

# Strategic Environmental Assessment & Habitats Regulations Assessment: Screening Report

Draft Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Development Plan



April 2024

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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 completed in March 2020 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 2033 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 March 2020 was sent to the environmental assessment consultation bodies in February 2024. 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
<b>Historic England</b>	...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 concurs with the conclusion of the Pool in Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan SEA/HRA Screening Report , para. 5.12 that the preparation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment is not required...
<b>Environment Agency</b>	...Having considered the nature of the policies in the Plan, we agree with the conclusions and 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... Again, having considered the nature of the policies in the Plan, we agree with the conclusions and 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...We agree with the conclusions for the Screening Report and do not have specific objections to emerging details of the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP). Nonetheless, we would like to take this opportunity to reinforce key strategic issues and highlight some observations at this early stage of plan preparation.
<b>Natural England</b>	Natural England does not hold information on the location of significant populations of protected species, so is unable to advise whether this plan is likely to affect protected species to such an extent as to require an SEA. Further information is included in Natural England's standing advice on protected species. Furthermore, Natural England does not routinely maintain locally specific data on all environmental assets. The plan may have environmental impacts on priority species and/or habitats, local wildlife sites, soils and best and most versatile agricultural land, or on local landscape character that may be sufficient to warrant an SEA. Information on ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees is set out in Natural England/Forestry Commission standing advice. We therefore recommend that advice is sought from your ecological, landscape and soils advisers, local record centre, recording society or wildlife body on the local soils, best and most versatile agricultural land, landscape, geodiversity and biodiversity receptors that may be

affected by the plan before determining whether a SEA is necessary.

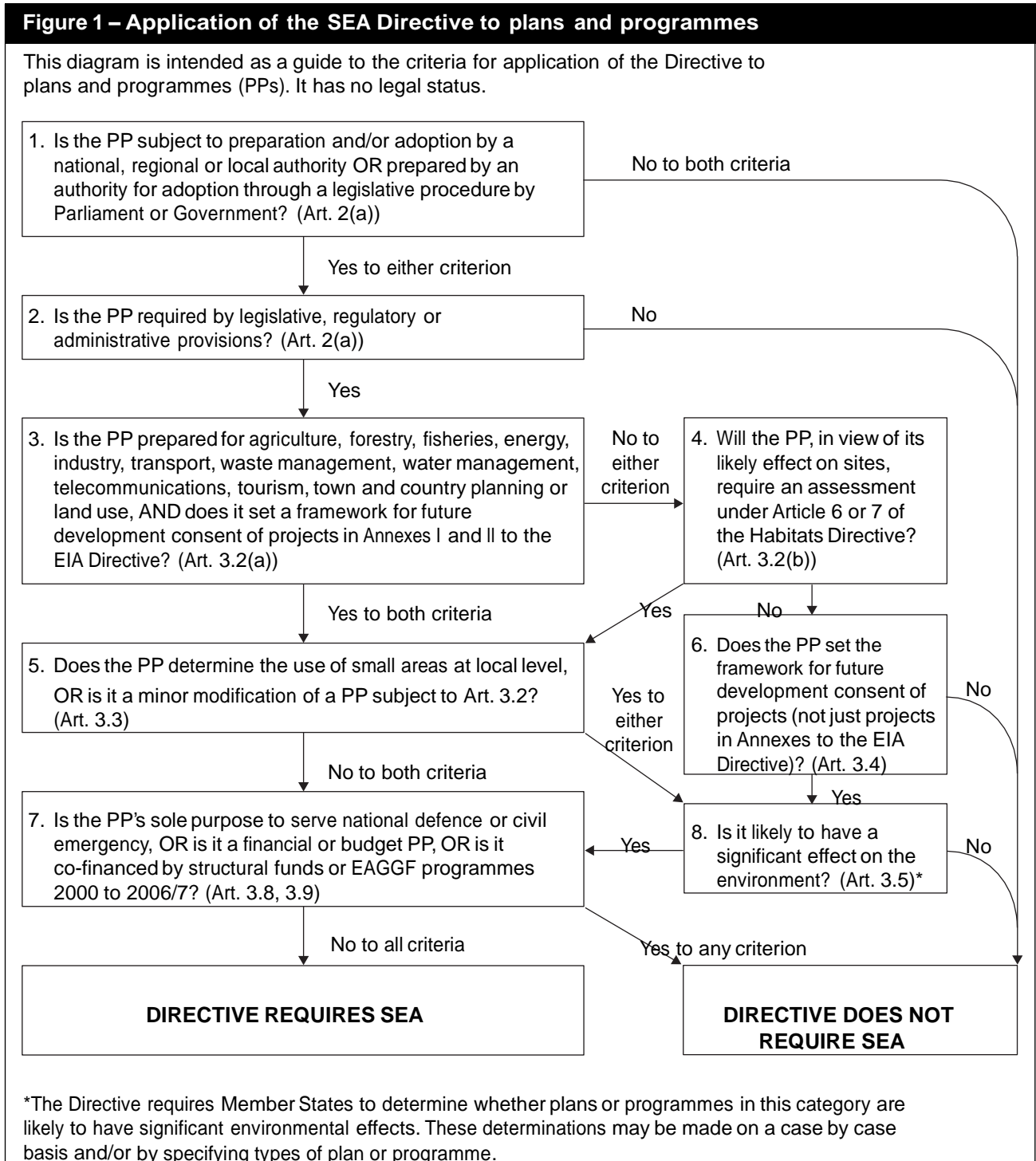
- 4.3 These consultation responses will be used to help determine whether the plan is likely to have significant environmental effects and have informed the conclusions of this screening report.



