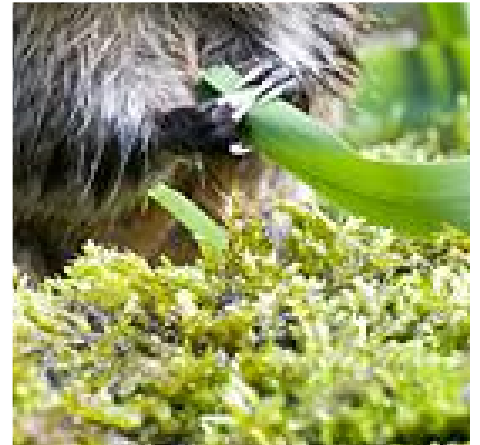


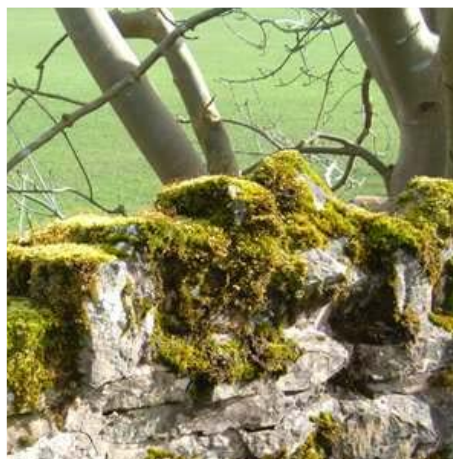
Preparing a Local Plan for Pendle

Evidence Base



Core Strategy

- Habitat
- Regulations
- Assessment
- Screening Report



September 2014



Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report

**Core Strategy
(Pre-Submission Report)**

Executive: 18th September 2014
Full Council: 25th September 2014

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Introduction

1. Following the European Court Judgement (ECJ) of 20th October 2005, Habitat Regulations Assessments must be prepared for land use planning documents within the UK where these have implications for sites designated as a **Special Protection Area (SPA)**, a **Special Area of Conservation (SAC)** or identified under Regulation 10 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 and hereafter referred to as **European Sites**.
2. The purpose of a Habitat Regulations Assessment is to assess the impacts of a land use plan or project against the conservation objectives of a European Site. The assessment must determine whether the plan would adversely affect the integrity of the site in terms of its nature conservation objectives.
3. The need to consider whether a Habitat Regulations Assessment is required arises because Pendle Borough contains part of a European Site within its boundary and several others close by but beyond its boundary. The **Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (Pre-Submission Report)** [hereafter referred to as the Core Strategy] is a development plan document, but is not directly connected with or necessary for the management of the sites for nature conservation purposes. The precautionary principle requires that the conservation objectives of Natura 2000¹ should prevail where there is uncertainty. Accordingly, there is a possibility that the Core Strategy may, either alone or in combination with Plans or Projects including those in other districts, have a significant effect upon a European Site.

Methodology

4. Guidance on the methodology for appropriate assessments was previously contained within PPS9: "Biodiversity and Geological Conservation" and the accompanying Circular 06/2005: "Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their impact within the planning system". This advice predated the ECJ judgement and therefore reflects the application of the Habitats Directives to plans and projects as determined by the UK government rather than that required by the October 2005 judgement. The publication of The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012, superseded PPS9 but Circular 06/2005 is retained (paragraph 113 NPPF).
5. The Department for Communities and Local Government has also produced draft guidance on the application of the Habitats Directive to Development Plans. Whilst regard will be had to "Planning for the Protection of European sites: Appropriate Assessment Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents" August 2006, this document is not considered to properly reflect the process that should be followed. In particular the document fails to address screening, which may obviate the need for an Appropriate Assessment.

¹ Natura 2000 is a project by the European Union and each of its member states to protect the environment. The title refers to the network of areas designated to conserve natural habitats and species of wildlife which are rare, endangered or vulnerable in the European Community. The term Natura 2000 comes from the 1992 EC Habitats Directive, it symbolises the conservation of precious natural resources for the year 2000 and beyond.

6. The EC publication "Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites – Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC" (November 2001) reflects a comprehensive approach to Appropriate Assessment. Again this guidance is aimed at projects rather than land use or development plan documents.
7. Regard will also be had to The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) insofar as these are current UK government guidance on the application of the Habitats Directive.
8. The Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 paragraph 61 requires that:

"61.—(1) A competent authority, before deciding to undertake, or give any consent, permission or other authorisation for, a plan or project which-

(a) 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), and

(b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of that Site, must make an appropriate assessment of the implications for that Site in view of that Site's conservation objectives."
9. Paragraph 22 of Circular 06/2005 allows a Planning Authority to consider issuing a consent for a project in accordance with paragraph 48 of Habitat Regulations (now paragraph 61 of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010) subject to conditions or other restrictions which ensure that Site integrity is not adversely affected. The NPPF requires the setting of criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged and reiterates the guidance given in Circular 06/2005.
10. European guidance on Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) recommends a process of up to four stages:
 - a) **Screening.** Determining whether the plan 'in combination' is likely to have a significant effect on a European Site.
 - b) **Appropriate Assessment.** Determining whether, in view of the European Site's conservation objectives, the plan 'in combination' would have an adverse effect (or risk of this) on the integrity of the Site. If not, the plan can proceed.
 - c) **Assessment of alternative solutions.** Where the plan is assessed as having an adverse effect (or risk of this) on the integrity of a European Site, there should be an examination of alternatives.
 - d) **Assessment where no alternative solutions** remain and where adverse impacts remain.

This document addresses the first step in the above four stage process.

Screening

11. Screening comprises four steps :

- a) Determining whether the plan or project is directly connected with or necessary for the management of a European Site.
- b) Describing the project or plan and any others that in combination have the potential to significantly affect a European Site.
- c) Identifying the potential effects on a European Site.
- d) Assessing the significance of any effects.

12. Screening is a rough sieve to identify a short-list of European Sites which the Core Strategy could possibly affect. Elements of the document which, either alone or 'in combination', may affect a Site are then screened against the features of interest of the short-listed Sites. This process enables those elements of the DPD which will not have a likely significant effect to be 'screened out', and identifies those elements of the DPD for which avoidance or mitigation will be required. Measures to enable avoidance of, or mitigation for, any likely significant effect can then be incorporated into the DPD at this stage by, for example, changing policy wording, and therefore no further assessment will be required at this stage.

Step (a) Determining whether the plan or project is directly connected with or necessary for the management of a European Site

13. This part of the screening process is more readily applicable to site specific projects. However, the Core Strategy is not directly connected with, or necessary for, the management of a European Site. Although policies within the Core Strategy may be applicable to European Sites, such policies are for the benefit and protection of such European Sites. An assessment of the likely significant effects of each policy is given in Table 7.

Sites which may be affected

14. European Sites (Natura 2000 sites) are **Special Protection Areas** (SPA) classified under the EC Birds Directive 1979, **Special Areas of Conservation** (SAC) and candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC) designated under the EC Habitats Directive 1992. **Ramsar** sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention. The NPPF requires public authorities to treat all listed or proposed Ramsar Sites and potential SPA's (pSPA) as if they were fully designated European Sites for the purposes of considering development proposals that may affect them (NPPF para 118).

15. There are five European Sites which may be affected by the Core Strategy. These sites were identified in consultation with Natural England and using selection criteria such as distance from Borough boundary and connectivity e.g. watercourses. Some of the sites comprise two different designations (such as SPA and SAC) and are shown on **maps at Appendix 1** and in the Table 1 (below):

Table 1. The European Sites

Site Name	Designation	Distance (km)
South Pennine Moors	SAC	Within Borough
South Pennine Moors Phase 2	SPA	Within Borough
North Pennine Moors	SAC	10.8
North Pennine Moors	SPA	10.8
North Pennine Dales Meadows	SAC	13.2
Bowland Fells	SPA	17.0
Ribble and Alt Estuaries	SPA	38.4
Ribble and Alt Estuaries	Ramsar	38.4

[Distances are measured from Borough boundary to nearest boundary of site]

Step (b) Describing the project or plan and any others that in combination have the potential to significantly affect a European Site

16. The **Core Strategy (Pre-Submission Report)** follows on from four earlier versions. The **Issues and Options Report** was taken through the Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening process in April 2008. Further Habitat Regulations Reports were produced for the **Preferred Options Report** (December 2010), the **Publication Report** (October 2012) and the **Further Options Report** (December 2013). The amendments made in response to the introduction of the NPPF and the public consultation on the Preferred Options Report and Further Options Report served to reinforce the protection and enhancement afforded to biodiversity and the environment. The conclusion, confirmed by Natural England, was that they were not likely to have a significant effect upon a European Site.
17. The **Further Options Report** effectively represented a 'step back' from the earlier Publication stage, and was governed by Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, as amended, rather than Regulation 19. This was necessary to allow members of the public and other interested parties the opportunity to comment on significant changes to the proposed strategy arising from an updated evidence base. These changes included new figures for housing delivery (Policy LIV1) and employment land (Policy WRK2) and the inclusion of two new strategic development sites for housing (Policy LIV2) and employment (Policy WRK3) to help deliver the Plan.
18. The Core Strategy contains the Spatial Vision for Pendle. Derived from this are eleven Strategic Objectives, which have guided the preparation of Spatial Strategy and detailed Spatial Policies. These policies not only help to deliver the eleven Strategic Objectives but also the eight Priority Goals from the Pendle Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS). With the exception of the two strategic sites, the Core Strategy does not include site specific allocations. These will be identified in **Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies** and any Area Action Plans or Neighbourhood Plans which may be prepared. Where appropriate, more detailed policies will be provided in subsequent Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), which will be subject to their own Habitat Regulations Assessment. The main role of the Core Strategy is to set out strategic guidance and principles for development across the Borough.
19. The Strategic Objectives and Spatial Strategy from the Core Strategy (Pre-Submission Report) are at Appendix 2. Other plans or projects which were considered 'in combination' are shown at Appendix 3.

Table 2. Description of Plan Proposals

Name	Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy
Status	Development Plan Document (DPD)
Coverage	Borough wide.
Distance from designated boundary of a European Site	Only one of the sites identified above, the South Pennine Moors SAC/SPA, lies partly within the Borough boundary, and this represents only a small northern portion (9.1%) of the site. Others range in distance from 10.8 to 38.4 Km measured from Borough boundary to nearest boundary of the site.
Site (Borough) area	169.52 km ²
Brief Description	A copy of the Core Strategy (Pre-Submission Report) is appended. This document represents what is considered to be the final version of the Core Strategy. The document sets out the Spatial Vision, Strategic Objectives, Spatial Strategy and Spatial Policies, which will be used to guide development in Pendle up to 2028. The policies have been written to ensure that the eleven Strategic Objectives in the Core Strategy and the eight Priority Goals in the Sustainable Community Strategy can be delivered successfully. This is the final stage in the preparation process before the document is submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination. Government regulations and guidance dictates the process through which our various evidence bases are evaluated.
Is the proposal directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European Site?	No, though elements within it may be applicable to European Sites. Such elements are for the benefit and/or protection of the sites concerned. Some elements may have incidental benefits for some sites.

Step (c) Identifying the potential effects on a European Site

20. This step should be undertaken in distinct stages.
21. Firstly, the European Sites as listed at paragraph 15 above should be described and their condition assessed (see Table 3).

Table 3. Description of European Sites

Name	South Pennine Moors SAC and SPA
Unitary Authority / County	Lancashire County Council, North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and Greater Manchester
Site Description	SAC: The site covers the key moorland blocks of the Southern Pennines from Ilkley Moor in the north to the Peak District in the south. The moorlands are on a rolling dissected plateau formed from rocks of Millstone Grit at altitudes of between 300 and 600 metres and a high point of over 630 metres at Kinder Scout. The greater part of the gritstone is overlain by blanket peat with the coarse gravely mineral soils occurring only on the lower slopes. The moorlands as a whole support a breeding bird community of national and international importance. SPA: The site is the largest unenclosed moorland within West Yorkshire and contains the most diverse and extensive examples of upland plant communities in the county. Extensive areas of blanket bog occur on the upland plateaux and are punctuated by species rich acidic flushes and mires. There are also wet and dry heaths and acid grasslands.
Qualifying features	SAC: The site hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I under article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC): Blanket bogs; European dry heaths; Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> (wet heathland with cross-leaved heath); Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and

	<p>Blechnum in the British Isles (western acidic oak woodland) and Transition mires and quaking bogs (very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface).</p> <p>SPA: Three habitat types which occur on the site are rare enough within Europe to be listed on Annex I of the EC Habitats and Species Directive (92/43)EEC. These communities are typical of and represent the full range of upland vegetation classes found in the South Pennines. This mosaic of habitats supports a moorland breeding bird assemblage which, because of the range of species and number of breeding birds it contains, is of regional and national importance. The large numbers of breeding Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>), Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) and Twite (<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>) are of international importance.</p>
Non-Qualifying species of interest	
Unit size	SAC: 64983.13 hectares. SPA: 21049.95 hectares
Condition	<p>83.67% of total site meets Public Service Agreement (PSA) target</p> <p>Maintenance of the eco-systems on which the birds depend relies on appropriate grazing levels and burning regimes, and overgrazing by sheep is a key pressure. Management of grazing is further complicated by the presence of a large number of commons within the SPA. Pressures outside the site, in particular the loss of bird feeding areas through agricultural intensification, increase the vulnerability of the bird populations. Status of units within the Pendle boundary is Unfavourable Recovering as assessed by Natural England (compiled November 2010).</p>

