



HYNDBURN

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Appropriate Assessment under the
Conservation of Habitats and Species
Regulations 2010

Screening Report for the Development
Management DPD

January 2017

Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Natura 2000 Sites and the means of Assessment	9
3. The Development Management DPD Screening Exercise	18
4. Conclusion	25

Executive Summary

1. Article 6 of the Habitats Directive sets out the procedure that should be taken when planning new developments that might affect a Natura 2000 site. Paragraphs 6(3) of the Directive require that: *“Any plan or project likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall undergo an Appropriate Assessment to determine its implications on the site. The competent authorities can only agree to the plan or project after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned.”*
2. The policies within the Publication Version Development Management DPD do not propose development or allocate land for development. The purpose of the policies within the Development Management DPD is to ensure that development proposals are well designed and do not have an unacceptable adverse impact on local amenity, the environment, the economy of centres and other factors of acknowledged importance. The policies are intended to ensure the impacts associated with development are appropriately managed or controlled.
3. There are 39 policies within the Development Management DPD. The impacts associated with the policies within the DPD are, if any, considered to be local and none of the policies would affect a Natura 2000 site. The policy framework proposed by the Development Management DPD complements that within the Hyndburn Core Strategy and should further reduce the impacts associated with development that is proposed or allocated by the Hyndburn Core Strategy.
4. Since the original screening exercise was undertaken, the policy framework (Policy DM18) has been amended to make specific reference to the Natura 2000 site network and the need to ensure that development does not have an adverse impact on the conservation objectives of individual sites that comprise the network.
5. The screening exercise that has been undertaken concludes that the policy framework proposed within the Development Management DPD does not present a risk to the conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 network. It is not therefore necessary to undertake the second stage of the process, i.e. an appropriate assessment.
6. The policies proposed within the Development Management DPD are consistent with national policy, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.
7. In October 2016 Natural England agreed that the Development Management DPD would have no likely significant effects, however, more information was requested in relation to the location of European Designated Sites and details of potential pathways by which these sites could be affected. This information has now been included.

1. Introduction

1.1 This document is the screening exercise for Appropriate Assessment of the Publication Version of the Development Management DPD as required by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. It provides an assessment of the potential effects of the policy framework within the Development Management DPD on sites of international nature conservation value. The Council undertook an Appropriate Assessment in respect of the Hyndburn Core Strategy and it was agreed with Natural England that the quantum of development proposed, including a number of strategic allocations, would not affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 site. Although the Development Management DPD is wholly within the scope of the Core Strategy, and is not proposing new development but is seeking to establish the criteria against which development proposals will be assessed, Natural England believe that an Appropriate Assessment is nonetheless required.

1.2 Article 6 of the Habitats Directive sets out the procedure that should be taken when planning new developments that might affect a Natura 2000 site. Paragraphs 6(3) of the Directive require that: *“Any plan or project likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall undergo an Appropriate Assessment to determine its implications on the site. The competent authorities can only agree to the plan or project after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned.”*

1.3 The approach taken is based on the approach recommended by the European Union. Stage 1 of the process requires a screening exercise to be undertaken. Assessment of the significance of effects is undertaken in relation to the designated interest features and conservation objectives of the European Site. Any effect arising from a policy within the Development Management DPD which would compromise the functioning and viability of a site and prevent it from sustaining those features in favourable condition is judged to create a significant effect. Where no significant effects are identified then no further actions need to be undertaken. In instances where significant effects seem likely, a more detailed Appropriate Assessment of the proposed plan or project is necessary.

Stage 1	Screening
Stage 2	Appropriate Assessment.
Stage 3	Assessment of Alternatives.
Stage 4	Assessment where no alternatives are available.

1.4 Draft guidance prepared by Department for Communities and Local Government advises that “Appropriate Assessment (AA)” is simply taken to mean an assessment which must be appropriate to its purpose under the Habitats Directive and Regulations, neither of which specify how the stages of AA should be undertaken. The AA must be recorded and carried out with a

view to informing the decisions in the plan. Further advice from Natural England¹ clarifies the terms used. When considering whether a plan or policy would be likely to have a significant effect on any European Site:

“Likely” means “probably”, or “it might well happen”, not merely that it is a fanciful possibility.

“Significant” means not trivial or inconsequential but an effect that is noteworthy and which could potentially undermine the site’s conservation objectives.

Proportionate Approach

- 1.5 It is important that the comprehensiveness of the assessment is proportionate to the geographic scope of the policy or proposal that is being considered and the nature and extent of any effects identified. In line with the guidance, an Appropriate Assessment was produced for the Hyndburn Core Strategy and this was agreed with Natural England. No adverse effects on the integrity of European Sites were identified.

