -Operations likely to increase N or acid deposition to site (nutrient enrichment, change of soil pH)³⁰
South Pennine Moors	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European dry heaths • Blanket bogs • Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recreational pressure causing physical damage (trampling, erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires); -Overgrazing by sheep causing physical loss of habitat, physical damage (erosion, habitat

³⁰ JNCC Report No. 426 provides a good overview of the sensitivity of lowland heathland communities to air pollution: “*Heathland communities are very sensitive to acid deposition. The organo-mineral soils and stress tolerant vegetation mean they are sensitive to both acidification and eutrophication.....in the UK experimental N additions at a level just above the critical load for N have shown changes in productivity, litter production, N cycling and Lichens in lowland heath... but little evidence of grass invasion was seen unless disturbance accompanied N treatment*” Stevens, C.J. et al, 2009. JNCC Report No. 426: Detecting and attributing air pollution impacts during SSSI condition assessment. JNCC, Peterborough [URL: jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/JNCC426web.pdf]

	<p>Isles</p> <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>; wet heathland with cross-leaved heath Transition mires and quaking bogs; very wet mires often identifiable by an unstable 'quaking surface' 	<p>habitats and habitats of qualifying species;;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<p>fragmentation) and nutrient enrichment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor muirburn management on grouse moors causing physical loss (removal), damage (habitat fragmentation), accidental fires; - Drainage may lead to hydrological change (water level and flow rate), physical loss and damage (drying and fragmentation); - Process and transport industry may lead to atmospheric toxic and non-toxic pollution and deposition; - Fly-tipping can cause physical loss of habitat (smothering), biological damage (introduction of invasive species), nutrient enrichment and possible contamination of land
Strensall Common SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>; Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath; European dry heaths 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor muirburn management entailing physical loss of habitat, damage (through habitat fragmentation) and accidental fire spread; -Lack of scrub management causing physical loss (smothering by scrub encroachment); -Overgrazing by sheep causing physical loss (removal), physical damage (erosion, habitat fragmentation) and nutrient enrichment; -Recreational pressure causing physical damage (erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires); -Toxic effects on habitats by herbicides (e.g. from nearby golf course); -Operations likely to increase N or acid deposition to site (nutrient enrichment, change of soil pH)
Thorne Moor SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration 	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and / or species for which the site has been designated (see Qualifying features); subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Peat cutting leading to physical damage to habitat and hydrological change (groundwater level and flow rate); -Water abstraction / drainage /

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;; -The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habits of qualifying species; -The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely; -The populations of qualifying species; -The distribution of qualifying species within the site 	<p>processes affecting hydrology – leading to hydrological change (groundwater level and flow rate);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of scrub management – leading to physical loss (smothering by scrub encroachment) -Recreational pressure – leading to physical damage (erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires) and disturbance (noise, trampling, presence); -Operations likely to increase N or acid deposition to site (nutrient enrichment, change of soil pH)³¹
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Table A 1.2 Special Protection Areas

Name of Site	Qualifying features	Conservation Objectives	Key Threats to Site Integrity
		<p><i>(Avoid the deterioration of the qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species, and the significant disturbance of those qualifying species, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and makes a full contribution to achieving Favourable Conservation Status of each of the qualifying features).</i></p>	
Bowland Fells SPA	<p>Annex 1 birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Circus cyaneus</i> –Hen harrier - supports 1.3% of the GB breeding population • <i>Falco columbarius</i> – Merlin - supports 1.5% of the GB 	<p>With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified;</p> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of the habitats of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sheep grazing is seen as threat that could lead to physical loss of habitat (removal), and physical damage (trampling); -Poor muirburn management leading to physical loss of habitat, and damage (such as habitat fragmentation);

³¹ As ‘ombotrophic’ (wholly rain fed) ecosystems lowland raised bogs rely on atmospheric sources of nutrients. This makes them sensitive to increased N deposition which leads to eutrophication. Acid deposition can also result in changes to species composition, particularly declines in species groups such as Sphagnum. (JNCC, 2009)

	<p>breeding population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Larus fuscus</i> – Lesser black-backed gull - 7.6% of breeding population <p>Article 4.1 qualification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Circus cyaneus</i>; • <i>Falco columbarius</i> <p>Article 4.2 qualification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Larus fuscus</i> 	<p>qualifying features;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features; -The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely; -The populations of the qualifying features; -The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drainage could lead to hydrological change (water level and flow rate), physical loss and damage (drying and fragmentation); - Specimen collecting may lead to biological disturbance (selective extraction of species)
Flamborough Head & Bempton Cliffs SPA	<p>Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> – Black legged Kittiwake - supports 2.6% of the breeding population during the breeding season <p>Article 4.1 qualification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> 	<p>With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified;</p> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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 populations of the qualifying features; -The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fishing may result in physical damage (erosion, fragmentation of the submerged habitat); -Industrial discharge may lead to toxic contamination as well as sedimentation, changes in turbidity, changes in salinity, or changes in the thermal regime; -Recreational disturbance may lead to physical damage (erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires) as well as reduced bird breeding productivity.
Humber Flats, Marshes and Coast SPA	<p>Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Anas crecca</i>; Eurasian Teal • <i>Anas penelope</i>; Eurasian Wigeon • <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>; Mallard • <i>Arenaria interpres</i>; Ruddy turnstone • <i>Aythya marila</i>; Greater scaup • <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>; Great bittern • <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>; Dark-bellied brent goose • <i>Bucephala clangula</i>; Common 	<p>With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified;</p> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coastal development such as housing, commercial, and industrial development may lead to physical loss of habitat; -Flood defence could lead to loss and degradation of habitat, fragmentation, barrier effects (including coastal squeeze), changes in hydrology (flow rate and water level); -Sewage discharge (domestic and industrial) could lead to eutrophication, sedimentation, changes in turbidity and pH, salinity, indirect effects of reduced water quality on food resources;

	<p>goldeneye</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Calidris alba</i>; Sanderling • <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>; Dunlin • <i>Calidris canutus</i>; Red knot • <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>; Common ringed plover • <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>; Western Marsh-harrier • <i>Circus cyaneus</i>; Hen harrier • <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>; Eurasian oystercatcher • <i>Limosa lapponica</i>; Bar-tailed godwit • <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>; Black-tailed godwit • <i>Numenius arquata</i>; Eurasian curlew • <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>; Whimbrel • <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>; Ruff • <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; Golden plover • <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>; Grey plover • <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>; Pied avocet • <i>Sterna albifrons</i>; Little tern • <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>; Common shelduck • <i>Tringa nebularia</i>; Common greenshank • <i>Tringa tetanus</i>; Common redshank • <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>; Northern lapwing <p>Article 4.1 qualification</p> <p>-Breeding season</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>; Great Bittern • <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>; Eurasian marsh harrier 	<p>-The populations of the qualifying features;</p> <p>-The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</p>	<p>-Recreation pressure may lead to impacts on integrity of breeding and wintering population via disturbance (noise, trampling, presence)</p> <p>- Hydrological changes (such as increased abstraction causing reduced freshwater input);</p> <p>Lack of reedbed management causing scrub encroachment.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Recurvirostra avosatta</i>; Pied avocet • <i>Sterna albifrons</i>; Little tern <p>-Wintering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>; Great Bittern • <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>; Eurasian marsh harrier • <i>Limosa lapponica</i>; Bar –tailed godwit • <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover • <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>; Pied avocet <p>-On passage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>; Ruff <p>Article 4.2 qualification</p> <p>-Wintering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>; Dunlin • <i>Calidris canutus</i>; Red knot • <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>; Black-tailed godwit • <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>; Common shelduck • <i>Tringa totanus</i>; Common redshank <p>-On passage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>; Dunlin • <i>Calidris canutus</i>; Red knot • <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>; Black-tailed godwit • <i>Tringa totanus</i>; Common redshank <p>-An internationally important assemblage of birds 153934 waterfowl</p>		
Leighton Moss SPA	<p>Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>; Great bittern • <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>; Eurasian 	With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified;	<p>-Contamination may occur due to eutrophication by agrochemicals or through saline incursion</p> <p>-Changes in water levels (including</p>

	<p>marsh harrier</p> <p>Article 4.1 qualification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>; Great bittern • <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>; Eurasian marsh harrier 	<p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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 populations of the qualifying features; -The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. 	<p>through groundwater extraction) may cause changes in hydrology (flow rate and water levels). Stability during breeding season is particularly important;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of scrub control may lead to physical loss (smothering) of habitat and changes in hydrology -Dead leaf litter accumulation may cause habitat loss due to drying out of reed beds -Recreational disturbance leading to noise, trampling and disturbance.
Lower Derwent Valley SPA	<p>Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Anas clypeata</i>; Northern shoveler • <i>Anas crecca</i>; Eurasian teal • <i>Anas penelope</i>; Eurasian wigeon • Bewick's swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>) - regularly supports 0.7% of the GB population • Ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>) - supports 19% of the GB population • Golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) - regularly supports at least 2.4% of the GB breeding population <p>Article 4.1 qualification</p> <p>-Winter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>; Bewick's swan • <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>; Ruff • <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover <p>Article 4.2 Qualification</p>	<p>With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified;</p> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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 populations of the qualifying features; -The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dead leaf litter accumulation may cause habitat loss due to drying out of reed bed; -Coal or other extraction industry may cause physical loss of habitat (removal and smothering) or hydrological change (water level and flow rate); -Flood management and tidal barrage may exhibit effects such as hydrological change (water level and flow rate), physical damage (barrier effects and habitat fragmentation); -Domestic and industrial sewage outflow may lead to non-toxic contamination (phosphorous enrichment); -Intensive agriculture may lead to physical loss of habitat (removal), physical damage (erosion, habitat fragmentation, siltation of waterbodies from agricultural runoff), contamination of groundwater (e.g. from sheep dipping) and nutrient enrichment; -Process industry may cause acidification of wetlands from sulphur deposition; -Alteration of channel structure (canalisation, artificial barriers, etc.)

	<p>-Breeding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Anas clypeata</i>; Northern shoveler <p>-Wintering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Anas crecca</i>; Eurasian teal • <i>Anas Penelope</i>; Eurasian wigeon <p>Article 4.2 qualification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40616 waterfowl, including: • <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> • <i>Anas Penelope</i> • <i>Anas crecca</i> • <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> • <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> 		<p>may lead to physical loss and damage (removal of and damage to riverside woodlands, barrier effects and habitat fragmentation), or hydrological change (water level and flow rate);</p> <p>-Water abstraction could cause hydrological change (water level and flow rate) or physical damage (drying and habitat fragmentation);</p> <p>-Waste management (e.g. landfill) may lead to physical loss (removal and smothering), nutrient deposition and acidification, hydrological change (water level and flow rate);</p> <p>-Housing development, inappropriate access and other development could cause recreation pressure leading to physical damage (erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires) and disturbance of nesting and/or over-wintering birds, as well as physical loss of habitat.</p>
Morecambe Bay SPA	<p>Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Anas acuta</i>; Northern pintail • <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>; Pink-footed goose • <i>Arenaria interpres</i>; Ruddy turnstone • <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>; Dunlin • <i>Calidris canutus</i>; Red knot • <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>; Ringed plover • <i>Haematopus ostragegus</i>; 	<p>With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified;</p> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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 populations of the qualifying features; 	<p>-Land claim for agriculture would lead to physical loss of habitat (removal);</p> <p>-Intensive agriculture leading to physical loss of habitat (removal), physical damage (erosion, habitat fragmentation, siltation from agricultural runoff), toxic contamination of groundwater (sheep dipping), and nutrient enrichment;</p> <p>-Intensive grazing may cause physical loss of habitat (removal), physical damage (trampling);</p> <p>-Coastal protection and flood defence leading to prevention of natural erosion,</p>

	<p>Eurasian oystercatcher</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Limosa lapponica</i>; Bar-tailed godwit • <i>Numenius arquata</i>; Eurasian curlew • <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>; Grey plover • <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern • <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>; Common shelduck • <i>Tringa totanus</i>; Common redshank <p>Article 4.1 qualification</p> <p>-Breeding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern <p>-Wintering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Anas acuta</i>; Northern pintail • <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>; Pink-footed goose • <i>Arenaria interpres</i>; Ruddy turnstone • <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>; Dunlin • <i>Calidris canutus</i>; Red knot • <i>Haematopus ostragegus</i>; Eurasian oystercatcher • <i>Limosa lapponica</i>; Bar-tailed godwit • <i>Numenius arquata</i>; Eurasian curlew • <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>; Grey plover • <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>; Common shelduck • <i>Tringa totanus</i>; Common redshank 	<p>-The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</p>	<p>loss and degradation of habitat, fragmentation, barrier effects, changes in hydrology (flow rate and water level);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fishing may cause physical damage (erosion, fragmentation); -Quarrying may lead to physical loss of habitat (removal), physical damage (sedimentation, erosion, fragmentation, barrier effects), hydrological change (water level), and changes in thermal regime and turbidity; -Gas exploration may lead to physical damage; -Recreational disturbance may lead to physical damage (erosion and fragmentation)
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	<p>-On passage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>; Ringed plover <p>Article 4.2 qualification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61858 seabirds (breeding), including <i>sterna sandvicensis</i> • 210668 waterfowl (wintering) 		
North Pennine Moors SPA	<p>Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Circus cyaneus</i> – Hen Harrier - regularly supports 2.2% of the GB breeding population • <i>Falco columbarius</i> – Merlin - regularly supports 10.5% of the GB breeding population • <i>Falco peregrinus</i> – Peregrine falcon - regularly supports 1.3% of the GB breeding population • <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> – European golden plover - regularly supports at least 6.2% of the GB breeding population <p>Article 4.1 qualification: -Breeding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Circus cyaneus</i>; Hen harrier • <i>Falco columbarius</i>; Merlin • <i>Falco peregrinus</i>; Peregrine falcon • <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover 	<p>With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified;</p> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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 populations of the qualifying features; -The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Intensive grazing causing physical loss of habitat (removal), physical damage (erosion, habitat fragmentation) and nutrient enrichment; -Agrochemicals (sheep dip) causing toxic contamination of groundwater; -Agricultural drainage causing hydrological change (water level and flow rate), physical loss and damage (drying and fragmentation); -Poor muirburn management leading to physical loss (removal), damage (habitat fragmentation); -Process industry causing acid and nitrogen deposition; -Waste management (landfill) causing acid and nitrogen deposition, changes in hydrology; -Woodland management may lead to physical loss of habitat (removal and smothering) or physical damage (fragmentation); -Recreational disturbance may lead to physical damage (erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires); disturbance of nesting birds.