Name	North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA
Unitary Authority / County	Lancashire County Council and North Yorkshire County Council
Site Description	<p>Comprises these SSSI's: West Nidderdale, Barden and Blubberhouses Moors</p> <p>SAC: The site covers the key moorland blocks of the Northern Pennines from Embsay Moor in the south through the Yorkshire Dales to Cumbria and Northumberland in the north.</p> <p>SPA: The site is largely heather moorland, either as blanket bog or drier heathland, with smaller associated areas of wetland, grassland, bracken, scrub, woodland and cliff. The habitats and qualifying breeding bird populations are mostly dependant upon stock grazing and burning at sympathetic levels.</p>
Qualifying features	<p>SAC: The site hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I under article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC): Blanket bogs (priority feature); Petrifying springs with tufa formation (priority feature); European dry heaths; <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation and Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles (western acidic oak woodland).</p> <p>SPA: During the breeding season the area regularly supports Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) 2.2% of the GB breeding population, Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) 10.5%, Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) 1.3% and Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) at least 6.2%.</p>
Non-Qualifying species of interest	
Unit size	SAC: 103109.42 hectares. SPA: 147246.41 hectares
Condition	<p>68.20% meets PSA target</p> <p>The habitats and qualifying breeding bird populations are mostly dependant upon stock grazing and burning at sympathetic levels. Over-grazing, over-burning and other forms of intensive agricultural or sporting management eg drainage may be damaging.</p>

Name	North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC
Unitary Authority / County	Lancashire County Council and North Yorkshire
Site Description	Comprises the following SSSI's: Bell Sykes Meadows, Langcliff Cross Meadow and Myttons Meadows SAC: A series of isolated fields within several north Pennine and Cumbrian valleys. The site encompasses the range of variation exhibited by mountain hay meadows in the UK and contains the major part of the remaining UK resource of this habitat type.
Qualifying features	SAC: A wide range of rare and local meadow species are contained within the meadows, including Globeflower (<i>Trollius europaeus</i>), the Lady's Mantles (<i>Alchemilla acutiloba</i> , <i>A. Monticola</i> and <i>Spignel</i> (<i>Meum athamanticum</i>). The site contains <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils for which the area is considered to support a significant presence and mountain hay meadows for which this is one of only two known outstanding localities in the UK and which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the UK is estimated to be less than 1000 hectares.
Non-Qualifying species of interest	
Unit size	SAC: 497.09 hectares.
Condition	Bell Sykes Meadows (100%), Langcliff Cross Meadow (100%) and Myttons Meadows (90.02%) meets PSA target These grasslands are dependant upon traditional agricultural management, with hay-cutting and no or minimal use of agro-chemicals. Such management is no longer economic.

Name	Bowland Fells SPA
Unitary Authority / County	Lancashire County Council
Site Description	SPA: The site is upland fell comprising mostly heath and scrub (50%) with bogs, marshes, water fringed vegetation and fen (30%); dry grassland (19.9%) and broad-leaved deciduous woodland (0.1%).
Qualifying features	SPA: The expansive blanket bog and heather dominated moorland provides suitable habitat for a diverse range of upland breeding birds. Under Article 4.1 during the breeding season the area regularly supports 1.3% of the GB breeding population of Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) and 1.5 % of the GB breeding population of Merlin (<i>Falco columbaris</i>). Under Article 4.2 during the breeding season the area regularly supports 7.6% of the GB breeding population of Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>).
Non-Qualifying species of interest	
Unit size	SPA: 16002.31 hectares
Condition	Favourable nature conservation status of the site depends on appropriate levels of sheep grazing, sympathetic moorland burning practice, sensitive water catchment land management practices and on-going species protection.
97.16% meets PSA target	

Name	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA and Ramsar
Unitary Authority / County	Lancashire County Council and Merseyside
Site Description	SPA: Habitat classes comprise tidal river and estuary with mud flats, sand flats and lagoons (82%); salt marshes, salt pastures and salt steppes (17%) and bogs, marshes, water fringed vegetation and fen (1%). Ramsar: A large area including two estuaries which form part of the chain of west coast sites which fringe the Irish Sea. The site is formed by extensive sand and mudflats backed, in the north, by the salt marsh of the Ribble Estuary and, to the south, the sand dunes of the Sefton Coast.
Qualifying features	SPA: Under Article 4.1 and 4.2 qualification, the area supports a range of birds either for the breeding season, for over-wintering, on passage or assemblage.

	Ramsar: The tidal flats and salt marsh support internationally important populations of waterfowl in winter and the sand dunes support vegetation communities and amphibian populations of international importance.
Non-Qualifying species of interest	
Unit size	SPA: 12412.31 hectares Ramsar: 13464.10 hectares.
Condition 95.31% meets PSA target	Overall, the dunes, intertidal flats and salt marsh enjoy a relatively robust status and a favourable condition. However, the site is, in places, subject to pressure from recreation, built development (including coastal defence), wildfowling and industry including sand-winning. Although there is little evidence of sea-level rise so far, the extent and distribution of habitats remains vulnerable to changes in the physical environment, either natural or man-made.

22. Secondly, because Habitat Regulations Assessment should determine whether, in view of the site's conservation objectives, a plan or project is likely to affect the site, the conservation objectives should be identified for each site (see Table 4).
23. The source-pathway-receptor approach is used to assess whether an activity will have a likely significant effect on a site's conservation objectives. The information in Tables 3 and 4 is taken from Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Natura 2000 data forms.

Table 4. The Conservation Objectives of the sites

South Pennine Moors	<p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species (Merlin, Golden Plover, Short-eared Owl) of European importance, with particular reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland moorland <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of the migratory bird species (Dunlin) of European importance, with particular reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland moorland <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blanket bog • European dry heath • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
North Pennine Moors	<p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species (Golden Plover, Hen Harrier, Merlin and Peregrine) of European importance, with particular reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland moorland <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats of the migratory bird species (Curlew) of European importance, with particular reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland moorland • Upland pasture <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blanket bog; • Petrifying springs with tufa formation; • Alkaline fen; • European dry heath;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>; • Habitat for <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i> • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates; • Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands. <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitat for the population of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marsh saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>)
North Pennine Dales Meadows	<p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland hay meadows
Bowland Fells	<p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 bird species (Breeding Hen Harrier and Merlin) of European importance, with particular reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland heathland • Blanket bog • Acid grassland <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species (Breeding Lesser Black-backed Gull) of European importance, with particular reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland heathland • Blanket bog • Acid grassland
Ribble and Alt Estuaries	<p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex I species (golden plover, Bewick's swan, whooper swan and bar-tailed godwit) of European importance, with particular reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intertidal sand and mudflats • saltmarsh • marshy grassland <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species (pink-footed goose, shelduck, wigeon, teal, pintail, oystercatcher, grey plover, knot, sanderling, dunlin, redshank and black-tailed godwit) of European importance, with particular reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intertidal sand and mudflat • saltmarsh • marshy grassland <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intertidal sand and mudflat • saltmarsh • marshy grassland

[* maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition]

Step (d) Assessing the significance of any effects.

24. In undertaking this assessment, advice was taken from Natural England on operations which are likely to damage the special interest of each European Site. The list of such operations for each site is at Appendix 4. Any plan or project activity which did not involve an operation listed as likely to be damaging to the special interest of the site was assessed as being not likely to have a significant effect on a European Site and therefore could be screened out.
25. The Environment Agency (EA) was consulted on likely effects to the Ribble & Alt Estuaries. EA responded that, other than consulting Natural England, they did not have any specific guidance or advice to offer.
26. Table 5 shows the likely effect that the operations listed in Appendix 4 would have on the European Sites.

Strategic Objectives and Spatial Strategy

27. The Strategic Objectives and Spatial Strategy shown at **Appendix 2** either have no significant effect in their own right **or** their effects will be excluded or mitigated by existing legislation and/or local or national planning policy. This is clearly articulated in Strategic Objective 10 which requires that new development respects our natural and man-made heritage, by seeking to protect, maintain and enhance those sites and habitats (including their wider settings) which are valued for the positive contribution they make to the character of our landscape, townscape or biodiversity. Government legislation, policy and guidance is summarised in Appendix 2.
28. Potential impacts or effects of the Strategic Objectives on any of the five identified European Sites are listed in Table 6, with site specific information and the list of operations likely to damage the special interest of each site at Appendix 4.

Table 5. Screening Assessment Criteria

Criterion	South Pennine Moors	North Pennine Moors	North Pennine Dales Meadows	Bowland Fells	Ribble & Alt Estuary
Condition and issues	Maintenance of the eco-systems on which the birds depend relies on appropriate grazing levels and burning regimes, and overgrazing by sheep is a key pressure. Management of grazing is further complicated by the presence of a large number of commons within the SPA. Pressures outside the site, in particular the loss of bird feeding areas through agricultural intensification, increase the vulnerability of the bird populations. Unfavourable Recovering as assessed by Natural England (November 2010).	The habitats and qualifying breeding bird populations are mostly dependant upon stock grazing and burning at sympathetic levels. Over-grazing, over-burning and other forms of intensive agricultural or sporting management e.g. drainage may be damaging.	These grasslands are dependant upon traditional agricultural management, with hay-cutting and no or minimal use of agro-chemicals. Such management is no longer economic.	Favourable nature conservation status of the site depends on appropriate levels of sheep grazing, sympathetic moorland burning practice, sensitive water catchment land management practices and on-going species protection.	Overall, the dunes, intertidal flats and salt marsh enjoy a relatively robust status and a favourable condition. However, the site is, in places, subject to pressure from recreation, built development (including coastal defence), wildfowling and industry including sand-winning.

1. Assessment of any likely direct, indirect or secondary impacts of the plan either alone or in combination with other plans, on the designated site due to:

• Size and scale	None – Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant	Outside Borough. Due to distance, geography and elevation – None	Outside Borough. Due to distance, geography and elevation – None	Outside Borough. Due to distance, geography and elevation – None	Site is downstream, Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant.
• Land-take	None – Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant	Outside Borough – None	Outside Borough – None	Outside Borough – None	Outside Borough – None

Criterion	South Pennine Moors	North Pennine Moors	North Pennine Dales Meadows	Bowland Fells	Ribble & Alt Estuary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance from the designated site and key features of the site 	Only 9.1% of the site is within Borough boundary	10.8 km	13.2 km	17 km	38.4 km.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource requirements (water abstraction etc.) 	None	None	None	None	Although site is downstream, Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions (disposal to land, water or air) 	To land – none allowed To water – downstream from site > no effect. By air – prevailing wind is north west therefore passing over site but damage to special interest unlikely or insignificant. Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant.	None	None	None	To land – none. To water – site downstream, Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant. By air – none. Prevailing wind is north west therefore away from site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavation requirements 	Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant	Outside Borough – None	Outside Borough – None	Outside Borough – None	Outside Borough – None
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning, etc. 	Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant	None	None	None	Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other 	None	None	None	None	None

Criterion	South Pennine Moors	North Pennine Moors	North Pennine Dales Meadows	Bowland Fells	Ribble & Alt Estuary
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2. Assessment of any likely changes to the site arising as a result of:					
• Reduction of habitat area	None – Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant	None	None	None	None
• Disturbance to key species	None – Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant	None	None	None	None
• Habitat or species fragmentation	None – Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant	None	None	None	None
• Reduction in species density	None – Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant	None	None	None	None
• Changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc.)	None – Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant	None	None	None	Unlikely due to distance and wording of Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect
• Climate change	None – Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant	None	None	None	Unlikely due to distance and wording of Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect

Criterion	South Pennine Moors	North Pennine Moors	North Pennine Dales Meadows	Bowland Fells	Ribble & Alt Estuary
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3. Assessment of any likely impact on the designated site as a whole in terms of:					
• Interference with the key relationships that define the structure of the site	None – Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant	Due to distance - None	Due to distance - None	Due to distance - None	Unlikely due to distance and wording of Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect
• Interference with key relationships that define the function of the site	None – Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant	Due to distance - None	Due to distance - None	Due to distance - None	Unlikely due to distance and wording of Objective 10 options and policies relevant to the effect

4. Assessment of significance as a result of the identification of effects set out above in terms of:					
• Loss	Insignificant/None	None	None	None	Insignificant/None
• Fragmentation	Insignificant/None	None	None	None	Insignificant/None
• Disruption	Insignificant/None	None	None	None	Insignificant/None
• Disturbance	Insignificant/None	None	None	None	Insignificant/None
• Change to key elements of the site (e.g. water quality etc.)	Insignificant/None	None	None	None	Insignificant/None

5. Summary					
	No likely significant effect Only 9.1% of the site is within the Borough. Strategic Objective 10 ensures that any options and policies relevant to the effect, in conjunction with Government guidelines and legislation, are suitably worded to prevent or, with mitigation, restrict effects to insignificant.	No likely significant effect Site is outside the Borough. Favourable nature conservation status of the site depends upon activities and/or management which are not affected by the Strategic Objectives.	No likely significant effect Site is outside the Borough. Favourable nature conservation status of the Site depends upon activities and/or management which are not affected by the Strategic Objectives.	No likely significant effect Site is outside the Borough. Favourable nature conservation status of the site depends upon activities and/or management which are not affected by the Strategic Objectives.	No likely significant effect Site is outside the Borough. Favourable nature conservation status of the Site depends upon activities and/or management which are not affected by the Strategic Objectives.