Pathways

- 1.6 When considering potential impacts arising from future development, it is necessary to consider the means by which impacts could arise (pathways). Since Hyndburn does not have any European Sites in proximity to its boundary, it is considered that development within the Borough will not give rise to impacts by reason of noise or disturbance to any of the sites considered. Many designated sites have local changes or impacts listed as vulnerabilities but where this is the case the Development Management DPD will not have an impact on them due to the distance of Hyndburn from Natura 2000 sites. Natural England has advised that the Screening Report does not need to consider the visual impact of development, although this should be included in the Sustainability appraisal. There are a number of pathways that should be considered:

i. Air Quality / Wind

- 1.7 Despite the relatively long distance between the Borough boundary and the sites being considered, there is a possibility that impacts could arise from airborne pollutants when the entire area of Hyndburn is considered. The Habitats Assessment undertaken for the Core Strategy considered the “cumulative impacts” associated with the long term development of Hyndburn and found these risks to be low.
- 1.8 The Development Management DPD is concerned with the determination of individual development proposals and the policy framework seeks to manage and mitigate the impacts associated with development so they are acceptable. In this respect the Development Management DPD presents a positive policy framework.

¹ Letter from natural England dated 18th December 2015 to Hyndburn Borough Council in response to the consultation on the draft Habitats Regulations Screening Assessment.

1.9 Emissions from transport will not present a risk to Natura 2000 sites and emissions from industrial processes are subject to control through the appropriate pollution control regime.

1.10 The prevailing wind is a south westerly. The only sites that could be affected by this would be the South Pennine Moors and Rochdale Canal. The ecological interest within the Rochdale Canal is not vulnerable to air borne pollution, but notwithstanding this, the distances between Hyndburn and the identified Natura 2000 sites is such that the risks of harm arising are very low.

ii. Canals and Rivers

1.11 The Leeds and Liverpool Canal crosses Hyndburn and passes through some of the most industrialised areas of the Borough. However, water within the canal is well contained and controlled through the system of locks and sluices and in the event of a pollution event should not reach any of the Natura 2000 sites. The canal stretches to Liverpool, however, it has not been considered necessary to consider the Liverpool Bay site because of the distance and containment that the canal provides.

1.12 Hyndburn is within the River Ribble catchment and the Ribble flows into the Ribble Estuary SPA. The principle rivers that flow into the Ribble are the Calder and the Hyndburn and a catchment management plan is in place for these water bodies. Notwithstanding the existence of this potential pathway, development within the Borough is not expected to have an impact on the Ribble Estuary because pollutants will steadily become more diluted and impacts will therefore reduce down stream.

1.13 The rivers in the Borough do not flow towards the south of the Borough and would not therefore affect the water sources that supply the Rochdale Canal SAC. No impacts on the Rochdale Canal are therefore anticipated. Similarly, sites to the north of the Borough would not be affected because they are in the opposite direction to the flow.

iii. Hydrogeology and water supply

1.14 Hyndburn is not positioned on a major aquifer although it is on the carboniferous series that is commonly seen across the Pennines. Although the geology of the Borough is similar to that of the South Pennine SPA there are significant interruptions in the geology that effectively prevent hydrological continuity between Hyndburn and the sites considered. None of the reservoirs within the Borough are located close to any Natura 2000 sites.

iv. Roads

1.15 Research has shown that emissions from road traffic can reach distances of more than 200 metres, however, there are no Natura 2000 sites within a 5km distance of Hyndburn. There is no reason to believe that the emissions that could result from increased traffic from development are

likely to have an impact on any of the Natura 2000 sites being considered. One of the aims of the policy framework presented is to encourage use of more sustainable modes of transport, thereby reducing potential impacts.

v. Species Movement

- 1.16 On account of the distances between the Borough Boundary and the nearest Natura 2000 sites it is unlikely that species movement to and from Natura 200 sites will be affected by development proposals. Most of the rural areas of the Borough have some form of policy designation (Green Belt or Countryside) that would protect them from development.
- 1.17 There are some upland areas of Hyndburn that have commercially viable wind speeds that could be identified for the potential development of wind farms. If a planning application for the development of wind turbines on Oswaldtwistle Moor is submitted it is expected that the Environmental Impact Statement would address matters such as any functional linkage with the South Pennines SPA.

