

Pendle Local Plan Fourth Edition



Habitat Regulations Assessment

Pendle Local Plan Publication Draft

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Versions

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Within this document Pendle Borough Council is referred to as “the Council” and the area within its administrative boundary is referred to as “the borough”.

Background to Assessment

- 1.2 Part of the borough is designated as a European Site¹ because of its value to ensuring the survival of Europe’s most valuable species and habitats. In addition, There are a number of European Sites within a 50-kilometre radius of the borough, which could also be affected by development proposals within Pendle.
- 1.3 This Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) seeks to identify the Likely Significant Effects (LSE) development proposals may have on any of the Natura 2000 or European Sites – Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and RAMSAR sites – either in isolation or in combination with other plans and projects of neighbouring authorities.
- 1.4 In December 2015 the Council adopted the *Pendle Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy* (hereafter referred to as “the Core Strategy”). A separate HRA found that there were no LSE’s arising from the proposals in the Core Strategy.
- 1.5 The strategic development sites for housing² (Trough Laithe) and employment³ (Lomeshaye) are now existing commitments and carried forward in the *Pendle Local Plan (Fourth Edition)* (hereafter referred to as “the Local Plan”), which will replace the Core Strategy on its adoption.
- 1.6 The new Local Plan will establish strategic planning policy for the period 2021 to 2040. It also updates development management policy and allocates specific sites for development where there is a local need. Its policies and proposals have the potential to affect the European Sites.
- 1.7 This screening report seeks to determine whether the Local Plan is likely to have any significant environmental effects and to assess the likelihood of these having an adverse impact on a European Site within, or close to, the borough. This assessment does not consider the impact of sites that already have been granted planning permission or been allocated in another development plan document (e.g. neighbourhood plan).

Legislation

- 1.6 Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) and regulation 63 of the [Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 \(as amended\)](#) requires that an appropriate assessment of plans and programmes is carried out with regard to the conservation objectives of European Sites (Natura 2000 sites) and that other plans and projects identify any significant effect that is likely for any European Site. In the context of plan preparation, a HRA is required where the proposals within a plan are deemed likely to result in significant negative effects occurring on protected European Sites.

¹ A European Site or European Marine Site and sometimes referred to as Natura 2000 sites, are areas designated to conserve natural habitats and species of wildlife which are rare, endangered, or vulnerable within Europe. They are defined in paragraph (8) of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

² The construction of new homes is already underway at Trough Laithe, located close to Junction 13 on the M65 motorway.

³ The extension to the existing Lomeshaye Industrial Estate has received detailed planning permission (23/0389/REM).

National Guidance

- 1.7 The Government [guidance on producing Habitats Regulations Assessments](#). It states:

'If a proposed plan or project is considered likely to have a significant effect on a protected habitats site (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) then an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site, in view of the site's conservation objectives, must be undertaken (Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017). This does not apply to plans or projects directly connected to the conservation management of the features for which the site was designated.

A significant effect should be considered likely if it cannot be excluded on the basis of objective information and it might undermine a site's conservation objectives. A risk or a possibility of such an effect is enough to warrant the need for an appropriate assessment.

The conservation objectives relate to each of the habitats and species for which the site was designated and will be provided in more detail by Natural England. A competent authority must consult Natural England for the purposes of the assessment and must have regard to any representations that Natural England may wish to make within a reasonable time (as specified by the competent authority). Natural England's formal advice on conservation objectives is publicly available for both European terrestrial sites and European marine sites.

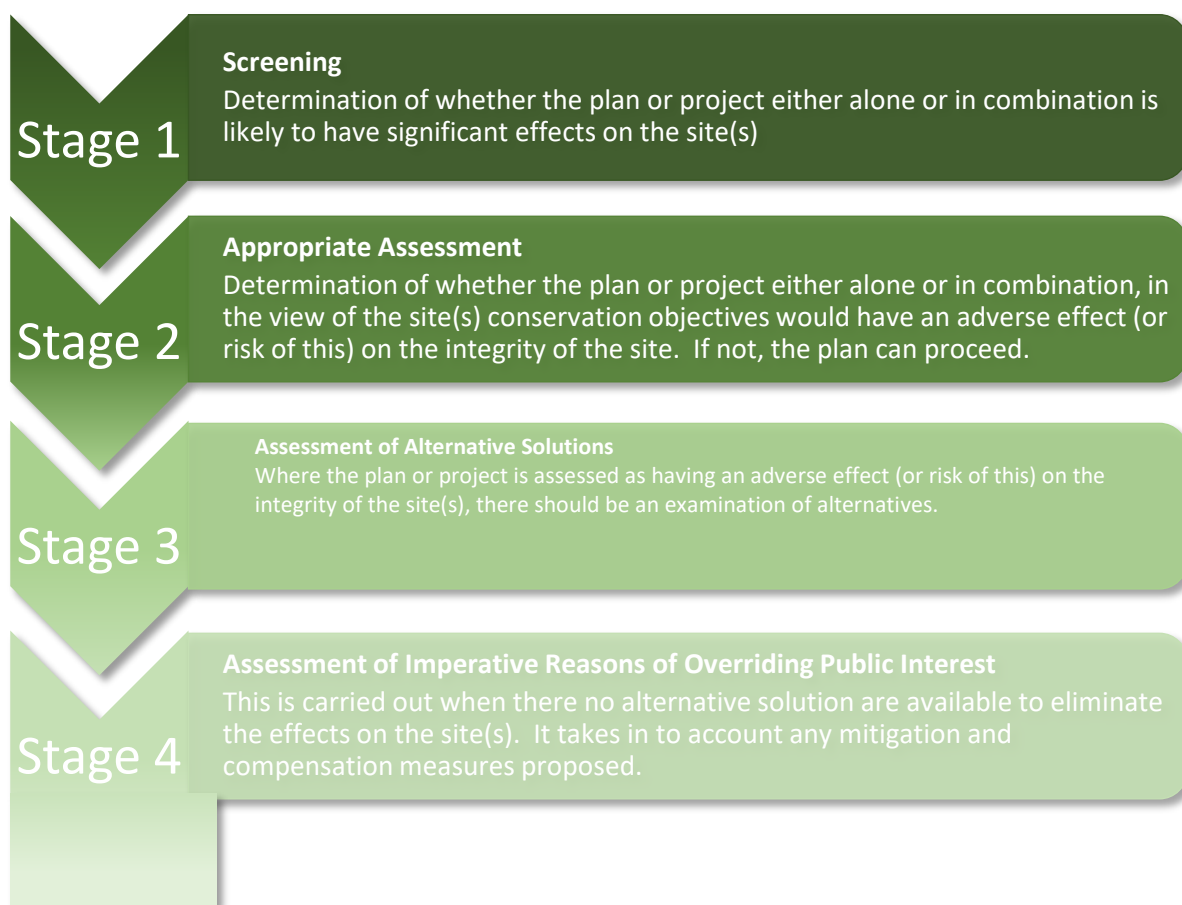
Paragraph: 002 Reference ID: 65-002-20190722

Revision date: 22 07 2019'

- 1.8 Over time the phrase Habitats Regulations Assessment has come to describe the entire process (see section 2 Methodology) leaving the term 'Appropriate Assessment' to be used specifically for the purpose of the part of the process that is defined in law.

2. Methodology

- 2.1 The Habitats Directive and subsequently the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 take a precautionary approach towards European Sites and the plans and projects that may affect them. As such plans and projects should only proceed if it can be shown they will have no significant adverse effects on the European sites that are being assessed. Plans and projects that may have an adverse effect on a European Site may still be permitted should there be adequate mitigation or compensation **and** Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) as to why the plan or project should go ahead.
- 2.2 Habitats Regulation Assessment is multi-stage process that helps determine the Likely Significant Effects (LSE) and where appropriate assess adverse effects on the integrity of a European Site, examine the alternative solutions, and where no alternatives can be found then assess the justification for IROPI.



Screening

- 2.3 This stage of the process is made up of two main steps. These are:
- **Collation of information** – This involves gathering evidence regarding the relevant European Sites that the plan or project may affect. This includes determining whether the plan or project is directly connected with the management of any European Site(s), the conservation objectives of the European Site(s), and details of the plan or project and of those that may, in combination, affect the site(s).

- **Assessing the Likely Significant Effects (LSE)** – This is a form of risk assessment that determines whether there is a requirement for an Appropriate Assessment. The test being;

“Is the project, either alone or in combination with other relevant projects and plans, likely to result in a significant effect upon European sites?”

The objective of this is to ‘screen out’ any plan or project that is likely to have a less than significant adverse effect on the European Site(s).

- 2.4 Any compensation or mitigation measures proposed cannot be taken into account at the screening phase of the HRA.

Appropriate Assessment

- 2.5 At the conclusion of the screening process, if it cannot be determined that there are likely to be no significant effects on the European Site(s) then an appropriate assessment must be undertaken. At this stage compensation and mitigation measures can be taken into account in order to determine if these could eliminate any adverse effects on the integrity of the European Site(s).
- 2.6 Appropriate assessment will consider any policies or site allocations that cannot be dismissed at the screening stage in detail to determine their potential effect on the European Sites.

Assessment of Alternative Solutions

- 2.7 Where the appropriate assessment is inconclusive or cannot rule out any adverse effects on a European Site an examination of alternative solutions must take place. The alternative solutions should be examined to the same degree as the appropriate assessment.

Consideration of Imperative Reasons of Overriding Interest

- 2.8 Where it can be demonstrated that there are no alternatives that would lessen the impact of the plan or project on a European Site(s) then the plan or project may still go ahead providing that the Competent Authority is satisfied that the plan or project must be carried out for IROPI. The IROPI justification should be included in to the HRA report and must relate to:
- Human health, public safety or beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment; or
 - Having due regard to the opinion of the European Commission, any other reasons of IROPI.