Table 6. Potential effect of Strategic Objectives on European Sites

Ref	Potential Impact or Effect	Relevance
A	Other supporting habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss or reduction of other sites used by fauna such as feeding sites through development or agricultural intensification and diversification
B	Recreational/Tourism pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking, cycling, 4X4 vehicle erosion, proliferation or widening of paths or tracks leading to habitat fragmentation. Trampling of vegetation leading to habitat loss. Dogs off leads temporarily disturbing ground nesting birds > loss of eggs or chicks by abandonment or predation.
C	Land take within the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss and fragmentation
D	Water abstraction or drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground water reduction > flora decline or change particularly bog
E	Water pollution or drainage outfall to site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only relevant if site is downstream of development or if development is within the site itself
F	Emissions/air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effect depends upon distance of source from site and prevailing wind
G	Land management practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing levels, burning regimes, drainage etc
H	Mineral extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavation damage to the habitat
I	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational disturbance, wind turbine motion
J	Renewables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind farm – bird strike, bird displacement, movement barrier to feeding/wintering or other sites, loss of habitat to infrastructure, maintenance visits. Biomass – planting on feeding/other areas

Note: Detailed site specific tables for each of the European Sites and a summary of the likely significant effects can be found on the following pages.

Site Name:	South Pennine Moors
Conditions supporting site integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of the eco-systems on which the birds depend relies on appropriate grazing levels and burning regimes, and overgrazing by sheep is a key pressure. Management of grazing is further complicated by the presence of a large number of commons within the SPA. Pressures outside the site, in particular the loss of bird feeding areas through agricultural intensification, increase the vulnerability of the bird populations.
Other plans or projects 'in combination'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bradford Calderdale Craven Burnley Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

Strategic Objective	Potential impacts	Likely significant effect alone?	Likely significant effect 'in combination'	Comments
1. Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and Brownfield sites and directing growth to the most sustainable locations	None	Nil	Nil	Urban focus. Objective 3 and 9 will assist.
2. Ensure that the infrastructure is capable of supporting both new and existing development, thereby helping to create sustainable communities	None	Nil	Nil	Site is upstream of potential development sites so no outfall/pollution issues.
3. Promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn, work, play or visit	None	Nil	Nil	Locally accessible Public Open Space will help ease pressure on rural areas
4. Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through a process of mitigation and adaptation	C, I, J or on other land	<p>Nil</p> <p>Sites of natural heritage importance will be protected and effects excluded or mitigated via Policies such as ENV2 and ENV4 supported by Objective 10</p>	<p>Nil</p> <p>Potential effects excluded/mitigated or positive.</p> <p>Pendle South Valley Colne AAP – New residential development; Tourist development; Small wind farm; Improved/extended Public Open Space.</p> <p>Bradford Core Strategy – Support rural economy and</p>	<p>Depends upon scale and location of proposal whether it has potential for indirect effect on external feeding grounds and/or flight paths. The further away and smaller the scale, the less likely the effect. Impacts will be avoided by Policy and Strategic Objective 10.</p>

Strategic Objective	Potential impacts	Likely significant effect alone?	Likely significant effect 'in combination'	Comments
		<p>and Government guidelines or legislative requirements and provisions such as in Circular 2/99 which provides for Environmental Impact Assessment.</p>	<p>diversification; Protect and enhance heritage assets. Calderdale UDP – Safeguard better agricultural land; Telecommunications controlled; Adverse Development near or within SSSI not permitted. Calderdale DPD – Protect and enhance natural environment. Craven Core Strategy – Small to medium renewables may be supported in less environmentally sensitive locations; Wind turbines where no adverse impact; Conservation, restoration and enhancement of environmental assets priority. Burnley Local Plan – Development not permitted where likely to have adverse impact on SPA; Wind farms where no impact on nature conservation; Protected species to be protected. Ribble Valley Core Strategy – Conservation of wildlife and protected habitats. RSS – Local Planning Authorities should give significant weight to the wider environmental, community and economic benefits of proposals for renewable energy schemes, although significant protection is afforded to international designations</p>	<p>Other plans worded to exclude/mitigate effects or positively affect site.</p>
<p>5. Deliver quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable, contributing to the creation of a balanced housing market</p>	<p>A, B, F, I</p>	<p>Nil</p> <p>Sites of natural heritage importance will be protected and effects excluded or mitigated via Policies such as ENV1, ENV2 or ENV4 supported by Objective 10 and Government guidelines or legislative requirements and provisions such as in Circular 2/99 which provides for Environmental Impact Assessment.</p>	<p>Nil</p> <p>Potential effects excluded/mitigated or positive.</p> <p>Pendle Sustainable Community Strategy – Vibrant housing market with mix of high quality and affordable housing. Care for the environment. Pendle Bradley AAP – Clearance and new net increase 6 units. Increased POS along Walverden Water. Pendle Brierfield Canal Corridor SPD – Net reduction 36 units; enhanced POS; Convert mill to residential. Pendle Brierfield Railway Street SPD – New net increase 92 units; increased POS and wildflower area. Pendle South Valley Colne AAP – New residential development; Tourist development; Improved/extended Public Open Space. Pendle Conservation Area SPD – Balance competing demands on environment. Pendle Design Principles SPD – Good design and layout; Balance competing demands on environment. Bradford Core Strategy DPD – Balanced mix of new</p>	<p>Depends upon scale and location of proposal whether it has potential for direct, indirect or no effect on site integrity.</p>

Strategic Objective	Potential impacts	Likely significant effect alone?	Likely significant effect 'in combination'	Comments
			<p>housing; Use brownfield sites; Low housing demand; Needs of smaller settlements.</p> <p>Calderdale UDP – 85% new dwellings on Brownfield sites; Restrain development outside urban areas via green belt; Adverse Development near or within SSSI not permitted.</p> <p>Calderdale DPD – 670 new homes per year; protect POS; protect and enhance South Pennine Moors.</p> <p>Craven Core Strategy – 70% of new houses to be on brownfield sites; most development to be concentrated in Skipton as main service centre; 60% to be affordable; Conservation, restoration and enhancement of environmental assets priority.</p> <p>Burnley Local Plan – Development restricted in rural areas; 9.54 Ha allocated for new housing; Development not permitted where likely to have adverse impact on SPA.</p> <p>Ribble Valley Core Strategy – Affordable housing; minimise environmental impact; conserve wildlife and protected habitats.</p> <p>RSS – Reduce vacancy rates in residential stock and make use of existing stock; Pendle to supply 3420 new residential units by 2021, with at least 65% built on brownfield land; Seek a proportion of affordable housing on all development sites above the relevant thresholds; All major new developments to be located where good access to public transport already exists; conserve and enhance recognised important areas, sites, features and species.</p>	
<p>6. Strengthen the local economy by facilitating economic growth, particularly where it supports economic diversification and rural regeneration</p>	<p>A, F, G, J</p>	<p>Nil</p> <p>Sites of natural heritage importance will be protected and effects excluded or mitigated via policies such as SDP1 or ENV2 supported by Objective 10 and Government guidelines or legislative requirements.</p>	<p>Nil</p> <p>Potential effects excluded/mitigated or positive.</p> <p>Pendle Sustainable Community Strategy – Create and sustain dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy.</p> <p>Pendle South Valley AAP – Refurbishment of employment space.</p> <p>Bradford Core Strategy – Protect existing employment land and premises; Support rural economy and farm diversification; improve accessibility to jobs.</p> <p>Calderdale UDP – Employment use in Primary</p>	<p>Farming practice generally beyond remit of LPA, e.g. change to biomass not controlled. Other change of use can be controlled. Emissions controlled/mitigated by legislative means</p>

Strategic Objective	Potential impacts	Likely significant effect alone?	Likely significant effect 'in combination'	Comments
			<p>Employment Areas; Encourage re-use and adaptation of rural buildings for business; Safeguard better agricultural land.</p> <p>Calderdale DPD – 610 new jobs per annum; restrain development outside urban areas; rural employment – tourism initiatives.</p> <p>Craven Core Strategy – New retail development encouraged within or on edge of Skipton; 37.5 ha new employment land; sustainable tourist facilities.</p> <p>Burnley Local Plan – Expansion and improvement of existing employment uses; 57.19 Ha allocated for employment use; Development not permitted where likely to have adverse impact on SPA.</p> <p>Ribble Valley Core Strategy – Business in accessible locations; promote tourism and farm diversification.</p> <p>RSS - Make the best use of existing resources and infrastructure; Local Authorities to identify Key Service Centres and Local Service Centres; Lancashire wide employment land requirement - districts to work together to disaggregate. Pendle has shortfall of approx 7 ha (Pendle Employment Land Review); major new development located where good public transport already exists.</p>	
<p>7. Increase the choice, variety and quality of the retail offer and promote uses that contribute to the creation of a well-balanced, safe and socially inclusive night-time economy in our town centres</p>	None	Nil	Nil	Town centre focus
<p>8. Reduce inequalities by ensuring that new community, education and healthcare facilities and their services are fully accessible</p>	None	Nil	Nil	Facilities locations will have an urban focus. Objective 11 will assist.
<p>9. Protect, enhance and improve access to our green open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to improve health and</p>	None	Nil > Positive	Nil > Positive	Beneficial as it takes recreational pressure off the Site.

Strategic Objective	Potential impacts	Likely significant effect alone?	Likely significant effect 'in combination'	Comments
well-being through the promotion of more active lifestyles, encouraging a greater appreciation of the enjoyment they provide and the valuable contribution they make to biodiversity				
10. Ensure that new development respects our natural and man-made heritage, by seeking to protect and maintain those sites and habitats which are valued for the positive contribution they make to the character of our landscape, townscape or biodiversity	None	Nil > Positive	Nil > Positive	Positive effect.
11. Deliver a safe, sustainable transport network that improves both internal and external connectivity, reduces the need to travel by car, supports long-term growth and contributes to an improved environment	None	Nil > Positive	Nil > Positive	Potentially positive effect through reduced vehicle emissions.

Site Name:	North Pennine Moors
Conditions supporting site integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The habitats and qualifying breeding bird populations are mostly dependant upon stock grazing and burning at sympathetic levels. Over-grazing, over-burning and other forms of intensive agricultural or sporting management e.g. drainage may be damaging.
Other plans or projects 'in combination'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Craven Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

Strategic Objective	Potential impacts	Likely significant effect alone?	Likely significant effect 'in combination'	Comments
1. Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and Brownfield sites and directing growth to the most sustainable locations	None	Nil	Nil	Urban focus. Objective 3 and 9 will assist.
2. Ensure that the infrastructure is capable of supporting both new and existing development, thereby helping to create sustainable communities	None	Nil	Nil	Site is separate water catchment area so no outfall/pollution issues.
3. Promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn, work, play or visit	None	Nil	Nil	Locally accessible Public Open Space will help ease pressure on rural areas
4. Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through a process of mitigation and adaptation	J	Nil	Unlikely Craven Core Strategy - Small to medium renewables may be supported in less environmentally sensitive locations; Wind turbines where no adverse impact; Conservation, restoration and enhancement of environmental assets priority. RSS – Local Planning Authorities should give significant weight to the wider environmental, community and economic benefits of proposals for renewable energy schemes, although significant protection is afforded to international designations	Site outside Borough so renewables within Borough only have minor potential effect on flight patterns. Major effects national level issue.
5. Deliver quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable,	None	Nil	Nil	

<p>contributing to the creation of a balanced housing market</p>				
<p>6. Strengthen the local economy by facilitating economic growth, particularly where it supports economic diversification and rural regeneration</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Unlikely Pendle Sustainable Community Strategy – Create and sustain dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy; Refurbishment of employment space Craven Core Strategy – New retail development encouraged within or on edge of Skipton. RSS - Make the best use of existing resources and infrastructure; Local Authorities to identify Key Service Centres and Local Service Centres; Lancashire wide employment land requirement - districts to work together to disaggregate. Pendle has shortfall of approx 7 ha (Pendle Employment Land Review)</p>	<p>Farming practice beyond remit of LPA, e.g. change to biomass not controlled. Other change of use can be controlled. Emissions controlled/mitigated by legislative means.</p>
<p>7. Increase the choice, variety and quality of the retail offer and promote uses that contribute to the creation of a well-balanced, safe and socially inclusive night-time economy in our town centres</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Town centre focus</p>
<p>8. Reduce inequalities by ensuring that new community, education and healthcare facilities and their services are fully accessible</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Facilities locations will have an urban focus. Objective 11 will assist.</p>
<p>9. Protect, enhance and improve access to our green open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to improve health and well-being through the promotion of more active lifestyles, encouraging a greater appreciation of the enjoyment they provide and the valuable contribution they make to biodiversity</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Nil > Positive</p>	<p>Nil > Positive</p>	<p>Will help to ease recreational pressure.</p>

10. Ensure that new development respects our natural and man-made heritage, by seeking to protect and maintain those sites and habitats which are valued for the positive contribution they make to the character of our landscape, townscape or biodiversity	None	Nil > Positive	Nil > Positive	Positive effect.
11. Deliver a safe, sustainable transport network that improves both internal and external connectivity, reduces the need to travel by car, supports long-term growth and contributes to an improved environment	None	Nil > Positive	Nil > Positive	Reduced vehicle emissions beneficial.