## 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
<b>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))</b>	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.
<b>2. Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))</b>	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.
<b>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))</b>	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.
<b>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))</b>		See screening assessment for HRA in following section of this report.
<b>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)</b>	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
<b>6. Does the PP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in</b>	Y	The Neighbourhood Plan will provide a framework for the consent of any future development projects in the

<b>annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4)</b>		Neighbourhood Plan area.  GO TO STEP 8
<b>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)</b>	N	The PIWNP do not deal with these issues
<b>8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)</b>		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**

**1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to**

- *the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources,*
- *the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy,*
- *the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development,*
- *environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme,*
- *the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection).*

**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,*
- *the cumulative nature of the effects,*
- *the transboundary nature of the effects,*
- *the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents),*
- *the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected),*
- *the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:*
  - *special natural characteristics or cultural heritage,*
  - *exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values,*
  - *intensive land-use,*

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
<b>1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to</b>	
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 Strategic Policies of the development plan and national planning policy. It does not influence other plans.</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 is 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>
<b>2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to</b>	
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 NP are unlikely to be significant on the local environment. The effects of the NP need to be considered alongside the Leeds Core Strategy. The NP is required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Development Plan. It is not considered that the NP introduces significant additional effects over and above</i>

	<i>those already considered in the SA/SEA for the Core Strategy, the NRWDPD and the SAP. Notably the NP does not propose more development than set out in the Local Plan for the area.</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 as of 2011. The potential 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"> <li>▪ special natural characteristics or cultural heritage,</li> <li>▪ exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values,</li> <li>▪ intensive land-use,</li> </ul>	<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 measures 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.

## Heritage Assets

- 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 Mills 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, 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 CFS3). 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 supports development on non-allocated sites providing infrastructure capacity is not exceeded and air quality in Pool Main Street is not worsened (Policy H1). Development should address 12 criteria, including avoiding adverse impacts on the Neighbourhood Area's landscape, nature conservation and open space assets (Policy H2). It should also 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.



## 6. 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 Condition<sup>1</sup> 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 an 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 Pool in Wharfedale Neighbourhood 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

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<sup>1</sup> 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**

#### **Leeds Site Allocations Plan**

- 6.16 The Leeds Site Allocations Plan was adopted in July 2019. During the Examination in Public for the Site Allocations Plan, a [HRA Screening & Appropriate Assessment](#) was prepared for the draft plan. Since this time, further addendums have been prepared for the SAP remittal process, however these do not relate to Rawdon and therefore the 2019 HRA Screening and Appropriate Assessment remain applicable. Para 4.6 of the HRA Screening & Appropriate Assessment considers the likelihood of significant effects on the South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC. It states:

*“The Screening Stage (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.”*

- 6.17 An Appropriate Assessment was therefore undertaken, and the following facts are 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.