	<p>Additional Qualifying features identified by the 2001 UK SPA review³²:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>; Dunlin • <i>Numenius arquata</i>; Eurasian curlew 		-Loss / improvement of in by (enclosed) land
North York Moors SPA	<p>Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Falco columbarius</i>; Merlin • <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover <p>Article 4.1 qualification -Breeding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Falco columbarius</i>; Merlin • <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover 	<p>With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified;</p> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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 populations of the qualifying features; -The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. 	<p>-Agricultural management (e.g. overgrazing) causing physical loss of habitat (removal), physical damage (erosion, habitat fragmentation, and non-toxic contamination (nutrient enrichment); and under-grazing leading to physical loss (smothering, scrub encroachment), this includes improvement of in by land;</p> <p>-Poor muirburn management may lead to physical loss of habitat (removal) and damage to habitats (e.g. through habitat fragmentation);</p> <p>-Agricultural drainage could cause hydrological change (water level and flow rate), physical loss and damage (drying and fragmentation);</p> <p>-Recreational pressure could cause physical damage (erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires) and disturbance of nesting birds;</p> <p>-Illegal persecution of raptors may cause loss of species, reduced breeding success</p>
South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	<p>Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Asio flammeus</i> – Short-eared owl - regularly supports at least 0.3% of the GB breeding population • <i>Falco columbarius</i> – Merlin - regularly supports at least 2.2% of the GB breeding population 	<p>With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified;</p> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features; -The structure and function of the habitats of the 	<p>-Recreational pressure leading to physical damage (trampling, erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires);</p> <p>-Overgrazing by sheep causing physical loss of habitat (removal), physical damage (erosion, habitat fragmentation), and nutrient enrichment;</p> <p>-Poor muirburn management on grouse moors - physical loss of habitat</p>

³² Additional qualifying features were added to some SPAs following a review by JNCC published in 2001

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> – European golden plover - regularly supports 1.3% of the GB breeding population <p>Article 4.1 qualification -Breeding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Asio flammeus</i>; Short-eared owl • <i>Falco columbarius</i>; Merlin • <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover <p>Article 4.2 qualification -An internationally important assemblage of birds including (breeding):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>; Common sandpiper • <i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>; Dunlin • <i>Corduleis flavirostris</i>; Twite • <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>; Common snipe • <i>Numenius arquata</i>; Eurasian curlew • <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>; Northern wheatear • <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>; Whinchat • <i>Tringa totanus</i>; Common redshank • <i>Turdus torquatus</i>; Ring Ouzel • <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>; Northern Lapwing <p>Additional qualifying features identified by the 2001 UK SPA Review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Falco peregrinus</i>; Peregrine falcon (breeding) • <i>Asio Flammeus</i>; Short-eared owl (breeding) • <i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>; Dunlin 	<p>qualifying features;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely; -The populations of the qualifying features; -The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. 	<p>(removal), damage (habitat fragmentation), accidental fires;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Agricultural drainage may cause hydrological change (water level and flow rate), physical loss and damage (drying and fragmentation) -Loss / improvement of in bye (enclosed) land
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	(breeding)		
Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast SPA	<p>Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sterna albifrons</i> –Little tern - regularly supports 1.7% of the GB breeding population • <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> –Sandwich tern - regularly supports 6.8% of the GB breeding population <p>Article 4.1 qualification</p> <p>-Breeding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sterna albifrons</i>; Little tern <p>-On passage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern <p>Article 4.2 qualification</p> <p>-Wintering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Calidris cantutus</i>; Red knot <p>-On passage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tringa totanus</i>; Common redshank <p>Over winter the area regularly supports 12312 waterfowl including <i>Calidris canutus</i></p> <p>Additional Qualifying features Identified by the 2001 UK SPA Review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>; Ringed plover (Non breeding) 	<p>With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified;</p> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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 populations of the qualifying features; -The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Process industry causing depletion of oxygen in the water, reductions in species, habitat loss; -Flood management leading to hydrological change (water level and flow rate), physical damage (barrier effects and habitat fragmentation); - Alteration of channel structure causing hydrological change (flow rate) and physical loss and damage (erosion of silt beds); -Scrub invasion causing physical loss (smothering by scrub encroachment); -Recreational pressure leading to physical damage (trampling, erosion and fragmentation), impacts on breeding birds due to disturbance (noise, trampling, presence); -Bait gathering resulting in loss of species, reduced breeding success.
Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA	<p>Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>; European nightjar 	<p>With regard to the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified;</p> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Peat cutting leading to physical damage (loss), hydrological change (groundwater level and flow rate); - Water abstraction causing hydrological change (groundwater level and flow

	<p>Article 4.1 qualification</p> <p>-Breeding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>; European nightjar 	<p>-The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;</p> <p>-The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;</p> <p>-The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely;</p> <p>-The populations of the qualifying features;</p> <p>-The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</p>	<p>rate);</p> <p>- Lack of scrub management resulting in physical loss (smothering by scrub encroachment);</p> <p>- Recreational pressure leading to physical damage (erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires) and disturbance (noise, trampling, presence).</p>
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Table A 1.3 Ramsar Sites

Name of Site	Qualifying features	Conservation Objectives	Key Threats to Site Integrity
Humber Estuary Ramsar	<p>The site qualifies under:</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 1: The site is a representative example of a near-natural estuary with the following component habitats: dune systems and humid dune slacks, estuarine waters, intertidal mud and sand flats, saltmarshes, and coastal brackish/saline lagoons.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 3: The Humber Estuary Ramsar site supports a breeding colony of grey seals <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> at Donna Nook. It is the second largest grey seal colony in England and the furthest south regular breeding site on the east coast. The dune slacks at Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe on the southern extremity of the Ramsar site are</p>	<p>For most Ramsar sites interest features are covered by the conservation objectives for the SAC, Special Protection Area or Site of Special Scientific Interest as appropriate. However, in 2003 English Nature published specific advice³³ on conservation objectives for Ramsar criteria³⁴ at the site. These are:</p> <p><u>Criteria 3:</u> Subject to natural change, maintain the wetland hosting a breeding colony of grey seals in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <p>-Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</p> <p><u>Criteria 5:</u> Subject to natural change, maintain the wetland regularly supporting 20,000 or more waterfowl in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <p>-Intertidal mudflats and sandflats;</p>	<p>-Coastal development (housing, commercial, industry) leading to loss and degradation of habitat, (toxic and non-toxic contamination, erosion, fragmentation, sedimentation, etc.) impacts on integrity of breeding and wintering population via disturbance (noise, trampling, presence);</p> <p>-Flood defence leading to loss and degradation of habitat, fragmentation, barrier effects and coastal squeeze, changes in hydrology (flow rate and water level);</p> <p>-Sewage discharge (domestic and industrial) and pollution from fertiliser ingress resulting in eutrophication, sedimentation changes in turbidity and pH, salinity, indirect effects of reduced water quality on food resources.</p>

³³ English Nature, 2003. The Humber Estuary European Marine Site: English Nature's advice given under Regulation 33 (2) of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994: Interim Advice, April 2003 [URL: humberems.co.uk/downloads/English%20Natures%20Reg%2033%20Advice.pdf]

³⁴ At the time of publication the Humber Estuary qualified under criteria 2, 3, 5 and 6.

Name of Site	Qualifying features	Conservation Objectives	Key Threats to Site Integrity
	<p>the most north-easterly breeding site in Great Britain of the natterjack toad <i>Bufo calamita</i>.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 5: Assemblages of international importance – 153,934 waterfowl, non breeding season.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 6: species / populations at levels of international importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i> (on passage: 2.2% of population) - <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> (on passage: 4.1 %); - <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (on passage: 1.5 %); - <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (on passage: 2.6%); - <i>Tringa totanus brittanica</i> (on passage: 5.7%) - <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (wintering: 1.5%) - <i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i> (wintering: 3.8% of population) - <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> (wintering: 6.3%); - <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (wintering: 1.7%); - <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (wintering: 3.2%); - <i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i> (wintering: 2.3%); - <i>Tringa totanus brittanica</i> (wintering: 3.6%). <p>Ramsar criterion 8: The Humber Estuary acts as an important migration route for both river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> and sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> between coastal waters and their spawning areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Saltmarsh communities; -Tidal reedbeds -Coastal lagoons <p><u>Criteria 6:</u> Subject to natural change, maintain the wetland regularly supporting 1 percent or more of the individuals in a population of one species or sub-species of waterfowl in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Intertidal mudflats and sandflats; -Saltmarsh communities; -Tidal reedbeds -Coastal lagoons 	<p>Upstream pollution may cause a barrier to fish migration;</p> <p>-Recreation pressure causing impacts on integrity of breeding and wintering population via disturbance (noise, trampling, presence);</p> <p>Hydrological changes (such as increased abstraction causing reduced freshwater input);</p> <p>Lack of reedbed management causing scrub encroachment.</p>

Name of Site	Qualifying features	Conservation Objectives	Key Threats to Site Integrity
Leighton Moss Ramsar	<p>The site qualifies under:</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 1: the site is an example of a large reedbed habitat characteristic of the biogeographical region. The site is particularly important for breeding populations of great bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, Eurasian marsh harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> and bearded tit <i>Panurus biarmicus</i>.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 3: The site supports a range of breeding birds (great bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, Eurasian marsh harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> and bearded tit <i>Panurus biarmicus</i>) and also nationally important numbers of northern shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> and water rail <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>.</p>	<p>No specific Ramsar conservation objectives have been published for this site. This Ramsar site's interest features are covered by the conservation objectives for the Sites of Special Scientific Interest as appropriate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sedimentation/siltation resulting in increased turbidity and loss of aquatic flora and subsequently decreased quality of bittern habitat. - Pollution (pesticides/agricultural runoff) - slurry from adjacent dairy farm and inorganic compounds from other agricultural sources. - Contamination may occur due to eutrophication by agrochemicals or through saline incursion -Changes in water levels (including through groundwater extraction) may cause changes in hydrology (flow rate and water levels). Stability during breeding season is particularly important; -Lack of scrub control may lead to physical loss (smothering) of habitat and changes in hydrology -Dead leaf litter accumulation may cause habitat loss due to drying out of reed beds -Recreational disturbance leading to noise, trampling and disturbance.
Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar	<p>The site qualifies under:</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 1: The site represents one of the most important examples of traditionally managed species-rich alluvial flood meadow habitat remaining in the UK. The river and flood meadows play a substantial role in the hydrological and ecological functioning of the Humber Basin.</p>	<p>No specific Ramsar conservation objectives have been published for this site. This Ramsar site's interest features are covered by the conservation objectives for the SAC, Special Protection Area or Sites of Special Scientific Interest as appropriate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coal or other mineral extraction causing physical loss (removal and smothering), hydrological change (water level and flow rate); -Flood management and tidal barrage leading to hydrological change (water level and flow rate), physical damage (barrier effects and habitat fragmentation); - Domestic and industrial sewage