Site Name:	North Pennine Dales Meadows
Conditions supporting site integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These grasslands are dependant upon traditional agricultural management, with hay-cutting and no or minimal use of agro-chemicals. Such management is no longer economic.
Other plans or projects 'in combination'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Craven • Ribble Valley • Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

Strategic Objective	Potential impacts	Likely significant effect alone?	Likely significant effect 'in combination'	Comments
1. Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and Brownfield sites and directing growth to the most sustainable locations	None	Nil	Nil	Urban focus. Objective 3 and 9 will assist.
2. Ensure that the infrastructure is capable of supporting both new and existing development, thereby helping to create sustainable communities	None	Nil	Nil	
3. Promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn, work, play or visit	None	Nil	Nil	Locally accessible Public Open Space will help ease pressure on rural areas
4. Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through a process of mitigation and adaptation	None	Nil	Nil	Major effects national level issue.
5. Deliver quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable, contributing to the creation of a balanced housing market	None	Nil	Nil	
6. Strengthen the local economy by facilitating economic growth, particularly where it supports	None	Nil	Nil	Farming practice beyond remit of LPA, e.g. change to biomass not controlled.

economic diversification and rural regeneration				
7. Increase the choice, variety and quality of the retail offer and promote uses that contribute to the creation of a well-balanced, safe and socially inclusive night-time economy in our town centres	None	Nil	Nil	Town centre focus
8. Reduce inequalities by ensuring that new community, education and healthcare facilities and their services are fully accessible	None	Nil	Nil	Facilities locations will have an urban focus. Objective 11 will assist.
9. Protect, enhance and improve access to our green open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to improve health and well-being through the promotion of more active lifestyles, encouraging a greater appreciation of the enjoyment they provide and the valuable contribution they make to biodiversity	None	Nil > Positive	Nil > Positive	Will help to ease recreational pressure.
10. Ensure that new development respects our natural and man-made heritage, by seeking to protect and maintain those sites and habitats which are valued for the positive contribution they make to the character of our landscape, townscape or biodiversity	None	Nil > Positive	Nil > Positive	Positive effect.
11. Deliver a safe, sustainable transport network that improves both internal and external connectivity, reduces the need to travel by car, supports long-term growth and contributes to an improved environment	None	Nil > Positive	Nil > Positive	Reduced vehicle emissions beneficial.

Site Name:	Bowland Fells
Conditions supporting site integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favourable nature conservation status of the site depends on appropriate levels of sheep grazing, sympathetic moorland burning practice, sensitive water catchment land management practices and on going species protection.
Other plans or projects 'in combination'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Craven Ribble Valley Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

Strategic Objective	Potential impacts	Likely significant effect alone?	Likely significant effect 'in combination'	Comments
1. Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and Brownfield sites and directing growth to the most sustainable locations	None	Nil	Nil	Urban focus. Objective 3 and 9 will assist.
2. Ensure that the infrastructure is capable of supporting both new and existing development, thereby helping to create sustainable communities	None	Nil	Nil	
3. Promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn, work, play or visit	None	Nil	Nil	Locally accessible Public Open Space will help ease pressure on rural areas
4. Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through a process of mitigation and adaptation	J	Nil	Unlikely Craven Core Strategy - Small to medium renewables may be supported in less environmentally sensitive locations; Wind turbines where no adverse impact; Conservation, restoration and enhancement of environmental assets priority. Ribble Valley Core Strategy – Conserve wildlife and protected habitats. RSS – Local Planning Authorities should give significant weight to the wider environmental, community and economic benefits of proposals for	Site outside Borough so renewables within Borough only have minor potential effect on flight patterns. Major effects national level issue.

			renewable energy schemes, although significant protection is afforded to international designations	
5. Deliver quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable, contributing to the creation of a balanced housing market	None	Nil	Nil	
6. Strengthen the local economy by facilitating economic growth, particularly where it supports economic diversification and rural regeneration	A	Nil	Unlikely Pendle Sustainable Community Strategy – Create and sustain dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy; Refurbishment of employment space Craven Core Strategy – New retail development encouraged within or on edge of Skipton. Ribble Core Strategy – Promote tourism and farm diversification. RSS - Make the best use of existing resources and infrastructure; Local Authorities to identify Key Service Centres and Local Service Centres; Lancashire wide employment land requirement - districts to work together to disaggregate. Pendle has shortfall of approx 7 ha (Pendle Employment Land Review)	Farming practice beyond remit of LPA, e.g. change to biomass not controlled. Other change of use can be controlled. Emissions controlled/mitigated by legislative means.
7. Increase the choice, variety and quality of the retail offer and promote uses that contribute to the creation of a well-balanced, safe and socially inclusive night-time economy in our town centres	None	Nil	Nil	Town centre focus
8. Reduce inequalities by ensuring that new community, education and healthcare facilities and their services are fully accessible	None	Nil	Nil	Facilities locations will have an urban focus. Objective 11 will assist.
9. Protect, enhance and improve access to our green open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to improve health and well-being through the promotion of more active lifestyles, encouraging a greater	None	Nil > Positive	Nil > Positive	Will help to ease recreational pressure.

appreciation of the enjoyment they provide and the valuable contribution they make to biodiversity				
10. Ensure that new development respects our natural and man-made heritage, by seeking to protect and maintain those sites and habitats which are valued for the positive contribution they make to the character of our landscape, townscape or biodiversity	None	Nil > Positive	Nil > Positive	Positive effect.
11. Deliver a safe, sustainable transport network that improves both internal and external connectivity, reduces the need to travel by car, supports long-term growth and contributes to an improved environment	None	Nil > Positive	Nil > Positive	Reduced vehicle emissions beneficial.

Site Name:	Ribble and Alt Estuaries
Conditions supporting site integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall, the dunes, intertidal flats and salt marsh enjoy a relatively robust status and a favourable condition. However, the site is, in places, subject to pressure from recreation, built development (including coastal defence), wildfowling and industry including sand-winning.
Other plans or projects 'in combination'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ribble Valley Burnley Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

Strategic Objective	Potential impacts	Likely significant effect alone?	Likely significant effect 'in combination'	Comments
1. Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by promoting the re-use of existing buildings and Brownfield sites and directing growth to the most sustainable locations	D, E	Nil	Nil	Legislative controls and good practice standards for works will remove or mitigate. Estuary is tidal and wide catchment mean any effect of abstraction likely to be insignificant.
2. Ensure that the infrastructure is capable of supporting both new and existing development, thereby helping to create sustainable communities	D, E	Nil	Nil	Legislative controls and good practice standards for works will remove or mitigate. Estuary is tidal and wide catchment mean any effect of abstraction likely to be insignificant.
3. Promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn, work, play or visit	None	Nil	Nil	
4. Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through a process of mitigation and adaptation	None	Nil	Nil	Strategic Objective addresses issues which may be effects. Major effects national level issue.
5. Deliver quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable, contributing to the creation of a balanced housing market	D, E	Nil	Nil	Legislative controls and good practice standards will remove or mitigate. Estuary is tidal and wide catchment mean any

				effect of abstraction likely to be insignificant.
6. Strengthen the local economy by facilitating economic growth, particularly where it supports economic diversification and rural regeneration	D, E	Nil	Nil	Legislative controls and good practice standards will remove or mitigate. Estuary is tidal and wide catchment mean any effect of abstraction likely to be insignificant.
7. Increase the choice, variety and quality of the retail offer and promote uses that contribute to the creation of a well-balanced, safe and socially inclusive night-time economy in our town centres	D, E	Nil	Nil	Legislative controls and good practice standards will remove or mitigate. Estuary is tidal and wide catchment mean any effect of abstraction likely to be insignificant.
8. Reduce inequalities by ensuring that new community, education and healthcare facilities and their services are fully accessible	None	Nil	Nil	
9. Protect, enhance and improve access to our green open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to improve health and well-being through the promotion of more active lifestyles, encouraging a greater appreciation of the enjoyment they provide and the valuable contribution they make to biodiversity	None	Nil > Positive	Nil > Positive	Will help to ease recreational pressure.
10. Ensure that new development respects our natural and man-made heritage, by seeking to protect and maintain those sites and habitats which are valued for the positive contribution they make to the character of our landscape, townscape or biodiversity	None	Nil > Positive	Nil > Positive	Positive effect.
11. Deliver a safe, sustainable transport network that improves	None	Nil > Positive	Nil > Positive	Reduced vehicle emissions

both internal and external connectivity, reduces the need to travel by car, supports long-term growth and contributes to an improved environment				beneficial.
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Table 7. Summary of likely significant effects 'in combination'

Core Strategic Objective	South Pennine Moors	North Pennine Moors	North Pennine Dales Meadows	Bowland Fells	Ribble & Alt Estuaries
1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Nil	Unlikely	Nil	Unlikely	Nil
5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Nil	Unlikely	Nil	Unlikely	Nil
7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Nil / Positive	Nil / Positive	Nil / Positive	Nil / Positive	Nil / Positive
10	Nil / Positive	Nil / Positive	Nil / Positive	Nil / Positive	Nil / Positive
11	Nil / Positive	Nil / Positive	Nil / Positive	Nil / Positive	Nil / Positive

Key

Positive	Effects are beneficial
Nil	No or insignificant effect
Unlikely	No likely significant effect due to avoidance or mitigation

Policies

29. The requirement to comply with legislation, the NPPF and other Government policy in combination with local policies in the Core Strategy, particularly ENV1, ensure the environmental protection and/or enhancement of European Sites and other sites in Pendle designated for their biodiversity value.
30. A number of policies in the Core Strategy promote development within Pendle over the next 15 years. However, these policies only refer to development in general terms. There is no mention of specific sites for this future development. The location of development will primarily be determined in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies, in other development plan documents such as Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans, or on a case by case basis when planning applications come forward.
31. The Core Strategy and its policies are worded in accordance with the NPPF with sustainable development and the protection and enhancement of the environment as key principles running through the document. The key aspects are highlighted below.
32. Under the heading of Key Issues (paragraph 3.150) three important environmental objectives are listed as follows:
 - Protect and enhance our valuable natural and built heritage.
 - Reduce the fragmentation and isolation of habitats.
 - Seek to establish green corridors and stepping stones within built-up areas.
33. Following on from this, paragraph 3.151 states that all of these issues can be addressed under four headings, which will be the primary focus for spatial interventions in Pendle, the primary one in an environmental context is:
 - (1) To protect and enhance the built and natural environment, managing the causes and impacts of climate change.
34. Our Spatial Vision for Pendle has several significant objectives regarding the environment. Paragraph 4.13 states that 'Urban greenspaces enhance both the public realm and the setting of our historic buildings; they help the built environment adapt to climate change and make a positive contribution to ecological networks and local biodiversity'; whilst paragraph 4.16 states that 'Protecting and enhancing our high quality landscapes and habitats will see Rural Pendle become an increasingly attractive destination for tourism and leisure'.
35. The Spatial Vision then informs the eleven Strategic Objectives, the most important of these being Objectives 9 and 10.
 - (9) Protect, enhance and improve access to our green open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to improve health and well-being through the promotion of more active lifestyles, encouraging a greater appreciation of the enjoyment they provide and the valuable contribution they make to biodiversity, landscape, the local economy and carbon reduction
 - (10) Ensure that new development respects our natural and man-made heritage, by seeking to protect, maintain and enhance those sites and habitats (including their wider settings) which are valued for the positive contribution they make to the character of our landscape, townscape or biodiversity

36. Those policies which primarily help to deliver these strategic objectives and have a positive effect on the environment are (significant extracts):

ENV1 Protecting and Enhancing our Natural and Historic Environments:

Biodiversity and geodiversity

The biodiversity and geological assets of the borough will be protected and enhanced, with specific protection given to those sites which have been designated for nature conservation purposes, including areas of ancient semi-natural woodland, aged and veteran trees. Where appropriate the Council and its partners will designate new sites to protect natural and geological features and will also protect trees through the making of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs).

The impact of new developments on the natural environment (biodiversity and geodiversity) should be kept to a minimum. In exceptional cases where a development, including extraction of minerals, is deemed necessary in socio-economic terms, but would have a negative impact on the natural environment, the developer will be required to undertake adequate mitigation measures. The Council will require that full compensatory provision is made where mitigation is not possible.

The Council will support development proposals that design and incorporate beneficial biodiversity features into their developments. These may include: ponds, wild gardens, native species planting and habitat creation. Support will also be given to the creation and/or restoration of habitats as part of a development proposal. In particular, encouragement will be given to the planting of new, native woodland and the restoration of ancient semi-natural woodland where damage has occurred.

The Council will work with its partners, where appropriate, to help establish coherent ecological networks across the borough, by identifying gaps between habitats and promoting opportunities to provide links for species migration, including across administrative boundaries. This may also require the identification of buffer zones to protect the integrity of the borough's ecological network. Where they meet a proven need, and the proposal is practicable, viable and environmentally feasible the sustainable extraction of mineral resources prior to any non-mineral related development, in accordance with the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Plan, will be supported.

All new development will be encouraged to maximise the use of recycled and secondary materials where practicable before considering the use of primary materials in accordance with Policy ENV6.

Landscapes

Development proposals should have regard to the Lancashire Landscape Assessment and specifically the different landscape character types that are present in the borough. Proposals should show how they respond to the particular landscape character type they are located within.