3. The Pendle Local Plan Fourth Edition

Introduction

- 3.1 Once adopted the Local Plan will form part of the statutory Development Plan for the borough. It will replace any remaining 'saved' policies from the Pendle Replacement Local Plan (2006), the Bradley Area Action Plan (2011) and the Core Strategy (2015). Its policies and proposals will provide the starting point for considering whether planning applications should be approved.
- 3.2 The new Local Plan establishes the strategic approach to development over the plan period 2021 to 2040. It allocates land to meet identified development needs. It updates and sets out detailed development policy relating to the environment, economy and community in response to national planning policy and guidance and supporting evidence. The Local Plan is now at its publication stage and will be subject to public consultation of at least six-weeks, before being submitted to the secretary of state for its examination in public.

Policies

- 3.3 The Local Plan contains 12 strategic planning policies, 47 development management policies, and allocates a total of 14 sites for development through two further policies:
- Policy AL01 Housing Site Allocations
 - Market housing (9 sites)
 - Self-build and Custom housebuilding (3 sites)
 - Policy AL02 Employment Land Allocations
 - Employment (2 sites)
- 3.4 Strategic policy shows how development needs will be met within the borough and provides the strategic response required to issues of climate change and climate resilience, flood risk, the Green Belt, the natural and historic environment, health and wellbeing, transport and infrastructure needs.
- 3.5 Policy SP01 sets out the presumption in favour of sustainable development reaffirming the Council's commitment to the implementation of national planning policy at the local level.
- 3.6 Policy SP02 defines the settlement hierarchy and establishes the overall approach to development in each settlement. The approach taken closely follows that of the adopted Core Strategy with relatively minor modifications, and follows a recent review of settlement sustainability:
- **Main Towns (Tier 1)** - these provide the focus for future growth in the borough and accommodate the majority of new development (Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick)
 - **Local Service Centres (Tier 2)** – these will play a supporting role to the Main Towns and accommodate levels of new development to serve a localised catchment (Barrowford Brierfield and Earby)
 - **Rural Service Centres (Tier 3)** – these settlements will provide the focus for growth in rural areas (Fence, Foulridge, Kelbrook and Sough, and Trawden)
 - **Rural Villages (Tier 4)** – these settlements will accommodate development primarily to meet local needs (Barley, Blacko, Higham, Lanesshaw Bridge, Newchurch-in-Pendle and Spen Brook, Roughlee and Crow Trees, and Salterforth).

- 3.7 Policy SP03 divides the borough into three spatial areas, reflecting the distribution of population, services and employment opportunities, the physical character of the areas, and social and cultural linkages between these areas. The policy provides the basis for the distribution of development needs:
- M65 Corridor Urban Area (Nelson, Colne, Brierfield and Barrowford) – 70% of projected growth
 - West Craven (Barnoldswick, Earby, Kelbrook and Sough, and Salterforth) – 20% of projected growth
 - M65 Corridor Rural Area (all other named settlements) – 10% of projected growth
- 3.8 Policy SP04 establishes the borough's retail hierarchy and determines how retail needs are to be met over the plan period. The policy carries forward the hierarchy adopted in the Core Strategy, with some minor changes to the terminology that is used responding to recommendations and the supporting evidence.
- 3.9 Policy SP05 sets out the Council's approach to development within the Green Belt, ensuring that proposals comply with national planning policy in maintaining its openness.
- 3.10 Policy SP06 sets out the strategic approach to addressing climate change and ensuring that development is resilient to its effects. The policy is responsive to international treaty, national planning policy, and the Council's declaration of a climate emergency.
- 3.11 Policy SP07 relates to flood risk and the water environment. The policy sets out how development proposals should safeguard water quality, water resources, and prevent an increase in flood risk at on or off-site locations.
- 3.12 Policy SP08 sets the strategic approach to the natural environment, seeking to ensure that development proposals protect designated sites, protected species and irreplaceable habitats, and secure enhancements for biodiversity. Policy SP09 ensures that development conserves and where possible enhances the historic environment. The policy sets out characteristics of the historic environment within Pendle which are unique and contributes positively to the distinctiveness of the borough, to ensure that this heritage can be secured and enjoyed by future generations.
- 3.13 Policy SP10 sets out how the Council will promote healthy and vibrant communities through the planning process, including through the safeguarding of valued facilities, design and layout, managing the effects of development, managing patterns of development, and encouraging sustainable lifestyles. Policy SP11 sets priorities for transport, encouraging sustainable patterns of travel through the design and location of new development. The policy seeks to ensure that proposals can be accommodated safely and sufficiently within the existing highway network. Policy SP12 sets out how the Council will secure infrastructure and developer contributions ensuring that proposals are sustainable and not at the cost of the wider community.
- 3.14 The development management policies of the plan can be split into three distinct sections (environmental, communities, and economic) with subsequent subsections found within them. Twenty policies feature within the environmental section of the Local Plan. These policies seek to conserve and enhance the built and natural environment in Pendle adopting a variety of approaches.

- 3.15 Policies DM01 (climate change resilience), DM02a (flood risk), DM02b (surface and foul water management), and DM03 (renewable heat and energy) provide further guidance to ensure that development is responsive to the effects of climate change and ensures the resilience and safety of communities. Policies DM09 (Open Countryside), DM11 (Forest of Bowland National Landscape), and DM12 (Local Green Space) designate land within which specific restrictions applied to the location, scale, and type of development which is permitted. Policy DM08 sets out how development at and within close proximity to the South Pennines SPA will be treated through the decision-making process with policy orientated to protect the SPA from further pressures, including requirements for Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG). These policies help to protect those parts of the borough which are most sensitive to new development, with Policy DM04 securing net gains for biodiversity in accordance with requirements of the Environment Act 2021.
- 3.16 Policies DM06 (green infrastructure), DM05 (ecological networks), DM07 (trees and hedgerows), DM10 (landscape character), , DM13 (environmental protection), DM14 (contaminated and unstable land), DM15 (soils, minerals and waste), DM16 (design and placemaking), DM17 (advertising and commercial signage), DM18 (heritage assets), and DM19 (Leeds and Liverpool Canal Corridor) provide specific guidance to minimise the potential for adverse effects on the environment arising from development. Where possible they seek to achieve net environmental benefits in accordance with the principles of sustainable development outlined in the NPPF.
- 3.17 There are twenty policies concerned with communities and the social elements of the Local Plan. Policy DM20 is particularly significant as it establishes a new housing requirement for Pendle. Based on updated evidence the policy proposes to reduce the annual housing requirement from 298 dwellings per annum, as currently set-out in the Core Strategy, to 148 dpa, to meet modelled demographic needs.
- 3.18 Policy DM21 confirms the design standards required and encouraged of new housing developments, ensuring that they as suitability designed in response to assessed needs. Policy DM22 relates to housing mix and seeks to ensure that homes of the right size are delivered over the plan period in response to evidenced need. Policy DM23 sets out the approach to the delivery of affordable housing, including rural exception sites, off-site provision, and financial contributions. Policy DM24 provides guidance for residential extensions and alterations. Policy DM25 provides guidance for conversions to residential development. Policy DM26 works alongside Policies SP02 and DM09 to set out the type and form of housing permitted within the open countryside. Policy DM27 sets out guidance to deliver self-build and custom build housing at windfall locations and allocated sites. Policy DM28 sets out guidance for the development of communal living accommodation within the borough such as Homes in Multiple Occupation (HMOs), communal accommodation for the elderly, and student accommodation. Policy DM29 provides guidance for the provision of gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople pitches.
- 3.19 Policy DM30 sets out the responses required of development to safeguard health. Policy DM31 seeks to protect and enhance the borough's open space assets. Policy DM32 promotes walking and cycling encouraging sustainable and active travel. Policy DM33 sets out guidance for hot food takeaways to ensure that proposals respect the quality of the urban environment and do not harm the health of residents. Policy DM34 sets out expectations for pre-application consultation to promote high-quality development and reduce potential for delay during the decision making process. Policy DM35 sets out measures to protect cultural and community facilities. Policy DM36 sets out support for proposals to improve education facilities, protects existing facilities and seeks to securing training and skills development opportunities for residents through the development process. Policy DM37 sets out parking standards. Policy DM38 provides guidance for Taxi related development. Policy DM39 sets out requirements for proposals related to digital and electronic communication infrastructure.

- 3.20 Seven policies are set out within the economic section of the Local Plan. These are intended to support, sustain and sustainably grow the Pendle economy. Policy DM40 sets out how identified employment land requirements for the plan period are to be delivered. Policy DM41 safeguards existing strategic employment areas within Pendle from loss to other uses and promotes their redevelopment and enhancement. Policy DM43 sets out guidance for mixed use developments within the borough. Policies DM42 and DM44 update the Council's policies on Town Centre uses following the introduction of Use Class E. The policies clarify the role of town centres as the core locations for retail development and seek to limit retail elsewhere to safeguard these centres. Policy DM45 sets out further guidance to support the sustainable expansion of the tourism sector within Pendle. Policy DM46 provides guidance for equestrian proposals.
- 3.21 Policies take into account legislative and planning regulations; national planning policy and guidance; and other relevant strategies plans and programmes. They respond to the baseline conditions of the plan area as established in supporting evidence and seek to achieve the plan's established vision and objectives. The policies have been subject to Sustainability Appraisal and have been developed through early engagement with key stakeholders.
- 3.22 The allocation of development through Policies AL01 and AL02 are made taking into completed and committed development and to ensure that delivery aligns with the spatial strategy (Policy SP02 and SP03). Nine sites are allocated for housing through Policy AL01, with a specific focus on delivery at Main Towns and Local Service Centres and deliverable brownfield sites prioritised. A range of sites are identified, with the largest having a capacity for 140 dwellings, and the smallest 9 dwellings. Sites have been subject to assessment against over 40 criteria, and through sustainability appraisal. A full account of all sites assessed for housing is published as part of the public consultation.
- 3.23 Policy AL02 allocates two sites for employment. These are directed to the West Craven spatial area, taking into account the geographical distribution of existing commitments which are focussed within the M65 Corridor Urban Area. Both sites are recommended through the HEDNA and are sited at established commercial sites within or closely related to existing settlements. These sites, together with others submitted, have also been subject to site assessment and sustainability appraisal.