Name of Site	Qualifying features	Conservation Objectives	Key Threats to Site Integrity
	<p>Ramsar criterion 2: The site has a rich assemblage of wetland invertebrates including 16 species of dragonfly and damselfly, 15 British Red Data Book wetland invertebrates as well as a leafhopper, <i>Cicadula ornate</i> for which Lower Derwent Valley is the only known site in Great Britain</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 4: The site qualifies as a staging post for passage birds in spring. Of particular note are the nationally important numbers of Ruff, <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> and Whimbrel, <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 5: Assemblages of international importance – 31942 waterfowl – species with peak counts in winter.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 6: species / populations at levels of international importance: -<i>Anas Penelope</i> (2% of GB population); -<i>Anas crecca</i> (1% of the population);</p>		<p>outflow causing nutrient / phosphorous enrichment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensive agriculture leading to physical loss of habitat (removal), physical damage (erosion, habitat fragmentation, siltation from agricultural runoff), toxic contamination of groundwater (sheep dipping), and non-toxic contamination (nutrient enrichment); - Process industry causing non-toxic contamination (acidification from sulphur deposition); - Alteration of channel structure (canalisation, artificial barriers, etc.) leading to physical loss and damage (removal of and damage to riverside woodlands, barrier effects and habitat fragmentation), hydrological change (water level and flow rate); -Water abstraction resulting in hydrological change (water level and flow rate), physical damage (drying and habitat fragmentation); - Waste management (including landfill) causing physical loss of habitat (removal and smothering), nutrient deposition and acidification and hydrological change (water level and flow rate); - Housing, inappropriate access and other development leading to recreational pressure may lead to physical damage (erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires); disturbance of nesting and/or over-wintering birds.
Malham Tarn Ramsar	<p>The site qualifies under:</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 1: Contains the highest</p>	<p>No specific Ramsar conservation objectives have been published for this site. This Ramsar site's interest features are covered by the conservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Process industry leading to acidification of habitat from sulphur deposition;

Name of Site	Qualifying features	Conservation Objectives	Key Threats to Site Integrity
	<p>marl lake in Britain, along with acidophilous bog, calcareous fen and soligenous mire.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 2: Supports the nationally rare alpine bartisia <i>Bartsia alpina</i> and narrow small reed <i>Calamagrostis stricta</i> and seven nationally scarce species. Supports five listed British Red Data Book invertebrates including the caddis fly <i>Agrypnia crassicornis</i></p>	<p>objectives for the Sites of Special Scientific Interest as appropriate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural drainage causing hydrological change (water level and flow rate); - Recreational pressure may cause physical damage (erosion and fragmentation); - Quarrying could cause physical loss of habitat (removal), physical damage (sedimentation, erosion, fragmentation, barrier effects), hydrological change (water level), and changes in thermal regime and turbidity; - Agricultural and industrial runoff in catchment could lead to non-toxic contamination (nutrient enrichment).
Morecambe Bay Ramsar	<p>The site qualifies under:</p> <p>Ramsar criteria 4: The site is a staging area for migratory waterfowl including internationally important numbers of passage ringed plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 5: Assemblages of international importance – 223709 waterfowl – species with peak counts in winter.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 6: species / populations at levels of international importance:</p> <p>Regularly supported during breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i> (13.3% of the breeding population) -<i>Larus argentatus argentatus</i> (2.8% of the breeding population) -<i>Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis</i> (2.8% of GB population) 	<p>No specific Ramsar conservation objectives have been published for this site. This Ramsar site's interest features are covered by the conservation objectives for the SAC, Special Protection Area or Sites of Special Scientific Interest as appropriate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land claim for agriculture may lead to physical loss (removal) of habitat; -Intensive agriculture could cause physical loss of habitat (removal), physical damage (erosion, habitat fragmentation, siltation from agricultural runoff), toxic contamination of groundwater (sheep dipping), and nutrient enrichment of habitats; -Intensive grazing leading to physical loss of habitat and physical damage (trampling); - Coastal protection and flood defence may have the effect of preventing natural erosion, and / or causing loss and degradation of habitat, fragmentation, barrier effects and changes in hydrology (flow rate and water level); -Fishing may lead to physical damage to habitat (erosion, fragmentation); -Quarrying may cause physical loss of habitat, physical damage (sedimentation, erosion, fragmentation, barrier effects), hydrological change

Name of Site	Qualifying features	Conservation Objectives	Key Threats to Site Integrity
	<p>Species with peak counts in spring / autumn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i> (4.2 % of the GB population); -<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (2.3% of the population) -<i>Anas acuta</i> (6.2 % of the population) -<i>Somateria mollissima mollissima</i> (7.7 % of the GB population) -<i>Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus</i> (6.5% of the GB population) -<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> (1.4% of the population) -<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (3.1% of GB population) -<i>Calidris alba</i> (3.4%of the GB population) -<i>Numenius arquata arquata</i> (4.7% of the population) -<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> (3.5% of the population) -<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i> (1.4% of the population) -<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i> (7.6% of the population) <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>Podiceps cristatus cristatus</i> (1.3% of the population) -<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> (1.5% of the population) -<i>Anas Penelope</i> (1.5% of the GB population) -<i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i> (1.1% of the GB population) -<i>Mergus serrator</i> (3.3% of the GB population) -<i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i> (1.6% of the GB population) -<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (1% of the GB 		<p>(water level), or changes in thermal regime and turbidity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gas exploration may result in physical damage to habitat; -Recreational disturbance may lead to physical damage (erosion and fragmentation)

Name of Site	Qualifying features	Conservation Objectives	Key Threats to Site Integrity
	population) - <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> (14.7% of the population) - <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (1.9% of the population) - <i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i> (3.8 % of the population)		
Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast Ramsar	The site qualifies under Ramsar criterion 5: Assemblages of international importance - 9528 waterfowl – species with peak counts in winter. Ramsar criterion 6 – species occurring at levels of international importance: Species with peak counts in spring / autumn <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> (0.9% of the GB population) Species with peak counts in winter <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> (0.9% of the GB population)	No specific Ramsar conservation objectives have been published for this site. This Ramsar site's interest features are covered by the conservation objectives for the SAC, Special Protection Area or Sites of Special Scientific Interest as appropriate.	-Process industry could cause depletion of oxygen / eutrophication in the water, reductions in species, habitat loss; -Flood management may cause hydrological change (water level and flow rate) or physical damage (barrier effects and habitat fragmentation); - Alteration of channel structure could lead to hydrological change (flow rate), physical loss and damage (erosion of silt beds); - Scrub invasion may result in physical loss of habitat (i.e. smothering by scrub encroachment); -Recreational pressure could cause physical damage to habitat (trampling, erosion and fragmentation), impacts on integrity of breeding and via disturbance (noise, trampling, presence); -Bait gathering leading to loss of species, reduced breeding success

Appendix 2: Flamborough and Filey Coast pSPA and Flamborough Head pSAC

Flamborough and Filey Coast pSPA -

The northern part of the pSPA boundary stretches from the southern end of Cayton Bay to the northern stretch of Filey Bay, and includes a large off shore component. The southern part of the site begins in the southern part of Filey Bay and curves around Flamborough Head to Sewerby. Overview maps of the northern and southern areas of the pSPA can be viewed at:

Northern Area: naturalengland.org.uk/Images/FH-FC-north_tcm6-37226.pdf

Southern Area: naturalengland.org.uk/Images/FH-FC-south_tcm6-37227.pdf

The following interest features are recorded for the site.

Feature	Population
Black-legged kittiwake	44,250 pairs; 89,041 breeding adults (2008-2011)
Northern gannet	8,469 pairs, 16,938 breeding adults (2008 – 2012)
Common guillemot	41,607 pairs; 83214 breeding adults (2008 – 2011)
Razorbill	10,570 pairs; 21,140 breeding adults(2008 – 2011)
Seabird assemblage of international importance	215,750 individual seabirds (2008-2012) including the following named components: black-legged kittiwake, northern gannet, common guillemot, razorbill and also northern fulmar. Atlantic puffin, herring gull, European shag and great cormorant are also part of the seabird assemblage.

Source: naturalengland.org.uk/Images/Flamborough-citation_tcm6-37217.pdf

[Accessed 31/01/2014]

Key threats to Site Integrity

These are considered to be broadly similar to the existing Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA:

- Fishing may result in physical damage (erosion, fragmentation of the submerged habitat);
- Industrial discharge may lead to toxic contamination as well as sedimentation, changes in turbidity, changes in salinity, or changes in the thermal regime;
- Recreational disturbance may lead to physical damage (erosion and fragmentation, accidental fires) as well as reduced bird breeding productivity.

Flamborough Head pSAC

Similarly to the pSPA, it is proposed that the landward boundary of the existing Flamborough Head SAC be modified to ensure that the features of the SAC remain within the site into the future. No additional interest features are proposed. The site boundary for the Flamborough Head pSAC can be viewed at: naturalengland.org.uk/Images/FH-overview_tcm6-37247.pdf.

Appendix 3: Minerals and Waste Joint Plan – Full List of Options (Issues and Options Stage)

Options: Broad geographical approach to supply of aggregates		id01
Option 1	This approach could seek to ensure that requirements for new aggregates supply from the Joint Plan area would be met only from those parts of the area outside the North York Moors National Park, AONBs and the City of York area.	
or		
Option 2	In addition to aggregates supply from the NYCC area, this approach could seek to deliver an element of total sand and gravel supply requirements from the City of York area by encouraging working of sand and gravel (including building sand) in appropriate locations.	

Options: Locational approach to new sources of supply of aggregates		id02
Option 1	This option could seek to establish the principle that new sources of supply of aggregates are provided as close as practicable to the main external markets, including Tees Valley and County Durham areas, and West and South Yorkshire, as well as, for sites expected to serve mainly internal markets, the main population centres of York, Harrogate and Scarborough.	
or		
Option 2	This option would seek to ensure that new sources of supply of aggregates are provided in proximity to the A1 to help provide flexibility in supply.	
or		
Option 3	This option would not seek to direct new sources of supply to specific areas in proximity to markets but would consider the whole area of potential resources as being suitable in principle for the identification of new sites or areas, subject to testing against other relevant criteria and constraints.	

Options: Calculating Sand and Gravel Provision		id03
Option 1	This option would involve projecting forward 10 year annual average sales over the period to 2030 to provide an indication of the overall scale of provision required, after allowing for the level of reserves already with planning permission. Based on the position at the end of 2011 this would result in a need for an additional 27.5mt of sand and gravel over the Plan period.	
or		
Option 2	This option would calculate provision of sand and gravel by basing future requirements on an assumed annual average requirement higher than that generated by taking an annual average of 10 years sales at the time of plan preparation. This option would include an assumption of an additional 7mt over the plan period (calculated based on the mid-point between the sub-regional apportionment figures contained in the former RSS of 2.63mtpa and provision based on pre-recession levels of 2.7mtpa). Based on the position at the end of 2011 this would result in a need for an additional 34.5mt of sand and gravel over the plan period.	
or		
Option 3	This option would calculate future provision by projecting forward 10 year annual sales and incorporating an additional contingency of 10% over the	

	full plan period. Based on the position at the end of 2011 this would result in a need for an additional 31.9mt of sand and gravel over the plan period.
or	
Option 4	This option would calculate future provision by projecting forward 10 year average sales with the addition of a review of sand and gravel sales at the end of 2019. In the event that sales of sand and gravel recover to a level such that short term average sales (as measured over a three year averaging period for the years 2017, 2018 and 2019) exceed the 10 year average sales figure used to define provision at the time of plan preparation by an amount exceeding 10%, then additional provision can be made in line with that referred to in Option 3 above, i.e. provision of an additional 10% leading to a total provision of 31.9mt over the plan period.
or	
Option 5	This option would involve projecting forward 10 years annual sales but factoring in an assumed reduction of 1mt in land-won supply, which would be offset by increased imports of marine aggregate. Based on the position at the end of 2011 this would result in a need for an additional 26.5mt of sand and gravel over the plan period.
or	
Option 6	This option would involve projecting forward 10 year annual sales but factoring in a larger assumed reduction in the overall requirement to take account of the potential for other alternative sources of supply to also serve markets currently met by exports from North Yorkshire. An assumed reduction in overall provision of 250,000tpa over the period 2020-2030 could be applied, resulting in a reduction of 2.5mt in overall provision. Based on the position at the end of 2011 this would result in a need for an additional 25mt of sand and gravel over the plan period.

Options: Overall distribution of sand and gravel provision		id04
Option 1	This option could make future provision for sand and gravel on the basis of separate provision for the southwards and northwards distribution areas (concreting sand and gravel) and for building sand, at a ratio of 50:45:5.	
or		
Option 2	This option could make future provision for sand and gravel on the basis of separate provision for the southwards and northwards distribution areas with an increased emphasis on provision for the southwards distribution area. This could assume provision based on a ratio of 55:40:5 southwards : northwards : building sand.	
or		
Option 3	This option could make future provision for sand and gravel on the basis of separate provision for the southwards and northwards distribution areas with increased emphasis on provision for the northwards distribution area. This could assume provision on the basis of a ratio of 45:50:5 southwards : northwards : building sand.	
or		
Option 4	This option could make provision for concreting sand and gravel on the basis of a single subdivision, combining provision across the northwards and southwards distribution areas, with overall provision of concreting sand and gravel: building sand at a ratio of 95:5.	