- 6.18 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.
- 6.19 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.
- 6.20 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 (Adopted March 2020)**

- 6.21 Harrogate BC revisited the HRA of the Submission Draft Harrogate 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 required and undertaken. The assessment 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
- 6.22 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 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**

- 6.23 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 Habitat Regulations Assessment (July 2019).

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

### **HRA Screening Conclusions**

- 6.25 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.
- 6.26 The Council has considered the European Court Judgement, the recent Leeds and Harrogate HRA Assessments and the contents of the PIWNP 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.

## 7. 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.

# APPENDIX 1

## RESPONSES FROM ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CONSULTATION BODIES

Date: 27 March 2024  
Our ref: 467974  
Your ref: Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan



Mr Kwame Steadman  
Neighbourhood Planning & Engagement Team

Hornbeam House  
Crewe Business Park  
Electra Way  
Crewe  
Cheshire  
CW9 6GJ

**BY EMAIL ONLY**  
[nraurpsoit@leeds.gov.uk](mailto:nraurpsoit@leeds.gov.uk)

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Mr Steadman

### Pool-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan - SEA/HRA Screening Consultation

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 23 February 2024.

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 (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

It is Natural England's advice, on the basis of the material supplied with the consultation, that:

- significant effects on statutorily designated nature conservation sites or landscapes are unlikely; and,
- significant effects on Habitats sites<sup>1</sup>, either alone or in combination, are unlikely.

The proposed neighbourhood plan is unlikely to significantly affect any Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection areas (SPA), Ramsar wetland or sites in the process of becoming SACs or SPAs ("candidate SACs", "possible SACs", "potential SPAs") or a Ramsar wetland. The plan area is unlikely to have a significant effect on a National Park, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty or Heritage Coast, and is unlikely to impact upon the purposes for which these areas are designated or defined.

Guidance on the assessment of Neighbourhood Plans, in line with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 is contained within the [Planning Practice Guidance](#). This identifies three triggers that may require the production of an SEA:

- 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.

<sup>1</sup> Habitats sites are those referred to in the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (Annex 2 - glossary) as "any site which would be included within the definition at regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 for the purpose of those regulations, including candidate Special Areas of Conservation, sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and any relevant Marine sites".



Natural England does not hold information on the location of significant populations of protected species, so is unable to advise whether this plan is likely to affect protected species to such an extent as to require an SEA. Further information is included in Natural England's [standing advice](#) on protected species.

Furthermore, Natural England does not routinely maintain locally specific data on all environmental assets. The plan may have environmental impacts on priority species and/or habitats, local wildlife sites, soils and best and most versatile agricultural land, or on local landscape character that may be sufficient to warrant an SEA. Information on ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees is set out in Natural England/Forestry Commission [standing advice](#).

We therefore recommend that advice is sought from your ecological, landscape and soils advisers, local record centre, recording society or wildlife body on the local soils, best and most versatile agricultural land, landscape, geodiversity and biodiversity receptors that may be affected by the plan before determining whether a SEA is necessary.

Natural England reserves the right to provide further advice on the environmental assessment of the plan. This includes any third party appeal against any screening decision you may make. If a SEA is required, Natural England must be consulted at the scoping and environmental report stages.

Please send any new consultations, or further information on this consultation to [consultations@naturalengland.org.uk](mailto:consultations@naturalengland.org.uk)

Yours sincerely

Sally Wintle  
Consultations Team



Historic England

YORKSHIRE

Ms. Kwame Stedman,  
Neighbourhood Planning & Engagement Team,  
Policy and Plans,  
Leeds City Council,  
9<sup>th</sup> Floor East,  
Merion House,  
110 Merion Centre,  
Leeds,  
LS2 8BB

Our ref: PL00796356  
Your ref:  
Telephone 01904 601 879  
Mobile 0755 719 0988

28<sup>th</sup> March 2024

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

We write in response to your e-mail of 29<sup>th</sup> February 2024, 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 concurs with the conclusion of the "Pool in Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan SEA/HRA Screening Report", para. 5.12 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, 27 Tanner Row, York, YO1 1BP  
Telephone 01904 62 1648 | [HistoricEngland.org.uk](http://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.

