

Strategic Environmental Assessment & Habitats Regulations Assessment: Screening Report

Draft Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Development Plan



May 2019

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to determine whether the draft Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan (PIWNP) requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and/or a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) through a process referred to as SEA/HRA screening.
- 1.2 A Strategic Environmental Assessment is a process for evaluating, at the earliest appropriate stage, the environmental effects of a plan before it is made. The SEA screening determines whether the plan is likely to have significant environmental effects and therefore an environmental report is required.
- 1.3 A Habitats Regulations Assessment identifies whether a plan is likely to have significant effects on a European site (Natura 2000 sites), either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. A HRA is required when it is deemed that likely negative significant effects may occur as a result of the implementation of a plan/project. The HRA screening will determine whether significant effects on a European site are likely.
- 1.4 Leeds City Council has prepared this screening report on behalf of Pool-in-Wharfedale Parish Council who are the qualifying body for the PIWNP. The Council has a responsibility to advise the Parish Council if there is a need for formal SEA/HRA of the draft plan. One of the basic conditions that will be tested by the independent examiner is whether the making of the neighbourhood development plan will not breach the requirements of Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
- 1.5 For the purposes of this assessment the draft version of the plan which was sent to the Local Authority in January 2019 has been screened. This version of the plan is considered to show a firm vision and policy intent. As a consequence the neighbourhood plan is considered to be at an appropriate stage for the screening exercise to be undertaken.

2. Legislative Background

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 2.1 The basis for Strategic Environmental Assessments and Sustainability Appraisal legislation is European Directive 2001/42/EC which was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, or SEA Regulations. The 2008 Planning Act removed the requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of development plan documents (DPD's), including neighbourhood plans, however there is still a need for a Strategic Environmental Assessment.
- 2.2 Amendments to the Neighbourhood Plan Regulations in February 2015 introduced the requirement for an environmental report (prepared in accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004), or a statement of reasons why an environment assessment is not required to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority. This is to inform the public and to ensure independent examiners have sufficient information to determine whether a neighbourhood plan is likely to have significant environmental effects.
- 2.3 Regulation 9 of the SEA Regulations 2004 advises that draft neighbourhood plan proposals should be screened (assessed) to determine whether the plan is likely to have significant environmental effects, taking into account the criteria specified in schedule 1 and comments from the environmental consultation bodies. A SEA may be required, for example, where the neighbourhood plan allocates sites for development or the neighbourhood area contains sensitive natural or heritage assets that may be affected by proposals in the plan.
- 2.4 Where it is determined that the plan is unlikely to have significant environmental effects, and accordingly, does not require an environmental assessment, the authority is required to prepare a statement for its reasons for the determination. If likely significant environmental effects are identified then an environmental report must be prepared in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) of regulation 12 of the SEA Regulations 2004.

Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA)

- 2.5 Article 6 (3) of the EU Habitats Directive and Regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) require that an appropriate assessment of the implications of the plan or project for European sites is carried out with regard to the Conservation Objectives of the European Sites and with reference to other plans and projects to identify if any significant effect is likely for any European Site. A screening is undertaken to determine whether the plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site and, if so, an appropriate assessment of the implications must be undertaken against the site's conservation objectives.
- 2.6 The judgement of the European Union Court of Justice in 'People Over Wind' dated 12 April 2018 has implications for the HRA screening process. The judgement considered whether it is possible to take account of "measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the plan (or project) on the site" i.e. mitigation, at the screening stage. As the Directive is silent on "mitigation", the Court found it is not possible to take mitigation into account at the screening stage. This screening therefore assesses the risk that the PIWNP will have a significant effect on a European site by considering the characteristics and specific environmental conditions of the site along with the proposals of the draft Plan; completed mitigation measures and other conservation, preventative and compensatory measures.
- 2.7 The ruling necessitated a change to the habitat conservation regulations (The Conservation of Habitats and Species and Planning (Various Amendments) (England and Wales) Regulations 2018) which amended the basic condition. Examiners must now consider whether "The

making of the neighbourhood development plan does not breach the requirements of Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.”

- 2.8 On 25 July 2018 the Court of Justice (Second Chamber) ruled in the case of *Grace, Sweetman and the National Planning Appeals Board Ireland* (ECLI:EU:C2018:593). This Judgement relates to Appropriate Assessments and how conclusions should be interpreted which in turn determines whether Article 6(3) or Article 6(4) of the Directive applies. If a screening concludes an Appropriate Assessment is not required, this Judgement is not applicable.

3. Draft Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan Overview

3.1 Whether a neighbourhood plan requires a SEA/HRA is dependent on what is being proposed within the plan. The draft PIWNP contains a set of locally specific planning policies and guidance for the Neighbourhood Area.

3.2 The vision of the draft plan is

“In 2028 Pool-in-Wharfedale will have been maintained as a distinct community, not joined to or swallowed up by its neighbours, while retaining the fundamentally rural character of the Wharfe Valley. At the same time, it will have recognised and provided for the need for people to travel to towns and cities for employment, education, leisure and shopping, as well as improving such provision within Pool-in-Wharfedale itself, as required. Any new development will have been respectful of the area’s cultural heritage, while causing minimal environmental damage for the future. The community will be one where all residents can live in a safer and more sustainable manner, where longstanding problems of traffic blight, safety and pollution will have been noticeably alleviated and where people’s basic needs from cradle to grave will be largely catered for.”

3.3 The PIWNP does not propose any allocations. However, it includes policies to help guide development within the area. It seeks to retain, protect and enhance the existing natural and built features and character of the area as well as community services and facilities. It encourages sustainable transport and the development of hydro-electric schemes. The neighbourhood plan includes draft policies focussed on the following issues:

- Protection and enhancement of the local natural and built environment and character.
- Protection of local green spaces
- Encouragement of hydro-electric schemes on the River Wharfe.
- Improvement of air quality.
- Protection and enhancement of community facilities and services.
- Encouragement of sustainable transport, including the improvement of footpath and cycle network and increased use of public transport.
- Provision of a mix of housing types, especially for the older community.
- Protection of employment sites.

3.4 Once made the Neighbourhood Plan will become part of the Leeds Local Plan and the policies within the plan will be used, alongside other adopted Development Plan documents in the determination of planning applications within the Pool in Wharfedale Neighbourhood Area.

4. Summary of consultee responses (Environmental assessment consultation bodies)

- 4.1 It is a requirement of the SEA screening process to consult the environmental assessment consultation bodies when forming a view on whether a SEA is required. Regulation 4 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 defines these consultation bodies as Historic England, the Environment Agency and Natural England.
- 4.2 The draft PIWNP dated 16th January 2019 was sent to the environmental assessment consultation bodies in January 2019. All of the consultation bodies provided comments, full details of which can be found in Appendix 1 however a summary of their responses is provided below:

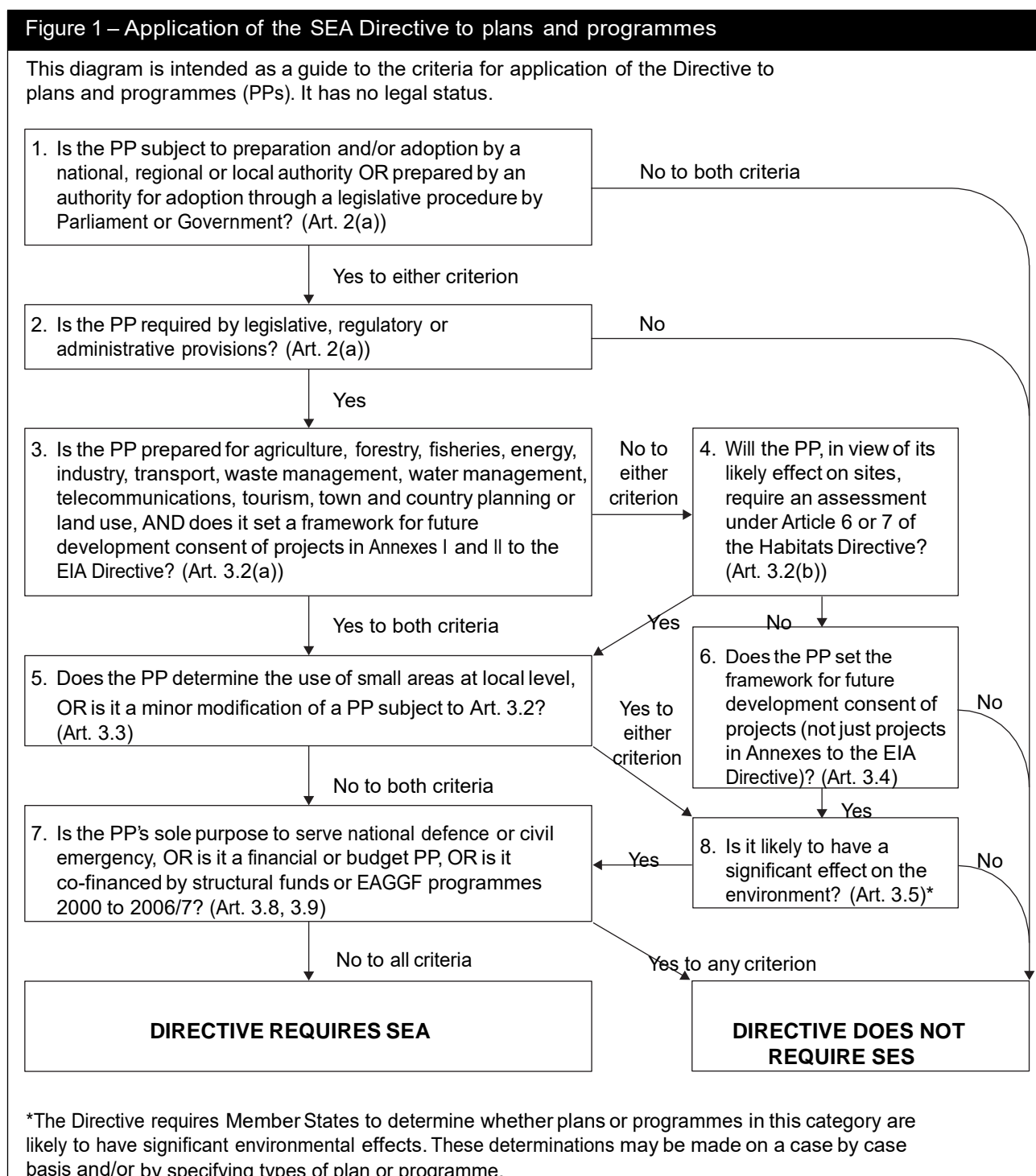
Consultation Body	Summary of comments
Historic England	...Historic England is of the view that the preparation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment is <u>not</u> required.
Environment Agency	Having considered the nature of the policies in the Plan, we consider that it is unlikely that significant negative impacts on environmental characteristics that fall within our remit and interest will result through the implementation of the plan.
Natural England	We have checked our records and based on the information provided, we can confirm that in our view the proposals contained within the plan will not have significant effects on sensitive sites that Natural England has a statutory duty to protect

- 4.3 These consultation responses will be used to help determine whether the plan is likely to have significant environmental effects and have informed the conclusions of this screening report.

5. SEA Screening Assessment

- 5.1 The flowchart below illustrates the process for screening a planning document to ascertain whether a full SEA is required:

FIGURE 1: APPLICATION OF THE SEA DIRECTIVE TO PLANS AND PROGRAMMES



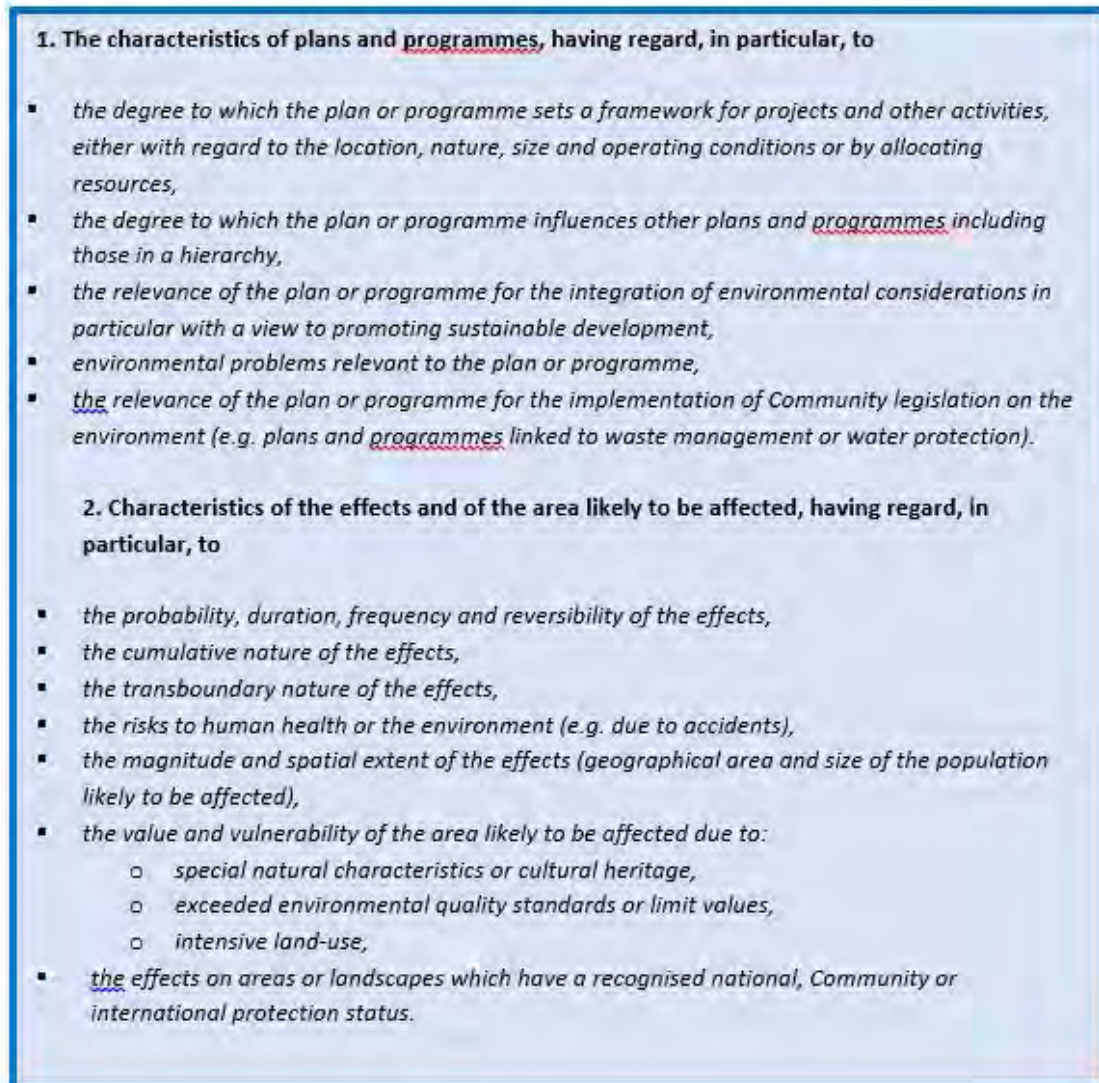
- 5.2 Table 1 (below) helps to apply the Directive by running the draft plan through the questions outlined in Figure 1.