Options: Landbanks for sand and gravel		id05
Option 1	Provide for separate 7 year landbanks for concreting sand and gravel for both the southwards and northwards distribution areas and for building sand.	
or		
Option 2	Provide for a 7 year landbank for concreting sand and gravel over the whole Joint Plan area and a separate 7 year landbank for building sand.	
and		
Option 3	This option would support the principle of time extensions at existing sand and gravel quarries where necessary to allow full extraction of permitted reserves.	

Options: Safeguarding sand and gravel		id06
Option 1	This option could safeguard all known sand and gravel resources with a 250m buffer zone to help prevent sterilisation from proximal development.	
or		
Option 2	This option could safeguard all known sand and gravel resources with a 100m buffer zone to help prevent sterilisation from proximal development.	
or		
Option 3	This option would only safeguard sand and gravel resources outside urban areas and National Park and AONB designations.	
and		
Option 4	This option could operate in parallel with other options and would only safeguard sand and gravel resource areas with an identified tonnage of 0.75mt or more.	
and		
Option 5	This option could operate in parallel with other options and would safeguard any additional resources (not identified in the current evidence base) where put forward for allocation as sites or preferred areas and where supported by adequate information to justify the presence of a viable resource.	

Options: Provision of crushed rock		id07
Option 1	This option could identify future provision for crushed rock utilising the most recent 10 year average sales figures available at the time of production of the Joint Plan (i.e. total provision of 66.5mt). This option would not result in any requirement to release further reserves of crushed rock.	
or		
Option 2	This option could identify future provision for crushed rock utilising the most recent 10 year average sales figures available at the time of production of the Joint Plan, but with the identification of separate provision for Magnesian limestone at a level equivalent to 50% of the theoretical shortfall of Magnesian limestone (i.e. provision of an additional 8mt).	
or		
Option 3	This option would operate in parallel with options promoting the increased use of secondary and recycled materials as alternatives to primary aggregate (see subsequent section on Secondary and Recycled Aggregates) by assuming a reduced overall requirement for crushed rock (equivalent to a reduction of 0.1mtpa over the period 2015-2030), such that the overall crushed rock requirement for the plan is reduced by 1.5mt to a	

	total of 65mt.
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Options: Maintenance of landbanks for crushed rock		id08
Option 1	Provide for maintenance of a single 10 year landbank of crushed rock over the plan period and support the principle of time extensions at individual sites where necessary to allow full extraction of permitted reserves.	
or		
Option 2	Provide for the maintenance of a separate 10 year landbank for Magnesian limestone and other crushed rock reserves over the plan period and support the principle of time extensions at individual sites where necessary to allow full extraction of permitted reserves.	
and		
Option 3	This option could operate in association with either Option 1 or 2 above and would seek to ensure that landbanks of crushed rock are maintained within those parts of the plan area outside the National Park and AONBs.	
and		
Option 4	This option could operate in association with either Option 1 or 2 above and would rely on national policy and development management policies in the Joint Plan to ensure that landbanks of crushed rock are maintained within those parts of the plan area outside the National Park and AONBs. The NPPF requires landbanks for non-energy minerals to be maintained outside of National Parks, AONBs, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas as far as is practical.	

Options: Safeguarding crushed rock		id09
Option 1	This option could safeguard all known crushed rock resources with a 500m buffer zone.	
or		
Option 2	This option could safeguard all known crushed rock resources, with a 200m buffer zone.	
and/or		
Option 3	This option would only safeguard crushed rock resources outside urban areas and National Park and AONB designations.	
and		
Option 4	This option could operate in parallel with other options and would safeguard any additional resources proposed in site allocations and preferred areas where supported by adequate resource information.	

Options: Concreting sand and gravel delivery		id10
Option 1	This option could seek to deliver Joint Plan requirements for concreting sand and gravel through the identification of specific site allocations where possible, with preferred areas and areas of search identified as alternatives only if necessary.	
or		
Option 2	This option could seek to deliver Joint Plan requirements for concreting sand and gravel through the identification of specific site allocations only for large scale sites (e.g. sites with greater than 5mt total reserve and planned output of 0.25mtpa or greater), with remaining provision being provided	

	through preferred areas or areas of search.
or	
Option 3	This option could rely on identification of areas of search to meet Joint Plan requirements. Areas could be selected from within the overall sand and gravel resource blocks identified in the BGS sand and gravel assessment report 2011.

Options: Building sand delivery		id11
Option 1	This option could seek to deliver Joint Plan requirements for building sand through the identification of specific site allocations, should any suitable sites come forward, and via criteria supporting new sites and extensions to existing sites where necessary, in line with environmental and amenity objectives of the Joint Plan.	
or		
Option 2	This option could seek to deliver Joint Plan requirements for building sand through the identification of Areas of Search.	

Options: Magnesian limestone delivery		id12
Option 1	This option could seek to deliver any Joint Plan requirements for Magnesian limestone through the identification of specific site allocations, and via criteria supporting new sites and extensions to existing sites where necessary, in line with environmental and amenity objectives of the Plan.	
or		
Option 2	This option could seek to deliver Joint Plan requirements for Magnesian limestone through the identification of preferred areas or areas of search.	

Options: Unallocated extensions to existing aggregates quarries		id13
Option 1	This option would support the principle of extensions to existing quarries, where the proposed extension area has not been allocated in the Joint Plan, subject to it being demonstrated that the development would be consistent with the overall aggregates supply strategy in the Plan, or meet another demonstrable need for aggregate consistent with Joint Plan objectives, would not significantly undermine the potential for a greater total proportion of supply to come from alternatives to primary aggregate, and that the site to be extended is not located within the National Park ³⁵ or an AONB.	
or		
Option 2	This option would only support the principle of extensions, where the proposed extension area has not been allocated in the Plan, where the reserves are necessary in order to maintain the landbank of permitted reserves above the minimum required by national and local policy and the site to be extended is not located within the National Park or an AONB.	
or		
Option 3	This option would not support the principle of development on unallocated sites, including proposals for the extension of existing sites.	

³⁵ Note that there are not currently any aggregates quarries within the National Park

Options: Supply of alternatives to land won primary aggregates		id14
Option 1	<p>This option would seek to encourage the maximum use of secondary materials through one or more supporting measures which could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the principle of development of new infrastructure, such as ancillary manufacturing facilities of appropriate scale utilising secondary aggregate as the primary raw material, at sites where secondary aggregates are produced. • Supporting the principal of limited re-working of secondary aggregate materials already deposited in current or former disposal facilities, where consistent with environmental and amenity objectives of the Joint Plan. These would principally include ash disposal sites and current and former colliery spoil disposal facilities. This could also include supporting the principle of an upward revision to the current annual tonnage export limit for secondary aggregate from the Gale Common ash disposal facility. • Supporting the use of secondary aggregate materials as part of a broader policy approach to the sustainable use of materials in the design and construction of development. 	
and/or		
Option 2	<p>This approach could promote the use (including the potential for increased use) of recycled aggregate through a range of measures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the use of recycled aggregate materials as part of a broader policy approach to the sustainable use of materials in the design and construction of development. • Encouraging the maximum recovery of recycled aggregate during demolition activity. • Encouraging the separation of materials with potential for use as recycled aggregate during waste management processes. • Encouraging the use of existing minerals extraction sites as locations for the reception, processing and onward sale of recycled aggregate during their period of operation. • Making adequate provision for any new facilities needed for the management of construction and demolition waste identified through any waste needs assessment undertaken during preparation of the Joint Plan. 	

Options: Continuity of supply of silica sand		id15
Option 1	<p>This option would support the principle of continued production at the Blubberhouses and Burythorpe sites, including the principle of lateral extensions and/or deepening of those sites where necessary, if needed to help provide a 10 year landbank at the Burythorpe site and 15 years at the Blubberhouses site.</p>	
or		
Option 2	<p>This option would support the principle of continued production at the Burythorpe site only, including the principle of lateral extensions and or deepening where necessary in order to help provide a 10 year landbank.</p>	

or	
Option 3	This option would not express support in principle for continued supply of silica sand but would identify a range of criteria to be applied to any proposals which come forward for development of silica sand resources. Criteria could include a need for adequate demonstration of the quantity and quality of the resource, and, in the case of any proposals for the working of silica sand within the Nidderdale AONB, a requirement to demonstrate that the proposals are in the public interest and, where international nature conservation designations may be affected, the satisfactory outcome of an Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations.

Options: Safeguarding silica sand		id16
Option 1	This option would safeguard all known silica sand resources, with a 500m buffer zone to help ensure maximum protection of the resource from proximal sterilisation.	
or		
Option 2	This option would safeguard all known silica sand resources, without a buffer zone given the absence of expectation of significant additional working of silica sand beyond current permission boundaries during the plan period.	
or		
Option 3	This option would only safeguard silica sand resources outside AONB and international nature conservation designations as working in these areas are less likely to be acceptable in principle.	
and/or		
Option 4	This option could operate in parallel with other options and would safeguard any additional resources of silica sand (not identified in current minerals resource evidence) proposed in site allocations and preferred areas, where supported by adequate resource information.	

Options: Continuity of supply of clay		id17
Option 1	This option would support the principle of continued production at the Alne and Hemingbrough sites and seek to make specific provision, through allocation of sites or preferred areas, for the working of further reserves of clay as extensions to Hemingbrough and Alne clay pits, in order to help provide a 25 year landbank at each of these sites. It could also seek to identify resources at Escrick as being suitable in principle to meet longer term requirements for clay to serve the Plasmor blockworks. Alternatively, where suitable specific sites or areas could not be identified, this option would seek to identify Areas of Search for clay sites in proximity to existing locations where clay is utilised (at Alne brickworks and Great Heck).	
and/or		
Option 2	This option would support the principle of development of new reserves of clay (either as extensions to existing sites or as new greenfield sites) where there is a demonstrable need to release further reserves in order to maintain continuity of supply to existing or any new manufacturing facilities in the Plan area.	
and		
Option 3	In addition this option could support the principle of development of new	

	sources of clay for other uses (i.e. uses which are not directly related to supporting existing or new manufacturing facilities in the Plan area) where it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the mineral and the requirement could not reasonably be met by secondary or recycled materials.
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Options: Incidental working of clay in association with other minerals		id18
Option 1	This option would support the incidental working of clay in association with production of other minerals, where the incidental extraction of clay would help secure the most sustainable use of resources and would not prejudice the overall environmental or amenity impacts of the primary working or the subsequent reclamation and afteruse of the site.	
or		
Option 2	This option would not expressly support the incidental working of clay in association with production of other minerals.	

Options: Safeguarding clay		id19
Option 1	This option would safeguard all known clay resources, with a 250m buffer zone to help ensure maximum protection of the resource from proximal sterilisation.	
or		
Option 2	This option would safeguard all known clay resources, without a buffer zone given the large geographical scale of the resource relative to the current and expected future extent of working.	
or		
Option 3	This option would only safeguard clay resources outside urban areas and National Park and AONB designations as working in these areas are less likely to be proposed or acceptable.	
and		
Option 4	This option would operate in parallel with other options and would safeguard any additional resources of clay (not identified in current minerals resource evidence) proposed in site allocations and preferred areas, where supported by adequate resource information.	

Options: Continuity of supply of building stone		id20
Option 1	Support the principle of continued production, including extensions to workings, at existing permitted building stone sites.	
or		
Option 2	Support the principle of development of resources of building stone at new sites (including former building stone quarries without planning permission) as well as extensions to existing sites.	
or		
Option 3	This option would not express support in principle for continued supply of building stone but would identify a range of criteria to be applied to any proposals which come forward for development of building stone resources. In addition to the general criteria included in the Development Management policies, indicative criteria for building stone development could include adequate demonstration of the nature, quality and quantity of resource, the market to be served and the availability of stone at alternative sites.	

Options: Use of building stone		id21
Option 1	This option would support applications for extraction of building stone from within the National Park and AONBs only where the stone would be used within the designated area it is extracted from, unless for repair of important designated or undesignated structures elsewhere which rely on this stone. Elsewhere in the Joint Plan area there would be no restriction placed on the use of the stone extracted.	
or		
Option 2	This option would support applications for extraction of building stone from within the Joint Plan area for use only within the Joint Plan area, unless for repair of important designated or undesignated structures elsewhere which rely on this stone. Stone extracted in the National Parks and AONBs would only be used within the designated area from which it is extracted.	
or		
Option 3	No restrictions to be placed on the use of building stone – planning applications would be considered against national policy, other building stone policies in the Joint Plan and any relevant Development Management policies only. The NPPF does not place any restrictions on the use of building stone but does require planning authorities to consider how to meet any demand for small-scale extraction of building stone at, or close to, relic quarries needed for the repair of heritage assets, taking account of the need to protect designated sites.	
and		
Option 4	Alongside any of options 1, 2 or 3, this option would support the limited extraction of stone for use in building projects on the same site, acknowledging that in some instances this may in fact be Permitted Development and not require planning permission.	

