



CRESTWOOD ENVIRONMENTAL LTD

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Wastege Waste Management Ltd.

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report

Application for a Bespoke Environmental Permit for a Waste Transfer Station

Gibson Lane South, Melton, Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire, HU14 3HN

Report Reference: CE-GL-1817-RP07-HRA-Final v1

Report Date: 31 May 2023

Produced by Crestwood Environmental Ltd.

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VISUALISATION

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Crest wood environmental Ltd. (**'Crestwood'**) has been appointed by Wastege Waste Management Ltd (**'The Operator'**). To undertake a Habitat Regulations Assessment (**'HRA'**) in respect of a bespoke Environmental Permit, at Gibson Lane South, Melton, Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire, HU14 3HN (**'The Site'**).
- 1.1.2 This report has been produced as the Site is located in close proximity to the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Ramsar Site and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Ramsar Sites, SPAs and SACs are all known as European Sites, which are the highest level of habitat and nature conservation designation. Therefore, a Habitats Risk Assessment will be required to consider any impacts from the Site on the designated nature sites.
- 1.1.3 It is noted that the permit submission is supported by the following reports:
- Environmental management System Report (Crestwood environmental Ltd., 2021);
 - Site condition Report (Crestwood Environmental Ltd. , 2021);
 - HI Accident and Amenity Risk Assessment (Crestwood Environmental Ltd., 2021);
 - Non-Technical Summary (Crestwood Environmental Ltd. , 2021); and,
 - Climate Change Risk Assessment (Crestwood Environmental Ltd., 2021); and,
 - Fire prevention and Mitigation Plan (Crestwood Environmental Ltd. , 2021).
- 1.1.4 In summary the Site will accept both hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams. will operate as a hazardous and non-hazardous waste transfer facility which will receive and process up to 2600 tonnes of hazardous waste per annum and up to 5000 tonnes of non-hazardous per annum which will amount to no more than 7600 tonnes per annum. All storage and processing will be undertaken in an enclosed building comprising of separate dedicated bays.
- 1.1.5 No treatment of wastes will take place at the facility other than the separation, storage and transfer of waste for recovery or disposal.

1.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this assessment and report is to provide further information relating to Natura 2000 sites, habitats and species.
- 1.2.2 The scope of the report is therefore to:
- Provide results of a desk study for Natura 2000 Sites within 10 km of the Proposed Development.
 - Provide further detail with regards to each site, including reasons for designation, conservation objectives and potential impacts; and,
 - Identify the potential impacts of the Proposed Development and any significant likely effects on ecological features of the Natura 2000 sites.
- 1.2.3 Where internationally designated sites also contain nationally designated sites, these have also been referred to for the purposes of this assessment.
- 1.2.4 This document is not a formal HRA, as this assessment must be carried out by a 'competent authority'. This report represents the findings of a desk study relating to the Proposed Development and Natura 200 sites only, specifically in relation to the summarising potential impact of development in respect of Natura 2000 sites, to assist the 'competent authority' in the undertaking of the HRA assessment.



1.3 THE SITE

- 1.3.1 The Site is located at the southern end of Gibson Lane, Melton, Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire. Centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SE 96910 25501, approximately 13km west of the city centre of Hull. The Site comprises largely hardstanding and buildings. Access to the Site is gained via Gibson Lane on the eastern edge of the Site which in turn is accessed from the A63 to the north.
- 1.3.2 Adjacent to the Site immediately adjoining to the north, south and west is largely industrial, with land to the east known as Melton common. The River Humber is located c.210 m south of the Site and the nearest town is Melton, located c.1.4 km north.
- 1.3.3 The red line shown on Plate 1 indicated the extent of the Site, encompassing the area for the Environmental Permit.

Plate 1 Site Location Plan



2 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 LEGISLATION

THE CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES (AMENDMENT) (EU EXIT) REGULATIONS 2019 ('THE HABITAT REGULATIONS')

- 2.1.1 The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (**the Habitat Regulations**) (HMO, 2019) consolidate the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 with



subsequent amendments. This piece of legislation transposes into law (for England and Wales), the Habitats and Birds Directives.

- 2.1.2 The Habitat Regulations protect numerous wild plants and animals (as well as the habitats which support them) from activities such as destruction, disturbance, killing, collection (for private use or sale) and several other activities. It also sets out measures to control operations which could potentially damage the Natura 2000 network.
- 2.1.3 Regulation 63(1) requires planning authorities to assess the potential effects of projects on European Sites. **Habitats Regulations Assessment ('HRA')** is the process by which the requirements of the Habitats Directive are implemented and ensures that projects will not adversely affect European Sites.
- 2.1.4 The HRA process followed within this report is largely based on the process set out in '*The Habitats Regulations Assessment of Local Development Documents*', David Tyldesley and Associates for Natural England - final draft (David Tyldesley, 2009) and categorising the potential effects of a plan and guidance from Scottish Natural Heritage, '*Habitats Regulations Appraisal of Plans*' (Tyldesley, 2012).
- 2.1.5 Reference in this report to 'European sites' should be taken to include the following:
- **Special Areas of Conservation ('SAC')** for habitats and species designated through the EU Habitats Directive;
 - **Special Protection Areas ('SPA')** for the protection of wild birds and their habitats designated through the EU Birds Directive;
 - **Ramsar** sites, identified through the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Internationally important wetlands are designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971. UK Government policy states that the Ramsar sites and potential SPAs are afforded the same protection as SPAs and SACs for the purpose of considering development proposals that may affect them); and
 - Sites that are being considered for designation referred to as Sites of Community Interest, candidate SAC or proposed SPA.