Table 1 Establishing the Need for SEA

Stage	Y/N	Reason
1. Is the PP (plan or programme) subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a))	Y	Neighbourhood Plans are made by a 'qualifying body' (Parish/Town Council or designated Neighbourhood Forum) under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act 2011. A neighbourhood plan is subject to an examination and referendum. If it receives 50% or more 'yes' votes at referendum, it will be 'made' by Leeds City Council as the Local Planning Authority.
2. Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	N	Communities have a right to be able to produce a neighbourhood plan but they are not required by legislative, regulatory or administrative purposes to produce a neighbourhood plan. This plan, however, if adopted, would form part of the statutory development plan, therefore it is considered necessary to answer the following questions to determine further if an SEA is required.
3. Is the PP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Art 3.2(a))	N	The draft plan is being prepared for 'town and country planning and land use...' (Article 3(2) and, once adopted, will be part of the planning policy framework determining future development within the Pool in Wharfedale Neighbourhood Area. Developments that fall within Annex I are 'excluded' developments for Neighbourhood Plans (as set out in Section 61(k) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). It is not anticipated that the PIWNP would be the tool to manage development of the scale and nature envisaged by Annex I and Annex II of the EIA Directive.
4. Will the PP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2 (b))		See screening assessment for HRA in following section of this report.
5. Does the PP Determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Art. 3.2? (Art. 3.3)	Y	Once made the PIWNP will be part of the land use framework for the area and will help to determine the use of small areas at a local level. The draft plan seeks to designate and protect local green spaces, protect the local natural and built environment, protect and provide community facilities and provide a mix of housing types. GO TO STEP 8
6. Does the PP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4)	Y	The Neighbourhood Plan will provide a framework for the consent of any future development projects in the Neighbourhood Plan area. GO TO STEP 8
7. Is the PP's sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8, 3.9)	N	The PIWNP do not deal with these issues
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)		See section below and conclusions.

- 5.3 The criteria for determining the likely significance of effects referred to in Article 3(5) of Directive 2001/42/EC are set out below in Figure 2.

FIGURE 2: CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS



- 5.4 An assessment of the likely significant effects resulting from the Neighbourhood Plan has been carried out in Table 2:

Table 2 – Assessment of likely significant effects

Criteria	Comments
1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to	
The degree to which the NP sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources	<i>The NP will set a policy framework for the determination of planning applications for future development projects within the Pool in Wharfedale Neighbourhood Area. Once made the NP will form part of the Leeds Local Plan.</i>
The degree to which the NP influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy	<i>The NP must be in general conformity with the Leeds Local Development Plan and national planning policy, i.e. National Planning Policy Framework. It does not have any influence over other plans. Once made, the PIWNP will form part of the planning policy framework for the designated Pool in Wharfedale Neighbourhood Area and will be used in conjunction with the Leeds Core Strategy, Core Strategy Selective Review (once adopted) saved UDP policies, Site Allocations Plan (once adopted), Natural Resources and Waste DPD and other relevant policy and material considerations to determine planning applications.</i>
The relevance of the NP for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development	<i>The achievement of sustainable development in one of the basic conditions that the NP must meet. The draft plan includes themes and policies regarding the environment, wildlife habitats and sustainable energy generation with the overall aim of creating sustainable communities.</i>
Environmental problems relevant to the NP	<i>It is not considered that there are any particular environmental problems relevant to the PIWNP.</i>
The relevance of the NP for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection)	<i>This criterion is unlikely to be directly relevant in regard to the PIWNP as there are no policies which relate to these issues.</i>
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to	
The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects	<i>Although no specific developments are proposed within the PIWNP, the Plan encourages development and provides a framework for guiding any such development. It is likely that some development will occur during the duration of the Plan within the area therefore an element of environmental change will take place. However, the Plan policies are designed to shape new development that is sustainable and to minimise negative and maximise positive environmental impacts.</i>
The cumulative nature of the effects	<i>The cumulative effects of proposals within the PIWNP are unlikely to be significant on the local environment as the policies are mainly protectionist and the Plan does not allocate any sites for development. The effects of the PIWNP also need to be considered alongside the Leeds Core Strategy, Core Strategy Selective Review Submission Draft Site Allocations Plan (and proposed modifications) and the Natural Resources and Waste DPD. The Sustainability Appraisals (including a SEA assessment) of the Core Strategy and SAP concluded that the implementation of these documents would not result in any likely significant environmental effects. It is not considered that the PIWNP introduces significant</i>

	<i>additional effects over and above those already considered in the SA/SEA for the Core Strategy, SAP and NRWDPD.</i>
The transboundary nature of the effects	<i>The proposals within the PIWNP are unlikely to have a significant impact beyond the Neighbourhood Area boundary.</i>
The risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents)	<i>None identified. Health and safety mitigation measures will be dealt with on a procedural basis by prospective applicants.</i>
The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected),	<i>The PIWNP is concerned with development within the Pool in Wharfedale Neighbourhood Area only which had a population of 2,284 at the 2011. The potential for environmental impacts are likely to be local, limited and minimal.</i>
The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ special natural characteristics or cultural heritage, ▪ exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values, ▪ intensive land-use, 	<i>The PIWNP is unlikely to adversely affect the value and vulnerability of the area in relation to its special natural characteristics or cultural heritage. The policies within the Plan seek to provide greater protection to the local natural and built environment and specific character of the area and encourage sustainable methods of transport. There are unlikely to be any intensive land-use concerns.</i>
The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.	<i>It is not considered that the draft policies in the PIWNP will adversely affect areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status. The policies do not allocate land for development and the plan seeks to protect some local green spaces and the local landscape character.</i>

SEA Screening Assessment – Draft Policies

- 5.5 The draft policies contained within the Neighbourhood Plan focus on several key themes:

Green Environment

- 5.6 The plan protects the character and appearance of the Otley Chevin and Wharfe Valley Southern Slopes Special Landscape Areas and requires development to be sympathetic and contribute positively to landscape restoration or enhancement (Policy GE1). It also makes provision for the protection and enhancement of Pool Bank-Arthington Lane Corridor and Bramhope Wood Corridor local green infrastructure which are recognised as being part of a wildlife, amenity and recreational network (Policy GE2). 13 Local Green Spaces are designated and therefore protected from development (Policy GE3) and their enhancement is encouraged (Policy GE4). The provision of further new green space is also encouraged (Policy GE5). Development should incorporate low emission measure to mitigate impact on air quality within the Main Street Air Quality Management Area (Policy GE6) and hydro-electric generation schemes will be encouraged on the River Wharfe (Policy GE7). Overall these policies aim to protect and enhance the natural environment of Pool and control development as well as utilise the river to generate sustainable energy, therefore it is concluded that they would not result in any significant environmental effects.

Built Heritage

- 5.7 The plan protects the identified characters of the five character areas within the Pool in Wharfedale Conservation Area by providing guidance on appropriate layout, scale, grain, building form, detailing, materials, boundary treatment and landscaping, and supports sympathetic enhancement (Policy BH1). It also identifies the Pool Mills and Caley Local Heritage Areas and supports sympathetic enhancement of these areas (Policy BH2). The retention and restoration of historic buildings and features in the Pool Milles LHA is encouraged

and the need for surveys and the recording of important remains and features is also highlighted (Policy BH3). In the Caley LHA, the plan encourages the retention of historic and architectural features, carriageways and remnant landscape features. It also promotes development that reflects existing patterns of development and uses traditional materials (Policy BH4). The Plan identifies a number of non-designated heritage assets and ensures the potential impact of development on any of these is taken into account. Any conflict should be avoided and minimised and sympathetic enhancement is supported (Policy BH5). Overall, the Plan aims to protect and enhance the built heritage of the area and minimise any significant effects on the historic environment and features.