Options: Safeguarding building stone		id22
Option 1	Safeguard all known resources with potential for use as building stone.	
or		
Option 2	Safeguard all the scarcer resources with potential for use as building stone.	
and/or		
Option 3	Safeguard both active and known important former building stone quarries.	
and		
Option 4	This option would operate in parallel with the other options and would safeguard any additional resources of building stone (not identified in current BGS minerals resource information) proposed in site allocations and preferred areas, where supported by adequate resource information.	

Options: Overall spatial options for Oil and Gas		id23
Option 1	Aim to direct all gas developments (including production and processing) to locations outside of the National Park and AONBs, where viable alternatives to these locations exist.	
or		
Option 2	Support the principle of gas developments (including production and processing) across the whole of the Joint Plan area provided that, within the National Park and AONBs, and in locations which may impact on the	

	townscape and setting of the historic City of York, particularly high standards of siting, design and mitigation are applied.
or	
Option 3	Support the principle of exploration, appraisal and production of gas across the whole of the Joint Plan area, but aim to direct the siting of any processing or electricity generating facilities to locations outside National Parks and AONBs, where viable alternatives to these locations exist.

Options: Co ordination of gas extraction and processing		id24
Option 1	Support a co-ordinated approach to gas extraction and processing through supporting, where viable, the preferential use and/or adaptation of existing permitted processing infrastructure for the processing of any new gas finds and, in relation to any development of new gas resources not accessible to existing processing infrastructure, support co-ordination between licence operators and encourage the development of shared processing infrastructure where this would help reduce overall environmental impacts.	
or		
Option 2	Do not express specific support for a co-ordinated approach to gas extraction and processing.	

Options: Gas developments (exploration and appraisal)		id25
Option 1	This option would support development for the purposes of exploration and appraisal for gas (where such development would be consistent with other strategic policies in the Plan) where the site has been selected to minimise any adverse impacts on the environment, amenity and on transport considerations resulting from the exploration and appraisal activity, so far as practicable taking into account the geological target being explored or appraised, and subject to particularly high standards of siting, design and mitigation where any development is proposed within or in close proximity to the National Park or AONBs and in locations which may impact on the townscape and setting of the historic City of York.	

Options: Gas developments (production and processing)		id26
Option 1	<p>This option would support the development of new gas production and processing facilities (where such development would be consistent with other strategic policies in the Plan including any policy seeking the co-ordinated use of gas processing infrastructure) where the site has been selected to minimise any adverse impacts on the environment, amenity and public safety and on transport considerations. Preference would give preference to the siting of any significant new processing facilities on brownfield, industrial or employment land particularly locations where any opportunities for use of combined heat and power can be utilised.</p> <p>Transportation of gas from locations of production to any remote processing facilities would be expected to be via underground pipeline, with the routing of pipelines selected to have the least environmental or amenity impact.</p> <p>Particularly high standards of siting, design and mitigation would be required where any development is proposed within or in close proximity to</p>	

	the National Park or AONBs and in locations which may impact on the townscape and setting of the historic City of York.
or	
Option 2	This option would be the same as Option 1 but would also support gas production and processing on greenfield sites and at locations away from existing industrial and employment land.

Options: Coal Mine Methane		id27
Option 1	This option would support the ongoing extraction and utilisation of CMM at existing sites, including the utilisation of additional generating equipment.	
or		
Option 2	This option would support the extraction and utilisation of CMM at other locations as well as existing sites, with a preference that any new plant and equipment is located on brownfield, industrial or employment land and operational coal mining sites where practicable and where the choice of location would enable the efficient utilisation of the energy produced.	

Options: Coal Bed Methane, Underground Coal Gasification, Shale gas and Carbon and Gas Storage		id28
Option 1	<p>This option would support the principle of development of CBM, UCG and shale gas resources and the underground storage of carbon and gas subject, where relevant, to the other gas policies in the Joint Plan but would also in particular require robust assessment of, and the prevention of potential impacts on, a range of other matters including in relation to the integrity of geological or hydrogeological resources and processes (including groundwater and land stability), availability of water resources and local amenity and public safety issues. Transport of gas or carbon would be expected to be via pipeline, with the routing of pipelines selected to give rise to the least environmental or amenity impact.</p> <p>This option would involve a precautionary approach, with support to specific proposals only being provided where a high level of assurance in relation to impacts and benefits, including community benefits, can be demonstrated. Particularly high standards of siting, design and mitigation would be required where any development is proposed within or in close proximity to the National Park or AONBs and in locations which may impact on the townscape and setting of the historic City of York.</p>	
or		
Option 2	This option would not express support in principle for the development of CBM, UCG and shale gas resources, or the underground storage of carbon or gas due to the uncertain nature of the impacts and risks involved within the Plan area. Any proposals which come forward would be considered against other relevant policies in the Plan and relevant national policy. The NPPF states that minerals planning authorities should encourage underground gas and carbon storage, taking into account the integrity and safety of such facilities, and should encourage extraction of Coal Mine Methane.	
and		
Option 3	This option would represent an extension to the precautionary principle in Option 1 by requiring applications for permission for the development of	

	CBM, UCG and shale gas resources and the underground storage of carbon and gas to demonstrate that the proposed site has been identified so as to avoid sensitive locations and designations, including residential areas, important environmental designations and other important assets which require protection under the planning system.
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Options: Continuity of supply of deep coal		id29
Option 1	This option would support the principle of lateral extensions to the permitted underground working area for Kellingley Colliery, in locations accessible from the current colliery site, and would set out criteria against which proposals would be assessed. Criteria could include a requirement for the mineral planning authority to be satisfied that the arrangements for managing and mitigating the effects of subsidence and the disposal of mining waste materials arising from the development are acceptable.	
or		
Option 2	This option would not express support for the principle of further lateral extensions to the underground working area for Kellingley Colliery and would seek the maximum exploitation of the resource within the current permitted area.	

Options: Shallow coal		id30
Option 1	This option would not express specific support for the principle of shallow coal mining in the Joint Plan area (except where extraction would take place as part of an agreed programme of development to avoid sterilisation of shallow coal as a result of the implementation of other permitted surface development).	
or		
Option 2	This option would support the principle of extraction of shallow coal where it would be consistent with the development management policies in the Plan.	

Options: Safeguarding shallow coal		id31
Option 1	This option would safeguard the whole of the known shallow coal resource, with a 500m buffer zone to help ensure maximum protection of the resource from proximal sterilisation. A buffer of 250m would be applied in the NYMNP.	
or		
Option 2	This option would only safeguard the shallow coal resource without a buffer zone, given the absence of expectation of working of shallow coal during the plan period.	
or		
Option 3	This option would only safeguard shallow resources outside urban areas and National Park and AONB designations as working in these areas are less likely to be acceptable.	

Options: Safeguarding deep coal		id32
Option 1	This option would not support the safeguarding of deep coal resources.	
or		
Option 2	This option would safeguard the whole of the deep coal resource.	

or	
Option 3	This option would only safeguard deep coal resources within extant coal mining licence areas for Kellingley Colliery and within the Selby Coalfield.
or	
Option 4	This option would only safeguard deep coal resources within the Kellingley Colliery licensed area.
and	
Option 5	In association with any safeguarding of deep coal, this option would include an additional 700m buffer zone to help protect the resource from sterilisation through proximal development.

Options: Safeguarding coal	
Option 1	This option would support the principle of maximising the availability of disposal capacity at the existing Womersley spoil disposal site and the utilisation of any available capacity at the Gale Common ash disposal site.
or	
Option 2	<p>This option would not express support for any further increase in capacity at the Womersley spoil disposal site, which has already been subject of recent proposals for the further raising of tipping levels, and would instead seek the utilisation of any available capacity at the Gale Common ash disposal site, as well as support the principle of development of a new disposal facility for the colliery if necessary, and would set out criteria against which any proposals for a new facility would be assessed.</p> <p>Criteria could include the requirement for proposals to utilise quarry voids or, if not possible, derelict or degraded land wherever possible; and, provide a detailed justification for proposals which, in exceptional circumstances, seek to utilise best and most versatile agricultural land. Proposals could also be required to provide satisfactory arrangements for transport of spoil from the colliery to point of disposal, with preference being given to options that would use alternatives to road transport, or road haulage routes which minimise any impacts on local communities.</p>

Options: Safeguarding potash	
Option 1	Support an indigenous supply of potash from one location only.
or	
Option 2	Support the principle of multiple sources of potash supply from within the Plan area.
or	
Option 3	Support new locations for potash extraction outside of the North York Moors National Park only.
or	
Option 4	Support extraction of potash from under the National Park as well as outside of the National Park but only support siting of surface infrastructure outside the National Park.

Options: Safeguarding potash	
Option 1	Safeguard land above the area permitted for potash working only.

Option 2	Safeguard land above all of the potash resource.
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Options: Supply of gypsum		id36
Option 1	This option would support the principle of the extraction of natural gypsum subject to suitable proposals coming forward and would set out a range of environmental criteria against which proposals would be assessed.	
or		
Option 2	This option would not express support for the principle of working of natural gypsum.	
and		
Option 3	This option would operate independently of Options 1 and 2 above and would support the principle of continued supply of desulphogypsum from power stations in the Joint Plan area.	
and		
Option 4	This option would operate independently of Options 1 and 2 above and would not express support for the principle of continued supply of desulphogypsum from power stations in the Joint Plan area.	

Options: Safeguarding gypsum		id37
Option 1	This option would safeguard gypsum based on the area covered by the extant permission for gypsum extraction in the Sherburn-in Elmet area.	
or		
Option 2	This option would not safeguard gypsum given the absence of expectation of significant additional working of natural gypsum during the plan period.	

Options: Safeguarding deep mineral resources		id38
Option 1	This option would include a policy which would require the developer to demonstrate that there would not be significant conflict with other areas and forms of deep minerals extraction.	
or		
Option 2	This option would identify 'exclusion zones' around areas of existing deep mineral extraction which would prevent the extraction of other resources where there is the potential for or there are known to be effects on these current areas of extraction.	

Options: Supply of vein minerals		id39
Option 1	This option would support the principle of the further development of resources of vein minerals in suitable locations and would identify criteria to be applied to the consideration of such applications, including the need to protect important habitats and wildlife, landscapes, heritage and tourism assets.	
or		
Option 2	This option would not indicate support in principle for the development of vein minerals but would identify criteria to be applied to the consideration of such applications. Criteria could include the need to protect important nature conservation, landscape and tourism assets.	

Options: Safeguarding vein minerals		id40
Option 1	This option would safeguard the area of extant dormant permissions for vein minerals extraction.	
or		
Option 2	This option would not seek to safeguard vein minerals in the absence of sufficient information on the distribution of such resources, or commercial interest in their exploitation.	

Options: Borrow pits		id41
Option 1	Support borrow pits where all the following criteria can be met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the site lies on, or immediately adjoins, the proposed construction scheme so that the mineral can be transported from the borrow pit to the point of use without transport on the public highway system; the site can be landscaped and appropriately restored to an agreed end-use without the use of imported material other than that generated on the adjoining construction scheme; the proposal meets all the criteria set out in other relevant Development Management policies. 	
or		
Option 2	Only support borrow pits where the mineral cannot reasonably be supplied by existing quarries or alternative secondary or recycled sources within the area; or, the supply from such existing sources would be seriously detrimental to the amenities of the area due to the scale, location or timing of the development requiring the mineral and subject to criteria including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the site being on, or immediately adjoining, the proposed construction scheme so that the mineral can be conveyed from the borrow pit to the point of use without transport on the public highway system; satisfactory landscaping and reclamation to an agreed end-use without the use of imported material other than that generated on the adjoining construction scheme; the proposal meeting all the criteria set out in other relevant development policies. 	