Adopted Plans and Policies

- 3.17 The Local Plan forms part of the wider development plan for Pendle and works in combination with the Lancashire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan and adopted Neighbourhood Plans. These have been subject to separate HRA screening. There is also a need for the cumulative effects of these plans, and those of other local authorities, to be assessed to ensure that in combination they do not have a significant adverse effect on a European Sites. Documents considered can be found in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 - Scope of plans and projects taken into consideration

Authority	Plan/Project
Pendle Borough Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All SPD's
Barrowford Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbourhood Plan
Colne Town Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbourhood Plan
Kelbrook and Sough Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbourhood Plan
Trawden Forest Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbourhood Plan
Burnley Borough Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan All DPD's and SPD's
Ribble Valley Borough Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Strategy

Authority	Plan/Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All DPD's and SPD's
Lancashire County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan • Forest of Bowland Management Plan
Bradford Metropolitan District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan • All DPD's and SPD's • Relevant Neighbourhood Plans
Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan • Unitary Development Plan • All DPD's and SPD's • Relevant Neighbourhood Plans
Craven District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan • All DPD's and SPD's
North Yorkshire County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minerals and Waste Local Plan

4 European and Ramsar sites which may be affected

List of Designated Sites

- 4.1 European Sites (Natura 2000 sites) are classified as:
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
 - Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- 4.2 However, the National Planning Policy Framework requires that the following types of site should also be given the same protection as European Sites:
- Potential Special Protection Area (pSPA)
 - Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)
 - Listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
 - Sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitat sites, pSPAs, pSACS and listed or proposed Ramsar sites
- 4.3 Although there are a number of European Sites within a 50km radius of the borough only those sites that have an element of connectivity with Pendle (e.g. watercourses), need to be taken in to account. As a result, in addition to the South Pennine Moors four other European Sites have the potential to be affected by proposals in Local Plan (Table 4.1). Some of these sites have multiple designations such as SPA and SAC. Information relating to the reason for designation of the sites, conservation objectives, requirements to maintain favourable condition status and any factors affecting the integrity of the site can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 4.1 - European Sites that have the potential to be affected by the Local Plan (Distances are measured from the point on the boundary of the site closest to Pendle)

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

- 4.4 Each site is selected for its importance for wildlife and as such has a list of interest features and conservation objectives. Natural England advises on the objectives for the individual site. As such this report examines the likely impact pathways with regard to these conservation objectives.
- 4.5 The site(s) each have a Site Improvement Plan (SIP) which gives an overview of the issues affecting the condition of the site and outlines measures to improve the condition. The SIP for each of the sites has been examined in order to identify any impact pathways that the Local Plan may have Likely Significant Effect (LSEs).

5 Review of Likely Significant Effects based on Policies and Allocations

Policies

- 5.1 This section summarises the outcomes from the screening matrices in Appendix 1. Each of the designated sites conservation objectives are assessed against each of the policies that are found in Local Plan.
- 5.2 Analysis of the publication Local Plan document and consideration of all readily available evidence shows that there are no likely significant effects on the European Sites arising out of the policies and allocations.
- 5.3 While individually some policies may have some effects on the sites, the effect of the policies in combination with each other greatly reduces the risk of any LSE's occurring. For example, Policy DM09 Open Countryside does allow for development within the open countryside. The scale, type and form of development must be in line with the spatial strategy set out in Policy SP02. In addition, Policy DM08 South Pennine Moors restricts development within 400m of the South Pennine Moors, with any development proposal within 2.5km of the SPA/SAC being required to demonstrate that it does not affect supporting feeding sites for qualifying species. Those proposals within 7km are required to consider recreational pressures and how these may be mitigated. Policy DM04 further requires proposals to deliver a net gain for biodiversity (a mandatory requirement nationally).

Site Allocations

- 5.4 One of the key functions of the Screening Report is to assess the possible loss of land that may support the European Sites and any LSE's. The report considers whether the housing growth for each settlement can be accommodated without the loss of important off-site feeding areas.
- 5.5 Although there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, in line with the NPPF, the residual needs of the plan will primarily be delivered through site allocations identified within the Local Plan.
- 5.6 Whilst the bird species that are associated with the SPA/SAC often breed in within the SPA they regularly feed on habitats outside of the designated sites, with some species such as Golden Plover moving chicks up to 2km or more to feed in near meadows which are rich in invertebrates (Byrkjedal & Thompson, 1998).
- 5.7 No site allocations occur within 2.5km of the European site and the nearest settlement boundary is in excess of 3km distant. The example in paragraph 5.3 demonstrates how the Local Plan will prevent the loss of these sites. As a result, LSE's can be ruled out.
- 5.8 It is accepted that a growth in population could lead to increased recreation pressures on the European Site.
- 5.9 Evidence published by Natural England in 2014 shows that 73% of visits to the South Pennine Moors involve travel distances of 8 kilometres or less and that 82% are less than 16 kilometres.
- 5.10 Only two locations in Pendle – Wycoller village and the Coldwell Inn – can be regarded as 'honeypot' locations likely to receive additional visitors in any numbers. Although accessible from settlements in the M65 Corridor (urban and rural areas), both are small in scale and visitor numbers are relatively modest.

- 5.11 Where a policy or site allocation in the Local Plan is likely to result in an increase in the local population, the potential for adverse impacts South Pennine Moors SAC and SPA has been screened. Consideration has been given to factors such as the characteristics and current use of the site and its accessibility from potential development areas. Both urban and recreational impacts have been considered.
- 5.12 In concluding that adverse effects on the integrity of the South Pennine Moors SAC and SPA cannot be completely ruled out, Policy DM08 in the Local Plan sets out a series of measures to help avoid and/or mitigate any potential recreational impacts. Impact Risk Zones, which reflect the evidence prepared by Natural England and survey work for the Local Plans in Bradford and Kirklees, are used to ensure that these measures are proportionate:
- Zone 1 – a 400m exclusion zone around the SPA and SAC where only exceptional development will be permitted to mitigate urban edge effects
 - Zone 2 – a 2.5km zone within which important foraging areas outside the SPA will be protected
 - Zone 3 – a 7km one within which residential developments contribute to greenspace improvements that deflect visitors away from the SPA (and avoid effects), the implementation of onsite access management measures and a programme of habitat management and monitoring
- 5.13 Changes in population can also lead to an increase in air pollution, which in turn can cause eutrophication⁴ of the heathland habitats. Data compiled by Craven District Council for their HRA showed that concentrations of NO_x in the area are well below the critical levels calculated for the European Sites. In Pendle the nearest A class road (A6068) is in excess of one kilometre from the South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC. Policy DM13 (environmental protection) in the Local Plan sets out a series of measures to prevent new development contributing to a reduction in air quality. The spatial strategy further directs development to the borough's more sustainable settlements, helping to reduce the need for travel and encouraging sustainable modes of transport to be adopted.
- 5.14 Demands on water usage and drainage could also have LSE's on the European Sites and in particular the South Pennine Moors SAC. The moors occupy an elevated position, and no significant development is proposed, or likely to take place, in an upstream environment. In addition, Policy DM08 (South Pennine Moors) only allows exceptional development within 400m of the site. As such it is unlikely that drainage and demands on water usage arising from new development will affect the integrity of the site. Policy SP07 promotes water quality, and the proximity of sites to water courses has been taken into account through the site assessment process.
- 5.15 United Utilities published their most recent Water Resources Management Plan in 2019. It states that projected supply shortages can be managed through sustainable water abstraction, efficient use, and adaptations to climatic change. Further abstraction of water is not required and as such any LSE's with regard to water can be reduced to an acceptable level. Yorkshire Water's 2019 Resources Management Plan makes similar conclusions with shortages in supply identified in the 2030s. The Local Plan adopts measures through Policies SP07 and DM01 to enhance the water efficiency of new development in support of these strategies.

In-combination Effects

- 5.16 Relevant plans and projects from neighbouring districts and other organisations have been taken into account during the screening process to ensure that no in-combination effects can increase the LSE's on the European sites. A list of the plans and projects considered can be found in [Table 4.1](#).

⁴ Excessive plant and algal growth.

6 Conclusions

- 6.1 A HRA Screening Reports should consider all the evidence that is readily available, and a precautionary principle applied. Where there is any uncertainty about potential effects it should be concluded that LSE's cannot be ruled out and an Appropriate Assessment undertaken.
- 6.2 This HRA Screening Report has assessed the Publication Report both in isolation and in combination with other plans and projects against the conservation objectives of the European sites that could potentially be affected by development in Pendle. The South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC is situated in the south-east of the Borough, with only 9.1% of its full extent within the Borough boundary. All other European sites are a minimum of 10.8km from the borough. As such a more detailed examination with regard to the South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC has been undertaken.
- 6.3 On the basis of the evidence available Pendle Borough Council has concluded that in Local Plan there are no development proposals directly connected with, or necessary to the management of the South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC, and that other development proposals in the plan are not likely to have a significant effect on integrity or management objectives associated with a European Site. As such an Appropriate Assessment will not be required.