Community Facilities and Services

- 5.8 The Plan identifies a number of community facilities which, if lost due to development, should be re-provided if there is a continuing community need. As an exception, commercial facilities must demonstrate they are no longer viable after marketing for at least one year. Enhancement of these facilities will be encouraged (Policy CFS1). New community facilities to meet a demonstrable community need will be encouraged and should be easily accessible and centrally located (Policy CFS2). The Plan identifies land east of Main Street as an opportunity for new community uses (Policy CFS4). A small food store is supported however hot food takeaways will be resisted where they will have a negative impact (Policy CFS4). These policies help to protect existing community facilities and encourage the provision of further facilities to meet local need. Additional facilities will impact on the local environment however national and local policies, including those within this draft plan, will help to ensure any impact is minimised and not significant.

Transport and Traffic

- 5.9 There is an expectation that development will be compatible with the Pool-in-Wharfedale footpath and cycleway network and contribute to its improvement and expansion (Policy TT1). Furthermore any development that will result in an increased use of public transport should contribute to the improvement of the network, particularly the bus service (Policy TT2) and development should not prejudice the possible future reinstatement of rail or tram links (Policy TT3). The Plan also supports the provision of a small, centrally-located public car park (Policy TT4). These policies support and encourage sustainable forms of transport and whilst development will inevitably affect the environment, the policies themselves are unlikely to result in significant environmental effects.

Housing

- 5.10 The Plan contains guidance, including a number of specific considerations relating to highways, design, green infrastructure and sustainable transport, for the development of a site on Old Pool Bank. These provisions will help to reduce the impact of any development on the highways network and the historic environment, encourage sustainable travel and create additional green infrastructure (Policy H1). The site is designated for development through the Leeds Site Allocations Plan rather than the Pool Neighbourhood Plan. The Plan supports development on non-allocated sites providing infrastructure capacity is not exceeded and air quality in Pool Main Street is not worsened (Policy H2). Development should provide a mix of dwelling types and sizes, especially accommodation to meet the independent living needs of the older community (Policy H3). The purpose of these policies is to minimise the impact of future development and encourage the provision of housing for all the community.

Employment

- 5.11 The Plan protects identified existing employment sites (Policy E1) thereby helping to retain employment opportunities for local people and potentially limiting the need for travel.

SEA Screening – Conclusions

- 5.12 In conclusion, as a result of the assessment carried out in Table 2 and the analysis carried out above, it is considered that it is unlikely that any significant environmental effects will arise as a result of the draft PIWNP. Consequently, the assessment within Table 1 concludes (subject to HRA screening outcome), that an SEA is not required when judged against the application of the SEA Directive criteria.
- 5.13 Notably, the draft neighbourhood plan does not propose any allocations. No sensitive natural or heritage assets will be significantly affected by proposals contained within the plan. The neighbourhood plan's policies seek to guide development within the Neighbourhood Area and are required to be in general conformity with those within the Local Development Plan. Finally, none of the environmental consultation bodies raised any concerns regarding any likely significant environmental effects.

HRA Screening Assessment

- 6.1 The HRA involves an assessment of any plan or project to establish if it has potential implications for European wildlife sites. The HRA will consider if the proposals in the neighbourhood plan have the potential to harm the habitats or species for which European wildlife sites are designated. European wildlife sites are:
- Special Protection Areas (SPA) designated under the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)
 - Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).
- 6.2 Ramsar sites (designated under the Ramsar Convention, Iran 1971 as amended by the Paris Protocol 1992), whilst not covered by the Habitats Regulations, should be treated in the same way as European wildlife sites. European wildlife sites and Ramsar sites are collectively known as Natura 2000 sites.
- 6.3 The initial screening stage of the HRA process determines if there are any likely significant effects possible as a result of the implementation of the plan and if an appropriate assessment is needed. This stage should provide a description of the plan and an identification of the Natura 2000 sites which may be affected by the plan and assess the significance of any possible effects on the identified sites.
- 6.4 The European Union Court of Justice judgement in the ‘People Over Wind’ case ruled that it is not possible to take account of mitigation measures at the screening stage, though this excludes conservation, preventative, or compensatory measures as defined under Articles 6(1), 6(2) and 6(4) and all types of measures, including mitigation, which have already been completed at the date of the screening assessment. This ensures that an assessment is undertaken of the characteristics and specific environmental conditions as they appear at the date of the screening assessment. This screening will be carried out in accordance with this ruling.
- 6.5 It will also consider whether the draft Plan meets the amended Basic Condition¹ and whether an appropriate assessment of implications is required. It will determine whether the plan:
- is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and
 - is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (Regulation 105 (1))
- 6.6 A qualifying body must provide enough information for the competent authority to allow it to assess a neighbourhood plan proposal or to enable it to determine whether an appropriate assessment is required through a screening stage assessment. The land use plan must only be given effect after the plan making authority has “ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site or the European offshore marine site.”

Relevant Natura 2000 Sites

- 6.7 As a general ‘rule of thumb’ it is identified that sites with pathways of 10-15km of the plan/project boundary should be included within a HRA. The South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA/SAC and the North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC are international designated site within a 15km radius of the Otley Area boundary.

South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA/SAC

- 6.8 The South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA/SAC is the largest area of unenclosed moorland within West Yorkshire and contains the most diverse and extensive examples of upland communities in the county. An area of this European site covers a small part of north-west Leeds known as

¹ The making of the neighbourhood development plan does not breach the requirements of Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

Hawksworth Moor. Extensive areas of blanket bog occur on the upland plateau and are punctuated by species rich acidic flushes and mires. There are also wet and dry heaths and acid grasslands. Three habitat types which occur on the site are rare enough within Europe to be listed on Annex 1 of the EC Habitats and Species Directive (92/43) EEC and justify the SAC designation. These Communities are typical of and represent the full range of upland vegetation classes found in the South Pennines.

- 6.9 The mosaic of habitats also supports a moorland breeding bird assemblage which, because of the range of species and number of breeding birds it contains, is of regional, national and European importance. The large numbers of breeding Merlin *Falco Columbarius*, Golden Plover *Pluvialis Apricaria* and Twite *Carduelis Flavirotris* together with the breeding assemblage are of international importance.

North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC

- 6.10 The North Pennine Moors extend across Cumbria, Durham, North Yorkshire and Northumberland, containing much of the upland heathland of northern England and dominated by heather communities. At higher altitudes and to the wetter west and north, there is extensive areas of blanket bog which also supports heather and hare's-tail cottongrass. The area also contains wet heaths and calcium-rich fens, supporting yellow marsh saxifrage, bryophytes, sedges and herbs. Acidic rock outcrops and screes are well-scattered and support a range of lichens and bryophytes, such as *Racomitrium lanuginosum*.
- 6.11 There are examples of acidic oak woodland in sheltered valleys e.g. Birk Gill Wood (East Nidderdale SSSI) which support rich bryophyte and lichen communities under a canopy of sessile oak, birch and rowan. Mixtures of heather, bilberry and moss carpets can be found on boulder strewn slopes whilst Swaledale contains one major stand of juniper (*Juniperus communis*) scrub. Important areas of calcareous grassland, montane acid grassland and grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals, such as old lead mines, can also be found.
- 6.12 The area supports breeding populations of three birds of prey (Hen Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) and Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*)) and one wading bird (Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*)) in numbers of European ornithological significance.

Consideration of the Likely Effect of the Draft Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan

- 6.13 The following questions will help to establish whether an Appropriate Assessment is required for the emerging Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan:

a) Is the Draft Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan directly connected with, or necessary to the management of a European site for nature conservation?