Proposals in the designated open countryside should have regard to the Development in the Open Countryside SPG, or its replacement.

The Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) will be protected and enhanced for its natural beauty. Development proposals will be considered on a needs basis, should be in scale with, and have respect for their surroundings, and be in line with the AONB Management Plan objectives. Proposals in the AONB should have regard to the Forest of Bowland AONB SPG, or its replacement.

The general extent of the Lancashire Green Belt in Pendle will be maintained. Development in the Green Belt will be restricted to that which does not affect the openness. Only in exceptional circumstances will other development be considered acceptable and only where it continues to maintain the openness of the Green Belt.

Open space and green infrastructure

Existing open spaces will be protected from development. The Council will encourage and support the improvements to the route ways between open spaces along with the creation of new sites as part of a wider programme of green infrastructure provision.

In exceptional cases, the loss of open space may be acceptable to facilitate a particular development proposal. Where this is agreed to be acceptable, compensation will be required in the form of alternative site provision or a financial contribution in order to continue to serve the local population.

ENV3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation:

To help reduce our carbon footprint, increase energy security and reduce levels of fuel poverty the Council will encourage new developments that are appropriate to their setting and make a positive contribution towards increasing levels of renewable and low carbon energy (RLC) generation in Pendle.

By supporting a mix of appropriate schemes the Council will aim to achieve the following generation figures by 2020:

15.4 MW of electricity

11.8 MW of heat

The Council will support proposals for all RLC technologies where the proposal is of an appropriate scale for its setting, and where the development will not:

- have an unacceptable level of impact on the landscape and visual character of an area, either on its own or cumulatively, or
- result in an unacceptable impact on the value of any ecological or heritage assets, or to residential amenity.

All proposals must be accompanied by appropriate supporting evidence – including landscape, visual and environmental assessments. Applicants must demonstrate that satisfactory mitigation measures can be employed to offset any potentially negative impacts that are identified, or that the positive benefits of the scheme outweigh these impacts.

ENV5 Pollution and Unstable Land:

The Council will work with its partners to minimise air, water, noise, odour and light pollution and to address the risks arising from contaminated land, unstable land and hazardous substances.

In particular, new development will be required to:

- improve air quality by minimising pollutant emissions and public exposure to pollution, both during and after construction, particularly in any areas identified as having poor air quality. Criteria for assessing applications will be set out in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies. Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans will consider how pollution can be reduced or successfully mitigated against at a local level;
- ensure that water quality is not compromised and, where appropriate, secure improvements to water quality (see Policy ENV7);
- ensure that the potential for noise, odour and light pollution is minimised;
- address the risks arising from contaminated land or unstable land, including that arising from mining legacy, through remediation work that makes the site suitable for the proposed end use. In the treatment of contaminated land, sustainable and green technologies should be employed wherever possible. Proposals on, or in the vicinity of, contaminated land (including landfill sites) will be assessed according to criteria set out in the Pendle Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Policies; and
- assess and minimise the risks associated with the use or storage of hazardous materials, and consider the implications when siting new development in the vicinity of such establishments.

New development should not be sited close to utility infrastructure assets (see Policy SDP6), or other potentially incompatible uses.

ENV7 Water Management:**Development and flood risk**

The sequential and exceptions tests set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance will be applied to direct development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding, taking into account:

- the vulnerability of the type of development proposed;
- its contribution to creating sustainable communities; and
- achieving the sustainability objectives of the Core Strategy.

The design of all new developments (see Policy ENV2) must consider:

1. The potential flood risk to the proposed development site.
2. The risk the proposed development may pose to areas downslope / downstream.
3. The integrated, or off-site, use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to help reduce surface water run-off from the development.
4. The availability of an adequate water supply and disposal infrastructure

The change of use of existing buildings, within Flood Zone 3, to residential uses, or uses which put life at risk, will not be permitted.

Within Flood Zone 2 proposals should have regard to the sequential and exception tests set out in the Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework.

Any redevelopment within a designated flood zone should seek to eliminate or reduce the potential for flooding to occur, by demonstrating that further investigation of the extent of risk, and the feasibility of options for prevention or mitigation, have been considered.

Surface water runoff

Surface water should drain on a separate system, and only be connected to the combined/foul sewerage network as a last resort, when all other options have been discounted. In order, the priority for the management of surface water discharges are:

- a. Continue to mimic the current natural discharge process
- b. Store for later use
- c. Discharge into infiltration systems located in porous sub-soils
- d. Attenuate flows into green engineering solutions such as ponds, swales, or other open water features, for gradual release to a watercourse
- e. Attenuate by storing in tanks or sealed system, for gradual release to a watercourse
- f. Direct discharge to a surface water sewer
- g. Controlled discharge into the combined sewerage network

Drainage proposals for development on Brownfield sites will be measured against the existing performance of the site, although it is preferable for solutions to provide runoff characteristics, which are similar to Greenfield behaviour. All new development will be required to include the implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) unless it can be demonstrated that this is not technically feasible, or viable. More specifically:

- All Brownfield development will be required to demonstrate that there will be a reduction of at least 30% in existing runoff rates, rising to a minimum of 50% in critical drainage areas
- Any proposal for development on a Greenfield site, must demonstrate no alteration to runoff rates upon completion. Peak discharge should be restricted to five litres per second per hectare, this also being the requirement for sites of less than one hectare. Any additional volume of runoff must be taken into account by providing storage capacity within the surface water drainage system.
- Retrofitting for flood prevention and SuDS within the existing built environment must be explored where it would not damage environmental assets.
- Development will not be allowed to increase the run-off rate from a site even if it is not viable to implement a SuDS scheme.

Water quality and resources

Developers should ensure that water quality is not compromised and, seek improvements to the aquatic environment in order to help achieve the objectives set out in the European Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plan for the Ribble.

Where there is a potential risk of contamination, the use of infiltration-based systems will be required.

To help maintain the role of watercourses as valuable linear features in the urban and rural environment, and to reduce the risk of flooding the Council will normally:

- Support the restoration of culverted watercourses to open channels.
- Resist proposals to build over an existing culvert.
- Resist proposals to culvert a watercourse for land gain purposes, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonably practical alternative, or where a need for access can be demonstrated.

WRK5 Tourism, Leisure and Culture:

Proposals associated with the provision of new or improved facilities for tourism, leisure and cultural activities, including accommodation for visitors, will be supported where they:

1. Promote sustainable tourism associated with walking, cycling, waterways and the appreciation of the areas natural and built heritage.
2. Help to improve the quality and diversity of the existing tourism offer, and extend the tourist season.
3. Do not result in a significant increase in car usage and are readily accessible by public transport, and sustainable modes of transport (e.g. walking and cycling).
4. Support conservation, regeneration and/or economic development objectives, including the promotion of cross-border initiatives.
5. Are of an appropriate scale and will not have a significant detrimental effect on the environment, local amenity or character of the area.
6. Achieve high environmental standards in terms of design and accessibility.

M65 Corridor and West Craven Towns

New development aimed at attracting people into our towns will be expected to comply with a sequential approach, which prioritises sites and premises that are located alongside an existing, or complimentary, use:

1. Within a designated town centre.
2. Adjacent to a transport hub.
3. In a high accessibility corridor.
4. Alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

To encourage socially inclusive tourism, leisure and cultural uses that help to improve the vitality and viability of Nelson and Colne Town Centres in the early evening and into the night proposals should also have regard to Policies WRK4, SUP1 and SUP4, as appropriate.

Rural Pendle

Expansion of the rural economy and farm diversification projects will be supported by promoting the re-use of existing buildings of traditional design and construction and by allowing extensions to existing business premises. Premises alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal provide a unique opportunity to preserve our industrial heritage, whilst creating new employment opportunities.

New build schemes should typically be of traditional design although innovative contemporary schemes with high design values may also be acceptable. All new development should be at a scale that is appropriate and in keeping with the area in which they are located.

SUP2 Health and Well-Being:

The Council will work with partners to deliver key developments which will improve the health and well-being of people in Pendle, and will:

- Support the provision of new or improved facilities for health, leisure and social care.
- Give priority to directing such developments to areas with high levels of deprivation or an identified need or deficiency in provision as identified in the Pendle Infrastructure Delivery Schedule or partners plans, whilst having regard to the principles set out in Policies SDP1, SDP5 and SUP1.
- Support regeneration schemes which, by improving the quality of the existing sub-standard housing stock and local environments including through provision or enhancement of open space, help to create healthy neighbourhoods.
- Support and develop healthy ways to travel (also see Policy ENV4).
- Support the provision of better access and links to the natural environment.
- In designing new facilities, partners and developers should have regard to the requirements set out in policies SUP4 and ENV2.

37. It has been shown earlier in this HRA that the Strategic Objectives will have no likely significant effects. It therefore follows that the policies that facilitate those Strategic Objectives should also have no likely significant effects. In the interests of clarity, Table 7 provides a justification for the conclusion that each Core Strategy policy will have no likely significant effect by assessing them against the operations likely to damage the special interest of a site (see Appendix 4).

Table 8. Potential effect of Core Strategy policies on European Sites

Policy	Likely Significant Effects?	Justification of finding
SDP 1 Presumption in favour of Sustainable Development	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. General presumption in favour of sustainable development. Development which accords with policy and/or NPPF will be approved. Both the policy and NPPF ensure no significant effect on European Sites.
SDP 2 Spatial Development Principles	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Sequential approach promotes the recycling of land and buildings and favours development on sites of lesser environmental value.
SDP 3 Housing Distribution	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Spatial distribution of new development expressed as a percentage, Other policies and development management will mitigate.
SDP 4 Employment Distribution	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Spatial distribution of new development expressed as a percentage, Other policies and development management will mitigate.
SDP 5 Retail Distribution	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Spatial distribution focussed on three town centres named in the policy and in Rural Service Centres. Other policies and development management will mitigate.
SDP 6 Future Infrastructure Requirements	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Adverse impacts must be mitigated. Other policies and development management will mitigate. Key linkage – Biodiversity Audit
ENV 1 Protecting and Enhancing our Natural and Historic Environments	None Positive effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundamental requirement of the policy is environmental protection and enhancement including establishment of coherent ecological networks across both the borough and administrative boundaries.
ENV 2 Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver sustainably and protect or enhance natural environment. No direct development. Design only. Not site specific.
ENV 3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	None Positive effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes carbon reduction. Provides a positive response to addressing climate change. Supporting evidence demonstrating no adverse environmental impacts required.
ENV 4 Promoting Sustainable Travel	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site allocations. Strategic routes have no connectivity to European Sites. Provides a positive response to addressing climate change.
ENV 5 Pollution and Unstable Land	None Positive effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise and/or mitigation of multiple pollutants. Improvement of air and water quality. Site new development away from other incompatible land uses. Provides a positive response to addressing climate change.
ENV 6 Waste Management	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage re-use and recycling to reduce land-fill.

Policy	Likely Significant Effects?	Justification of finding
ENV 7 Water Management	None Positive effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad ecological objectives protecting and, where necessary, restoring the structure and function of aquatic ecosystems. • New development to use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). • Surface run-off restrictions, flood prevention • Promotes compliance with the Water Framework Directive. • Provides a positive response to addressing climate change.
LIV 1 Housing Provision and Delivery	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No site specific allocations. • Strategic guidance on the amount of new housing that should be delivered in Pendle by the end of the plan period. • Sites should be sustainable. • Promotes the re-use of empty homes.
LIV 2 Strategic Housing Site: trough Laithe	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One specific site. Specific criteria must be met including a high quality landscaping scheme which incorporates the natural features of the site. • Guided by ENV Policies and Green Infrastructure requirements.
LIV 3 Housing Needs	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General guidance on the different levels of housing need and where this need is located.
LIV 4 Affordable Housing	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies the proportions of market housing required by different household groups.
LIV 5 Designing Better Places to Live	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No direct development sites. Not site specific. • Requirement for open space and/or green infrastructure with linkages to surrounding countryside on rural sites. • Design, materials and house type mixes. • Provides a positive response addressing to climate change.
WRK 1 Strengthening the Local Economy	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No site specific allocations. • Focus is on creating favourable conditions for economic growth.
WRK 2 Employment Land Supply	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No site specific allocations. • Positive contribution to environmental protection and enhancement. • Sustainable development objectives. • Guided by Policies SDP2 and SDP4.
WRK 3 Strategic Employment Site: Lomeshaye	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One specific site. Specific criteria must be met including a high quality landscaping scheme which incorporates and enhances natural environmental features, where appropriate.
WRK 4 Retailing and Town Centres	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No site specific allocations. • Sequential test focussed on town centres.
WRK 5 Tourism, Leisure and Culture	None Positive effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No site specific allocations. • Sustainable tourism appreciation of natural and built heritage. • Importance of natural environment to the policy objectives is recognised and requires that it is protected and/or enhanced.
WRK 6 Designing Better Places to Work	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No direct development arises from policy. • Not site specific. Design only. • Environmental enhancement for people and wildlife. • Guided by Policies ENV5 and ENV7. • Provides a positive response addressing to climate change.
SUP 1 Community Facilities	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No site specific allocations. • Guided by Policy ENV2.