2.2 PLANNING POLICY

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

- 2.2.1 The Government's objective, as stated in the National Planning Policy Framework (**'NPPF'**) (HMO, 2019) is that planning should help to deliver a healthy natural environment for the benefit of everyone and safe places which promote wellbeing. To achieve this objective, the NPPF states that the planning system should aim to conserve and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting valued landscapes, minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains where possible.
- 2.2.2 The following is the relevant text from NPPF in relation to internationally designated sites:
- "15. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment
- 170. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*
- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); . .*
- 171. Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework⁵³; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.*



HABITATS AND BIODIVERSITY

174. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity⁵⁶; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation⁵⁷; . .

The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:

a) potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;

b) listed or proposed Ramsar sites⁵⁹; and

c) sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

177. *The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site."*

3 METHODOLOGY AND METHODS OF ASSESSMENT

3.1 DEFINING THE ZONE OF INFLUENCE ('ZOI')

- 3.1.1 The potential impact and effects of a development are not always limited to the boundaries of the site concerned. The development may also have the potential to impact on ecologically valuable sites, habitats or species beyond the site boundaries. The area over which a development may impact ecologically valuable receptors is known as the Zone of Influence ('Zoi').
- 3.1.2 The Zoi is determined by the source/type of impact, a potential pathway for that impact and the location and sensitivity of the ecologically valuable receptor beyond the boundary. For the majority of (unmitigated) environmental impacts and effects from the Proposed Development identified, the Zoi is generally considered to be the application site and immediately adjacent areas.
- 3.1.3 In ecological terms, the Zoi can vary considerably depending upon the species potentially affected by the Proposed Development. For example, some species may be confined to a specific location whilst others, such as birds and bats, are more mobile and can occupy larger territories or home ranges.
- 3.1.4 The Zoi is also likely to be influenced by the presence of dispersal barriers, such as roads and hardstanding, which either stop or reduce the likelihood of animals crossing it. As a consequence, this could isolate areas of potentially suitable habitat within the application site due to fragmentation.
- 3.1.5 The Zoi for species or species groups has been determined by research and the professional judgement of the ecologist. For example, Common Lizards (*Zootoca vivipara*) have restricted mobility and generally occupy smaller home ranges (up to 700m²) (Langton & Beckett, 1995).
- 3.1.6 For this assessment, the following Zoi's have been identified, this is based on the ecological features being assessed and current guidance:
- Internationally designated wildlife sites up to 10km from the Site; and
 - Nationally designated wildlife sites within 10km where these are associated with Internationally designated wildlife sites.