- 6.14 No. The South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA/SAC and the North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC do not lie within the Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Area, therefore the Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan does not relate nor is directly connected with the management of the SPAs/SACs. The policies in the PIWNP can only apply within the designated Neighbourhood Area, not outside.

b) Does the Draft Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan propose new development or allocate sites for development?

- 6.15 No, the draft Pool-on-Wharfedale NP does not propose new development or allocate sites for development, it seeks to shape and guide development that will come forward in the Neighbourhood Area. It includes policies covering the natural and historic built environments, community facilities, transport and traffic, housing and employment.

- c) **Are there any other projects or plans that together with the Draft Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan could impact on the integrity of a European site, the 'in combination' impact?**

Leeds Site Allocations Plan

- 6.16 The Site Allocations Plan is at an advanced stage and the consultation period on the Inspectors Main Modifications recently closed (21 January – 4 March 2019). On 21 December 2018, the Council wrote to the SAP Inspectors to provide a [HRA Screening & Appropriate Assessment](#) (November 2018) of the SAP.
- 6.17 In order to consider the in combination effect, it is firstly necessary to refer to the Screening & Appropriate Assessment of the SAP which assesses the in combination effect of the Site Allocations Plan with other plans and projects. Nevertheless, it is noted that the HRA Screening of the Pool-in-Wharfedale NP is sequential to the Appropriate Assessment of the SAP as policies within the neighbourhood plan are over and above those in the SAP.
- 6.18 Para 4.6 of the HRA Screening & Appropriate Assessment considers the likelihood of significant effects on the South Pennine Moors (Phase 2) SPA and SAC and states:

*“The Screening Stage (see Appendix 2 last column) has identified **the prospect for the following LSEs in relation to the South Pennine Moors (Phase 2) SPA and SAC and following recent case-law these **may** not be screened out and will need to be considered further by way of an Appropriate Assessment:***

- *Impacts on qualifying bird species and breeding bird assemblage*
 - *Recreational impacts through increased disturbance to qualifying bird species and bird assemblage from increased visitor numbers to the SPA resulting from any allocations within 7km of the SPA boundary*
- *Impacts on qualifying habitats*
 - *Recreational impacts through increased disturbance to qualifying habitats from increased visitor numbers to the SAC resulting from any allocations within 7km of the SAC boundary.”*

- 6.19 An Appropriate Assessment was therefore undertaken and the following facts were particularly noted:
- The current Main Modifications promote the deletion of 4 proposed housing allocations which will reduce the number of allocated units within the 7km zone of influence for potential recreational disturbance from 1213 to 627 units.
 - The application of Core Strategy Policy H4 (Housing Mix) to the 11 allocated sites will ensure a variety of housing types to meet identified needs and therefore a range of demographic profiles of the new residents. It can therefore be assumed that a proportion of these new residents will not generate additional visitor trips to the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA/SAC.
 - The Core Strategy Policies G1, G2, G3, G4, G6 G8 and G9, provide a comprehensive framework to protect and enhance Green Space, Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

across the District, with green space policies going further to require new provision from development. These help to ensure the networks of green spaces and green infrastructure are maintained and enhanced for the benefit of local communities, providing opportunities for recreation. Otley Chevin Forest Park and the North West Leeds Country Park & Green Gateways project provide extensive, local, easily accessible opportunities for recreation for those in the Otley Neighbourhood Area which will help to divert visitors away from more sensitive areas such as the South Pennine Moors.

- 6.20 The Appropriate Assessment therefore concluded that the above existing measures would reduce, to an acceptable level, the number of recreational visits to the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA/SAC arising from the SAP. Indeed, Natural England agreed with this conclusion in their response dated 20th August 2015 which, it should be noted, was prior to the reduction in housing allocations now proposed by the Major Modifications to the SAP. It is therefore safe to conclude this reduction will decrease recreational visits and impacts further and that the SAP will not result in any adverse impacts on the Site Integrity of the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA/SAC alone or in combination.
- 6.21 The Appropriate Assessment also considers the likelihood of significant effects on the North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC (Appendix 2 of the Screening & Appropriate Assessment) and concludes that significant effects are unlikely to arise as 1) there is over 5km between the European site and any proposed allocations; and 2) the existing road infrastructure in the direction of SPA /SAC from any proposed allocations is poor.
- 6.22 It is confirmed also that this HRA Screening and subsequent Appropriate Assessment has been undertaken with due regard to the judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) C-323/17 dated 12 April 2018 in *People over Wind*, *Peter Sweetman v Coillite Teoranta*

Harrogate District Local Plan Submission Draft - [Habitat Regulations Assessment August 2018](#) (submitted for examination 31/08/2018)

- 6.23 Harrogate BC revisited the HRA of the Submission Draft Local Plan following the ruling by the Court of Justice of the European Union to ensure that no mitigation was included in the screening process. Consequently, an Appropriate Assessment was undertaken which considered the significant effects of three elements of the draft Local Plan – Growth Strategy, Draft Development Policies and Draft Allocations - under the following issues:
- Loss of land
 - Urban disturbance
 - Recreational pressure
 - Water quantity and quality
 - Pollution levels
- 6.24 The Appropriate Assessment considers the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SAC/SPA primarily in relation to recreational pressure and the North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC in relation to habitat loss, recreational pressure, pollution and urban disturbance. After detailed consideration, it concludes that, due to certain policies in the draft Local Plan, the policies alone or in combination with other projects or plans will not have a significant impact on these two European Sites.

Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan

- 6.25 The PIWNP does not propose any development sites and the policies proposed will help to shape new development within the area in a way that will reduce the likelihood of significant environmental effects. Overall there are no identified likely significant effects of this Plan therefore no mitigation measures nor Appropriate Assessment are required. The ‘in

combination' effect is properly addressed through the Council's conclusions in the Site Allocations Plan HRA Screening and Harrogate Borough Council's revised Appropriate Assessment (August 2018).

- 6.26 The policies within the plan are required to be in general conformity with those of the development plan and the Council considers that the Otley NP meets this Basic Condition. The neighbourhood plan does not promote a greater amount of development than the Local Plan.

HRA Screening Conclusions

- 6.27 It is considered that none of the policies in the PIWNP are likely to have a significant effect on the South Pennine Moors and North Pennine Moors SPAs/SACs, and therefore the NP does not give rise to, or include, any mitigation measures. Bearing in mind the conclusions of the HRAs of the Leeds Site Allocations Plan and Harrogate District Local Plan Submission Draft, it is concluded that there are no LSEs in combination with other plans or projects.
- 6.28 The Council has considered the European Court Judgement, the recent Leeds and Harrogate HRA Assessments and the contents of the Otley NP and it is satisfied that measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the plan have not been relied on in order to screen out the neighbourhood plan under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and that the draft plan meets the revised Basic Condition. An Appropriate Assessment is not required therefore the Court of Justice (Second Chamber) judgement in the case of Grace, Sweetman and the National Planning Appeals Board Ireland (ECLI:EU:C2018:593) is not applicable.

Overall Screening Conclusions

- 7.1 A SEA and HRA screening exercise has been undertaken for the draft PIWNP. The assessments have concluded that the neighbourhood plan is unlikely to give rise to any significant environmental effects or have significant effects on a European site therefore the PIWNP is screened out under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2018. These conclusions are supported by comments from the environmental consultation bodies. Accordingly it is considered that an SEA or HRA assessment is not required for the draft neighbourhood plan.
- 7.2 It is important to note that this screening opinion is based on a draft version of the Pool in Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan (dated 16/1/2019). Consequently if the content of the neighbourhood plan should materially change then the SEA/HRA screening process will need to be re-assessed and updated.