Policy	Likely Significant Effects?	Justification of finding
SUP 2 Health and Well-Being	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes provision of new green space and protection/enhancement of the natural environment for its health, leisure and social benefits. • Guided by Policy ENV2.
SUP 3 Education and Training	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No site specific allocations. • Guided by Policy ENV2.
SUP 4 Designing Better Public Places	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No direct development. • Design only. Emphasis on natural surfaces and materials. • Not site specific. • Provides a positive response to addressing climate change.

Conclusion

38. Appendix 4 provides detail of operations which would be likely to harm the special interest of the sites. Tables 5, 6 and 7 show how the Strategic Objectives and the policies which facilitate them, either alone or 'in combination', are unlikely to involve any operations listed at Appendix 4 and are therefore unlikely to have a significant effect on any of the short-listed sites. Some Strategic Objectives will have a positive effect on such sites.
39. Only 9.1% of one of the short-listed European Sites, the South Pennine Moors SAC/SPA, is within the Borough boundary. The other Sites are an absolute minimum of 10.8 Km distant from Borough boundary to Site boundary and therefore, through the evaluation process detailed above and summarised in the table above, it is concluded that any effects of the Pendle Borough Council Core Strategy (Pre-Submission Report) DPD upon European Sites are not likely to be significant and therefore the sites can be screened out as being unlikely to be affected.

Further Appropriate Assessment of this DPD is therefore not necessary.

On the basis of the information contained above including consultation with Natural England it is Pendle Borough Council's opinion that the proposed plan to which this screening opinion relates:

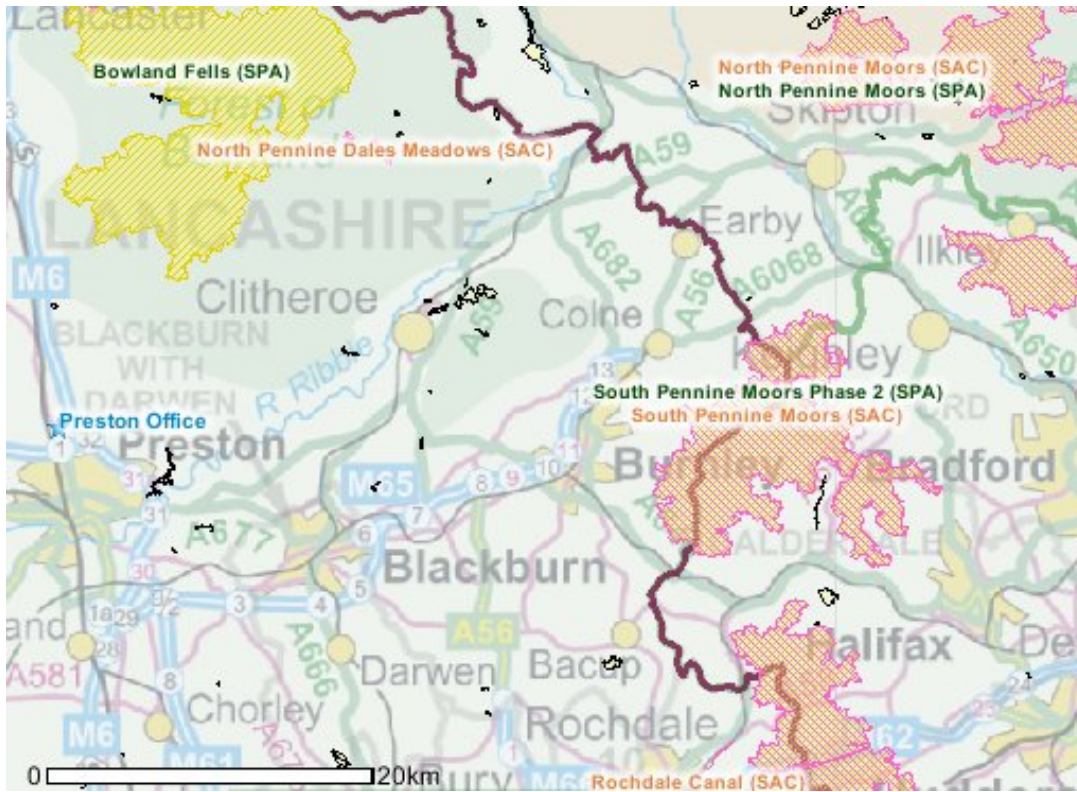
- a. is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site, and**
- b. is not likely to have a significant effect on a European Site (in combination with other plans or projects).**

Accordingly, an "appropriate assessment" will not be required of those effects under Regulation 61, 62, 67 and 68 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 before the Council decides to undertake, or give any consent, permission or other authorisation for this plan.

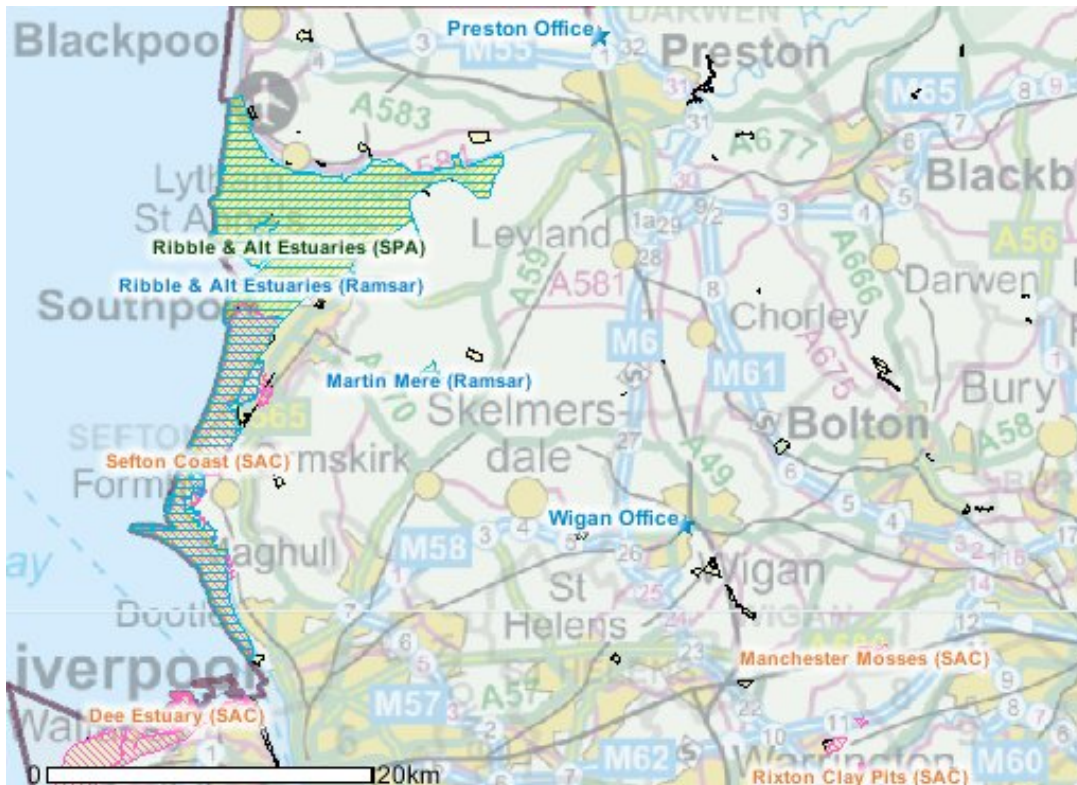
Appendices

Appendix 1: Maps

Map 1a: European Sites within or nearby Pendle Borough



Map 1b: Ribble & Alt Estuary European Site



Appendix 2: Pendle Core Strategy (Pre-Submission Report) – Strategic Objectives

1. Establish a hierarchy of settlements to assist regeneration by directing growth to the most sustainable locations and promoting the re-use of existing buildings and Brownfield sites.
2. Ensure that the infrastructure is capable of supporting both new and existing development, thereby helping to create sustainable communities.
3. Promote high quality design in new developments, our streets and public spaces, to create fully accessible, attractive and safe places to live, learn, work, play or visit.
4. Respond to the causes and potential impacts of climate change through a process of mitigation and adaptation.
5. Deliver quality housing that is both appropriate and affordable for current and future residents, contributing to the creation of a balanced housing market.
6. Strengthen the local economy by facilitating economic growth, particularly where it supports economic diversification and rural regeneration.
7. Increase the choice, variety and quality of the retail offer and promote uses that contribute to the creation of a well-balanced, safe and socially inclusive night-time economy in our town centres.
8. Reduce inequalities by ensuring that new community, education and healthcare facilities and their services are fully accessible.
9. Protect, enhance and improve access to our green open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to improve health and well-being through the promotion of more active lifestyles, encouraging a greater appreciation of the enjoyment they provide and the valuable contribution they may make to biodiversity, landscape, the local economy and carbon reduction.
10. Ensure that new development respects our natural and man-made heritage, by seeking to protect, maintain and enhance those sites and habitats (including their wider settings) which are valued for the positive contribution they make to the character of our landscape, townscape or biodiversity.
11. Deliver a safe, sustainable transport network that improves both internal and external connectivity, reduces the need to travel by car, supports long-term growth and contributes to an improved environment.

Strategic Objective 10 – Government Legislation, Policy and Guidance.

What are we already required to do?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (HM Government) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every public body must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as revised December 2004 (HM Government) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid disturbance of protected species.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework Para 17 (DCLG, March 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. Allocations of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework Para 8 (DCLG, March 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These roles (economic, social and environmental) should not be undertaken in isolation, because they are mutually dependent. ... Therefore, to achieve sustainable development, economic, social and environmental gains should be sought jointly and simultaneously through the planning system.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework Para 113 (DCLG, March 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local planning authorities should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged. Distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites, so that protection is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and geological conservation – statutory obligations and their Impact within the planning system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restricts development by requiring consideration of whether a development proposal, in isolation, or in combination with other projects is likely to affect a European protected site, by requiring that an assessment is carried to determine the implications of the development for the site's conservation objectives.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and geological conservation – statutory obligations and their Impact within the planning system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a proposal for development is likely to adversely affect the integrity of a European protected site, or the effects of the proposal on such a site are uncertain, planning authorities should not allocate the site for that type of development.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and geological conservation – statutory obligations and their Impact within the planning system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When granting planning permission for any development, local planning authorities are under a duty, where appropriate, to impose planning conditions to ensure adequate provision is made for the protection or planting of trees, and to make Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) as appear necessary in the circumstances.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (SI 1997/1160) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The removal of important hedgerows in the countryside (excluding garden hedges and those under 30 years of age) should be controlled through a system of notification.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, size and location of development should take account of its potential impact on the aquatic environment.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Proposed Changes to the Draft Regional Spatial Strategy (Government Office for the North West and North West Regional Assembly, 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is no need for any exceptional, substantial change to the Green Belt and its boundaries in Lancashire before 2011. <p>After that date the presumption will still be against exceptional substantial strategic change to the Green Belt. However, an investigation into the need for change and options for implementation will inform future reviews of the RSS.</p>
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Spatial Strategy

Pendle forms an important gateway between Lancashire and Yorkshire, but currently connections between them are poor. Lobbying the appropriate bodies and bidding for funding will primary objectives in helping to deliver a sustainable transport network and improved local connectivity. Better Trans-Pennine links are a vital element in our long-term strategy to fuel sustainable economic growth in both Pendle and Pennine Lancashire.

Pendle's natural and historic assets make a significant contribution to the overall attractiveness of the area and help to promote local distinctiveness. Identifying additional assets and securing their protection and enhancement, will allow biodiversity to thrive, help to foster civic pride, facilitate tourism and encourage investment.

Our strategy considers the role of the three clearly identifiable spatial areas in Pendle, namely the M65 Corridor, the West Craven Towns and Rural Pendle. Within each of these areas there are a range of different sized settlements, and each performs a different function. The interactions between these spatial areas, and the settlements within them, have made Pendle the place it is today and are the key factor in shaping the place it will become in the future. This Spatial Strategy sets out how these places will change over the next 15 years, to help deliver a better future for Pendle and its residents.

M65 Corridor

The M65 Corridor contains four adjoining settlements: Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford. Over the next 15 years the majority of development will be directed towards this area to meet demand and support regeneration. Improvements to the transport network together with new housing and employment opportunities will help to support the economic growth in this densely populated corridor.

In Nelson, Colne and Brierfield targeted redevelopment and consolidation within the inner urban areas will actively help to regenerate these towns, especially in terms of renovated properties and new housing provision. Nelson town centre provides an opportunity for further office development, which will help to fuel a retail revival in the Borough's administrative centre. In Colne additional retail and leisure developments will compliment the existing, diverse and well established range of niche and locally owned businesses.

Barrowford will play a supporting role to the larger towns of Nelson and Colne. New employment opportunities, such as those provided by the Riverside Business Park, will be key to the growth in the M65 Corridor. The development of housing, retail and other services in Barrowford will be on a scale appropriate to its size and function.

West Craven Towns

The West Craven Towns of Barnoldswick and Earby are the main settlements in the north of the Borough. Growth in this part of Pendle will support and diversify the existing economic base and compliment development in the M65 Corridor.

The Rolls Royce plants in Barnoldswick are an important focus for the large concentration of high value advanced engineering businesses throughout Pennine Lancashire. Their continued presence and future success is vital for both the sub-regional and local economy. This does not diminish the need to further diversify the local economic base and reduce the over-dependence on the manufacturing sector, to ensure that the local economy is more resilient to any future economic downturns. Existing employment sites may offer redevelopment potential for a variety

of uses. A limited amount of new housing will be provided to support the projected population growth in the town.