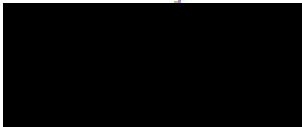


We should like to stress that this opinion is based on the information available in the March 2020 Submission Draft Neighbourhood Plan. To avoid any doubt, this does not reflect our obligation to provide further advice on later stages of the SEA process and, potentially, object to specific proposals 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  
E-mail: [Craig.Broadwith@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:Craig.Broadwith@HistoricEngland.org.uk)



Historic England, 27 Tennis Row, York YO1 6NP  
Telephone 01904 62 1646 | [HistoricEngland.org.uk](http://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.





Leeds City Council  
via e-mail

Our ref: Leeds/ Strategic Planning/ NDP  
Your ref: SEA/HRA Screening

Date: 09 April 2024

Dear Sir/ Madam,

**SEA/ HRA SCREENING REPORT  
POOL-IN-WHARFEDALE NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Thank you for consulting the Environment Agency regarding the above Screening Report based on the emerging vision for the Neighbourhood Development Plan and associated draft policies. We have reviewed the information submitted and we wish to make the following comments.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment**

We recognise 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 Development Plan. You are seeking our views in order to inform a decision on this matter.

Having considered the nature of the policies in the Plan, we agree with the conclusions and 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.

**Habitats Regulations Assessment**

We similarly note that there is a need to consider formal Habitats Regulations Assessment of the draft Neighbourhood Plan. You are seeking our views in order to inform a decision on this matter.

Again, having considered the nature of the policies in the Plan, we agree with the conclusions and 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 Vision and Policies**

We agree with the conclusions for the Screening Report and do not have specific objections to emerging details of the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP). Nonetheless, we would like to take this opportunity to reinforce key strategic issues and highlight some observations at this early stage of plan preparation.

#### **Green-Blue Infrastructure**

We acknowledge and welcome reference to emerging policies related to green infrastructure. Consistent with the draft Leeds Local Plan, we would encourage such policies and supporting text to reflect both the challenges and opportunities that could be delivered. The Environment Agency would like to highlight that the River Wharfe and other identified watercourses could play a significant role in the adaptation and mitigation to climate change for the NDP.

We would underline that reference to water and blue infrastructure has been omitted.

To this end, the Environment Agency would strongly suggest further policy work is explored to promote greater connectivity with the water environment and integrate key aspects of both green and blue infrastructure.

A recommended step change would be to revise this section to the title of 'green-blue infrastructure'.

#### **Hydro-energy Scheme**

We recognise a continued aspiration to promote the possibility for a hydro-energy scheme at the River Wharfe. The Environment Agency would strongly recommend any applicant or developer interested in exploring a hydro-energy scheme at this location to contact us at the earliest opportunity. Consistent with our previous response, we would expect to discuss and learn how development proposals would address the following matters:

- works in rivers consent
- the need for a permit
- site specific flood risk
- Water Framework Directive assessment
- biodiversity impacts on riverine species and habitats

At this advance stage, and without sufficient strategic details, we would be sceptical that such a scheme could be delivered at this general location.

#### **Flood Risk**

We note that the broad area has a high risk of flooding. Flood risk will continue to be a significant issue for many areas of Leeds City Council and the challenge will be exacerbated due to the effects of climate change.

Flood risk and appropriate mitigation/ adaptation should be a major consideration in the Neighbourhood Development Plan. Given the proximity of the River Wharfe and other identified watercourses – the draft vision for the parish perhaps could reflect the dominance of this natural feature. Moreover, emerging NDP policies 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 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, where suitable, promote the use of sustainable drainage systems.
- Advocate a betterment to the existing flood risk situation from new development
- Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk to others

#### Surface Water

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

#### Water Quality

Appropriate resource management is important to protect water quality, both for groundwater and surface water resources. We would support appropriate direction for all new development that focuses on suitable infrastructure, pollution prevention and sustainable drainage systems.

Drainage misconnections can occur in new developments, redevelopments, extensions or through refurbishment. Developers should follow appropriate pollution prevention guidance when designing formal drainage for large areas of hardstanding.

Ideally, and where suitable, 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.

Applicants should remove watercourses from existing culverts where this is feasible. This will help enhance water quality, while also reducing flood risk from blocked or collapsed culverts. Further, open channels are significantly easier for a 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Environment Agency acknowledges these comments are wider than the remit of reviewing the Screening Report for SEA and HRA. We would like to signpost our observations and suggestions at the earliest opportunity and proactively assist in progress with the emerging NDP.