APPENDIX 1

RESPONSES FROM ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION BODIES



Historic England

YORKSHIRE

Ms. Heather Suggate,
Policy and Plans,
Leeds City Council,
Merrion House,
110 Merrion Centre,
Leeds,
LS2 8BB

Our ref: PL00537483
Your ref:

Telephone 01904 601 879
Mobile 0755 719 0988

18 February 2019

Dear Ms. Suggate,
Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan
Strategic Environmental Assessment Screen Opinion

We write in response to your e-mail of Monday 21 January 2019, seeking a Screening Opinion for the Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan.

For the purposes of this consultation, Historic England will confine its advice to the question, "Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment?" in respect to our area of concern, cultural heritage. Our comments are based on the information supplied with the draft Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan.

The Draft Neighbourhood Plan indicates that within the plan area there are several designated cultural heritage assets, including 8 grade II listed buildings, as well as the Pool-in-Wharfedale Conservation Area. There are also likely to be other features of local historic, architectural or archaeological value, and consideration should also be given to the wider historic landscape.

On the basis of the information supplied, and in the context of the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment Regulations [Annex II of 'SEA' Directive], Historic England is of the view that the preparation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment is not required.

The views of the other three statutory consultation bodies should be taken into account before the overall decision on the need for an SEA is made.



Historic England, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP
Telephone 01904 60 1948 HistoricEngland.org.uk

Please note that Historic England operates an access to information policy.
Correspondence or information which you send us may therefore become publicly available.



We should like to stress that this opinion is based on the information available in the 16 January 2019 Pre-Submission Draft Neighbourhood Plan. To avoid any doubt, this does not reflect our obligation to provide further advice on later stages of the SEA process and, potentially, object to specific proposals which may subsequently arise (either as a result of this consultation or in later versions of the plan/guidance) where we consider that, despite the SEA, these would have an adverse effect upon the environment.

We would be pleased if you can send a copy of the determination as required by REG 11 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

Historic England strongly advises that the conservation and archaeological staff of the Leeds City Council and the West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service are closely involved throughout the preparation of the plan and its assessment. They are best placed to advise on; local historic environment issues and priorities, including access to data held in the HER (formerly SMR); how the policy or proposal can be tailored to minimise potential adverse impacts on the historic environment; the nature and design of any required mitigation measures; and opportunities for securing wider benefits for the future conservation and management of historic assets.

Yours sincerely

Craig Broadwith
Historic Places Adviser



Historic England, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP
Telephone 01904 60 1948 HistoricEngland.org.uk

Please note that Historic England operates an access to information policy.
Correspondence or information which you send us may therefore become publicly available.



From: [Dennison, Claire](#)
To: [Suggate, Heather](#)
Subject: RE: SEA/HRA Screening of draft Pool in Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan
Date: 29 April 2019 13:58:35
Attachments: [image001.gif](#)
[image002.gif](#)
[image003.gif](#)
[image004.gif](#)
[image005.gif](#)
[image006.png](#)

Thank you for consulting the Environment Agency regarding the above mentioned proposed draft plan. We have reviewed the information submitted and we wish to make the following comments

-
Strategic Environmental Assessment

We note that the Council has a responsibility to advise the Parish Council if there is a need for formal Strategic Environmental Assessment of the draft Neighbourhood Plan. You are seeking our views in order to inform the Council's decision on this matter.

We have considered the draft plan and its policies against those environmental characteristics of the area that fall within our remit and area of interest.

Having considered the nature of the policies in the Plan, we consider that it is **unlikely that significant negative** impacts on environmental characteristics that fall within our remit and interest will result through the implementation of the plan.

Draft Plan

We have **no objections** to the draft plan.

Hydropower Scheme

-
Anyone wishing to develop the hydropower scheme must contact Sustainable place team at the Environment Agency (sp-yorkshire@environment-agency.gov.uk) for pre-planning advice to discuss the following:-

- A Licence may be required
- A flood Risk assessment must be done
- WFD assessment may be required
- Works in rivers consent
- Impact on fish

Flood Risk

I note that the area has a risk of flooding (within Flood Zone 2.3) around the watercourses

We would like to see flood risk policies and that minimising the impact of flooding referred to in an 'Environmental' section. This is a key sustainability issue and will be exacerbated in the future due to climate change.

In terms of both policy and site selection, flood risk should be a major consideration in your plan. In drafting your flood risk policy, you should:

- Emphasise that inappropriate development will not be considered acceptable in areas of high flood risk.
- Highlight, where necessary, the need to undertake the sequential and exception tests.
- Promote a sequential approach to development layout, to ensure the highest vulnerability development is located in areas at lowest flood risk.

- Address the potential impacts of climate change on flood risk.
- Describe what is expected of developers in terms of surface water run-off rates (for both brownfield and Greenfield sites) and sustainable drainage systems.
- Where possible, expect development to result in a betterment to the existing flood risk situation.
- Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk to others

A sequential approach to flood risk will also need to be taken when allocating sites.

New development proposals should be encouraged to contribute either financially or through physical works to reduce the flood risk to the wider village. This would require a clear understanding of what the flood risk reduction strategy is. This should be reflected in this section/policy.

Surface Water

The Lead Local Flood Authority is now the responsible authority for commenting on the surface water drainage arrangements. We therefore recommend you consult your LLFA regarding the proposed management of surface water within the Plan.

Allocation of sites

We understand that the large allocation for over 500 houses is within the local plan, we should have made comment on this at this stage. This could be used as an opportunity for environmental gain for the area as an offset against the housing development.

Those that are not within the local plan we suggest any developer take the opportunity to have pre development advice from ourselves, so no unwanted surprises arise at planning stage.

Water quality

Proper management is important to protect water quality, both for groundwater and surface water resources.

Drainage misconnections can occur in new developments, redevelopments, extensions or through refurbishment. Developers must ensure that they do not connect any foul drainage (including sinks, showers, washing machine/dishwasher outlets and toilets) to a surface water sewer, as this can send polluted water into watercourses. Similarly, developers should ensure that they do not connect surface water drainage (e.g. roof gutter downpipes) into foul sewers as this can cause overloading of the foul sewer during heavy rainfall.

Polluted surface water flows from areas like car parks or service yards should always have sufficient pollution prevention measures in place to ensure the protection of groundwater and watercourses from specific pollutants like petrol (hydrocarbons) and suspended solids. Developers should follow appropriate pollution prevention guidance when designing formal drainage for large areas of hardstanding.

Ideally, applicants should introduce more 'surface' or 'green' drainage solutions to aid improvements in water quality, such as swales along hardstanding boundaries, or a more advanced reed bed system for larger sites. These solutions are easier to access and maintain than engineered solutions like petrol/oil interceptors, which require regular maintenance to ensure they operate correctly. We would welcome a policy which requires a net gain in biodiversity through all development,

River restoration

We would welcome the inclusion of a specific river policy, addressing the following:

- Minimum of 8 metre (m) buffer zones for all watercourses measured from bank top to provide an effective and valuable river corridor and improve habitat connectivity. A 5m buffer zone for ponds would also help to protect their wildlife value and ensure that the value of the adjacent terrestrial habitat is protected.

- Development proposals to help achieve and deliver WFD objectives. Examples of the types of improvements that we may expect developers to make are: removal of obstructions (e.g. weirs), de-culverting, regrading banks to a more natural profile, improving in-channel habitat, reduce levels of shade (e.g. tree thinning) to allow aquatic vegetation to establish, etc. Proposals which fail to take opportunities to restore and improve rivers should be refused. If this is not possible, then financial or land contributions towards the restoration of rivers should be required.
- River corridors are very sensitive to lighting and rivers and their 8m buffer zones (as a minimum) should remain/be designed to be intrinsically dark i.e. Lux levels of 0-2.

It may be useful to include ownership information details for landowners, applicants or developers who have a watercourse running through or adjacent to their site. Many people believe that the Environment Agency own 'main rivers' which is not the case. Whilst we hold permissive powers to carry out maintenance on main rivers, the site owner is the 'riparian owner' of the stretch of watercourse running through their site (whole channel) or adjacent to their site (up to the centre line of the channel) – and this includes culverted watercourses. Our 'Living on the Edge' publication provides important guidance for riverside owners.