Options: Overall approach to the waste hierarchy		id42
Option 1	This option would help move waste up the waste hierarchy by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting in principle proposals which enable the re-use, recycling and composting of waste and supporting the principle of recovery of waste where it can be demonstrated that it is not practicable to manage the waste further up the hierarchy. Supporting provision of new capacity for the landfill of biodegradable waste only where it can be demonstrated that it is not practicable to manage the waste further up the hierarchy and there is insufficient landfill capacity in the area to meet identified needs. Incineration of waste without energy recovery would only be supported for the small scale incineration of specialised wastes arising in the area and where the scale of the development would mean that energy recovery is not viable. In relation to inert waste, landfill would only be supported where it would facilitate a high standard of quarry reclamation in accordance with agreed reclamation objectives, or the substantial improvement 	

	of derelict or degraded land to a condition where it can be returned to agricultural productivity or other beneficial use.
or	
Option 2	<p>This option would be similar to Option 1 but would give stronger encouragement to dealing with waste further up the hierarchy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting in principle proposals which can demonstrate that the waste to be managed at the facility would be managed at the highest practicable level of the hierarchy appropriate to the type/s of waste to be dealt with. • Supporting provision of new capacity for the landfill of biodegradable waste only in exceptional circumstances where it can be demonstrated that it is the only practicable management option for the waste to be managed and there is insufficient capacity available within or outside the Plan area which could reasonably meet the need. Incineration of waste without energy recovery would only be supported for the small scale incineration of specialised wastes arising in the area and where the planning authority can be satisfied that the scale of the development would mean that energy recovery is not viable. • In relation to inert waste, landfill would only be supported where it would facilitate a high standard of quarry reclamation in accordance with agreed reclamation objectives, or the substantial improvement of derelict or degraded land to a condition where it can be returned to agricultural productivity or other beneficial use.
or	
Option 3	<p>This option would provide support in principle for proposals for a range of waste management methods where it can be demonstrated that the facility would help reduce reliance on landfill as a means of waste management.</p> <p>Support in principle would also be provided for new landfill of waste where it can be demonstrated that the proposal would meet a need for additional landfill capacity not identified at the time of preparation of the Plan, or it would facilitate a high standard of quarry reclamation in accordance with agreed reclamation objectives, or the substantial improvement of derelict or degraded land to a condition where it can be returned to agricultural productivity or other beneficial use.</p>

Options: Strategic role of the Plan area in the management of waste		id43
Option 1	<p>This option would seek to ensure that capacity is provided across the Plan area at a level sufficient to meet identified needs for waste arising in the area (i.e. a level that would allow net self-sufficiency to be achieved where practicable) whilst allowing for current known levels of imports to continue. This would exclude more specialised management needs including capacity for landfilling and/or treatment of hazardous waste and low level non-nuclear radioactive waste and other specialised provision which can only be met on a wider geographical basis.</p>	
or		

Option 2	This option would acknowledge that significant export movements of waste already take place across the Plan area boundary and, for those waste streams or facility types for which a potential capacity gap has been identified, would assume that existing cross-border export movements would continue to operate in conjunction with existing and planned capacity in the area. Where necessary, this approach could also seek opportunities to use existing or planned capacity elsewhere in order to meet any additional un-met requirements. This option would assume that imports of waste into the area would continue broadly in line with recent levels.
and	
Option 3	This option would follow the same approach as for Option 1 or 2 but would in addition make an express commitment that the Plan would make provision for the management of waste arising within that part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park falling within NYCC (other than for local scale re-use and recycling facilities which it may be practicable to provide in the National Park area).

Options: Meeting waste management capacity requirements Local Authority Collected Waste		id44
Option 1	<p>This option would support provision of adequate capacity for, and promote community responsibility in, management of LACW through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying the Allerton Park and Harewood Whin sites as strategic locations over the plan period for the management of LACW, including supporting the principle of an extension of time for disposal of waste via landfill in order to ensure utilisation of remaining capacity. In the case of the Harewood Whin site any proposals for new capacity involving built development would need to be judged against any relevant national and local green belt policy. • Supporting the delivery of additional transfer station capacity for LACW to serve the needs of the City of York, Selby and Ryedale districts and, in addition, for Harrogate Borough if the Allerton Waste Recovery Park permission is not implemented. • Providing support in principle for proposals which would deliver increased capacity for the recycling, reprocessing and composting of LACW where this would reduce reliance on export of waste from the Plan area for recycling or reprocessing and subject to compliance with locational and other relevant policies to be identified in the Plan. • Supporting improvements to the Household Waste Recycling Centre network subject to compliance with locational and other relevant policies to be identified in the Plan. 	
or		
Option 2	This option would represent a less targeted approach and would seek to provide more flexibility for the delivery of any new capacity required for managing LACW. This would be achieved by providing support in principle for the development of new capacity identified as necessary by the relevant Waste Management Authorities. It would need to be demonstrated that any such capacity is consistent with relevant national policy as well as any relevant policies in the Plan relating to moving waste up the hierarchy and the strategic role of the Plan in the management of waste, as well as relevant locational and development control policies in the Plan.	

Options: Meeting waste management capacity requirements Commercial and Industrial waste (including hazardous C&I waste)		id45
Option 1	<p>This option would support provision of adequate capacity for, and promote community responsibility in, management of C&I waste through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing support in principle for proposals which would deliver increased capacity for the recycling and/or reprocessing and the treatment of C&I waste where this would reduce reliance on export of waste from the Plan area for recycling or reprocessing and subject to compliance with locational and other relevant policies to be identified in the Plan. • Supporting the delivery of additional transfer station capacity for C&I waste where it can be demonstrated that additional provision would contribute to the objective of dealing with waste in proximity to where it arises. • Providing capacity for recovery of energy from C&I waste through a combination of spare capacity within the Allerton Waste Recovery Park facility if developed and supporting in principle the delivery of additional energy recovery capacity for suitable C&I waste, where the planning authority can be satisfied that the facility would be appropriately scaled to meet the needs for management of residual C&I waste arising in the area and it can be demonstrated that the waste to be recovered cannot be practicably dealt with further up the waste hierarchy. The scale of any additional capacity required will be dependent on implementation of the AWRP facility, as well as assumptions made about waste growth but is unlikely to require provision of more than one additional facility. • No specific additional provision for landfill capacity for non-hazardous C&I waste will be made although support would be provided in principle for an extension of the time period for the utilisation of remaining void space at existing sites subject of time limited permissions. • Landfill capacity for hazardous C&I waste requiring landfill would be met through provision outside the Plan area. 	
and		
Option 2	<p>This option would be the same as Option 1 but would, additionally, provide support in principle for proposals for the management of C&I waste arising outside the area where it can be demonstrated that the development would be consistent with the locational and other relevant policies in the Plan and additionally, for proposals for the recovery of waste, it can be demonstrated that the facility in the location proposed would represent the nearest appropriate installation for the waste to be dealt with.</p>	

Options: Meeting waste management capacity requirements Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (including hazardous CD&E waste)		id46
Option 1	<p>This option would support provision of adequate capacity for, and promote community responsibility in, management of CD&E waste through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing support in principle for proposals which would deliver increased capacity for the recycling of CD&E waste, with priority being given to facilities which would manage the construction and demolition element of CD&E waste. An indicative additional target capacity of up to 300,000tpa could be delivered. Provision of new capacity for recycling of CD&E waste would need to be consistent with locational and other relevant policies to be identified in the Plan. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the delivery of additional transfer station capacity for C&D waste where it can be demonstrated that additional provision would contribute to the objective of dealing with waste in proximity to where it arises Supporting additional landfill capacity for non-hazardous CD&E waste where it can be demonstrated that the waste to be landfilled cannot practicably be dealt with further up the waste hierarchy and that there is insufficient permitted capacity in the Plan area or, in the case of inert waste, it would facilitate a high standard of quarry reclamation in accordance with agreed reclamation objectives, or the substantial improvement of derelict or degraded land to a condition where it can be returned to agricultural productivity or other beneficial use. Support would also be provided in principle for an extension of the time period for the utilisation of remaining void space at existing sites subject of time limited permissions. Landfill capacity for hazardous CD&E waste requiring landfill would be met through provision outside the Plan area.
and	
Option 2	This option would be the same as Option 1 but would, additionally, provide support in principle for proposals for the import for landfill of inert CD&E waste arising outside the area where it can be demonstrated that the importation and deposit of the waste is needed to achieve mineral site reclamation in accordance with agreed objectives.

Options: Managing Agricultural Waste		id47
Option 1	This option would support self-sufficiency in capacity for management of waste, as well as the principle of managing waste near to where it arises, by supporting where practicable the on-farm management of agricultural waste at the point of arising. Where waste can only be managed through more specialised facilities or facilities which can only realistically be provided at a larger scale, then support would be provided in principle for the development of new infrastructure which would enable appropriate waste from more than one holding to be managed and where it can be demonstrated that the facility is scaled primarily to deal with waste management needs arising in the Plan area. The locational principles for such development would need to be in accordance with the site locational principles for waste development to be contained in the Plan.	
and		
Option 2	This option would operate in combination with Option 1 and would also give specific support in principle for the development of Anaerobic Digestion facilities for the management of agricultural waste, in line with national waste strategy.	

Options: Managing Low Level (Non Nuclear) Radioactive Waste		id48
Option 1	This option would assume that needs for capacity for management of LLRW would be met outside the Plan area.	
or		

Option 2	This option would assume that capacity needs for management of LLRW are likely to be met outside the Plan area but would provide support in principle for development of specialist facilities in the Plan area where it can be demonstrated that the facility would enable LLRW arising in the area to be managed further up the hierarchy. The locational principles for such development would need to be in accordance with the site locational principles for waste development to be contained in the Plan.
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Options: Managing Waste Water (Sewage Sludge)		id49
Option 1	This option would support the development of new infrastructure for the management of waste water, where such provision would be in line with requirements identified in asset management plans produced by waste water infrastructure providers active in the Plan area. Preference would be given to the expansion of existing infrastructure in appropriate locations rather than the development of new facilities.	
and		
Option 2	The approach under this option would be the same as for Option 1 but support would also be provided in principle for the development of new sites in appropriate locations for management of waste water as well as for the expansion of existing facilities.	

Options: Managing Power Station Ash		id50
Option 1	In line with policy options relating to the supply of secondary aggregate, this option would support the use of ash as an alternative to primary aggregate but, for ash which cannot be used in this way, would support its continued disposal in accordance with existing arrangements at the Gale Common, Barlow and Brotherton Ings ash disposal sites, which would be identified in the Plan as strategic sites to meet the disposal needs of power generation.	

Options: Overall locational principles for provision of new waste capacity		id51
Option 1	This option would seek to ensure that sufficient waste management capacity is provided through a combination of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making best use of the existing facility network, for example by supporting provision of increased capacity at existing waste management facilities unless there would be unacceptable environmental or local amenity impacts. • Supporting the provision of capacity at new sites (i.e. sites not currently in use for waste management purposes) where the facility would contribute to meeting needs identified in the Plan and the site meets any more detailed waste site identification criteria contained in the Plan (see subsequent options). 	
or		

Option 2	<p>This option would seek to ensure that sufficient waste management capacity is provided through a combination of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making best use of the existing facility network, for example by supporting provision of increased capacity at existing waste management facilities unless there would be unacceptable environmental or local amenity impacts. • Supporting the provision of capacity at new sites where the facility would contribute to meeting needs identified in the Plan; the site is compatible with other waste site identification criteria in the Plan (see subsequent options); and the site is located as close as practicable to the source/s of waste to be dealt with. This could mean giving priority to locations for new smaller scale facilities serving District scale markets for waste which are within or near to main settlements in the area or, for facilities which are intended to serve the needs of waste arising mainly in rural areas, are well located with regard to the geographical area the facility is to serve. • For facilities expected to play a wider strategic role (i.e. serving catchments covering a substantial part of the Plan area) these should be located where overall transportation impacts would be minimised taking into account the market area expected to be served by the facility.
or	
Option 3	<p>This option would seek to ensure that sufficient waste management capacity is provided through a combination of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making best use of the existing facility network, for example by supporting provision of increased capacity at existing waste management facilities unless there would be unacceptable environmental or local amenity impacts. • Supporting the provision of capacity at new sites where the facility would contribute to meeting needs identified in the Plan; the site is compatible with other waste site identification principles in the Plan (see subsequent options), and; giving priority to sites located within close proximity, preferably within 5km, to the major road network.
and	
Option 4	<p>This option would operate alongside one of options 1 to 3 above and would limit provision of new waste management capacity to those parts of the Plan area outside the North York Moors National Park and AONBs unless the facility to be provided is designed and scaled specifically for meeting waste management needs arising in the designated area and can be provided without causing harm to the designated area.</p>

Options: Waste site identification principles		id52
Option 1	<p>This option would support provision of waste management capacity at sites which meet the range of criteria identified in national waste policy.</p>	
or		
Option 2	<p>This option would set out more specific local principles for identification of sites based on a preference for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting facilities for the recycling, transfer and recovery of waste on suitable previously developed land, industrial and employment land, or at existing waste management sites, giving preference to sites where it can be demonstrated that co-locational benefits would arise taking into 	