3.2 Desk study

3.2.1 Table 1 identifies sources of information for the desk study undertaken for this report

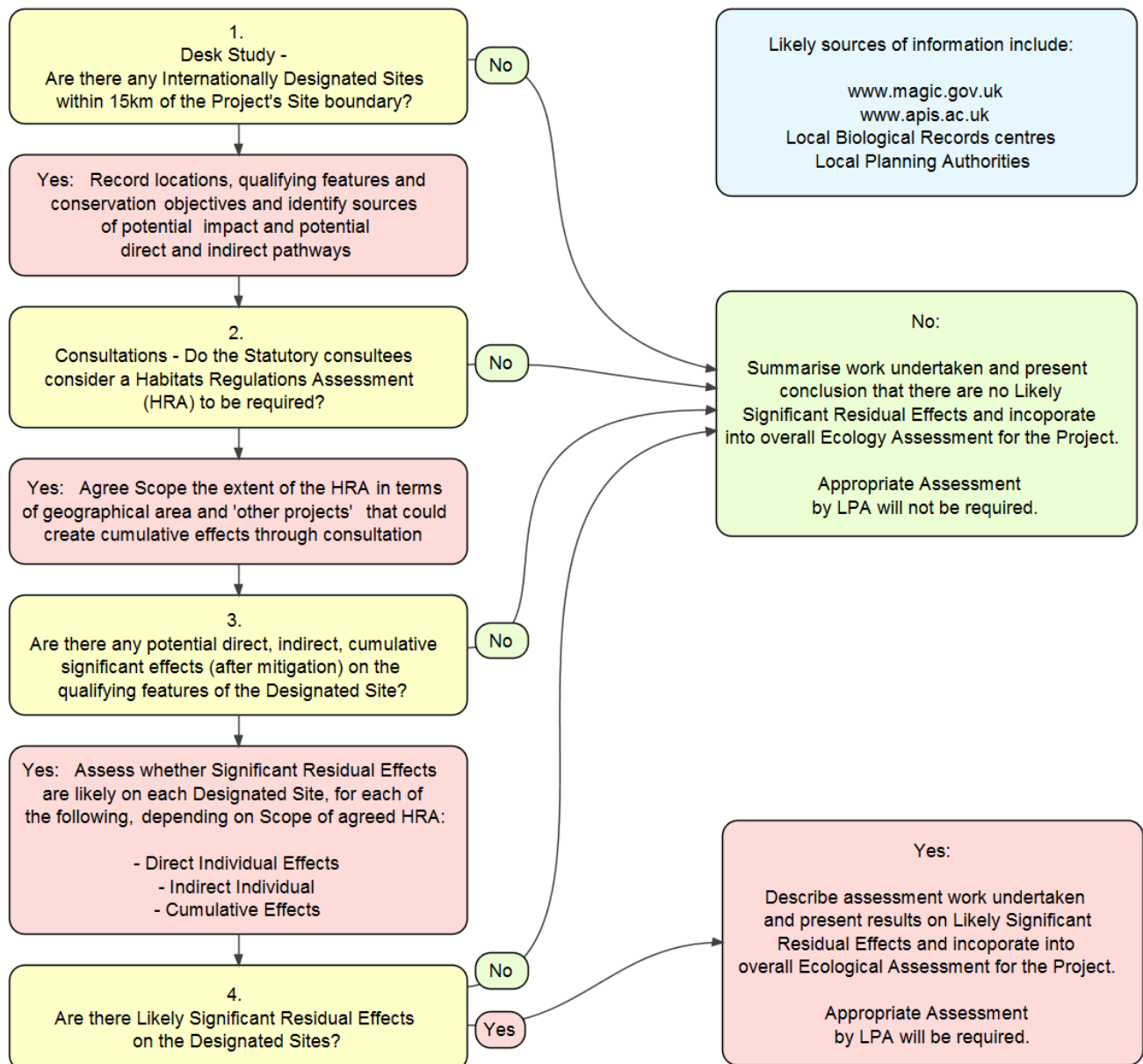
Table 1 Desk Study Information

Source of information	Information Sought	Search Distance from the Site Boundary
MAGIC Map (DEFRA, 2020)	Internationally designated sites (SAC, SSSI, SPA, Ramsar, MCZ)	10 km

3.3 HRA SCREENING ASSESSMENT

3.3.1 The following process will be followed as an HRA screening assessment for the Proposed Development.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Process Diagram



3.3.2 As part of this process, the impacts and effects of the Proposed Development on the Statutory Sites will be



identified.

3.3.3 In this document, we refer to impacts and effects, defined as follows:

- ‘Impact’ - as an action being taken/event happening (e.g. *increased sediment in run-off*); and
- ‘Effect’ - as the change in an ecological receptor resulting from that action/event (e.g. *lower water quality affecting a habitat’s ability to support a species*).

4 RESULTS OF DESK STUDY

4.1 DESIGNATED SITES

4.1.1 Designated sites are areas that are considered to be of high value for nature conservation (on either international, national, regional, or local scales) which have been protected to varying extents by international conventions or local planning authority controls. Generally, the priority for the protection of designated sites is in the following descending order:

- International/European designated sites (such as SAC/SPA/Ramsar);
- Nationally designated sites (such as Site of Special Scientific Importance/Marine Conservation Zones/National Nature Reserves); and
- Locally Designated sites (such as Local Nature Reserves/Local Wildlife Sites).

4.1.2 Table 2 below details nationally/ internationally/European designated sites for nature conservation within 10km of the Site found through the use of MAGIC Map (DEFRA, 2020).

Table 2 Summary Table of Designated Sites

Designation	Name	Grid Ref	Reason for Designation	Proximity to Site Boundary
Within 1 km				
RAMSAR	Humber Estuary	SE 9687 2458	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. It is a large macro-tidal coastal plain estuary with high suspended sediment loads, which feed a dynamic and rapidly changing system of accreting and eroding intertidal and subtidal mudflats, sandflats, saltmarsh and reedbeds. The Humber Estuary Ramsar site supports a breeding colony of grey seals (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>) at Donna Nook. It is the second largest grey seal colony in England and the furthest south regular breeding site on the east coast. The dune slacks at Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe on the southern extremity of the Ramsar site are the most north-easterly breeding site in Great Britain of the natterjack toad (<i>Bufo calamita</i>). The Site supports assemblages of international importance: 153,934 waterfowl, non-breeding season (5 year peak mean 1996/97-2000/2001) with species/populations occurring at levels of international importance. 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.	221 m south