Applicants should remove watercourses from existing culverts where this is feasible. This will help to reduce flood risk from blocked or collapsed culverts, and open channels are significantly easier for the landowner to maintain. Culverts that cause blockages of the watercourse are the responsibility of the owner to repair. Additionally, we will usually object to planning applications that propose new culverts.

Your plan policy should also provide details of 'buffer zones' that are left adjacent to watercourses. We will always ask developers to maintain an undeveloped,

Naturalised, 8 metre buffer zone adjacent to main rivers. We ask that applicants do not include any structures such as fencing or footpaths within the buffer zone as this could increase flood risk - through the inclusion of close-board fencing for example. Any works or structures that applicants intend within 8m of a main river will require a flood defence consent from us, which is separate from and in addition to any planning permission granted.

Sustainable construction

You could also help your community save money through sustainable construction. Neighbourhood planning is an opportunity for communities to encouraging efficient water and waste management systems in new buildings, and use locally sourced wood fuel for heating. You could also help to promote the use of sustainable materials in construction, and encourage energy efficiency measures for new builds. These measures will reduce the cost of construction for developers and help to reduce utility bills for those using the building. This will also help the environment by reducing emissions and improving air quality.

We hope this response helps you develop your plan.

Kind Regards

Claire Dennison
Sustainable Places Planning Advisor

Date: 04 February 2019
Our ref: 271107



Heather Suggate
Leeds City Council
Heather.Suggate@leeds.gov.uk

Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

BY EMAIL ONLY

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Ms Suggate

SEA/HRA Screening of draft Pool in Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 21 January 2019 which was received by Natural England on 21 January 2019.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Screening Request: Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulation Assessment

It is our advice, on the basis of the material supplied with the consultation, that, in so far as our strategic environmental interests (including but not limited to statutory designated sites, landscapes and protected species, geology and soils) are concerned, that there are unlikely to be significant environmental effects from the proposed plan.

Neighbourhood Plan

Guidance on the assessment of Neighbourhood Plans in light of the SEA Directive is contained within the [National Planning Practice Guidance](#). The guidance highlights three triggers that may require the production of an SEA, for instance where:

- a neighbourhood plan allocates sites for development
- the neighbourhood area contains sensitive natural or heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals in the plan
- the neighbourhood plan may have significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through a sustainability appraisal of the Local Plan.

We have checked our records and based on the information provided, we can confirm that in our view the proposals contained within the plan will not have significant effects on sensitive sites that Natural England has a statutory duty to protect.

We are not aware of significant populations of protected species which are likely to be affected by the policies / proposals within the plan. It remains the case, however, that the responsible authority should provide information supporting this screening decision, sufficient to assess whether protected species are likely to be affected.

Notwithstanding this advice, Natural England does not routinely maintain locally specific data on all potential environmental assets. As a result the responsible authority should raise environmental issues that we have not identified on local or national biodiversity action plan species and/or habitats, local wildlife sites or local landscape character, with its own ecological and/or landscape advisers, local record centre, recording society or wildlife body on the local landscape and biodiversity receptors that may be affected by this plan, before determining whether an SA/SEA is necessary.

Please note that Natural England reserves the right to provide further comments on the environmental assessment of the plan beyond this SEA/SA screening stage, should the responsible authority seek our views on the scoping or environmental report stages. This includes any third party appeal against any screening decision you may make.

For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours sincerely

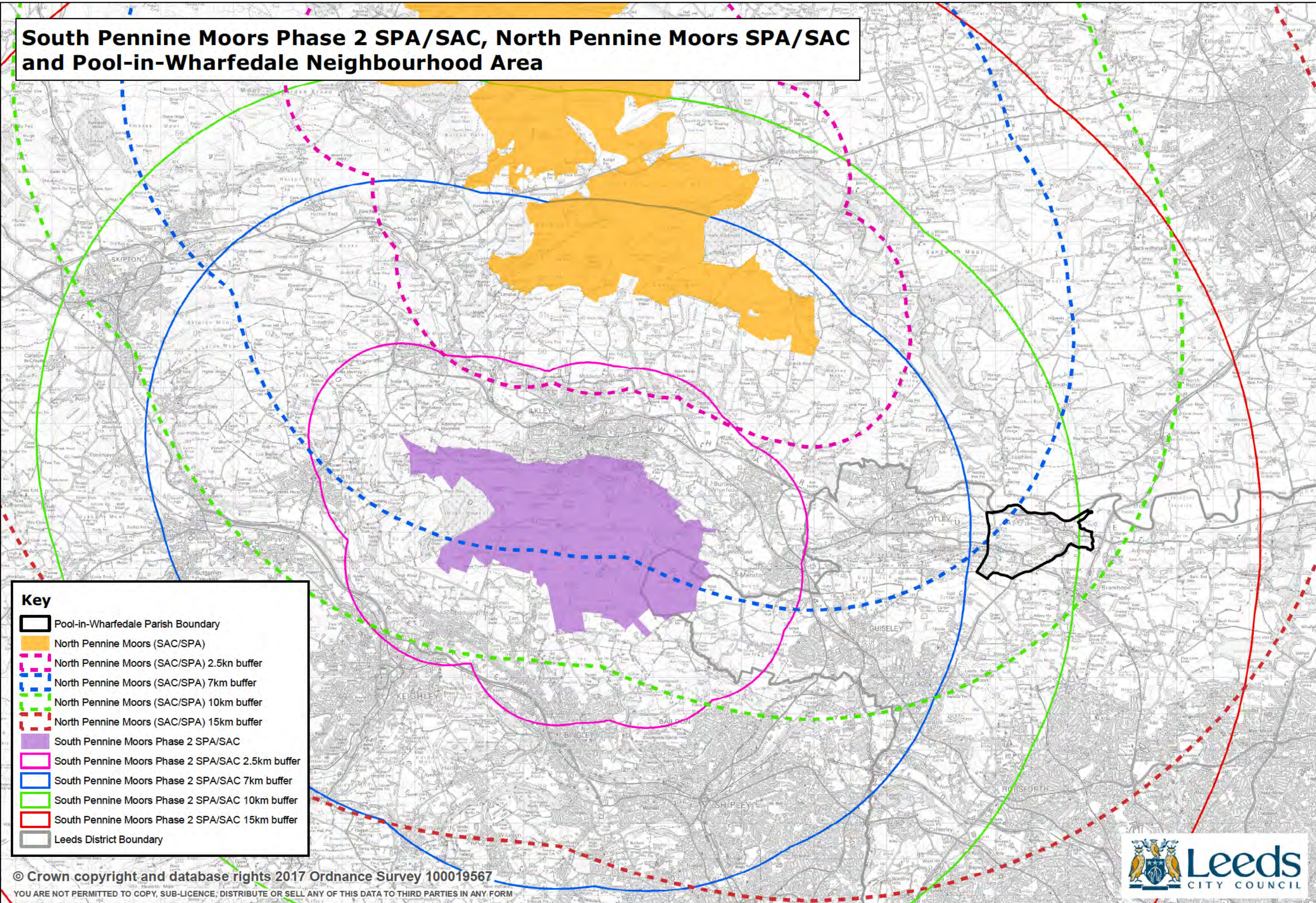
Alice Watson
Consultations Team

APPENDIX 2

**MAP SHOWING SOUTH PENNINE MOORS PHASE 2
SPA/SAC, NORTH PENNINE MOORS SPA/SAC AND
POOL-IN-WHARFEDALE NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA**

NATURA 2000 DATA FORMS

South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA/SAC, North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC and Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Area