In West Craven, Earby, like Barrowford in the M65 Corridor, will play a supporting role to its larger neighbour. Opportunities exist at the West Craven Business Park for additional employment on a scale appropriate to the size of the town. New housing and retail development will be limited to support the projected levels of employment and population growth.

Rural Pendle

A number of villages and hamlets are located in the rural belt that separates the M65 Corridor from the West Craven Towns. Here the strategy focuses on the protection of the areas natural and built heritage, developing sustainable tourism, supporting farm diversification and meeting local needs. The Rural Areas will see minimal growth with development in the open countryside further restricted by Green Belt and AONB designations.

Some of the larger villages are capable of supporting additional services and housing provision e.g. Trawden, Foulridge, Fence and Kelbrook. In these villages development will again be on a scale that meets the needs of their residents and where appropriate will support the needs of those in neighbouring smaller villages.

Appendix 3: Plans or Projects considered 'in combination'

LA District	Plan / Programme	Stage	Relevant	Options / actions to be considered for cumulative impact
Pendle	Our Pendle Our Future: Pendle's Sustainable Community Strategy	Adopted and Refreshed	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support confident communities that are socially cohesive, creative, tolerant and considerate of the needs of all. • Create and sustain a dynamic, competitive and healthy local economy – providing the jobs of the future and the talents and skills to fill them. • Create a vibrant housing market offering a mix of high quality and affordable housing for all. • Create a Borough in which people feel safe and crime continues to fall. • Improve health and well-being – help people to live long, healthy and independent lives. • Care for our environment – deepen our understanding and respect for our surroundings. • Care for our future – give our children and young people the best start in life and the opportunity to achieve their full potential. • Improve quality of life for older people – help them live their lives in the way they choose and to support their independent and active living.
	Bradley Area Action Plan DPD	Adopted	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential clearance (135 units) and new build (up to 141 units), including new affordable housing provision. • New residential development on former Riverside Mills site, resulting in the loss of employment land in a Protected Employment Area. • Increased open space provision alongside Walverden Water. • Provision of new community facilities at 'The Hub' on Leeds Road.
	Brierfield Canal Corridor SPD	Adopted	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential clearance (138 units) and new build (102 units) • Enhanced open space provision • Redevelop former textile mill (Lob Lane Mill) for residential use
	Brierfield Railway Street Neighbourhood SPD	Adopted	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential and business demolition (58 units) • Residential development (around 150 new units) • Create natural/wildflower area • Increased open space • Relocation of retail units • Increased car parking

LA District	Plan / Programme	Stage	Relevant	Options / actions to be considered for cumulative impact
Pendle (continued)	Conservation Area Design & Development Guidance SPD	Adopted	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote good design and layout in Conservation Areas • Encourage sustainable use, sourcing and disposal of materials • Improve connectivity and access for all • Balance competing demands on the environment with the need to protect and enhance the urban and natural fabric.
	Design Principles SPD	Adopted	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote good design and layout in householder developments, new shop-fronts and advertising • Encourage energy efficient extensions • Balance competing demands on the environment with the need to protect and enhance the urban and natural fabric.

LA District	Plan / Programme	Stage	Relevant	Options / actions to be considered for cumulative impact
Burnley	Burnley Local Plan	Adopted	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development restricted in rural areas. • 6.77ha allocated across the Borough for mixed use development (some now developed out). • All development to be assessed in terms of noise, light, air, water, groundwater and soil pollution. • All new buildings to consider energy efficiency measures, including CHP. • 57.19 ha of land allocated for employment uses across 17 sites. • Expansion and improvement of existing employment uses. • Major retail development confined to Burnley and Padiham centres. • 9.54 ha allocated for new housing. Affordable housing will be sought on sites of 25 dwellings or more. • Comprehensive regeneration in South West Burnley, Burnley Wood, Daneshouse and Stoneyholme. • Development will not be permitted where it is likely to have an adverse impact on the South Pennines SPA. • Protected species to be protected. • Wind farms are supported provided there is no impact on nature conservation. Other forms of renewables e.g. biomass will also be supported. • Support for major sports facilities. • Support for enhancement, consolidation and improvement of existing schools. • Support improvements to existing bus and rail stations (Burnley bus station now complete). • Former Rose Grove-Padiham rail line protected for future transport use, either cycleway/footpath/bridleway, or rapid transit guided bus.
Burnley	New Local Plan	Issues and Options	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High, medium and low growth scenarios for employment and housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High – 2,250 new homes, 90.0ha of employment land ○ Medium – 1,500 new homes, 65.0ha of employment land ○ Low – 900 new homes, 30.0ha of employment land • Estimates for net additional office floorspace range from 5,936-28,310 m² • Retail (Burnley TC) – up to 2026 no need for convenience floorspace, but capacity for up to 3,390m² of comparison floorspace • Retail (Burnley TC) – up to 2026 no need for convenience floorspace, but capacity for up to 147m² of comparison floorspace • Require 28 pitches to meet the needs of the Gypsy & Traveller Community

LA District	Plan / Programme	Stage	Relevant	Options / actions to be considered for cumulative impact
(continued)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an Enterprise and Education Park off Princess Way. • Establish an advanced business park at Bancroft Road. • Redevelop the 'Oval Site' in Burnley town centre for mixed-use retail and leisure. • Redevelop the Weavers Triangle area for mixed-use commercial, retail, leisure and residential use (rebranded 'On the Banks'). • Deficiencies in sports and recreation provision in some inner urban wards.
	Public Realm Strategy for Burnley Town Centre	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Public Realm Strategy for the Weavers Traingle SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Design Guidelines for Burnley Wood SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Design Guidelines for South West Burnley SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	South West Burnley Development Brief SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Design Guidelines for Stoneyholme, Daneshouse and Duke Bar SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Burnley Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan SPD	Proposed	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Burnley Wood Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan SPD	Proposed	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Canalside Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan SPD	Proposed	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Harle Syke Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan SPD	Proposed	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
Hurstwood Conservation	Proposed	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change. 	

LA District	Plan / Programme	Stage	Relevant	Options / actions to be considered for cumulative impact
	Area Appraisal and Management Plan SPD			
	Jib Hill Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan SPD	Proposed	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Padiham Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan SPD	Proposed	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Palatine Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan SPD	Proposed	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Top o' th' Town Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan SPD	Proposed	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Worsthorne Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan SPD	Proposed	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.

LA District	Plan / Programme	Stage	Relevant	Options / actions to be considered for cumulative impact
Ribble Valley	Core Strategy	Examination	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing – 5,600 new homes • Employment – 23.30ha of employment land • Majority of new development concentrated in the main settlements of Clitheroe, Longridge and Whalley • Some development in Wilpshire • Businesses should be located in accessible locations • Provide affordable housing as part of all new residential developments • New development to be energy efficient and minimise environmental impact • Conservation of wildlife and protected habitats • Promote tourism and farm diversification
	Housing & Economic Development DPD	-	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None at this time

LA District	Plan / Programme	Stage	Relevant	Options / actions to be considered for cumulative impact
Bradford	Core Strategy DPD	Publication	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing – 42,100 new homes • Employment – 135.0ha of employment land • Create a balanced mix of new housing • Consider redevelopment of employment land for housing • Address low housing demand • Address the needs of smaller settlements • Protection of existing employment land and premises • Support the rural economy and farm diversification. • Improve accessibility to jobs, services and facilities • Efficient movement of freight • New community facilities to be accessible by public transport • Improve access to green space and recreation facilities • Provide all sections of the community with access to retail, community and cultural facilities • Protection and enhancement of heritage assets. • Balancing the need for regeneration and flood risk
	City Centre Area Action Plan DPD	Further Issues and Options	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plan DPD	Issues and Options	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Waste Management DPD	Preferred Options	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Sustainable Design Guide SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact.
	Bradford City Centre Design Guide	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Planning for Crime Prevention SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact
	Planning Obligations SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact.
	Menston Housing Sites SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
Shopfront Design Guide SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact. 	

LA District	Plan / Programme	Stage	Relevant	Options / actions to be considered for cumulative impact
	City Centre Affordable Housing SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Landscape Character SPD	Adopted	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
	Householder SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local impact.
	Shopkeepers Guide to Securing their Premises SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local impact.
	Burley-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan	Approved	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local impact, small area of change.
	Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Neighbourhood Plan	Approved	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shares administrative boundary with Pendle. No proposals have been publicised as of September 2014.
	Ilkley Neighbourhood Plan	Approved	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local impact, small area of change.
	Oxenhope Neighbourhood Plan	Approved	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local impact, small area of change.
	Menston Neighbourhood Plan	Proposed	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local impact, small area of change.
	Steeton and Eastburn with Silsden Neighbourhood Plan	Proposed	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local impact, small area of change.
	Wilsden Neighbourhood Plan	Proposed	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local impact, small area of change.

LA District	Plan / Programme	Stage	Relevant	Options / actions to be considered for cumulative impact
Calderdale	Unitary Development Plan	Adopted	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support employment use in Primary Employment Areas. • Provide 120 ha of employment land (2001-2016) with 2.91ha in Todmorden (on previously developed land). • Supports hotels, motels and other visitor accommodation in the area around Todmorden. • The re-use and adaptation of rural buildings for commercial or business use is encouraged. • Safeguards better quality agricultural land. • Provision will be made for 6,750 additional dwellings by 2016; 85% to be built on previously developed land. This includes 1.66 ha in Todmorden to provide approximately 68 homes. • Todmorden is identified as a town centre, capable of accommodating new retail development. • Open space, sport and recreation facilities are to be protected. • Telecommunications are controlled to ensure they do not have an unacceptable effect on the surroundings. • Create or extend schools in areas of need. • Seeks to restrain development outside the urban areas through the general extent of the Green Belt. • Development in the area around Todmorden is restricted, although infill and extensions in the settlements are permitted. • Development within or in the vicinity of a SSSI which is likely to have an adverse effect on it will not be permitted. • Provision for a continuing supply of minerals including aggregates. • A number of archaeological sites are found within the SPA.
	Core Strategy DPD	Publication	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing – 16,800 new homes • Employment – 64.23ha of employment land • Significant levels of new office development in Halifax town centre, Brighouse and Elland. • Restrain development outside urban areas. • Retailing – Focus on Halifax with limited growth in Todmorden and Sowerby Bridge. • Rural employment – limited scope for carefully managed tourism initiatives. • Protection of open space, sports and recreation facilities. • South Pennine Moors – protect and enhance the natural environment. • Todmorden Curve – no explicit reference for reinstatement in the document.

LA District	Plan / Programme	Stage	Relevant	Options / actions to be considered for cumulative impact
Calderdale (continued)	Land Allocations & Designations DPD	Call for Sites (Reg. 25)	Yes	To be merged with the Core Strategy (see above) and will identify sites proposed to be developed and areas that will be protected from development for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing. • Employment. • Retailing. • Waste management. • Open space, sports and recreation facilities. • Community uses. • Green Belt. • Environmental protection areas.
	Provision of Affordable Housing in New Development SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact.
	Developer Contributions Towards Meeting Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact.
	Developer Contributions Towards Meeting Education Needs SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact.
	Central Elland SPD	Adopted	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact, urban focus, small area of change.
	Halifax Town Centre SPD	Draft	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact.
	Holmes Road SPD	Draft	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local impact.

LA District	Plan / Programme	Stage	Relevant	Options / actions to be considered for cumulative impact
Craven	Core Strategy DPD	Preferred Options	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing – 2,400 new homes • Employment – 27.00ha of employment land • 70% of new homes to be built on previously developed land - 35% to be built in Skipton and 26% in Cross Hills / Glusburn / Sutton-in-Craven. • At least 60% of new homes to be affordable (43% social, 17% intermediate) • 45% of employment land to be accommodated in Skipton and 30% in Cross Hills / Glusburn / Sutton-in-Craven. • Most development to be concentrated in Skipton, which is defined as the main service centre. Cross Hills is a local service centre. • Encourage the provision of new community infrastructure – including site allocations. • Safeguard the former Skipton-Colne railway line. Consider whether part of the route may help with re-alignment of sections of the A56. • All new development to use sustainable forms of construction • Renewable energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At least 10% of all energy on business and residential new build schemes and conversions to be from CHP or on site renewables. ○ Small to medium scale renewable schemes may be supported in the less environmentally sensitive locations ○ Large scale proposals, such as wind turbines will only be supported where there is no adverse impact on communities or the environment – requires liaison with adjoining authorities. • Encourage high quality and sustainable tourist facilities. • New retail development encouraged within, or on the edge of, Skipton. • Outside defined settlements, the conservation, restoration and enhancement of environmental assets will be given priority.
	Site Allocations DPD	Withdrawn	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be merged with the Core Strategy (see above).