We trust this information is helpful when progressing development of the Pool-In-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Development Plan.

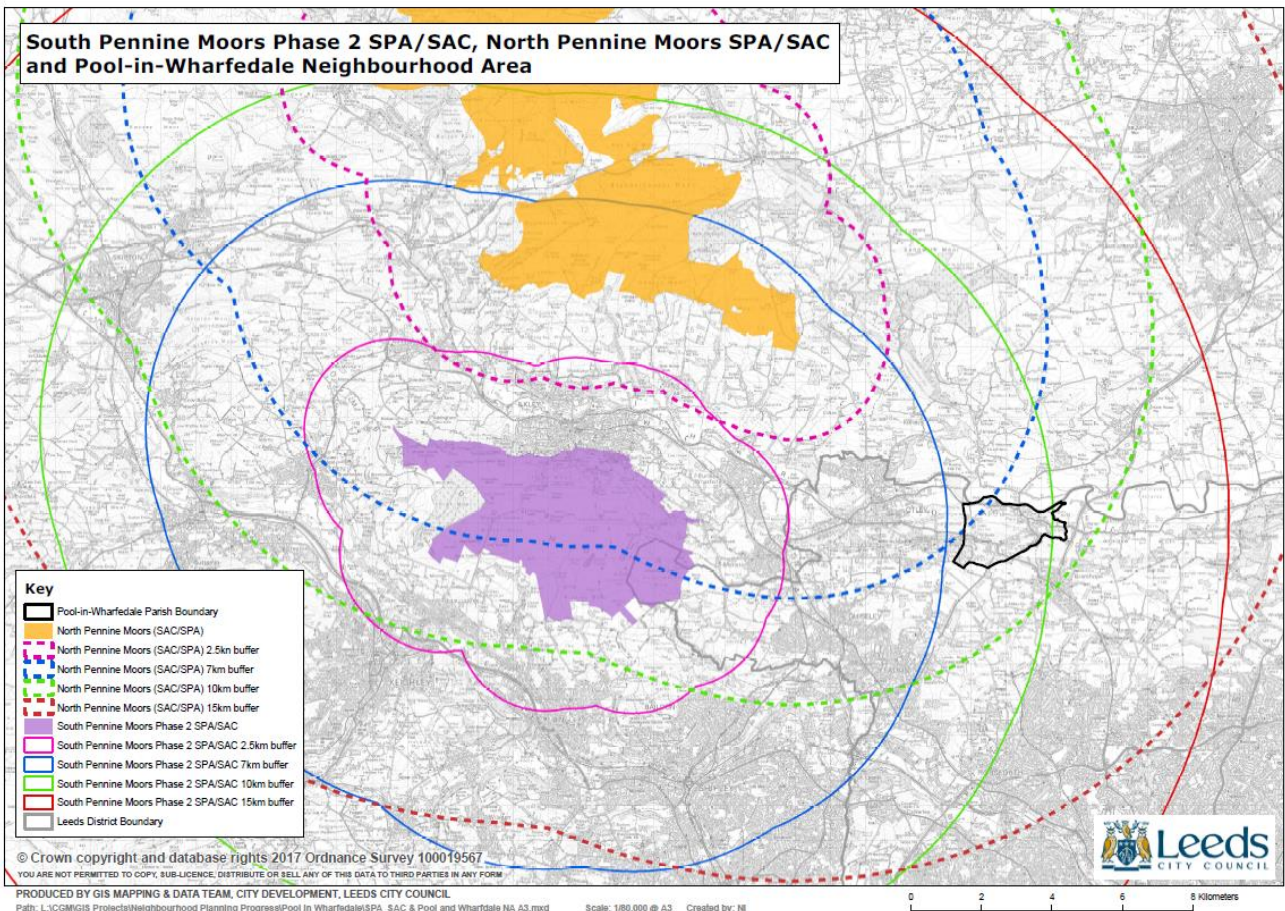
Yours sincerely

**Mr. Neil Wallace**  
**Planning Specialist**

Direct e-mail [Neil.Wallace@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:Neil.Wallace@environment-agency.gov.uk)  
Team e-mail [sc-workshire@environmentagency.gov.uk](mailto:sc-workshire@environmentagency.gov.uk)