Key

Pool-in-Wharfedale Parish Boundary

North Pennine Moors (SAC/SPA)

North Pennine Moors (SAC/SPA) 2.5km buffer

North Pennine Moors (SAC/SPA) 7km buffer

North Pennine Moors (SAC/SPA) 10km buffer

North Pennine Moors (SAC/SPA) 15km buffer

South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA/SAC

South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA/SAC 2.5km buffer

South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA/SAC 7km buffer

South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA/SAC 10km buffer

South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA/SAC 15km buffer

Leeds District Boundary

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NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK9007022
SITENAME South Pennine Moors Phase 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code UK9007022	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

South Pennine Moors Phase 2

1.4 First Compilation date 1997-06	1.5 Update date 2015-12
--	-----------------------------------

1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough
PE1 1JY
Email:

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	1997-06
National legal reference of SPA designation	Regulations 12A and 13-15 of the Conservation Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/contents/made) as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/625/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

-2.071111111

Latitude

53.81055556

2.2 Area [ha]:

20944.46

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKE2	North Yorkshire
UKD3	Greater Manchester
UKE4	West Yorkshire
UKD4	Lancashire

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

[Back to top](#)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A222	Asio flammeus			r	3	3	p		G	C		C	
B	A098	Falco columbarius			r	28	28	p		G	B		B	
B	A140	Pluvialis apricaria			r	292	292	p		M	C		C	

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))

- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site			Motivation						
Group	CODE	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C R V P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
B	BBA	Breeding bird assemblage												X

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **CODE:** for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see [reference portal](#))
- **Cat.:** Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
- **Motivation categories:** IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

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4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N10	31.0
N08	21.0
N07	46.0
N06	2.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: acidic,nutrient-poor,sedimentary,sandstone,peat 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: escarpment,crag/ledges,valley,upland,hilly

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC) During the breeding season the area regularly supports: Asio flammeus 0.3% of the GB breeding population Count as at 1990 Falco columbarius 2.2% of the GB breeding population Count as at 1995 Pluvialis apricaria [North-western Europe - breeding] 1.3% of the GB breeding population No count period specified. ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC): AN INTERNATIONALLY IMPORTANT ASSEMBLAGE OF BIRDS

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	J02		B
H	J01		I
H	F03		I
H	G01		I
H	K05		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	B06		I
H	A02		I
H	A06		I
H	B02		I
H	A04		I

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

[Back to top](#)

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0				

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

[Back to top](#)

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, but in preparation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE NATURA 2000 STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below are also explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#). The relevant page is shown in the table below.

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Designated Special Protection Area	53
B	SAC (includes candidates Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance and designated SAC)	53
C	SAC area the same as SPA. Note in the UK Natura 2000 submission this is only used for Gibraltar	53

3.1 Habitat representativity

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent	57
B	Good	57
C	Significant	57
D	Non-significant presence	57

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophila rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion roburi-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	15%-100%	58
B	2%-15%	58
C	< 2%	58

3.1 Conservation status habitat

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global grade habitat

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	15%-100%	62
B	2%-15%	62
C	< 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Conservation status species (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' Or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Assemblages types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non breeding waterfowl assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code
BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code

4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK02	Marine Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (UK)	67



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0030280
SITENAME South Pennine Moors

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- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0030280	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

South Pennine Moors

1.4 First Compilation date 2001-03	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:

Date site proposed as SCI:	2001-03
Date site confirmed as SCI:	2004-12
Date site designated as SAC:	2005-04
National legal reference of SAC designation:	Regulations 11 and 13-15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

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- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N10	4.8
N07	42.7
N21	0.1
N16	1.0
N09	4.8
N19	0.1
N06	1.0
N08	45.5
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: sandstone, sedimentary, basic, peat, acidic, nutrient-poor 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: upland, hilly, crags/ledges, slope, valley

4.2 Quality and importance

Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. European dry heaths for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Transition mires and quaking bogs for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Blanket bogs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	H04		B
H	J01		I
H	A11		B
H	J02		B
H	G01		I

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	A03		I
H	A02		I
H	B02		I
H	B06		I
H	A04		I
H	D05		I
H	A06		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,
T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions
i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0				

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, but in preparation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK9006272
SITENAME North Pennine Moors

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- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type A	1.2 Site code UK9006272	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

North Pennine Moors

1.4 First Compilation date 2001-02	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	2001-02
National legal reference of SPA designation	Regulations 12A and 13-15 of the Conservation Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/contents/made) as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/625/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

-2.246944444

Latitude

54.65666667

2.2 Area [ha]:

147276.11

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKE2	North Yorkshire
UKD1	Cumbria
UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham
UKC2	Northumberland and Tyne and Wear

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A082	Circus cyaneus			r	11	11	p		G	C		B	
B	A098	Falco columbarius			r	136	136	p		G	B		C	
B	A103	Falco peregrinus			r	15	15	p		G	C		C	
B	A140	Pluvialis apricaria			r	1400	1400	p		M	B		C	

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N08	42.0
N07	51.0
N10	6.5
N16	0.5
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: sedimentary,sandstone,peat,nutrient-poor,acidic 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: upland,montane

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC) During the breeding season the area regularly supports: Circus cyaneus 2.2% of the GB breeding population Count as at 1993 and 1994 Falco columbarius 10.5% of the GB breeding population Estimated population Falco peregrinus 1.3% of the GB breeding population Count as at 1991 Pluvialis apricaria [North-western Europe - breeding] at least 6.2% of the GB breeding population Estimated population

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	J01		I
H	A04		I
H	J02		B
H	F03		I
H	K05		I

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	A02		I
H	A03		I
H	B02		I
H	A04		I
H	G03		I
H	D05		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for

cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0	UK01	5.0		

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, but in preparation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0030033
SITENAME North Pennine Moors

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- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0030033	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

North Pennine Moors

1.4 First Compilation date 1998-03	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:

Date site proposed as SCI:	1998-03
Date site confirmed as SCI:	2004-12
Date site designated as SAC:	2005-04
National legal reference of SAC designation:	Regulations 11 and 13-15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

-1.79

Latitude

54.16944444

2.2 Area [ha]:

103014.48

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKD1	Cumbria
UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham
UKE2	North Yorkshire
UKC2	Northumberland and Tyne and Wear








2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
4010 			618.09		G	B	C	B	C
4030 			32552.58		G	A	B	B	A
5130 						C	C	B	B
6130 						C	C	B	C
6150 						C	C	B	C
6210 			515.07		G	C	C	B	C
6230 	X					D			

7130	X		41102.78		G	A	C	B	A
7220	X					B	C	B	B
7230						C	C	B	C
8110						C	C	C	C
8210						C	C	B	C
8220						C	C	B	B
91A0						C	C	B	B

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
P	1528	Saxifraga hirculus			p				V	DD	C	B	A	C

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
---------------	---------

N08	32.0
N09	26.5
N16	0.5
N07	41.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil &
 Geology: sedimentary,sandstone,metalliferous,peat,nutrient-poor,acidic,sandstone,peat,nutrient-poor,acidic,sedi
 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: upland,craggs/ledges,upland

4.2 Quality and importance

Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. European dry heaths for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae* for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*) for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 100 hectares. Alkaline fens for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (*Androsacetalia alpinae* and *Galeopsietalia ladani*) for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 1000 hectares. Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Blanket bogs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. *Saxifraga hirculus* for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. which is known from 15 or fewer 10 x 10 km squares in the United Kingdom.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	A04		I
H	J01		I
H	A02		I
H	J02		B
H	K04		I

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	B02		I
H	D05		I
H	A03		I
H	A06		I
H	B06		I
H	A04		I
H	G03		I
H	A02		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for

cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>
http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0	UK01			

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, but in preparation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.