Appendix 4: Operations likely to damage the special interest of a site

Site Name:	South Pennine Moors
Ref No.	O LD1007196

	Type of Operation
1	Cultivation, including ploughing, rotavating, harrowing, and re-seeding.
2	Grazing. The introduction of grazing and changes in the grazing regime (including type of stock, intensity or seasonal pattern of grazing).
3	The introduction of stock feeding and changes in stock feeding practice.
4	The introduction of mowing or other methods of cutting vegetation and changes in the mowing or cutting regime (including hay making to silage).
5	Application of manure, fertilisers and lime.
6	Application of pesticides, including herbicides (weedkillers).
7	Dumping, spreading or discharge of any materials.
8	Burning and changes in the pattern or frequency of burning.
9	The release into the site of any wild, feral or domestic animal*, plant or seed.
10	The killing or removal of any wild animal*, including pest control.
11	The destruction, displacement, removal or cutting of any plant or plant remains, including tree, shrub, herb, moss, lichen and turf.
12	The introduction of tree and/or woodland management+ and changes in tree and/or woodland management+.
13a	Drainage (including moor-gripping and the use of mole, tile, tunnel or other artificial drains).
13b	Modification of the structure of watercourses (eg streams, springs, ditches, dykes and drains), including their banks and beds, as by re-alignment, re-grading and dredging.
13c	Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes.
14	The changing of water levels and tables and water utilisation (including irrigation, storage and abstraction from existing water bodies and through boreholes).
15	Infilling of ditches, dykes, drains, pools or marshes.
16a	The introduction of freshwater fishery production and/or management and changes in freshwater fishery production and management, including sporting fishing and angling.
20	Extraction of minerals, including peat, topsoil and subsoil.
21	Construction, removal or destruction of roads, tracks, walls, fences, hardstands, banks, ditches or other earthworks, or the laying, maintenance or removal of pipelines and cables, above or below ground.
22	Storage of materials on the site.
23	Erection of permanent or temporary structures, or the undertaking of engineering works, including drilling.

24	Modification of natural or man-made features, clearance of boulders, large stones, loose rock or scree and battering, buttressing or grading rock-faces, infilling of pits and quarries.
26	Use of vehicles likely to damage or disturb the vegetation or breeding birds.
27	Recreational or educational activities likely to damage the vegetation or breeding birds.
28	The introduction of game or waterfowl management and changes in game and waterfowl management and hunting practices.

* 'animal' includes any mammal, reptile, amphibian, bird, fish or invertebrate.

+ including afforestation, planting, clear and selective felling, thinning, coppicing, modification of the stand or underwood, changes in species composition, cessation of management.

Site Name:	North Pennine Moors Comprising West Nidderdale, Barden and Blubberhouses Moors, North Yorkshire
Ref No.	O LD2000321

	Type of Operation
1	Cultivation and other ground disturbance (including repeated vehicle rutting of open land).
2	Grazing, including changes in the grazing regime.
3	Stock feeding.
5	Application of manure, slurry, fertilisers, lime and pesticides, including herbicides (weedkillers).
8	The cutting or burning of vegetation.
10	The killing or removal of any wild animal except those game and pest species which may be legally taken.
12	Tree and woodland planting or management.
13	Drainage (including moor-gripping and any other modification of the water table).
20	Extraction of minerals, including peat and soil.
21	Construction of any structure (including tracks, fences), but excluding the maintenance of existing structures.
27	Recreational events within the bird breeding season (March – July inclusive).

Site Name:	North Pennine Dales Meadows Bell Sykes Meadows, Lancashire
Ref No.	O LD1004299

	Type of Operation
15	Infilling or digging of ditches, dykes, drains, ponds, pools, marshes or pits.
20	Extraction of minerals, including peat, hard rock, topsoil, subsoil and spoil.
21	Destruction, construction, removal, re-routing or re-grading of roads, tracks, walls, fences, hardstands, banks, ditches or other earthworks, including soil or soft rock exposures or the laying, maintenance or removal of pipelines and cables, above or below ground.
22	Storage of material.
23	Erection of permanent or temporary structures, or the undertaking of engineering works, including drilling.
26	Use of vehicles.
27	Recreational activities.
28	Introduction of game management and hunting practices and alterations to game and management and hunting practices.

Site Name:	North Pennine Dales Meadows Langcliff Cross Meadow
Ref No.	O LD1003896

	Type of Operation
1	Cultivation, including ploughing, rotavating, harrowing, and re-seeding.
2	The introduction of grazing and changes in the grazing regime (including type of stock, intensity or seasonal pattern of grazing and cessation of grazing).
3	The introduction of stock feeding and changes in stock feeding practice.
4	The introduction of mowing or other methods of cutting vegetation and changes in the mowing or cutting regime (including hay making to silage and cessation).
5	Application of manure, fertilisers and lime.
6	Application of pesticides, including herbicides (weedkillers).
7	Dumping, spreading or discharge of any materials.
8	Burning and changes in the pattern or frequency of burning.
9	The release into the site of any wild, feral or domestic animal*, plant or seed.
10	The killing or removal of any wild animal*, including pest control.
11	The destruction, displacement, removal or cutting of any plant or plant remains, including tree, herb or turf.
12	The introduction of tree and/or woodland management+ and changes in tree and/or woodland management+.
13a	Drainage (including the use of mole, tile, tunnel or other artificial drains).

14	The changing of water levels and tables and water utilisation (including irrigation, storage and abstraction from existing water bodies and through boreholes).
15	Infilling of marshes.
20	Extraction of minerals, including topsoil and subsoil.
21	Construction, removal or destruction of roads, tracks, walls, fences, hardstands, banks, ditches or other earthworks, or the laying, maintenance or removal of pipelines and cables, above or below ground.
22	Storage of materials on the site.
23	Erection of permanent or temporary structures, or the undertaking of engineering works, including drilling.
26	Use of vehicles likely to damage or disturb the flora.
27	Recreational or other activities likely to damage the flora.
28	The introduction of game or waterfowl management and changes in game and waterfowl management and hunting practices.

* 'animal' includes any mammal, reptile, amphibian, bird, fish or invertebrate.

+ including afforestation, planting, clear and selective felling, thinning, coppicing, modification of the stand or underwood, changes in species composition, cessation of management.

Site Name:	North Pennine Dales Meadows Myttons Meadows
Ref No.	O LD1002614

	Type of Operation
1	Cultivation, including ploughing, rotavating, harrowing, and re-seeding.
2	The introduction of grazing and changes in the grazing regime (including type of stock, intensity or seasonal pattern of grazing and cessation of grazing).
3	The introduction of stock feeding and changes in stock feeding practice.
4	The introduction of mowing or other methods of cutting vegetation and changes in the mowing or cutting regime (including hay making to silage and cessation).
5	Application of manure, fertilisers and lime.
6	Application of pesticides, including herbicides (weedkillers).
7	Dumping, spreading or discharge of any materials.
8	Burning and changes in the pattern or frequency of burning.
9	The release into the site of any wild, feral or domestic animal*, plant or seed.
10	The killing or removal of any wild animal*, including pest control.
11	The destruction, displacement, removal or cutting of any plant or plant remains, including tree, shrub, herb, hedge, moss and turf.
12	The introduction of tree and/or woodland management+ and changes in tree and/or woodland management+.
13a	Drainage (including the use of mole, tile, tunnel or other artificial drains).

13b	Modification of the structure of watercourses (eg streams, springs, ditches), including their banks and beds, as by re-alignment, re-grading and dredging.
13c	Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes.
14	The changing of water levels and tables and water utilisation (including irrigation, storage and abstraction from existing water bodies and through boreholes).
15	Infilling of ditches or marshes.
20	Extraction of minerals, including topsoil and subsoil.
21	Construction, removal or destruction of roads, tracks, walls, fences, hardstands, banks, ditches or other earthworks, or the laying, maintenance or removal of pipelines and cables, above or below ground.
22	Storage of materials on the site.
23	Erection of permanent or temporary structures, or the undertaking of engineering works, including drilling.
26	Use of vehicles likely to damage or disturb features of interest.
27	Recreational, educational or other activities likely to damage features of interest.
28	The introduction of game or waterfowl management and changes in game and waterfowl management and hunting practices.

* 'animal' includes any mammal, reptile, amphibian, bird, fish or invertebrate.

+ including afforestation, planting, clear and selective felling, thinning, coppicing, modification of the stand or underwood, changes in species composition, cessation of management.

Site Name:	Bowland Fells
Ref No.	O LD1005542

	Type of Operation
1	Cultivation, including ploughing, rotavating, harrowing, and re-seeding.
2	Grazing. The introduction of grazing and changes in the grazing regime (including type of stock, intensity or seasonal pattern of grazing).
3	The introduction of stock feeding and changes in stock feeding practice.
4	The introduction of mowing or other methods of cutting vegetation and changes in the mowing or cutting regime.
5	Application of manure, fertilisers and lime.
6	Application of pesticides, including herbicides (weedkillers).
7	Dumping, spreading or discharge of any materials.
8	Burning and changes in the pattern or frequency of burning.
9	The release into the site of any wild, feral or domestic animal*, plant or seed.
10	The killing or removal of any wild animal*, including pest control.
11	The destruction, displacement, removal or cutting of any plant or plant remains, including tree, shrub, herb, moss, lichen and turf.
12	The introduction of tree and/or woodland management+ and changes in tree and/or woodland management+.
13a	Drainage (including moor-gripping and the use of mole, tile, tunnel or other artificial drains).
13b	Modification of the structure of watercourses (e.g. rivers, streams, springs, ditches and drains), including their banks and beds, as by re-alignment, re-grading and dredging.
13c	Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes.
14	The changing of water levels and tables and water utilisation (including irrigation, storage and abstraction from existing water bodies and through boreholes).
15	Infilling of ditches, dykes, drains, pools or marshes.
16a	The introduction of freshwater fishery production and/or management and changes in freshwater fishery production and management, including sporting fishing and angling.
20	Extraction of minerals, including peat, shingle, topsoil, subsoil and spoil.
21	Construction, removal or destruction of roads, tracks, walls, fences, hardstands, banks, ditches or other earthworks, or the laying, maintenance or removal of pipelines and cables, above or below ground.
22	Storage of materials on the site.
23	Erection of permanent or temporary structures, or the undertaking of engineering works, including drilling.
24	Modification of natural or man-made features, clearance of boulders, large stones, loose rock or scree and battering, buttressing or grading rock-faces and cuttings, infilling of quarries.
26	Use of vehicles likely to damage or disturb the flora and fauna.
27	Recreational or other activities likely to damage the flora and fauna.

28	The introduction of game or waterfowl management and changes in game and waterfowl management and hunting practices.
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* 'animal' includes any mammal, reptile, amphibian, bird, fish or invertebrate.

+ including afforestation, planting, clear and selective felling, thinning, coppicing, modification of the stand or underwood, changes in species composition, cessation of management.

Site Name:	Ribble Estuary
Ref No.	O LD1004299

	Type of Operation
1	Cultivation, including ploughing, rotavating, harrowing, and re-seeding.
2	The introduction of grazing and changes in the grazing regime (including type of stock, intensity or seasonal pattern of grazing and cessation of grazing).
3	The introduction of stock feeding and changes in stock feeding practice.
4	The introduction of mowing or other methods of cutting vegetation and changes in the mowing or cutting regime (including hay making to silage and cessation).
5	Application of manure, fertilisers and lime.
6	Application of pesticides, including herbicides (weedkillers).
7	Dumping, spreading or discharge of any materials.
8	Burning and changes in the pattern or frequency of burning.
9	The release into the site of any wild, feral or domestic animal*, plant or seed.
10	The killing or removal of any wild animal*.
11	The destruction, displacement, removal or cutting of any plant or plant remains, including shrub, herb, hedge, dead or decaying wood, moss, lichen, fungus, leaf-mould and turf.
12	The introduction of tree and/or woodland management+ and changes in tree and/or woodland management+.
13a	Drainage (including the use of mole, tile, tunnel or other artificial drains).
13b	Modification of the structure of watercourses (eg rivers, streams, springs, ditches, dykes and drains), including their banks and beds, as by re-alignment, re-grading and dredging.
13c	Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes.
14	The changing of water levels and tables and water utilisation (including irrigation, storage and abstraction from existing water bodies and through boreholes).
15	Infilling of ditches, dykes, drains, ponds, pools, marshes or pits.
16a	The introduction of freshwater fishery production and/or management and changes in freshwater fishery production and management, including sporting fishing and angling.
16b	Changes in coastal fishing practice or fisheries management and seafood or marine life collection, including the use of traps or fish cages.
17	Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh.
18	Bait digging in inter-tidal areas.

19	Erection of sea defences or coast protection works, including cliff or landslip drainage or stabilisation measures.
20	Extraction of minerals, including shingle, sand and gravel, topsoil and subsoil.
21	Construction, removal or destruction of roads, tracks, walls, fences, hardstands, banks, ditches or other earthworks, or the laying, maintenance or removal of pipelines and cables, above or below ground.
22	Storage of materials on the site.
23	Erection of permanent or temporary structures, or the undertaking of engineering works, including drilling.
24	Modification of natural or man-made features including coastal embankments and training walls.
25	Removal of geological specimens, including rock samples, minerals and fossils.
26	Use of vehicles or craft likely to damage or disturb features of interest.
27	Recreational or other activities likely to damage the soil, flora and fauna.
28	The introduction of game or waterfowl management and changes in game and waterfowl management and hunting practices.

* 'animal' includes any mammal, reptile, amphibian, bird, fish or invertebrate.

+ including afforestation, planting, clear and selective felling, thinning, coppicing, modification of the stand or underwood, changes in species composition, cessation of management.

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If you would like this information
in a way which is better for you,
please telephone us.

اگر آپ یہ معلومات کسی ایسی شکل میں چاہتے ہیں، جو کہ
آپ کے لئے زیادہ مفید ہو تو برائے مہربانی ہمیں ٹیلیفون کریں۔



LIBERATA