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Appendix 1: Review of Local Plan Policies

Assessment of Local Plan Policies and the Likely Significant Effects on European and Ramsar Sites

Policy	Policy Summary	European & Ramsar Sites affected	Potential impacts on sites	Likelihood of effects	Severity of effects	Assessment Category	Appropriate Assessment Required	Justification of finding
SP01	Presumption in favour of sustainable development The policy sets the Council’s commitment to the implementation of the presumption through decision making in accordance with the NPPF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">South Pennine Moors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loss of supporting feeding sitesRecreational pressuresEutrophication of heaths from air pollutionPet predationChanges in hydrology	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No specific site allocations.Policy SP02 confirms that the policy is implemented within settlement boundaries meaning that the policy is primarily directed to locations which are largely outside the influence of the South Pennines SPA.General presumption in favour of sustainable growth.Development which accords with policy and/or the NPPF will be approved.Both the policy and NPPF ensure no significant effect on European sites.
SP02	Spatial Strategy Sets the settlement hierarchy confirming the role of each settlement in meeting development needs over the plan period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">South Pennine Moors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loss of supporting feeding sitesRecreational pressuresEutrophication of heaths from air pollutionPet predationChanges in hydrology	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The policy directs the majority of future development needed towards the main towns of the borough encouraging the redevelopment of brownfield sites and in turn safeguarding rural areas from significant growth.This also reduces the potential for pollution in sensitive locations as new development occurs nearby to existing services, residents and sources of employment encouraging sustainable travel patterns.Development needs can be met in locations outside the influence of the South Pennines SPA reducing potential recreational pressure.When the risk of LSE’s read in conjunction with the other policies is greatly reduced.
SP03	Distribution of Development Distributes housing and employment towards the identified sub-areas of Pendle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">South Pennine Moors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loss of supporting feeding sitesRecreational pressuresEutrophication of heaths from air pollutionPet predationChanges in hydrology	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The policy directs the majority of future development need towards the main towns of the borough, with a relatively limited amount of growth anticipated in rural and sensitive locations.Development needs can be met in locations outside the influence of the South Pennines SPA.When the risk of LSE’s read in conjunction with the other policies is greatly reduced.
SP04	Retail and Town Centre Hierarchy Sets the strategic approach to retail development within the borough confirming the role of each centre in meeting future retail needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">None	None	None	None	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Designates town centres as the priority locations for retail development.No effect on European Sites.
SP05	Green Belt The policy seeks to maintain and safeguard the openness of defined Green Belt land within the borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none">South Pennine Moors	Supporting feeding sites	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy seeks to maintain the openness of the Green Belt.The boundary of Green Belt defined within the policy map.Development within the Green Belt is considered inappropriate except where it complies with the NPPF (paragraphs 154 and 155).

Policy	Policy Summary	European & Ramsar Sites affected	Potential impacts on sites	Likelihood of effects	Severity of effects	Assessment Category	Appropriate Assessment Required	Justification of finding
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Belt designation could protect some supporting feeding sites of qualifying species. The Policy support suitable infrastructure enhancements at Burnley WWTW.
SP06	Towards Zero Net Carbon Guidelines set within this policy relate to reducing energy usage, promoting green energy production and reducing the environmental impacts of development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	Renewable energy developments causing bird mortality/injury.	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Provides a positive response to addressing climate change which could also benefit European Sites.
SP07	Water Management Sets out how proposals should conserve water quality and supply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors Ribble & Alt Estuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in hydrology Water contamination 	Unlikely	Low	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a positive response to addressing water quality and supply which could also benefit European Sites. Helps to reduce water usage by applying higher water usage efficiency standard.
SP08	Natural Environment Sets out how development proposals should respond to, seek to safeguard, and enhance the natural environment, including protected species and irreplaceable habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors North Pennine Dales Meadows Bowland Fells Ribble & Alt Estuaries 	Possible protection to supporting feeding sites.	Unlikely	Low	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects designated sites from loss or damage. Conserves protected species, and irreplaceable habitats. Secures a net gain for biodiversity.
SP09	Historic Environment Guidance for proposals affecting the historic environment of Pendle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	None	None	None	None	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. No effect on European Sites.
SP10	Healthy and Vibrant Communities Sets out measures to support and safeguard healthy and vibrant communities through the planning system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	Reduce recreational pressures	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks to promote healthy lifestyles through place making.
SP11	Transport Sets priorities for transport for the plan period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	Eutrophication of heaths from air pollution	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific major transport project are allocated. The reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton railway line could remove trips by car if delivered. Seeks to ensure that development proposals as sustainably located to reduce the need to travel by car. Seeks to encourage walking and cycling.
SP12	Developer Contributions and Infrastructure The policy seeks to formalise the contributions made by developers to improve physical or social infrastructure or bring about economic or environmental benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	None	None	None	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Policy to ensure delivery of sustainable development.
DM01	Resilience to Climate Change Sets out parameters for the location, design and technical specification for development in terms of its resilience to the effects of climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	None	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection provided by policy to sensitive natural features which positively help to address and mitigate the effects of climate change. Contains measures to reduce the environmental effects caused by development, with proposals

Policy	Policy Summary	European & Ramsar Sites affected	Potential impacts on sites	Likelihood of effects	Severity of effects	Assessment Category	Appropriate Assessment Required	Justification of finding
	change. Contains measures which assist the achievement of zero carbon development.							<p>better integrated into the environments within which they sit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains measures to reduce carbon emissions to assist with the move towards low carbon development.
DM02(a)	Flood Risk Sets out how proposals should respond to and manage flooding risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors Ribble & Alt Estuaries 	Changes in hydrology	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy seeks to safeguard and enhance pre-development conditions. Provides a positive response to flooding and prioritising natural methods which may benefit European Sites.
DM02(b)	Surface Water and Foul Water Management Sets out how proposals should respond to and integrate surface and foul water drainage schemes into developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors Ribble & Alt Estuaries 	Changes in hydrology	Unlikely	Low	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy seeks to ensure that surface and foul water discharge is controlled prioritising natural methods and processes. The policy will help slow the flow of surface water. The policy will help ensure that pollutants from developments do not enter watercourses and sewerage is treated.
DM03	Renewable Heat and Energy Provides guidance for proposals for renewables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	Renewable energy developments causing bird mortality/injury.	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Provides a positive response to addressing climate change which may benefit European Sites.
DM04	Biodiversity Net Gain Requires qualifying development to provide a net increase in habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors North Pennine Dales Meadows Bowland Fells Ribble & Alt Estuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve connectivity. Potential opportunities for new/enhanced feeding sites. 	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy will ensure that sites safeguard, enhance or provide new suitable habitats for wildlife delivering a net benefit for nature. This may occur at on or off-site locations; however the Biodiversity Metric favours on-site provision. The quality of provision and its suitability to the area is taken into account through the metric enhancing the quality of provision. Habitats are secured and maintained for a period of at least 30-years. Proposals aligning with and supporting the Lancashire LRNS gain greater credit through the BNG system.
DM05	Ecological Networks The policy seeks to protect the borough's biodiversity through the establishment of ecological networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure protection of the site and improve connectivity. Potential opportunities for new/enhanced feeding sites. 	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All development proposals will be expected to avoid negative impact on the ecological network. Opportunities to enhance these networks and strengthen their connectivity is sought by the policy. The policy links to and is supported by mandatory BNG.
DM06	Green Infrastructure The Policy seeks to protect and enhance the borough's green infrastructure assets and where possible develop further connections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors North Pennine Dales Meadows Bowland Fells Ribble & Alt Estuaries 	Reduce recreational pressures	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy seeks to protect and enhance Pendle's green infrastructure assets. The provision of accessible green infrastructure will help reduce recreation impacts on European Sites.

Policy	Policy Summary	European & Ramsar Sites affected	Potential impacts on sites	Likelihood of effects	Severity of effects	Assessment Category	Appropriate Assessment Required	Justification of finding
DM07	Trees and Hedgerows The policy seeks to protect woodlands, trees and hedgerows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure protection of the site and improve connectivity. Potential opportunities for new/enhanced feeding sites. 	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Woodlands on the protected sites are outside the borough. The protection afforded to hedgerow and trees may benefit wildlife, providing refuge and enhancing connectivity between habitats, including protected European Sites.
DM08	South Pennine Moors The policy seeks to protect the South Pennine Moors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of feeding sites Reduce recreational pressure Restoration of habitats and ground conditions. 	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy designed to protect the South Pennine Moors. No development that delivers a net increase in dwellings within 400m of the site will be allowed. Developments within 2.5km of the site will be considered where up-to-date evidence shows that the proposed development will not affect a foraging habitat for qualifying species of the SPA Developments of 10 or more dwellings within 7km of the site must consider recreational pressures on the SPA and SAC and how these can be effectively mitigated. Mitigation measures included in the policy including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of on-site/off-site Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG). Financial contribution from the developer to fund SANG, access management measures, or habitat management.
DM09	Open Countryside The policy defines what development is acceptable outside of the settlement boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of supporting feeding sites Changes in hydrology Pet predation Recreational pressures Eutrophication of heaths from air pollution 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy defines types of development permitted in the open countryside. Villages and hamlets without a defined settlement boundary are in the open countryside. Development will only be permitted were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires a countryside location Meets an essential local need Supports rural diversification and sustainability of the countryside Secures the future of a historically interesting building
DM10	Landscape Character The policy seeks to protect the landscape character of the Borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	Assure the protection of the landscape.	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Expectation that proposals will respect and where possible enhance the landscape.
DM11	Forest of Bowland National Landscape The policy seeks to conserve and enhance the scenic and natural beauty of the Forest of Bowland National Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Pennine Dales Meadows Bowland Fells 	Assure protection of the landscape	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy ensures the protection of the National Landscape. The European Sites within the Forest of Bowland National Landscape are not located in the Borough. All developments should be sustainable. Major development not usually supported within the National Landscape in accordance with the NPPF.