	<p>account existing or proposed uses and economic activities nearby. Where the facility is proposed to deal mainly with waste arising in rural areas then siting within redundant agricultural buildings or their curtilages would also be acceptable in principle under this option.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting facilities involving the recovery of energy from waste at locations where the energy produced can be utilised efficiently. This would, for facilities with the potential to produce combined heat and power, include giving preference to sites where heat can be utilised. • Siting facilities to support the re-use and recycling of CD&E waste at the point of arising (for temporary facilities linked to the life of the associated construction project) and at active mineral workings where the main outputs of the process are to be sold alongside or blended with mineral produced at the site; as well as at the types of sites identified in Option 1 above where these are well related to the sources of arisings and/or markets for the end product. • Siting facilities to provide additional waste water treatment capacity at existing waste water treatment works sites as a first priority. Where development of new capacity on greenfield land is necessary then preference would be given to sites located on lower quality agricultural land. • Providing any additional capacity required for landfill of waste through preferring the infill of quarry voids for mineral site reclamation purposes as a first priority, giving preference to proposals where a need for infill has been identified as part of an agreed quarry reclamation scheme and where pollution control concerns can be mitigated to an acceptable level. Depositing of inert CD&E waste for the improvement of derelict or degraded land would also be supported under this option where it can be demonstrated that the import of the waste is essential to bring the land back into beneficial use and the scale of the importation would not undermine the potential to manage waste further up the hierarchy. <p>In all cases the site would need to be suitable when considered in relation to physical, environmental, amenity and infrastructure constraints including existing and proposed neighbouring land uses, the capacity of transport infrastructure and any cumulative impact from previous waste disposal facilities, in line with national policy.</p>
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Option 1	<p>This option would identify a limited number of strategically significant sites for specific safeguarding. This could include strategically important sites and facilities for recovery or disposal of residual waste such as the Allerton Park and Harewood Whin sites, as well as any allocations for strategically important facilities (such as those dealing with large volumes of waste or which would meet specialised waste management needs which cannot readily be met elsewhere). Other forms of development that may prejudice the operation of these facilities would not be supported without overriding justification.</p> <p>Other waste facilities and sites would be safeguarded through a development control policy requiring the presence of an existing waste site or facility to be taken into account in other development control decisions, with a presumption that other forms of development which may prejudice the waste use would not be acceptable in the absence of overriding justification.</p>
or	
Option 2	This option would rely on national policy to achieve the safeguarding of waste sites and facilities.

Options: Transport infrastructure		id54
Option 1	<p>This option would encourage the use of existing rail, water and pipeline transport infrastructure, and also support the development of new rail, water or pipeline facilities in appropriate locations consistent with protection of local communities and the environment, for the transport of minerals and waste produced or arising within the Plan area, as well as for any large scale import or export of minerals or waste to or from the area.</p>	
and		
Option 2	This option would be the same as Option 1 but would require the carbon implications of any proposal to also be considered.	

Options: Transport infrastructure safeguarding		id55
Option 1	<p>This option would safeguard all known railheads, rail links and wharfs which have the potential for minerals transport against encroaching or replacement development which would prevent the use of land for mineral transport purposes, unless the need for the alternative development would outweigh the benefits of retaining the facility or a suitable alternative for the displaced use can be found.</p>	
or		
Option 2	<p>This option would only safeguard railheads, rail links to quarries and wharfs which are in active use for minerals transport against encroaching or replacement development which would prevent the use of the land for mineral transport purposes, unless the need for the alternative development would outweigh the benefits of retaining the facility or a suitable alternative for the displaced use can be found.</p>	
or		
Option 3	<p>This option would consider each railhead, quarry rail-link and wharfage to assess its potential for minerals transport now and in the future, and only those where a high degree of confidence in the potential for such use can</p>	

	be demonstrated would be safeguarded.
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Options: Locations for ancillary minerals infrastructure		id56
Option 1	<p>This option would support locating ancillary minerals infrastructure on active mineral extraction sites (including sites for the production of secondary aggregate) provided the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ancillary minerals infrastructure produces a 'value added' product based mainly on the mineral extracted at the site • The process or development does not create significant additional adverse impact on local communities, businesses or the environment • The process or development does not significantly increase the overall amount of road transport to and from the site • The development is linked to the overall life of extraction at the site, unless the location is appropriate to its retention in the longer term. 	
or		
Option 2	<p>This option would be the same as Option 1 except that support would only be provided where the 'host' site would be located outside the North York Moors National Park and AONBs. Ancillary infrastructure related to extraction sites in National Parks or AONBs would need to be located outside of these areas.</p>	
and/or		
Option 3	<p>This option would support the development of ancillary minerals infrastructure away from mineral extraction sites provided the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is located on industrial or employment land, previously developed land, or would be co-located with other compatible industrial or commercial development • The site is located within or near to major settlements or other known market destination where the product will be used • The site has good access to the transport network • The development would not create significant adverse impact on local communities, businesses or the environment. 	
or		
Option 4	<p>This option would be the same as Option 3 except that support would only be provided where the site would be located outside the North York Moors National Park and AONBs, with the exception of Whitby Business Park which already contains ancillary infrastructure.</p>	

Options: Minerals ancillary infrastructure safeguarding		id57
Option 1	<p>This option would safeguard all known sites for concrete batching, roadstone manufacture, other concrete products manufacture, and the handling, processing and distribution of recycled and secondary aggregate against encroaching or replacement development which would prevent the use of the land for ancillary aggregates purposes.</p>	
or		
Option 2	<p>This option would safeguard only stand-alone sites for concrete batching,</p>	

	roadstone manufacture, other concrete products manufacture, and the handling, processing and distribution of recycled and secondary aggregate against encroaching or replacement development which would prevent the use of the land for ancillary aggregates purposes.
or	
Option 3	This option would consider each site for concrete batching, roadstone manufacture, other concrete products manufacture, and the handling, processing and distribution of recycled and secondary aggregate on an individual basis to assess its risk of being affected by new development, and those with greater potential to be impacted by encroaching or replacement development would be safeguarded.
or	
Option 4	This option would safeguard all known sites for concrete batching, roadstone manufacture, other concrete products manufacture, and the handling, processing and distribution of recycled and secondary aggregate against encroaching or replacement development which would prevent the use of the land for ancillary aggregates purposes, unless a suitable alternative location for the displaced use is found or it is considered that the need for the alternative development outweighs the need to retain the infrastructure.

Options: Presumption in favour of sustainable minerals and waste development id58

Option 1	This option would use the wording of the model policy with a minor adjustment to replace the word 'council' with 'authority' to reflect it being a Joint Plan involving both Councils and a National Park Authority and to replace the reference to 'neighbourhood plans' with a reference to 'and other relevant documents which comprise the Development Plan'.
or	
Option 2	Develop a more specific phrasing based on the national presumption but which promotes not only working proactively with applicants, but also with other stakeholders including consultees and communities jointly, to find solutions to planning issues in line with the draft vision of the Joint Plan.
or	
Option 3	Use the model wording (under either Option 1 or 2 above) as a starting point but adapt it to specifically state that within the North York Moors National Park and the AONBs the starting point for any decisions will be ensuring that development is consistent with delivering sustainable development within the context of their statutory purposes. For major development in these areas, the starting point for consideration of applications would be the Major Development Test.

Options: Local amenity and cumulative impacts

id59

Option 1	Proposals will be supported where it can be demonstrated that unacceptable effects (including cumulative effects) on local amenity will not arise, including as a result of: noise, dust, vibration, odour and other emissions to air, vermin and litter, visual impact, the public rights of way network and access to open space. Proposals will be expected as a first priority to prevent adverse impacts through avoidance, with the use of robust mitigation measures where
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	avoidance is not practicable.
and	
Option 2	In addition to the matters identified in Option 1, this option would specifically encourage applicants for new development to conduct early and meaningful engagement with local communities, in line with statements of community involvement, prior to submission of an application, and to reflect the outcome of those discussions in the design of proposals as far as practicable.

Options: Transport of minerals and waste and associated traffic impacts		id60
Option 1	This option would give priority to proposals for minerals and waste development which would enable transport of minerals and waste via a sustainable (non-road) transport mode.	
or		
Option 2	This option would not seek to give preferential consideration to proposals which would include non-road modes of transport but would require all proposals involving significant transport of minerals or waste by road to demonstrate that the development would, taking into account minerals resource constraints where relevant, be well located in relation to sources of arisings or markets and in relation to suitable road networks.	
and		
Option 3	<p>This option could be used with either Option 1 or 2 above and would set out criteria to address the various potential impacts arising from unavoidable road transport of minerals and waste, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access arrangements appropriate to the volume & nature of any road traffic generated • Suitable arrangements for on-site vehicle manoeuvring, parking and loading/unloading • Level of traffic within the capacity of the road network • Mitigation of adverse traffic impacts where necessary by traffic controls, highway improvements and traffic routeing agreements • The use of Green Travel Plans. <p>In all cases involving significant new traffic generation, a transport assessment would be required to demonstrate that opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up and that safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all users of the site.</p>	

Options: North York Moors National Park and the AONBs		id61
Option 1	Include the Major Development Test, as worded in the NPPF (see above), and rely on generic Development Management policies for considering non-major development in the National Park and AONBs.	
or		
Option 2	<p>Include the Major Development Test, as in Option 1, but also include a criteria based policy setting out the factors that should be considered for any development in the National Park and AONBs, including non-major development.</p> <p>For the National Park this could include specific consideration of impact upon the Park's special qualities, effects on providing opportunities for</p>	

	<p>understanding and enjoyment of the National Park, effects on tranquillity and effects on the image and brand of the Park and, more generally, the ability to achieve the aims of the National Park Management Plan.</p> <p>For the AONBs this could include effects on the special qualities and on the ability to achieve the aims of the AONB Management Plans.</p> <p>In relation to major development, this option would include detailed explanations around each of the strands of the Major Development Test to explain what considerations would be relevant in the case of minerals and waste developments.</p>
and	
Option 3	In association with either Option 1 or Option 2, for development outside of National Parks and AONBs this option would require consideration to be given to the effects on the setting of and views out of these protected areas. These considerations would also apply to the setting of and views out of the adjacent Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Options: Minerals and waste development in the Green Belt		id62
Option 1	Include a specific policy supporting waste development and minerals extraction and minerals ancillary development within the Green Belt unless it conflicts with the purposes of the Green Belt designation. This option would rely on national planning policy on minerals and waste development in the Green Belt. The NPPF defines minerals extraction as 'not inappropriate' in the Green Belt provided the openness of the Green Belt is maintained (para 90). Draft updated national waste planning policy proposes removing the current approach in PPS10 which requires planning authorities to give significant weight to the locational needs and wider environmental and economic benefits when considering waste proposals in the Green Belt, thereby not giving waste proposals any more weight than other proposals.	
or		
Option 2	Allow a more flexible local approach to waste development proposals in the Green Belt subject to demonstration that the development would make a significant contribution to the provision of an appropriate overall network of facilities, enabling waste to be moved up the hierarchy and managed in proximity to arisings, and where particularly high standards of siting, design and mitigation of any impacts can be achieved. Under this option the approach for minerals would be the same as for Option 1.	
or		
Option 3	This option would represent an alternative to Option 2 by only providing a more flexible approach to waste development in the Green Belt where the development would be located at existing Green Belt waste management facilities within the Plan area, as well as being subject to the other criteria outlined in Option 2.	

Options: Landscape		id63
Option 1	This option would support proposals which demonstrate that unacceptable impact on the landscape would not arise, having regard to the nature and purpose of any statutory or non-statutory designations that apply, including the setting of these designations, and taking into account any mitigation	

	measures. In ensuring there will be no unacceptable landscape impact consideration should be given to the wider landscape character and context of the site (including visual impact) in the design of the scheme and any mitigation measures proposed, including the need where relevant for planting and landscape proposals to take into account any impacts on the setting of local settlements and to be developed and implemented alongside measures to protect and where practicable enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, the historic environment and local amenity.
or	
Option 2	This option would not set out a specific local policy for protection and enhancement of the landscape and would rely on national policy in the NPPF, together with any other relevant policies in the development plan, including the 'Other key criteria' policy set out later in this chapter. Landscape policy in the NPPF states that the planning system should protect and enhance valued landscapes (para 109) and should give great weight to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks and AONBs (para 115).