# 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 North Pennine Moors



**STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'**

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>

1

**2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degree]:**

Longitude -2.246944444      Latitude 54.6566667

2.2 Area [ha]: 147275.11      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
UKC2	Northumbria and Tyne and Wear
UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham
UKD1	Cumbria
UKE2	North Yorkshire

**2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)**

Atlantic (100.0%)

**3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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 [Back to top](#)

G Code	Scientific Name	s	NP	Population in the site		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	Site assessment			
				Min	Max				A B C D	A B C		
									Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B A082	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>		r	11	11	p	G	C			B	
B A098	<i>Falco columbarius</i>		r	136	136	p	G	B			C	
B A103	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		r	15	15	p	G	C			C	
B A140	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>		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)



**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

**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	1.2 Site code	<a href="#">Back to top</a>
A	UK9006272	

**1.3 Site name**

North Pennine Moors

1.4 First Compilation date	1.5 Update date
2001-02	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:	2001-02
National legal reference of SPA designation	Regulations 12A and 13-15 of the Conservation Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, ( <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/2010/450/contents/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/2010/450/contents/made</a> ) as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011 ( <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/2011/625/contents/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/2011/625/contents/made</a> ).

**2. SITE LOCATION**

[Back to top](#)

- 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 additional notes](#))
- 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**

[Back to top](#)

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 Phytolacca americana [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				Positive Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Inside/outside [(i o)]	Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	Inside/outside [(i o b)]
H	K05		i	H	A04		i
H	A04		i	H	D05		i
H	J01		i	H	A03		i
H	F03		i	H	G03		i
H	J02	B	i	H	A02		i
H				H	B02		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 pollutants  
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 marine 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/publication/449098884896124>  
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5272334>  
[http://www.defra.gov.uk/biodiversity/standards/standards/USApproach\\_Dec2015.pdf](http://www.defra.gov.uk/biodiversity/standards/standards/USApproach_Dec2015.pdf)

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0	UKD1	5.0		

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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:

Yes  
 No, but in preparation  
 No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

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

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, Designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1120	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 maritima)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosae)	57
2130	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2130	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2150	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicketea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippochaeris rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicetalia arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
2240	Macchia ("in Ireland")	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3130	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletalia uniflorae and/or of the Isoetes-Najasjuncea	57
3240	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 Ranunculus fluitans and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4020	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 tundra ssp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion s.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calcareous grasslands of the Violalia 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 siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinietalia 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
7250	Depressions on peat substrates of the Sphagnumetum	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrolifing 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 Galeopetalalia ledaei)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcareous scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifolia)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chamaephytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chamaephytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8320	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilex-Fagion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9180	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
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9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
9140	Old sessile oak woods with Fes and Ilex in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
9210	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
910	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

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

3.1 Relative surface

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

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

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

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

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 Degree of conservation (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 Other species - essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

88A	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine area, 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, Mosaic and Garrigue, Phragme	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-lumber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A30	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 toxicative density, and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, pot-holing, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to falling 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	Storms, 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
X0	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
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSi)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK08	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK08	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67

# South Pennine Moors

## STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>

1



## 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. OTHER IMPORTANT SPECIES OF FLORA AND FAUNA (OPTIONAL)
- 4. SITE DESCRIPTION

### 1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type	1.2 Site code	<a href="#">Back to top</a>
A	UK9007022	

#### 1.3 Site name

South Pennine Moors Phase 2

1.4 First Compilation date	1.5 Update date
1997-06	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/ukdsi/2010/450/contents/made>) as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2011/625/contents/made>).

### 2. SITE LOCATION

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#### 2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degree]:

Longitude -2.071111111 Latitude 53.81055556

2.2 Area [ha]: 20944.46  
2.3 Marine area [%]: 0.0

2.4 Sitslength [km]: 0.0

#### 2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code	Region Name
UKD4	Lancashire
UKD3	Greater Manchester
UKE2	North Yorkshire
UKE4	West Yorkshire

#### 2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0 %)

### 3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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 [Back to top](#)

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	<a href="#">Asio flammeus</a>		r			3	3	p		G	C			C		
B	A098	<a href="#">Falco columbarius</a>		r			28	28	p		G	B			B		
B	A140	<a href="#">Pterodroma rostrata</a>		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 estimator); 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 VP	IV	V	A	B	C	D
B	BBA	<a href="#">Breeding bird assemblage</a>															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: Endemic, 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
N06	2.0
N07	46.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