Designation	Name	Grid Ref	Reason for Designation	Proximity to Site Boundary
Within 1 km				
Special Protection Area (SPA),	Humber Estuary	SE 9687 2458	The Humber Estuary is located on the east coast of England, and comprises extensive wetland and coastal habitats. The inner estuary supports extensive areas of reedbed, with areas of mature and developing saltmarsh backed by grazing marsh in the middle and outer estuary. On the north Lincolnshire coast, the saltmarsh is backed by low sand dunes with marshy slacks and brackish pools. Parts of the estuary are owned and managed by conservation organisations. The estuary supports important numbers of waterbirds (especially geese, ducks and waders) during the migration periods and in winter. It is used regularly by over 20,000 waterbirds. In summer, it supports important breeding populations of bittern (<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>), marsh harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>), avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>) and little tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>).	221 m south
Special Area of conservation (SAC)	Humber Estuary	SE 9687 2458	The Humber estuary comprises a range of habitat types including Estuaries, mudflats and sandflats that are considered to be some of the best in the United Kingdom. Other habitats include salt marshes, salt pastures, sand beaches, dune systems, bogs and fens. The Site supports a range of annex II fish and mammal species including Allis Shad (<i>Alosa alosa</i>), twait shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>), grey seal, European river lamprey, sea lamprey and harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>). Many passage birds, notably internationally important populations of ringed plover, (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>), and sanderling (<i>Caldris alba</i>) stage in the area.	221 m south
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Humber Estuary	SE 9687 2458	The Humber Estuary is a nationally important site with a series of nationally important habitats. These are the estuary itself (with its component habitats of intertidal mudflats and sandflats and coastal saltmarsh) and the associated saline lagoons, sand dunes and standing waters. The site is also of national importance for the geological interest at South Ferriby Cliff (Late Pleistocene sediments) and for the coastal geomorphology of Spurn. The estuary supports nationally important numbers of 22 wintering waterfowl and nine passage waders, and a nationally important assemblage of breeding birds of lowland open waters and their margins. It is also nationally important for a breeding colony of grey seals <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> and sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , a vascular plant assemblage and an invertebrate assemblage.	221 m south
Between 1km and 5km:				
As Above				
Between 5km and 10km:				
As Above				

4.1.3 Figure E1 In Appendix E1 shows the location of the European designated sites within 10km of the Site.

5 STATUTORY SITE ZONE OF INFLUENCE

5.1.1 The report will assess the impacts of the Proposed Development on Humber Estuary RAMSAR site, Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) ('Natura 2000 site'), located c.221m southeast of the Site at its closest point.

5.2 GENERAL POTENTIAL IMPACTS

5.2.1 There are a number of impacts that are considered within HRA Assessments for the SAC and SPA international site, which have codes within citations (DEFRA, 2020), these are set out within 0.



Table 3 Impact Threat Codes for SPA / SAC

JNCC Threat Code	Information	Threat from Inside or Outside SPA / SAC
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	Both
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point and diffuse sources)	
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	Inside
E02	Other Urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	Outside

5.2.2 There are several factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects. These impacts are identified in Table 4.

5.2.3 Reporting categories include:

- 1. Those factors that are still operating, but it is unclear if they are under control, as there is a lag in showing the management or regulatory regime to be successful.
- 2. Those factors that are not currently being managed, or where the regulatory regime appears to have been ineffective so far.

Table 4 Impacts on RAMSAR

Reporting Category	Information	Threat from Inside or Outside RAMSAR
1	Disturbance to vegetation through cutting / clearing	Inside
1	Vegetation succession	Inside
1	Water diversion for irrigation / domestic / industrial use	Both
2	Overfishing	Outside
1	Pollution – domestic sewage	Both
1	Pollution Agricultural Fertilisers	Both
1	Recreational / Tourism disturbance (unspecified)	Inside
1	Other Factors	Inside

5.3 SITE SPECIFIC IMPACTS

5.3.1 It is considered that in the absence of mitigation, the Proposed development has the potential to impact upon the Natura 2000 sites in relation to:

- Hydrology / Hydrogeology;
- Air Quality (including Dust);
- Noise and Vibration; and
- Fires

HYDROLOGY / HYDROGEOLOGY

5.3.2 The below information is recompiled and summarised from the H1 Accident and Amenity Risk Assessments and Non-Technical Summary. The reader should read in the below information in the context of the wider



assessments undertaken.

- 5.3.3 Within a 250m radius of the Site`s boundary, there is one identified water feature, termed as the Old Drain located 83m to the north-east of the Site at its closest extent. With a south easterly flow regime, this merges into the Redcliff Channel of the River Humber orientated to the south of the Site at c. 395m.
- 5.3.4 In reference to the H1 accidents and Amenity Risk Assessment. Pollution incidents are not anticipated and will be controlled vis normal Site management procedures (inclusive of spill procedures).
- 5.3.5 The Site surface comprises engineered concrete pavement throughout, and the perimeter of the Site is fully bunded to a height of 100mm with a sleeping policeman in place across the entrance and exit point.
- 5.3.6 All bulking up and storage activities takes place in an enclosed building with impermeable concrete floor. There are no drainage outlets within the building and therefore no risk of any accidental spillage or leakage entering surface water drains.
- 5.3.7 All surface run-off from the Site falls to the sump located along the northern boundary of the external yard. In the event that run-off may contain any inadvertently spilled or leaked fluids contained on Site, the contents of the sump will be pH tested either once full or weekly as required.
- 5.3.8 In the event of on-going extreme rainfall occurring, a Climate Change Risk Assessment has been prepared for the Site and assesses the requirement of additional water storage in such events. See document reference: CE-GL-1817-RP05-CC-Final.