Options: Biodiversity and geodiversity		id64
Option 1	This option would not set out specific local policy for protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity and would rely on national policy in the NPPF, together with any other relevant policies in the development plan. In summary, biodiversity policies in the NPPF state that the planning system should minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains where possible, contributing to ecological networks (para 109), preserve, restore or re-create priority habitats, ecological networks and protect or recover priority species, prevent harm to geological conservation assets (para 117) and only approve development where significant harm can be avoided, mitigated or as a last resort compensated for, avoid the loss of irreplaceable habitats, protect statutorily protected sites and encourage opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments (para118).	
or		
Option 2	This option would support proposals which demonstrate that unacceptable impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity would not arise, having regard to any statutory or non-statutory designations and/or legal protections that apply as well as any agreed local priority habitats, habitat networks and species, looking to avoid and mitigate effects and, where this is not possible, compensate for residual effects. Proposals should look to contribute towards the delivery of agreed biodiversity and geodiversity objectives, including those set out in agreed Biodiversity or Geodiversity Action Plans, or in line with agreed priorities of any relevant Local Nature Partnership, with the aim of achieving net gains for biodiversity or geodiversity where feasible.	
and		
Option 3	Where residual impacts occur which cannot be avoided or mitigated and the provision of compensatory habitat within the site would not be feasible and the need for the development overrides the need to protect the site, habitat or species, this option would support the principle of biodiversity offsetting in relation to fully compensating for any losses and would require any gains to be related to the planning authority area in which the loss occurred.	
or		

Option 4	Where residual impacts occur which cannot be avoided or mitigation and the provision of compensatory habitat within the site would not be feasible and the need for the development overrides need to protect the site, habitat or species, this option would support the principle of biodiversity offsetting in relation to fully compensating for any losses and would not specify where the gains should take place.
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Options: Historic environment		id65
Option 1	This option would not set out a specific local policy for conservation and enhancement of the historic environment and would rely on national policy in the NPPF, together with any other relevant policies in the development plan. In summary, NPPF policy on the historic environment relates to protecting and enhancing the significance of heritage assets – permission should not be granted for proposals which would lead to substantial harm or loss of the significance of a designated asset unless public benefits outweigh this loss, and where harm is less than significant or relates to a non-designated asset this should be weighed against the benefits (paras 126 – 141).	
or		
Option 2	This option would indicate that heritage assets will be conserved in line with the requirements of the NPPF (see Option 1) but would encourage proposals, where practicable, to deliver enhancements to the setting and/or secure improved access to and understanding of the asset for the longer term, linking into existing projects or initiatives where possible.	
and		
Option 3	Under either option above, this option would seek to protect the setting of the City of York by supporting proposals which do not compromise the setting.	

Options: Water environment		id66
Option 1	This option would not set out a specific local policy for the protection of the water environment and would rely on national policy in the NPPF, together with any other relevant policies in the development plan. In summary, water policies in the NPPF require that strategies should take account of water supply and demand (para. 94), permitted operations should not have unacceptable adverse impacts on water (para. 109) and new and existing development should not contribute to or be put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of water pollution.	
or		
Option 2	Proposals will be supported where it can be demonstrated, when considered against the following criteria, that unacceptable adverse (including cumulative) effects can be avoided or have been appropriately mitigated and, where possible, that the development would provide enhancements to the locality. Consideration would be given to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on water quality (surface or underground) and water supply and flows, including effects on Nitrate Vulnerable Zones and Groundwater Source Protection Zones • Impact on and from ground and surface water flooding, following the principles of the sequential test in relation to flood risk • Potential for the development to contribute to the provision of flood 	

	alleviation or other climate change mitigation benefits related to the water environment.
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Options: Strategic approach to reclamation and afteruse		id67
Option 1	<p>This option would support reclamation and afteruse proposals across the whole of the Plan area which meet a number of general criteria and are carried out to a high standard and which, where relevant and particularly for larger scale workings, have demonstrably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Been brought forward in discussion with local communities and other relevant stakeholders and where practicable reflect the outcome of those discussions • Taken into account the wider context of the development proposed, including the implications for the development of other significant permitted or proposed development in the area and the range of environmental and other assets and infrastructure that may be affected, including any important interactions between those assets and infrastructure • Reflected the potential for the proposed reclamation and/or afteruse to give rise to positive and adverse impacts, including cumulative impacts, and have sought where practicable to maximise potential overall benefits and minimise overall adverse impacts • Taken into account potential impacts on and from climate change factors • Made best use of onsite materials for reclamation purposes and only rely on the need for importation of waste where essential to deliver an appropriate standard of reclamation • Provided for progressive, phased restoration where appropriate • Provided for the longer term implementation and management of the agreed form of reclamation and any relevant afteruse (this would not apply to reclamation for agriculture or forestry where a statutory 5 year maximum aftercare period applies). 	
and		
Option 2	<p>In addition to the general criteria identified in Option 1, this option would seek to deliver a more targeted approach to minerals site reclamation and afteruse by supporting proposals which, where relevant, focus reclamation and/or afteruse proposals towards particular objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In areas of best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising the protection and enhancement of soils and maximising the extent of best and most versatile land to be provided following reclamation and aftercare of the site • Where opportunities allow, particularly in proximity to the rivers Swale and Ure, providing additional flood storage capacity to help minimise flooding in downstream locations • Within the National Park and AONBs, focus on enhancing the special qualities and/or providing opportunities for the enjoyment and understanding of those special qualities • Within airfield safeguarding zones, particularly where reclamation for biodiversity is involved, ensuring that reclamation and afteruse proposals respect safeguarding constraints whilst maximising the potential reclamation and afteruse benefits delivered by the site • In proximity to significant heritage assets, ensuring that the significance 	

	<p>of assets and their settings is sustained and where practicable enhanced and, also where practicable, that opportunities to facilitate enjoyment of the asset are provided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the development is located within or adjacent to identified green infrastructure corridors, reflecting any locally agreed priorities for delivery of additional or enhanced green infrastructure and ecosystems services • In proximity to major settlements within and adjacent to the Plan area, and subject to local amenity considerations, providing enhanced opportunities for informal and formal access and recreation • Delivering enhancements for biodiversity and improvements to habitat networks, based on contributing towards established objectives • In delivering any of the above, proposals should be compatible with the surrounding landscape, providing enhancements where possible.
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Options: Sustainable design, construction and operation of development **id68**

<p>Option 1</p>	<p>This option would support proposals for minerals and waste development which demonstrate that, where relevant, appropriate measures have been incorporated in the design, construction and operation of the development and where relevant reclamation of the site, in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction or minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions, including mitigation measures where necessary, through incorporation of energy efficient siting, design and operational practices including those relating to bulk transport of materials • Minimisation of waste generated by new minerals and waste development • Generation and utilisation of renewable or low carbon energy in a manner appropriate to the character and location of the development • Minimisation of water consumption through incorporation of water efficiency measures, including the re-use of waste water originating from the development • Incorporation of measures to minimise flood risk associated with the development including use of Sustainable Drainage Systems and permeable surfacing • A requirement for the relevant built elements of significant new minerals and waste developments to meet a minimum 'Very Good' BREEAM standard • For energy from waste development the efficient use of energy generated by the development including, for development with the potential for generation of combined heat and power, the beneficial use of heat either on site or to serve other existing or proposed development in the vicinity of the site • Implementation of planting comprising native species able to successfully adapt to climate change and where practicable incorporation of areas of new wildlife habitat that would help to improve habitat connectivity. <p>Proposals for new minerals extraction and for the treatment, recovery or disposal of waste should be accompanied by a climate change assessment showing how the proposals have taken into account impacts on and from climate change and include appropriate mitigation measures where necessary</p>
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and	
Option 2	<p>For minerals and waste development this option sets out criteria which would, where relevant, apply in addition to the criteria set out in Option 1, and which would also apply to proposals for new residential, commercial and industrial development, including development for which the District and Borough Councils in the NYCC part of the area are the planning authority. The additional criteria would seek to help deliver sustainable waste management and the sustainable use of minerals through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of measures to minimise waste generated during construction of the development, and implementation of measures to encourage or facilitate the re-use and recovery of any waste generated during construction of the development • Incorporation of appropriate space to enable waste arising during use of the development to be sorted and stored prior to being collected for recycling or re-use • Use of sustainable construction materials where practicable, including use of alternatives to primary land-won aggregate • Re-use of existing buildings in preference to new build.

Options: Other key criteria for minerals and waste development		id69
Option 1	<p>Proposals will be supported where it can be demonstrated, when considered against the following criteria, that unacceptable adverse (including cumulative) effects can be avoided or have been appropriately mitigated and, where possible, that the development would provide enhancements to the locality. Consideration would be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts upon tranquillity and dark night skies • Impacts relating to subsidence or land stability, and the ability for these to be addressed satisfactorily • Impacts on air quality • The visual impact arising from the design, scale and location of the development • Impact on best and most versatile agricultural land and the protection of soil resources through the life of the development • Effects on opportunities for leisure and recreation and on Public Rights of Way and open access land, including in the National Park impacts on opportunities for enjoyment and understanding of the special qualities of the National Park • Public safety considerations • Positive and negative impacts on the local economy. 	
or		
Option 2	<p>Under this option the Plan would not contain any reference to the criteria set out under Option 1 and the NPPF would be relied on for guidance on these issues.</p>	

Options: Developments proposed within Mineral Safeguarding Areas		id70
Option 1	<p>This option would indicate that within Minerals Safeguarding Areas non-minerals development will only be permitted in certain circumstances. This could include where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would not sterilise or prejudice future extraction, or 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineral will be extracted prior to development (without unacceptable adverse impact on the environment or the amenity of local communities), or • The need for the non-mineral development can be demonstrated to outweigh the need for the mineral, or • It can be demonstrated that the mineral in the location concerned is no longer of any potential value as it does not represent an economically viable and therefore exploitable resource, or • The non-mineral development is of a temporary nature that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed, or • It constitutes 'exempt development' (as defined below). <p>It could also include a requirement that such planning applications should be accompanied by an assessment of the effect of the proposed development on the safeguarded mineral resource(s) beneath or adjacent to it.</p>
and	
Option 2	<p>This option would adopt a list of application types that would be exempt from consideration under the Minerals Safeguarding Area policy. Possible exemptions could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infilling in towns and villages³⁶ • Householder applications within the curtilage of a property • Advertisement applications • Reserved matters applications • Applications for new or improved accesses • 'Minor' extensions/alterations to existing uses/buildings which do not fundamentally change the scale and character of the use/building • 'Temporary' development (for up to five years) • Agricultural buildings adjacent to existing farmsteads • 'Minor' works such as fences, bus shelters, gates, walls, accesses. • Amendments to current permissions (with no additional land take involved) • Changes of use • Applications for development on land which is already allocated in adopted local plans where the plan took account of the prevention of unnecessary mineral sterilisation and determined that prior extraction should not be considered when development applications in a Mineral Safeguarding Area came forward • Listed Building Consent and Applications for planning permission for relevant demolition in a Conservation Area • Applications for work to trees or removal of hedgerows (unless specifically requested) • Prior notifications for telecommunications, forestry, agriculture & demolition • Certificates of Lawfulness of Existing Use of Development and • Certificates of Lawfulness of Proposed Use or Development.
and	
Option 3	<p>In areas identified as underground coal or potash Minerals Safeguarding Areas, applicants proposing the following types of development would be required to consider the potential impacts on the proposed development</p>

³⁶ Infilling development is defined here as development which fills a restricted gap in the continuity of existing buildings where the site has existing buildings adjoining on at least two sides.

	<p>arising from extraction of the safeguarded resources, as well as the potential for the surface development to sterilise the underlying resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large institutional and public buildings • Major industrial buildings including those with sensitive processes and precision equipment vulnerable to ground movement • Major retail complexes • Non-residential high rise buildings (3 storeys plus) • Strategic gas, oil, naphtha and petrol pipelines • Vulnerable parts of main highways and motorway networks (e.g. viaducts, large bridges, service stations and interchanges) • Security sensitive structures • Strategic water pumping stations, waterworks, reservoirs, sewage works and pumping stations • Ecclesiastical property • Power stations and • Wind turbines.
or	
Option 4	As an alternative to Option 3 in respect of underground coal safeguarding areas this option would not set out a specific approach to consultation for non-mineral development which is sensitive to mining subsidence, relying instead on the advice of the Coal Authority as a statutory consultee.

Options: Consideration of applications in Mineral Consultation Areas

id71

Option 1	Where safeguarding of a particular minerals resource is identified in the Plan, this option would define the whole of that area (to the extent that it falls within NYCC) as a Minerals Consultation Area, where District/Borough Councils would be required to consult the County Council in respect of any non-exempt proposals.
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Options: Coal mining legacy

id72

Option 1	This option would seek to ensure that coal mining legacy issues are taken into account during assessment of development proposals which are proposed in development high risk areas identified by the Coal Authority, including those proposals falling within the responsibility of the District and Borough Councils within the Plan area. Applicants in such areas and for the relevant forms of development identified by the Coal Authority ³⁷ would be required to provide information on land stability issues and where necessary incorporate suitable mitigation measures to address them.
or	
Option 2	This option would not set out a specific policy relating to coal mining legacy issues but would refer to, and rely on, national policy in the NPPF and the advice published by the Coal Authority. The NPPF does not set out any specific policy relating to development in areas of former coal mining but does require that development is not put at unacceptable risk from land instability (para 109).
or	
Option 3	The consideration of the legacy of coal mining would be left to be included

³⁷ <http://coal.decc.gov.uk/en/coal/cms/services/planning/strategy/>

	within the local plans of the relevant District Councils given that the relevant developments being proposed are most likely to be determined by those councils.
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