Policy	Policy Summary	European & Ramsar Sites affected	Potential impacts on sites	Likelihood of effects	Severity of effects	Assessment Category	Appropriate Assessment Required	Justification of finding
DM12	Local Green Space The policy designates local green space and defines the circumstances under which development on the sites would be acceptable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	Reduce recreation pressure.	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy seeks to protect local green space. Provision of local green space will reduce the impacts of recreation on European Sites.
DM13	Environmental Protection The policy sets the guidelines to prevent the impacts of pollution in all its forms from development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors North Pennine Dales Meadows Bowland Fells Ribble & Alt Estuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in hydrology Water contamination Eutrophication of heaths from air pollution 	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. The policy seeks to prevent cumulative effects of pollution. Improvement in air and water quality.
DM14	Contaminated and Unstable Land The policy seeks to ensure that contaminated and unstable land is correctly treated during the development process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ribble & Alt Estuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water contamination 	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. The policy will reduce the risk of water contamination through seepage of harmful chemicals from soils. Reduces the spread of invasive species such as Giant Hogweed, Himalayan Balsam and Japanese Knotweed. Provides a positive approach to environmental management.
DM15	Soils, Minerals and Waste The policy seeks to protect soils, particularly those valuable to food production. The policy seeks to protect the natural resources of the borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors Ribble & Alt Estuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of potential feeding sites 	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguards habitats found in locations which are subject to policy protections. Safeguards the borough's natural peat resource.
DM16	Design and Placemaking The policy sets the guidelines to ensure good quality design and placemaking are at the heart of every development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	None	None	None	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Presumption of sustainable developments. Maintain positive aspects of local environment or improve poorer ones. No direct development. Design only. No effect on European Sites.
DM17	Advertisement and Commercial Signage The policy seeks to ensure that an advertisements or commercial signage are appropriately designed and sited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	None	None	None	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. No effect on European Sites.
DM18	Heritage Assets The policy seeks to protect the historic environment including any designated or non-designated heritage assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	None	None	None	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. No effect on European Sites.
DM19	Leeds and Liverpool Canal Corridor The policy sets guidelines for development proposals adjacent to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors North Pennine Dales Meadows Bowland Fells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Seeks to protect and enhance the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Corridor.

Policy	Policy Summary	European & Ramsar Sites affected	Potential impacts on sites	Likelihood of effects	Severity of effects	Assessment Category	Appropriate Assessment Required	Justification of finding
	the canal with a focus on the protections of the asset.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ribble & Alt Estuaries 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the canal will reduce the impacts of recreational pressures on the European Sites.
DM20	Housing Requirement and Delivery The policy makes the commitment to deliver 2,660 net dwellings during the lifetime of the plan and the approach as to how this will be achieved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors North Pennine Dales Meadows Bowland Fells Ribble & Alt Estuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational pressures Air/water pollution Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations (these are made through Policy AL01). When the risk of LSE's read in conjunction with the other policies is greatly reduced. It is unlikely that critical NO_x levels will be reached on any of the European Sites. United Utilities have sufficient strategies that do not require further abstraction of water beyond the life of Local Plan. Policies in place to prevent changes in water quality. Policies in place that help reduce the impacts of recreational pressures.
DM21	Design and Quality of Housing This policy aims to sets the standards to ensure that new developments are of good quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	None	None	None	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations Policy stipulates that direct or indirect impacts on biodiversity and European Sites should be avoided. Sustainable design and construction required. Must adequately address the need for climatic change adaption. Design only.
DM22	Housing Mix Sets out what types and size of dwellings are needed in response to assessed needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors North Pennine Dales Meadows Bowland Fells Ribble & Alt Estuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational pressures Air/water pollution Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site allocations. Policy relates to the types and size of homes provided which may affect density and layout. When the risk of LSE's read in conjunction with the other policies is greatly reduced.
DM23	Affordable Housing The policy sets the guidelines for the development of affordable housing.	South Pennine Moors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational pressures Air/water pollution Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site allocations. Policy refers to tenure of housing to be provided. In limited cases, the policy may be used to fund the provision of affordable housing elsewhere. When the risk of LSE's read in conjunction with the other policies is greatly reduced
DM24	Residential extensions and alterations Provides guidance for proposals to extend or alter existing properties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	None	None	None	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy relates to existing buildings.
DM25	Residential conversions Provides guidance for proposals for the conversion of existing buildings into residential uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	None	None	None	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy relates to existing buildings.
DM26	Housing in the countryside This policy outlines the standards for the development of a residential property within the countryside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational pressures Air/water pollution Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Refers mainly to existing structures. Where new dwellings are proposed they must be carbon neutral and consider the landscape and natural environment.

Policy	Policy Summary	European & Ramsar Sites affected	Potential impacts on sites	Likelihood of effects	Severity of effects	Assessment Category	Appropriate Assessment Required	Justification of finding
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pet predation 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other policies will reduce impacts and ensure protection of the European sites.
DM27	Self and Custom Build Housing The policy sets out the guidelines for self-builds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational pressures Air/water pollution Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology Pet predation 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations (these are made through Policy AL01). When the risk of LSE’s read in conjunction with the other policies is greatly reduced. It is unlikely that critical NO_x levels will be reached on any of the European Sites. United Utilities have sufficient strategies that do not require further abstraction of water beyond the life of Local Plan. Policies in place to prevent changes in water quality. Policies in place that help reduce the impacts of recreational pressures.
DM28	Specialist Housing The policy details the standards needed for communal living projects such as older person housing, houses in multiple occupation (HMOs), student accommodation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational pressures Air/water pollution Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology Pet predation 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Other policies will reduce impacts and ensure protection of European sites. Opportunities largely located distant from European Sites.
DM29	Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling showpeople Guidelines set out in this policy determine how planning permission will be granted for gypsy, traveller, and travelling showpeople.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational pressures Air/water pollution Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology Pet predation 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Policy includes protection for sites of high conservation or ecological value.
DM30	Healthy places and lifestyles Sets out how development proposals should support health and wellbeing through their land use, design and location.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The encouragement of active design principles helps reduce recreational pressures on European Sites. 	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out measures to ensure that developments support health and wellbeing. No site specific allocations. Linkage to open space and green space policy.
DM31	Open Space The policy designates and protects existing open space and sets the scope for the development of new open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors North Pennine Dales Meadows Bowland Fells Ribble & Alt Estuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The designation open space and the provision of new open space helps reduce recreational pressures on European Sites. 	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy designates sites as open space and offers protection. Allows for the creation of new open space sites to be developed. Provision of open space will reduce the impacts of recreation on European Sites.
DM32	Walking and Cycling The policy seeks to protect the existing public rights of way network and where possible enhance it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors North Pennine Dales Meadows Bowland Fells Ribble & Alt Estuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The encouragement of active design principles helps reduce recreational pressures on European Sites. 	None	None	Positive	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. The policy seeks to protect and improve the PROW network. This will help reduce recreational pressures on European Sites.
DM33	Hot Food Takeaways The policy sets guidance for Hot Food Takeaways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	None	None	None	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Policy has no effect on European Sites.

Policy	Policy Summary	European & Ramsar Sites affected	Potential impacts on sites	Likelihood of effects	Severity of effects	Assessment Category	Appropriate Assessment Required	Justification of finding
DM34	Engaging the Community Sets standards for pre-application consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	None	None	None	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Policy has no effect on European Sites.
DM35	Cultural and Community Facilities The policy to support and proposals affecting cultural and community facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations Limited application. Priority given to the use of existing buildings.
DM36	Education and Training The policy sets guidance for proposals affecting education establishments and seeks to secure skills development opportunities for residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Limited application. Policy includes protections for areas of ecological or geodiversity interest.
DM37	Parking The policy sets the standards for parking of vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	None	None	None	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Policy has no effect on European Sites.
DM38	Taxis The policy sets the standards for premises associated with the taxi industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	None	None	None	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Policy has no effect on European Sites.
DM39	Digital and Electronic Communications This policy seeks to define when the installation digital and electronic communications infrastructure would be supported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Policy includes protections for areas of ecological or geodiversity interest.
DM40	Employment Land Requirement and Delivery The policy makes the commitment to deliver 79,100sqm of Industrial land during the life of the plan and sets out the approach on how this will be achieved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors North Pennine Dales Meadows Bowland Fells Ribble & Alt Estuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air/water pollution Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy is largely met by existing commitments. No site specific allocations (these are made through Policy AL02). When the risk of LSE's read in conjunction with the other policies is greatly reduced. It is unlikely that critical NO_x levels will be reached on any of the European Sites. United Utilities have sufficient strategies that do not require further abstraction of water beyond the life of Local Plan. Policies in place to prevent changes in water quality. Policies in place that help reduce the impacts of recreational pressures.
DM41	Protected Employment Areas The policy sets out the guidelines for the employment areas already in existence and protects them from change of use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	None	None	None	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive contribution to environmental protection relieving pressure to build elsewhere in response to economic need. To be read in conjunction with other policies which afford environmental protection and enhancement.