AIR QUALITY (INCLUDING DUST)

- 5.3.9 A reduction in air quality is most likely to impact upon Sites designated for their plants, soil and water habitats with some qualifying animal species also affected either directly or indirectly.
- 5.3.10 The below information is recompiled and summarised from the H1 Accident and Amenity Risk Assessments and Non-Technical Summary. The reader should read in the below information in the context of the wider assessments undertaken.
- 5.3.11 In reference to the H1 accidents and Amenity Risk Assessment. Air Quality (including dust) exposure is not anticipated due to the nature of the waste types, the construction of the Site and the control measures in place.
- 5.3.12 Waste streams delivered to the Site are predominantly not inherently dusty and are stored internally. To minimise the generation and subsequent dispersal of dust, mud and debris around the Site, a number of control measures will be implemented
- 5.3.13 Control measures include:
- All vehicles transferring materials to the Site and all on-Site mobile plant limited to speed restrictions of ≤ 10 mph.
 - The Site entrance, access road and external yard area comprise engineered surfaces (vehicles do not drive over any unmade ground at the Site).
 - A water bowser will be made available for dust suppression on the Site access road and operational areas, as required.
 - The importance of dust suppression during periods of dry and dusty weather is recognised, particularly due to the proximity of the neighbouring farms and businesses. As part of its daily inspection regime, the Site will be visually inspected for the presence of fugitive emissions and mud and debris.
- 5.3.14 Due to the mitigation measures put in place and built-up intervening habitats between the Site and the Natura 2000 Site, It is considered that Air Quality (including Dust) will not cause any significant impact on the Humber Estuary RAMSAR/SPA/SAC.



NOISE AND VIBRATION

- 5.3.15 Noise and vibration effects are most likely to impact bird species and so European sites where birds are the qualifying feature are a key consideration. Mammal and fish species may also be adversely affected.
- 5.3.16 The below information is recompiled and summarised from the H1 Accident and Amenity Risk Assessments and Non-Technical Summary. The reader should read in the below information in the context of the wider assessments undertaken.
- 5.3.17 In reference to the H1 accidents and Amenity Risk Assessment Noise and Vibration impacts by the atmosphere and vibrations through the ground are not anticipated due to the mitigation measures that are put in place.
- 5.3.18 Noise from mobile plant, machinery and vehicles will be attenuated by the bunds surrounding the Sites perimeter. To minimise noise emissions, all vehicles, plant and machinery operated at the Site will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specification and fitted with effective silencers. Any breakdown or malfunction of silencing equipment will be treated as an emergency and dealt with immediately. Where a repair cannot be affected immediately the equipment will be taken out of service until the repair is made.
- 5.3.19 The predominant noise source in the vicinity of the Site is traffic, machinery and plant associated with nearby industries and vehicles using the local road network serving the industrial units and Melton Enterprise Park. Routine maintenance of plant and equipment will be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the Company's EMS to minimise noise emissions.
- 5.3.20 The Site will only be operated during the hours specified in the planning permission for the site. No unsociable or night-time working will be carried out.
- 5.3.21 Due to the mitigation measures put in place and built-up intervening habitats between the Site and the Natura 2000 Site, it is considered that Noise and Vibration will not cause any significant impact.

FIRES

- 5.3.22 The below information is recompiled and summarised from the H1 Accident and Amenity Risk Assessments and Non-Technical Summary. The reader should read in the below information in the context of the wider assessments undertaken.
- 5.3.23 In reference to the H1 accidents and Amenity Risk Assessment fires, including air transport by smoke as well as spillages and contaminated firewater by direct run off from site and via surface water drains and ditches are not anticipated due to the mitigation measures that are put in place.
- 5.3.24 All waste will be stored in accordance with HSG71 '*Chemical Warehousing, The storage of packaged dangerous substances*' and HSG51 '*Storage of flammable liquids in containers*'.
- 5.3.25 A detailed Fire and Mitigation Plan has been prepared for the Site as per the above HSE documentation; report reference: CE-GL-1817-RP05-FPMP On Site plant and equipment will be maintained on a regular basis to ensure it is working effectively to minimise the risk of fire. The facility will be secured outside of operational hours and an extensive CCTV system installed.
- 5.3.26 Fire extinguishers are positioned in strategic locations across the Site and suitable staff are trained in the event of a fire to use the fire-fighting equipment available. If deemed necessary, the fire brigade will be contacted, and the Environment Agency informed.
- 5.3.27 In the event of a fire within the on-Site plant and equipment, the Site staff will ensure the machine is switched off and if possible, without risk to personal safety, fight the fire using the firefighting equipment available. In the event the fire is too big or out of control the fire brigade will be informed and the local area evacuated.
- 5.3.28 Site staff are trained in the event of a fire and made aware of the location of all firefighting equipment and procedures



Justification for consideration of other impacts

5.3.29 Table 5 details other potential impacts and justification for why they are not considered relevant for the Proposed Development and potential impacts on the Natura 2000 (i.e. scoped out of the assessment).