#### Other Site Characteristics

I Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: acidic, nutrient-poor sedimentary sandstone, peat; 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: escarpment, crags, ledges, valley upland, Nily

#### 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; *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* (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				Positive Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures (code)	Pollution (optional) (code)	inside/outside (I/O/D)	Rank	Activities, management (code)	Pollution (optional) (code)	inside/outside (I/O/D)
H	F03		I	H	B02		I
H	K05		I	H	A06		I
H	J01		I	H	A04		I
H	J02		B	H	A02		I
H	J01		I	H	B06		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low  
 Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphorus/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/addification,  
 T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutants  
 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/api/doi/urn:uuid:9400988488516>  
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/api/doi/urn:uuid:322324>  
[http://docs.defra.gov.uk/ops/nature/2009\\_StandardsandForms\\_UKAccessDoc\\_Dec2011.pdf](http://docs.defra.gov.uk/ops/nature/2009_StandardsandForms_UKAccessDoc_Dec2011.pdf)

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

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

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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:

Yes  
 No, but in preparation  
 No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

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

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	S3
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	S3
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	S3

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	S7
1130	Estuaries	S7
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	S7
1150	Coastal lagoons	S7
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	S7
1170	Reefs	S7
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	S7
1210	Annual vegetation of drift fans	S7
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	S7
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	S7
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	S7
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinetum maritima)	S7
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Salicornia-Puccinellietalia maritima)	S7
1340	Inland salt meadow	S7
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosae)	S7
2110	Endeavour shifting dunes	S7
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")	S7
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	S7
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with <i>Elymus repens</i>	S7
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulmetea)	S7
2160	Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	S7
2170	Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (Salicetum arerariae)	S7
2190	Humid dune slacks	S7
2140	Machairs (* in Ireland)	S7
2250	Coastal dunes with <i>Juniperus</i> spp.	S7
2300	Inland dunes with open <i>Corynephorus</i> and <i>Agrostis</i> grasslands	S7
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Ultonio-Elletalia uniflorae)	S7
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Ultonio-Elletalia uniflorae and/or of the Isoetes-Najaseta	S7
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	S7
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	S7

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3180	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	S7
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	S7
3180	Turloughs	S7
3200	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	S7
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	S7
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and <i>Erica tetralix</i>	S7
4030	European dry heaths	S7
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with <i>Erica vagans</i>	S7
4060	Alpine and boreal heaths	S7
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	S7
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> on rock slopes (Barberktion p.a.)	S7
5130	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	S7
6130	Calamarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calamarianae</i>	S7
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	S7
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	S7
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	S7
6230	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe)	S7
6410	Mollinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinietum caeruleae)	S7
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	S7
6510	Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Stipeocaulis pratensis</i> , <i>Sarrhalia officinalis</i> )	S7
6520	Mountain hay meadows	S7
7110	Active raised bogs	S7
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	S7
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	S7
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	S7
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>	S7
7210	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>	S7
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	S7
7230	Alkaline fens	S7
7240	Alpine peat-formations of the <i>Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae</i>	S7
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Calcipietalia ledani</i> )	S7
8120	Calcareous and calcisilt scree of the montane to alpine levels ( <i>Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae</i> )	S7
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chamaephytic vegetation	S7
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chamaephytic vegetation	S7
8240	Limestone pavements	S7
8310	Caves not open to the public	S7
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	S7
9110	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer ( <i>Quercion robur-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilex-Ilexetum</i> )	S7
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	S7
9180	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the <i>Carpinion betuli</i>	S7
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	S7
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains	S7
9140	Old smaller oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	S7
91C0	Caledonian forest	S7
91D0	Bog woodland	S7
91E0	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicetum albat)	S7
91J0	<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles	S7

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

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

3.1 Relative surface

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

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

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

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

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 Degree of conservation (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 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
NSA7B	Non-breeding water-bird assemblage	UK specific code
NSA	Breeding water-bird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSi)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK08	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK09	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NS)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67

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, Phytoma	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, Scree, 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	Reconstructing 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 railways	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 (intrinsic & 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 floral relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslides	65
L07	Storms, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
N	Unknown threat or pressure	65
X0	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65