Policy	Policy Summary	European & Ramsar Sites affected	Potential impacts on sites	Likelihood of effects	Severity of effects	Assessment Category	Appropriate Assessment Required	Justification of finding
DM42	Vibrant Town Centres Policy sets out the criteria for development within the Town Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	None	None	None	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundaries for town and local shopping centres defined. Sequential test focused on town and local shopping centres. Directs development to locations which are outside the influence of European Sites.
DM43	Mixed Use Development Guidelines set out in this policy determine mixed use development when the occupants fall into more than one use class.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air/water pollution Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not allocated sites. Sequential test focused on town and local shopping centres and areas of major new development.
DM44	Out-of-centre retail and commercial development Policy sets out the criteria for retail and commercial development outside of the town centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air/water pollution Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy limits development to local frontages (defined on the Policies Map) and existing retail parks. Sequential test focused towards existing built up area.
DM45	Tourist Facilities and Accommodation The policy seeks to define where development for tourism growth will be supported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational pressures Air/water pollution Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. Rural tourism must protect local landscape character and not have any adverse effects on designated environmental sites. Small scale rural retail permitted up to 280m²
DM46	Equestrian Development The policy sets the guidelines for developments within the Equestrian industry such as stables, arenas, access roads and anything ancillary to it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in hydrology Recreational pressures 	None	None	None	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site specific allocations. The policy has protections where the impacts of the development must consider the ecology of the site and its impacts on the open countryside.
AL01	Housing Site Allocations This policy sets out the site allocations for new housing development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors North Pennine Dales Meadows Bowland Fells Ribble & Alt Estuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational pressures Air/water pollution Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology Pet predation 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocates sites for development. The scale of development proposed (both individually and cumulatively) is limited taking into account existing commitments and the alignment of this to the spatial strategy. When the risk of LSE's read in conjunction with the other policies is greatly reduced. It is unlikely that critical NO_x levels will be reached on any of the European Sites. United Utilities have sufficient strategies that do not require further abstraction of water beyond the life of Local Plan. Policies in place to prevent changes in water quality. Policies in place that help reduce the impacts of recreational pressures.
AL02	Employment Site Allocations This policy allocates sites for employment. Both sites are allocated in the West Craven Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Pennine Moors North Pennine Dales Meadows Bowland Fell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air/water pollution Loss of supporting sites Changes in hydrology 	Unlikely	Low	Unlikely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocates site for development. The scale of development proposed (both individually and cumulatively) is limited taking into account existing patterns of development.

Policy	Policy Summary	European & Ramsar Sites affected	Potential impacts on sites	Likelihood of effects	Severity of effects	Assessment Category	Appropriate Assessment Required	Justification of finding
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ribble & Alt Estuaries						<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not located in an area where it is likely to have impacts on European sites.When the risk of LSE’s read in conjunction with the other policies is greatly reduced.It is unlikely that critical NO_x levels will be reached on any of the European Sites.United Utilities have sufficient strategies that do not require further abstraction of water beyond the life of Local Plan.Policies in place to prevent changes in water quality.

Key to Assessment Categories	
Positive	No likely significant effects on the European Site(s). Policy is likely to have positive benefits for the site(s).
None	No likely significant effects on the European Site(s).
Unlikely	It is unlikely that there will be and significant effects on the European Site(s).
Uncertain	Likely significant effects on European Site(s) cannot be ruled out. Appropriate Assessment is required.
LSE	There is likely to be significant effects on European Site(s) from the policy. Appropriate Assessment is required.

Appendix 2: Description of European Sites and Analysis of Likely Effects

Name	South Pennine Moors Phase I & II SAC/SPA	
Authority Area(s)	Lancashire County Council, North Yorkshire Council, West Yorkshire Combined Authority Council, Greater Manchester Combined Authority, Derbyshire County Council	
Site Description	SAC	The site covers the key moorland blocks of the Southern Pennines from Ilkley Moors 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 highpoint of over 630 metres at Kinder Scout. The greater part of the gritstone is overlain by blanket peat with 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	<p>The site hosts the following habitats listed under Annex I of article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blanket bogs • European dry heaths • North Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> (wet heathland with cross-leaved heath) • Old Sessile Oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles (western acidic Oak woodland) • Transition mires and quaking bogs (very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface).
	SPA	<p>The 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 qualifying individual species are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) • Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) • Short-eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>) <p>The qualifying breeding bird assemblage is made up of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) • Common Sandpiper (<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>) • Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>) • Twite (<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>) • Snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>) • Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) • Wheatear (<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>) • Whinchat (<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>) • Redshank (<i>Tringa tetanus</i>) • Ring Ouzel (<i>Turdus torquatus</i>) • Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) • Short-eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>) <p>The SPA is the only UK site where Twite breed.</p>

Name	South Pennine Moors Phase I & II SAC/SPA	
Non-qualifying species of interest		
Unit site	SAC	64,983.13ha
	SPA	66,264.98ha
Vulnerabilities	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 July 2020).	
Conservation Objectives	SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the current extent of blanket bog habitats. For there to be no loss of ancient semi natural woodland stands. To maintain the current extent of dry heath habitats. To maintain the current extent of wet heath habitats.
	SPA	To maintain the mosaic of upland habitats including acid grassland, bog, bracken, heathlands, fen, rivers and streams. The extent of these habitats should be maintained unless loss is as a result of restoration to another notified habitat type.

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
<p>Loss of supporting feeding sites outside of SPA may be associated with the following parts of Local Plan (low effects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP01 Presumption in favour of sustainable development. SP02 Spatial Strategy. SP03 Distribution of development. DM09 Open Countryside. DM20 Housing Requirement and Delivery DM22 Housing Mix DM23 Affordable Housing DM26 Housing in the Countryside 	<p>Unlikely. The Local Plan does not allocate sites close to the European Sites with the spatial strategy directing growth to the borough's main settlements and the overall amount of development proposed is not significant. Wider policies lend support to the protection and/or enhancement of feeding sites/opportunities for feeding sites. Policy DM04: Biodiversity Net Gain requires that all development proposals deliver a measurable biodiversity net gain, with Policy SP08 requiring proposals to avoid any negative impacts on irreplaceable habitats and protected</p>	<p>None. Neighbouring districts have policies in place that protect the sites and priority habitats that may serve as feeding sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Craven – Policy ENV4 requires development to achieve net gain and avoid loss of priority habitats. Burnley – Policy NE1 requires appropriate assessment for any development that is likely to have an effect on a European Site. The policy also requires priority habitats to be retained and enhanced within development sites. 	<p>No significant LSE. Policies of both Pendle and neighbouring districts seek to protect the European Sites and the priority habitats that are likely to serve as supporting feeding sites.</p>

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DM27 Self and Custom Build Housing DM28 Specialist Housing DM29 Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople DM35 Cultural and Community Facilities DM36 Education and Training DM39 Digital and Electronic Communications DM40 Employment Land Requirement and Delivery DM43 Mixed Use Development DM44 Out-of-centre retail and commercial development DM45 Tourist facilities and accommodation AL01 Housing site allocations AL02 Employment site allocations 	<p>sites. Policy DM08 South Pennine Moors adopts thresholds which prevent certain forms of development within a specified distance of the designated site and which require specific design responses where development is permitted (such as the implementation of SANG).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ribble Valley Core Strategy – Policy EN4 requires developments to achieve net gain and avoid loss of priority habitats. Bradford Core Strategy – Policy EN2 states that developments that are likely to effect the SPA/SAC require an appropriate assessment. Calderdale Local Plan – Policy GN3 prevents any development that is likely to have an effect on the European Site. The policy also prevents development of priority habitats unless there are exceptional circumstances <p>The following Neighbourhood Plan policies assist with the protection of potential feeding sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan policies BNDP07 and BNDP09 Colne Neighbourhood Plan policy CNDP7 and CNDP14 Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan Policy 9. 	
Inappropriate management (no effect)	None	None	No LSE. The local plan does not affect the management of the site.
Changes in hydrology and water quality may be associated with the	Unlikely. Water management is addressed policies SP07	United Utilities and Yorkshire Water Resources Management	No LSE. Policies of both Pendle and neighbouring districts

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
<p>following policies (low effects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP01 Presumption in favour of sustainable development. • SP02 Spatial Strategy. • SP03 Distribution of development. • SP07 Water Management. • DM09 Open Countryside. • DM20 Housing Requirement and Delivery • DM22 Housing Mix • DM23 Affordable Housing • DM26 Housing in the Countryside • DM27 Self and Custom Build Housing • DM28 Specialist Housing • DM29 Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople • DM35 Community Facilities • DM36 Education and Training • DM39 Digital and Electronic Communications • DM40 Employment Land Requirement and Delivery • DM43 Mixed Use Development • DM44 Out-of-centre retail and commercial development • DM45 Tourist facilities and accommodation 	<p>and DM02, with Policy SP07 and Policy DM01 adopting water efficiency measures in residential development. Further protection against pollution of water supply through leaching is set out in Policies DM13 and DM14.</p> <p>The Local Plan does not allocate sites close to the European Sites with the spatial strategy directing growth to the borough's main settlements.</p> <p>The South Pennines SPA sits are the source of some watercourses in the plan area.</p> <p>Development is not directed to areas which would influence the SPA.</p> <p>Policy DM08 seeks to restricts development within a set distance of the SPA.</p>	<p>Plans (both 2019) state that the water supply shortages can be managed by addressing leakages, managing demand, and securing enhancements in the efficient use of water.</p> <p>Policies encouraging sustainable drainage systems are in neighbouring district plans.</p>	<p>encourage sustainable drainage systems.</p> <p>United Utilities and Yorkshire Water have sufficient strategies that do not require further abstraction of water beyond the life of Local Plan</p>