Table 5 Justification for Scoping Out of Impacts

Impacts	Justification
Tourism / recreational use	Tourism and recreational use are not considered a relevant impact due to the nature of the Proposed Development. It is considered there will be no increased footfall at the Natura 2000 sites as a result of the Proposed Development.
Direct habitat loss	Direct habitat loss is not considered a relevant impact due to the nature of the proposed development and distance from the Natura 2000 Sites.

5.4 EVALUATION OF SITE-SPECIFIC IMPACTS WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL SITES

5.4.1 Table 6 details the potential impacts from the Site and their potential impact upon designated sites named above either directly or indirectly.

5.4.2 The proposed development includes mitigation measures to further reduce the risk.

Table 6 Summary Table of HRA Information Assessment Steps

Screening Assessment Step	Answer	Follow on Assessment Steps	Detailed information
Are there any internationally designated sites within 10 km of the Proposed Development Boundary?	Yes	How many internationally designated sites?	1 Site within 10 KM Humber Estuary RAMSAR / SPA, SSSI and SAC located 221 m South of the Site
		What are the sensitive ecological features?	Habitats and species including dune systems, salt marsh, lamprey and grey seals.
		What are the potential impacts?	Potential Changes in Hydrology/Hydrogeology, Air Quality (including dust), Noise and Vibration and Fires without mitigation.
		Are there any potential pathways (direct/indirect) from the Proposed Development to the Site?	Yes- Old Drain located 83m to the north-east of the Site at its closest extent. With a south easterly flow regime, this merges into the Redcliff Channel of the River Humber orientated to the south of the Site at c. 395m.
		Further Desk Study Information	None
Do the Statutory Consultees consider that HRA Required?	N/A	HRA Assessment to be undertaken by competent authority, if deemed required.	Initial information gathered.

5.5 Potential In-Combination Effects

5.5.1 Any in combination effects arising from other developments within proximity to the Natura 2000 Sites are



not considered to result in any likely significant effects due to the following:

- The proposed development will only be impacting a small area of already industrialised habitat with no direct habitat loss of any Natura 2000 Site;
- The Site is separated from the Natura 2000 Site by other built-up and industrialised habitats.
- Mitigation put in place during the operational and construction phase of the proposed development will reduce and, in some cases, prevent any significant risk to the Natura 2000 Site.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The desk study identified 1 internationally designated Sites within a 10 km radius of the Site – The Humber Estuary RAMSAR / SPA / SAC / SSSI.
- 6.1.2 The Natura 2000 Site is located c.221 m from the Site of the proposed development at its closest point. Therefore, there is potential for both direct and indirect impacts upon this Natura 2000 Site. It is considered that in the absence of mitigation, the Proposed development has the potential to impact upon the Natura 2000 sites in relation to Hydrology / Hydrogeology; Air Quality (including Dust); Noise and Vibration; and Fires
- 6.1.3 Appropriate mitigation will be put in place to reduce and prevent any potential impacts and risk to the Natura 2000 Site.
- 6.1.4 Any in combination effects arising from other developments within proximity to the Natura 2000 Sites are not considered to result in any likely significant effects due to the size and location of the development.
- 6.1.5 Therefore it is considered that the proposals will not result in significant effects on the integrity of the Humber Estuary RAMSAR / SAC / SSSI and SPA.



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ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS:

For the avoidance of confusion, abbreviations used have the meanings given below:

AGL	Above Ground Level	SPP	Scottish Planning Policy
AGLV	Area of Great Landscape Value	SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum	SLINC	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
AVR	Accurate Visual Representation	TAN	Technical Advice Note
c.	Circa	TPO	Tree Preservation Order
CWS	County Wildlife Site	VEM	Visual Envelope Map
DEM	Digital Elevation Model	WPA	Waste Planning Authority
DSM	Digital Surface Model	ZVI	Zone of Visual Influence
DTM	Digital Terrain Model	ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility
EA	Environment Agency	ZPV	Zone of Primary Visibility
FOV	Field of View	ZSV	Zone of Secondary Visibility
GIS	Geographical Information System		
LCA	Landscape Character Area		
LCT	Landscape Character Type		
LNR	Local Nature Reserve		
LPA	Local Planning Authority		
LVA	Landscape and Visual Appraisal		
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment		
LWS	Local Wildlife Site		
NCA	National Character Area		
NGR	National Grid Reference		
NNR	National Nature Reserve		
NSA	National Scenic Area		
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework		
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance		
NRW	Natural Resources Wales		
OS	Ordnance Survey		
POS	Public Open Space		
PDL	Previously Developed Land		
RCA	Regional Character Area		
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Site		
SAC	Special Conservation Area		
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument		
SEPA	Scottish Environmental Protection Agency		



GLOSSARY:

For the avoidance of confusion, the terms used in this report follow the definitions given below:

Landscape	An area, as perceived by people (in relation to past experiences, education etc.), whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors. Landscape may comprise areas of rural land, urban fringe, urban land (townscape), coastal land, the sea (seascape) etc.
Townscape	The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings and the relationships between them, the different types of urban open space, including green spaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces.
Seascape	Landscapes with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and adjacent marine environments with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other.
Landscape Element	A component part of the landscape (e.g. landform, roads, hedges, woods).
Landscape Feature	A prominent eye-catching element (e.g. wooded hilltop or church spire).
Landscape Characteristics	Combinations of elements and experiential characteristics (e.g. noise, smell) that make a particular contribution to a Landscape Character Type.
Landscape Receptor	Defined aspects of the landscape that have the potential to be affected by a Proposed Development.
Landscape Scene	The landscape characteristics discernible from a given viewpoint/location. The visual aspects of this can be illustrated in a static two-dimensional manner in photographs to represent a sample view of the landscape scene.
Landscape Character	The distinct recognisable pattern of elements that occurs consistently in a particular landscape and how people perceive this, creating a particular sense of place.
Landscape Character Types	LCTs refer to multiple areas of the same character.
Landscape Character Areas	LCAs refer to specific geographical locations of a particular character type. These can be described and categorised at different scales depending on criteria used.
Landscape Condition	The strength of expression of landscape character and intactness of constituent characteristic elements from visual, functional, ecological and cultural perspectives. This is not the same as Scenic Beauty.
Landscape Capacity	The threshold at which change to the landscape resource results in significant change to its landscape character. This is directly related to landscape sensitivity.
Landscape Susceptibility	The ability of a defined landscape receptor (e.g. landscape characteristics) to accommodate the specific Proposed Development without undue negative consequences.
Landscape Value	The desirability of landscape characteristics (including scenic beauty, tranquillity, wildness, cultural associations, conservation interests etc.) and the acceptability of their loss to different stakeholders (i.e. valued for different reasons by different people and on different scales, e.g. local, national).
Landscape Sensitivity	The level of stability, robustness and resilience of landscape receptors and their ability to be replicated based on their quality, condition and value. Landscape sensitivity is based on a combination of judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value.
Landscape Receptor	Landscape element, characteristic or character that would potentially receive/experience an effect.
Visual Receptor	Individuals, special interest groups, a community or population that would potentially experience an effect on their view.
Scenic Beauty / Scenic Quality	Subjective value attributed to the emotional response of an individual to a landscape scene, which, although heavily influenced by intrinsic condition, is also conditioned by an individual's perception (memories, associations, cultural influences and preference).
Visual Amenity	The subjective value attributed to the degree of pleasure gained from what is seen in a given view (quality of view).
Visual Sensitivity	The estimated level of susceptibility or likely viewer's response to a change in view from a given viewpoint in relation to its context, the existing visual amenity, the activity and expectations of the viewer and the number of viewers affected.



Tranquillity	Subjective experience from being at a location that provides individuals with the space and conditions to relax, achieve mental balance and a sense of distance from stress. Tranquil areas are often associated with quiet, remote (or appearing remote), natural, non-developed (non-built) and non-busy areas.
Impacts and Effects	' Impact ' refers to an action being taken and an ' effect ' is the change resulting from that action. The process of assessing effects arising from development is commonly referred to as 'impact assessment'. 'Impacts' and 'effects' are often used interchangeably.
Significant Effect	Directive 2011/92/EU (The assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment) requires member states to assess the likely significant effects of a project (e.g. development) on the environment before determining whether consent should be given. This requirement has been transposed via Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations. This LVIA refers to significance (or level) of effects in the wider sense, to mean positive (beneficial) or negative (adverse) environmental effects that are important (material) considerations in the decision-making process, whether assessed as part of an EIA or otherwise. This is directly related to set criteria and terminology as set out within the assessment process. Significant effects may, on balance with other considerations, be acceptable or unacceptable in overall planning terms.
Site Visibility	The areas within which the subject site can be seen, the amount of site visible and the numbers able to see the subject site.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	Also known as a Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI), Visual Envelope Map (VEM) and Viewshed. This represents the area over which a development can theoretically be seen, based on a DTM. The ZTV usually presents a 'bare ground' scenario - that is, a landscape without screening structures or vegetation. This information is usually presented upon a map base.
Zone of Primary Visibility (ZPV)	The Zone of Primary Visibility (ZPV) represents the geographical area from which the Proposed Development would represent a notable new element in the view and therefore where significant landscape and/or visual effects are likely to occur without further consideration (e.g. secondary mitigation).
Zone of Secondary Visibility (ZSV)	A Zone of Secondary Visibility (ZSV) can be used to represent the geographical area from which the Proposed Development may be visible without being a notable new element in the view or where views are partly restricted or are from greater distances, and therefore where significant landscape and/or visual effects are unlikely to occur after Primary Mitigation measures have been taken into account.
Digital Terrain Model (DTM)	Also known as a digital elevation model (DEM). This is a digital representation of the ground surface (landform or terrain) created by linking co-ordinate points of surveyed elevation values to create a 3D 'model' which computers can use to undertake calculations relating to slope angles, point visibility, flood risk etc.
Digital Surface Model (DSM)	As per a DTM except that it relates to the levels of surfaces above the ground where present (e.g. vegetation or roof levels).
Field of View (FOV)	Term used to describe the height and width of a view as represented by an image. These constitute the horizontal field of view and vertical field of view and are expressed as angles in degrees. Humans have an extreme horizontal field of view of about 200°, but only 6-10° will be in focus at any one time. Thus a viewer moves their eyes and head around to see a view over a wide area.
Enhancement	A measure resulting in a beneficial effect which is not related to any adverse effect.
Mitigation	A measure to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse effects (principally significant effects) caused by the proposed development. These may be defined at Primary and Secondary Mitigation measures.
Primary (1^o) Mitigation	Mitigation measures which have either been developed through the iterative design process and which have become integrated or embedded into the project design, or are commitments to utilise best practice techniques to avoid or minimise adverse effects (e.g. industry best practice guidance on construction).
Secondary (2^o) Mitigation	Mitigation measures that have been designed to address any adverse effects remaining after Primary Mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project design (i.e. residual adverse effects).