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DM46 Equestrian Development AL01 Housing site allocations AL02 Employment site allocations 			
<p>Pet predation may be associated with the following parts of Local Plan (low effects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP01 Presumption in favour of sustainable development. SP02 Spatial Strategy. SP03 Distribution of development. DM09 Open Countryside. DM20 Housing Requirement and Delivery DM26 Housing in the Countryside DM27 Self and Custom Build Housing DM28 Specialist Housing DM29 Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople AL01 Housing site allocations 	<p>Unlikely. Housing development is directed close to the existing settlements. No sites are allocated within 400m of the European Sites. Only very limited growth is allowed within the open countryside (DM09/DM26). The development of new homes within 400m of the European Site is not permitted through Policy DM08.</p>	<p>None. No sites in neighbouring districts are allocated within 400m of the European Sites.</p> <p>There are no sites within Neighbourhood Plans allocated within 400m of a European Site.</p>	No LSE
<p>Recreation – Disturbance of ground nesting birds and vegetation may be associated with the following policies (low effects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP01 Presumption in favour of sustainable development. SP02 Spatial Strategy. 	<p>Unlikely. Policy DM08 within the Local Plan that seek to avoid or mitigate recreational pressures on the European Sites. Impact Zones, which reflect the evidence prepared by Natural England and survey work for the Local Plans in Bradford and Kirklees are used to ensure that these</p>	<p>None. Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees and Craven have taken recreational pressure into account within their plans. It is expected that other authorities in preparing their plans will produce similar policies.</p> <p>‘Made’ Neighbourhood Plans contain a number of policies which help to</p>	<p>No LSE. Only two ‘honey pot’ sites are located in Pendle those being Wycoller and Coldwell Inn. These are relatively small in size and as such restrict the amount of visitors to the area.</p> <p>Policy in place to alleviate or avoid recreational pressures.</p>

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP03 Distribution of development. • DM09 Open Countryside. • DM20 Housing Requirement and Delivery • DM22 Housing Mix • DM23 Affordable Housing • DM26 Housing in the Countryside • DM27 Self and Custom Build Housing • DM28 Specialist Housing • DM29 Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople • DM43 Mixed Use Development • DM45 Tourist facilities and accommodation • AL01 Housing site allocations • AL02 Employment site allocations 	<p>measures are proportionate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone 1 – a 400m exclusion zone around the SPA and SAC where only exceptional development will be permitted to mitigate urban edge effects • Zone 2 – a 2.5km zone within which important foraging areas outside the SPA will be protected • Zone 3 – a 7km zone within which residential developments contribute to greenspace improvements that deflect visitors away from the SPA (and avoid effects), the implementation of onsite access management measures and a programme of habitat management and monitoring <p>This is assisted by the spatial strategy which directs development towards the main settlements of the borough. Opportunities for development in areas outside of settlements are limited (policy DM09). The plan has a number of policies which help to support recreation opportunities (including policies DM06, DM30, DM31, DM32)</p>	<p>relieve recreational pressures on European Sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan policies BNDP07 and BNDP09 • Colne Neighbourhood Plan policies CNDP7, CNDP10, CNDP11 • Kelbrook and Sough Neighbourhood Plan policy KS PATH • Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan Policy 9. 	

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
<p>Renewable energy developments causing bird mortality/injury may be associated with the following policies (low effects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP06 Towards Zero Net Carbon • DM03 Renewable Heat and Energy 	<p>Unlikely. Policies SP06 and DM03 prevent the development of wind turbines in unsuitable locations. Policy DM08 prevent development within the three zones of influence with sufficient mitigation except where an exemption applies. The Local Plan does not allocate specific sites for renewable energy.</p>	<p>None. It is unlikely that projects in neighbouring authorities would be granted planning permission which would also have this potential effect.</p>	<p>None. Policies adequate to protect the European Sites.</p>
<p>Eutrophication of wet and dry heaths due to air pollution may be associated with the following policies (low effects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP01 Presumption in favour of sustainable development. • SP02 Spatial Strategy. • SP03 Distribution of development. • SP11 Transport • DM09 Open Countryside. • DM20 Housing Requirement and Delivery • DM22 Housing Mix • DM23 Affordable Housing • DM26 Housing in the Countryside • DM27 Self and Custom Build Housing • DM28 Specialist Housing • DM29 Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople • DM40 Employment Land Requirement and Delivery 	<p>Unlikely. Policies in place that require that developments minimise pollutant emissions (policies SP06, SP11 and DM13). The most likely source of air pollution is from traffic. There are no A class roads within 200m of the European Sites in the Borough. The spatial strategy directs growth towards the main settlements of the borough. This approach seeks to ensure that the delivery of housing, employment and infrastructure is aligned, and to reduce the need to travel.</p>	<p>None. Work carried out by Craven District Council demonstrate that it is unlikely that air pollution is likely to have a significant effect of the European Sites. With levels of NO_x well below critical levels for the latest available records (2013-15)</p> <p>Allocations in 'made' neighbourhood plans are of an insufficient scale or proximity to European Sites to affect them in this way.</p>	<p>None. No A class roads within 200m of the European Sites.</p>

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DM43 Mixed Use Development DM44 Out-of-centre retail and commercial development DM45 Tourist facilities and accommodation AL01 Housing site allocations AL02 Employment site allocations 			

Name	North Pennine Moors SAC/SPA	
Authority Area(s)	Lancashire County Council, North Yorkshire Council, Westmorland and Furness Council, Cumberland Council, Durham County Council, Northumberland County Council.	
Site Description	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.
	SPA	<p>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 SPA comprises of some of the highest moorland within the UK with very few settlements. The main land use is grazing livestock and driven grouse shooting. Due to the topography of the land it is subject to high rainfall, low temperatures and strong winds year round.</p> <p>Moor House – Upper Teesdale National Nature Reserve lies at the heart of the SPA.</p>
Qualifying features	SAC	<p>The site hosts the following habitats listed under Annex I of article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>; ‘Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath’ • European dry heaths • <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; ‘Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands’ • Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>; ‘Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals’ • Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands; ‘Montane acid grasslands’ • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>); ‘Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone’ • Blanket bogs • Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion); ‘Hard-water springs depositing lime • Alkaline fens; ‘Calcium-rich spring water-fed fens’ • Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>); ‘Acidic scree’ • Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; ‘Plants in crevices in base-rich rocks’ • Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; ‘Plants in crevices on acid rocks’ • Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles; ‘Western acidic oak woodland’ <p>... and qualifying species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>; Marsh saxifrage
	SPA	<p>Qualifying species listed under Annex I of the Wild Birds Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) • Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) • Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)

Name	North Pennine Moors SAC/SPA	
Non-qualifying species of interest		
Unit site	SAC	103109.42ha
	SPA	147246.41
Vulnerabilities	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.	
Conservation Objectives	SAC	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and; • The distribution of qualifying species within the site
	SPA	To maintain and enhance the mosaic of upland habitats to ensure to support and increase the breeding populations of the qualifying species. This also includes the reduction of human interference by disturbance.

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
<p>Loss of supporting feeding sites outside of SPA may be associated with the following parts of Local Plan (low effect):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy DM20 Housing Requirement and Delivery • Policy DM40 Employment Land Requirement and Delivery • Policy AL01 Housing Site Allocations • Policy AL02 Employment Site Allocations 	<p>Unlikely. The Local Plan does not allocate sites close to the European Sites with the spatial strategy directing growth to the borough's main settlements. Wider policies lend support to the protection and/or enhancement of feeding sites/opportunities for feeding sites. Policy DM04: Biodiversity Net Gain requires that all development proposals deliver a measurable biodiversity net gain with Policy SP08 requiring proposals to avoid any negative impacts on irreplaceable</p>	<p>None. Neighbouring districts have policies in place that protect the sites and priority habitats that may serve as feeding sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Craven – Policy ENV4 requires development to achieve net gain and avoid loss of priority habitats. • Burnley – Policy NE1 requires appropriate assessment for any development that is likely to have an effect on a European Site. The policy also requires priority habitats to 	<p>No significant LSE. Policies of both Pendle and neighbouring districts seek to protect the European Sites and the priority habitats that are likely to serve as supporting feeding sites.</p>

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
	habitats and protected sites.	<p>be retained and enhanced within development sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ribble Valley Core Strategy – Policy EN4 requires developments to achieve net gain and avoid loss of priority habitats. • Bradford Core Strategy – Policy EN2 states that developments that are likely to effect the SPA/SAC require an appropriate assessment. • Calderdale Local Plan – Policy GN3 prevents any development that is likely to have an effect on the European Site. The policy also prevents development of priority habitats unless there are exceptional circumstances <p>The following Neighbourhood Plan policies assist with the protection of potential feeding sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan policies BNDP07 and BNDP09 • Colne Neighbourhood Plan policies CNDP7, CNDP14 • Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan Policy 9. 	