APPENDICES:

APPENDIX E1 EUROPEAN DESIGNATED SITES LOCATION PLAN



Legend:

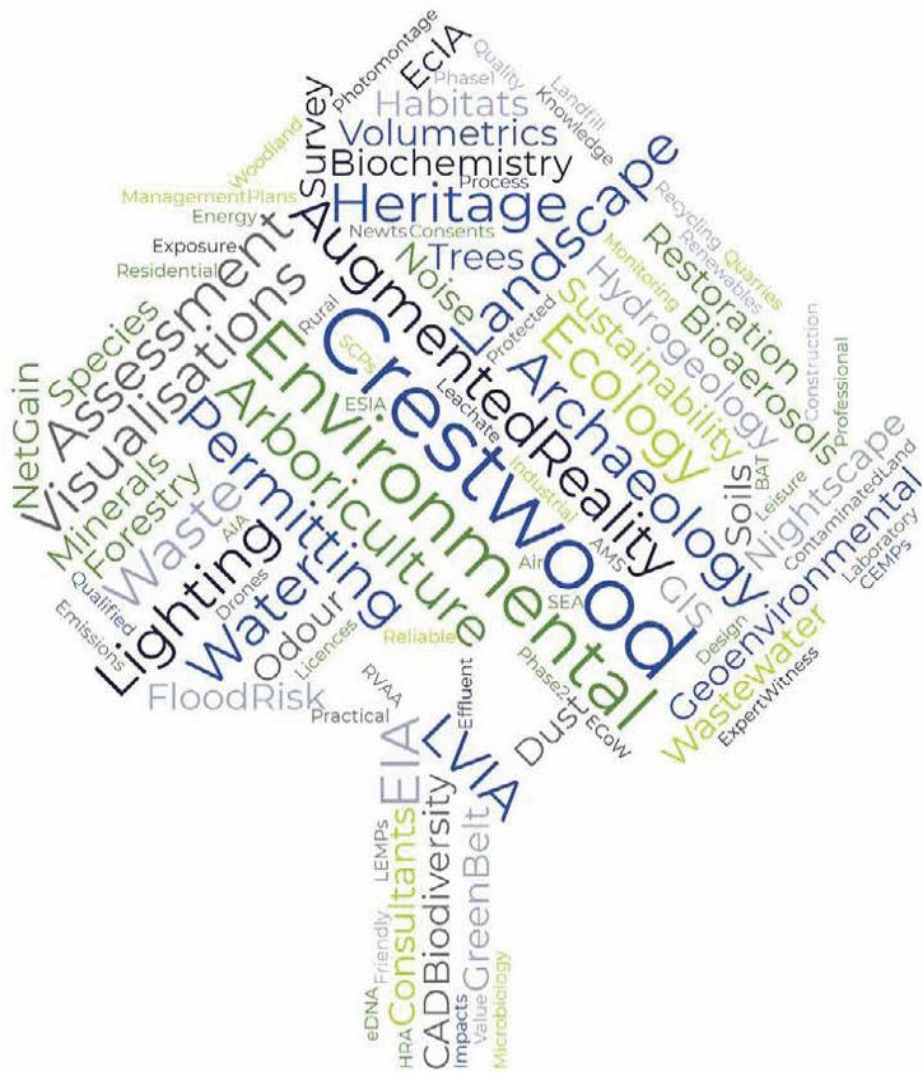
-  Site Boundary
-  European Designated Site
-  10km Radius

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Hazcare Ltd.

Site:				Gibson Lane			
Drawing title:				European Designated Sites Location Plan			
Date:	Scale:	Paper Size:		Date:		Scale:	Paper Size:
3 / 12 / 2021	1:2,800	A3 (420x297mm)		Date:		Scale:	Paper Size:
Drawn by:	Checked by:	Status:	Final revision:		Date:		Scale:
ED	VS	Draft v1.0	-		Date:		Scale:
Drawing Ref:				Drawing No:			
CE-GL-1817-DW01				Figure E1			



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