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
Inappropriate management (No effect likely)	None	None	No LSE. The local plan does not affect the management of the site.
Changes in hydrology and water quality (No effect likely)	<p>None. The North Pennines SPA sits outside the plan area and is above the source of watercourses in the plan area which flow into the Aire and Ribble catchments. Development is not directed to areas which would influence the SPA.</p> <p>Water management is addressed policies SP07 and DM02. Further protection against pollution of water supply is set out in Policies DM13 and DM14. Policies SP07 and DM01 adopts water efficiency measures to reduce pressure on water supply.</p> <p>The Local Plan does not allocate sites close to the European Sites with the spatial strategy directing growth to the borough's main settlements.</p>	<p>United Utilities and Yorkshire Water Resources Management Plans (both 2019) state that the water supply shortages can be managed by addressing leakages, managing demand, and securing enhancements in the efficient use of water.</p> <p>Policies encouraging sustainable drainage systems are in neighbouring district plans.</p>	<p>No LSE. Policies of both Pendle and neighbouring districts encourage sustainable drainage systems.</p> <p>United Utilities and Yorkshire Water have sufficient strategies that do not require further abstraction of water beyond the life of the Local Plan.</p>
Pet predation (No effect likely).	None. Housing development is directed close to the existing settlements. No sites are allocated within 400m of the European Sites. Proposals would not affect the North Pennines SPA in this way.	<p>None. No sites in neighbouring districts are allocated within 400m of the European Sites.</p> <p>There are no sites within Neighbourhood Plans allocated within 400m of a European Site.</p>	No LSE
Recreation – Disturbance of ground nesting birds and vegetation associated with the following policies (low effects):	Unlikely. The spatial strategy directs development towards the main settlements of the borough. Opportunities for	None. Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees and Craven Plans have taken recreational pressure into account within their plans. It is expected	<p>No LSE.</p> <p>Policy in place to alleviate or avoid recreational pressures.</p>

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy DM20 Housing Requirement and Delivery Policy DM40 Employment Land Requirement and Delivery Policy AL01 Housing Site Allocations Policy AL02 Employment Site Allocations 	<p>development in areas outside of settlements are limited (policy DM09). The plan has a number of policies which help to support recreation opportunities helping to relieve recreation pressures at the SPA (including policies DM06, DM30, DM31, DM32). The provision of SANG associated with the requirements of policy DM08 may also benefit this European Site.</p>	<p>that other authorities in preparing their plans will produce similar policies.</p> <p>‘Made’ Neighbourhood Plans contain a number of policies which help to relieve recreational pressures on European Sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan policies BNDP07 and BNDP09 Colne Neighbourhood Plan policies CNDP7, CNDP10, CNDP11 Kelbrook and Sough Neighbourhood Plan policy KS PATH Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan Policy 9. 	
<p>Renewable energy developments causing bird mortality/injury may be associated with the following policies (low effects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP06 Towards Zero Net Carbon DM03 Renewable Heat and Energy 	<p>Unlikely. Policies SP06 and DM03 prevent the development of wind turbines in unsuitable locations. Policy DM08 prevent development within the three zones of influence with sufficient mitigation except where an exemption applies.</p>	<p>None. It is unlikely that projects in neighbouring authorities would be granted planning permission which would also have this potential effect.</p>	<p>None. Policies adequate to protect the European Sites.</p>
<p>Eutrophication of wet and dry heaths due to air pollution may be associated with the following policies (low effect):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy DM20 Housing Requirement and Delivery Policy DM40 Employment Land 	<p>Unlikely. Policies in place that require that developments minimise pollutant emissions (policies SP06, SP11 and DM13). The most likely source of air pollution is from traffic. There are no A class roads within 200m of the European Sites in the Borough. The spatial strategy</p>	<p>None. Work carried out by Craven District Council demonstrate that it is unlikely that air pollution is likely to have on European Sites. With levels of NO_x well below critical levels for the latest available records (2013-15)</p>	<p>None. No A class roads within 200m of the European Sites.</p>

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
<p>Requirement and Delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy AL01 Housing Site Allocations • Policy AL02 Employment Site Allocations 	<p>directs growth towards the main settlements of the borough. This approach seeks to ensure that the delivery of housing, employment and infrastructure is aligned, and to reduce the need to travel.</p>	<p>Allocations in 'made' neighbourhood plans are of an insufficient scale or proximity to European Sites to affect them in this way.</p>	

Name	North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC
Authority Area(s)	Lancashire County Council and North Yorkshire Council.
Site Description	<p>The North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC is a series of isolated fields located in the higher parts of enclosed valley bottoms throughout the north Pennine and Cumbrian valleys. The SAC is made up of 58 component Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). These are located in the counties of Lancashire, Cumbria, North Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland.</p> <p>The SAC contains a major part of the remaining mountain hay and purple grass meadows in the UK.</p> <p>Not all parts of the SAC have the potential to be affected by the Development Plan. As a result, those SSSI units closest to the Borough have been taken into account. These include Bell Sykes Meadows, Langcliff Cross Meadow and Myttons Meadows.</p>
Qualifying features	<p>The site hosts the following habitats listed under Annex I of article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain hay meadows • Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>); Purple moor-grass meadows
Non-qualifying species of interest	
Unit site	497.09ha
Condition	<p>Hay meadows are a man-made habitat that depend on low fertility soils and traditional methods of management. They are grazed over the winter months predominantly by cattle and then closed during spring and summer when a hay crop is taken in July/August. This type of management prevents species dominating and allows a diverse sward. Species rich meadows can support up to 30 species per square metre and up to 120 species per field.</p> <p>This type of management is no longer economic and more modern forms of management result in the destruction of this valuable habitat.</p>
Conservation Objectives	The conservation objectives of these sites is to maintain and enhance the meadows.

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
Loss of extent of the area covered by the meadows	None	None	None. The plan or others in combination will affect the extent of the meadows.
Inappropriate Management	None	None	No LSE. The plan will not affect the management of the site. The SAC is isolated from any settlements within the Borough.

Name	Bowland Fells SPA
Authority Area(s)	Lancashire County Council
Site Description	<p>The Bowland Fells SPA is contiguous of the Bowland Fells SSSI. The fells form the main upland block of moorland within Lancashire known as the Forest of Bowland.</p> <p>The fells are made up of peat bog and moorland with the occasional gritstone outcrop and is characterised by fell top plateaus above 250m dissected by stream and river valleys. The highest point is Wards Stone (561m).</p> <p>The SPA does not include the area of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty which surrounds Pendle Hill.</p>
Qualifying features	<p>Qualifying species listed under Annex I of the Wild Birds Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) • Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)
Non-qualifying species of interest	
Unit site	16002.31ha
Vulnerabilities	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 ongoing species protection.
Conservation Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore the size of the breeding populations of Hen Harrier populations to above 12 breeding pairs. • Restore the size of the breeding populations of Merlin populations to above 21 breeding pairs. • Maintenance and restoration of habitats that support both species.

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
Changes in land management	None	None	No LSE. The plan will not affect the management practices.
Inappropriate management	None	None	No LSE. The plan will not affect the management of the site.
Game management (Grouse)	None	None	No LSE. The plan will not affect the management of the site.
Recreation – Disturbance of ground nesting birds and vegetation associated with the following policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy DM20 Housing Requirement and Delivery • Policy DM40 Employment Land 	Unlikely. The spatial strategy directs development towards the main settlements of the borough. Opportunities for development in areas outside of settlements are limited (policy DM09). The plan has a number of policies which help to support	None. Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees and Craven Plans have taken recreational pressure into account within their plans. It is expected that other authorities in preparing their plans will produce similar policies.	No LSE. Policy in place to alleviate or avoid recreational pressures.

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
<p>Requirement and Delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy DM45 Tourist facilities and accommodation. • Policy AL01 Housing Site Allocations • Policy AL02 Employment Site Allocations 	<p>recreation opportunities helping to relieve recreation pressures at the SPA (including policies DM06, DM30, DM31, DM32). The provision of SANG associated with the requirements of policy DM08 may also benefit this European Site.</p>	<p>'Made' Neighbourhood Plans contain a number of policies which help to relieve recreational pressures on European Sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrowford Neighbourhood Plan policies BNDP07 and BNDP09 • Colne Neighbourhood Plan policies CNDP7, CNDP10, CNDP11 • Kelbrook and Sough Neighbourhood Plan policy KS PATH • Trawden Forest Neighbourhood Plan Policy 9. 	

Name	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA and RAMSAR	
Authority Area(s)	Lancashire County Council and Merseyside Combined Authority	
Site Description	SPA	The Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA lies on the coast of Lancashire and Sefton. The site consists of extensive areas of sandflats and mudflats, as well as large areas of saltmarsh, particularly in the Ribble. There are also areas of coastal grazing marsh.
	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 saltmarsh of the Ribble Estuary and, to the south, the sand dunes of the Sefton Coast. The tidal flats and saltmarsh support internationally important populations of waterfowl in winter and the sand dunes support vegetation communities and amphibian populations of international importance.
Qualifying features	SPA	<p>Qualifying species listed under Annex I of the Wild Birds Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bewick's Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>) • Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) • Pink-footed Goose (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>) • Common Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) • Eurasian Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) • Eurasian Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) • Northern Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) • Eurasian Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) • Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) • European Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) • Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) • Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) • Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) • Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>) • Ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>) • Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa islandica</i>) • Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) • Common Redshank (<i>Tringa tetanus</i>) • Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) • Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) <p>And also water bird and sea bird assemblages</p>
	RAMSAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports up to 40% of the Great Britain population of Natterjack toad (<i>Bufo calamita</i>) • Bird assemblage of international importance • Qualifying species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bewick's Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>) • Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) • Pink-footed Goose (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>) • Common Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) • Eurasian Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) • Eurasian Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) • Northern Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) • Eurasian Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) • Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) • European Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>)

Name	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA and RAMSAR	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) • Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) • Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) • Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>) • Ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>) • Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa islandica</i>) • Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) • Common Redshank (<i>Tringa tetanus</i>) • Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) • Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>)
Non-qualifying species of interest		
Unit site	SPA	12,449.92ha
	RAMSAR	13,464.1ha
Vulnerabilities		Coastal erosion and reduction of sand dune habitat due to pine plantations.
Conservation Objectives	SPA	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and, • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.

Potential Effects on the site	Likely Significant Effects due to Local Plan?	Possible effects in combination with other plans and/or projects	Conclusion
Water quality	None. Policy SP07 addresses water quality. Policy DM13 requires that all developments minimise the risk of pollution. Policies SP06 and DM01 seek to ensure that proposals use water efficiently.	None.	No LSE. Policies are adequate to prevent instances of pollution resulting from development.
Inappropriate management	None	None	No LSE. The plan will not affect the management of the site.
Loss of habitat	None. The designated area is a significant distance from the borough.	None	No LSE. The SPA/RAMSAR site is outside the borough.

Appendix 3: Maps of European Sites in relation to the Borough of Pendle