Development Management DPD

- 1.18 The Development Management DPD does not contain strategic policies but presents a more detailed policy framework that will be used for the determination of planning applications within Hyndburn. It will be read alongside the other documents – Hyndburn Core Strategy and Site Allocations Plan - that will collectively form the Local Plan for Hyndburn.
- 1.19 The policies within the Development Management DPD will be applied to proposals that are seeking planning permission for the development of particular sites within Hyndburn. The policies within the Development Management DPD are seeking to ensure that new development is designed to a high standard and does not have an adverse impact on local amenity and the environment. The policies within the Development Management DPD should be consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework which require planning applications to be determined in accordance with the criteria set out in para 118 of the NPPF.
- 1.20 The Development Management DPD does not allocate sites for development or propose development and, in itself, it is not a plan or project that could have an adverse impact on a Natura 2000 site.

The Planning and Pollution Control Regimes

- 1.21 The National Planning Policy Framework advises² that the effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, the natural environment or general amenity, and the potential sensitivity of the area or proposed development to adverse effects from pollution, should be taken into

² National Planning Policy Framework, para 120.

consideration. However, consistent with relevant case law, NPPF states³ that local planning authorities should focus on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land, and the impact of the use, rather than the control of processes or emissions which would be subject to control under the appropriate pollution control regime. Local planning authorities must assume that the pollution control regime operates effectively.

- 1.22 In recognition of the additional work involved in undertaking an assessment under the Habitats Regulations, “Habitats Grant” was distributed to all local planning authorities who have either a European site within its area or where the authority is within 5 kilometres of a European site. Authorities with a European site within its area will receive 100% of eligible grant and authorities with a European site within 5 kilometres of their area will receive 50% of the eligible grant. Hyndburn is not within 5km of a European Site and did not therefore receive Habitats Grant. This assessment has therefore been undertaken by the Borough Council in consultation with Natural England.

Hyndburn and the Core Strategy

- 1.23 Hyndburn is made up of:
- the large urban area of the main market town, Accrington,, and its townships;
 - the smaller market town of Great Harwood;
 - the separate settlement of Rishton;
 - the eastern fringe of Blackburn comprising the residential suburb of Knuzden and commercial development at Whitebirk; and,
 - the rural areas including small villages at Altham and Belthorn and scattered hamlets and individual developments .

The adopted Core Strategy aims to promote balanced communities where everyone has easy access to a range of services and facilities. The existing settlement pattern and hierarchy of centres will be maintained and supported by concentrating development within the urban areas and in centres of a scale and type appropriate to their role.

- 1.24 The Hyndburn Core Strategy, seeks to develop and support existing urban areas; focusing investment and improvement in key regeneration areas, principally within the Housing Market Renewal Areas; and attracting new development into the less densely developed and highly accessible settlement at Huncoat. A regional employment site is proposed on greenfield land at Whitebirk to provide higher value job opportunities and planning permission for this development has recently been granted. A strategic employment site is also proposed on land once occupied by Huncoat Power Station as well as some additional land that is needed to make a viable scheme. The majority of housing development will be on previously developed sites within the urban boundary with the exception of one large housing site in Huncoat which is a green field site but one that is within the urban boundary. In achieving this, the overall extent of the Green Belt will be maintained and development in other rural areas will be restricted. The importance of

³ National Planning Policy Framework, para 122.

protecting and enhancing green infrastructure is recognised in the policies of the Development Management DPD.

2. Natura 2000 Sites and the means of Assessment

2.1 Natura 2000 sites comprise sites of international ecological importance that have been designated under the EU Wild Birds Directive (Special Protection Areas - SPA) or the EU Habitats Directive (Special Areas of Conservation - SAC). Sites designated under the Ramsar Convention are normally also included. The Ribble Estuary is designated as a Ramsar Site but is also an SPA.

2.2 There are no Natura 2000 sites within Hyndburn. However, it is important to consider the potential impact of the Development Management DPD on sites that fall outside the boundary of Hyndburn. There is no defined distance within which a site must be considered, it is the nature and degree of potential impacts that will determine whether or not it will create a significant effect. This will be understood by considering the potential pathways by which pollutants could reach these sites, including hydrological links. A plan illustrating the location of the Natura 2000 sites that have been assessed is included at Appendix 1.

2.3 Notwithstanding this, comparison with practice elsewhere, including guidance from Natural England, suggests that a catchment of approximately 20km is normally sufficient. Sites in southern Lancashire have therefore been selected for assessment along with sites in Greater Manchester and West Yorkshire.

2.4 An initial screening has been undertaken of a number of sites to determine whether further assessment is required:

- Ingleborough SAC
- Morecambe Bay SAC / Ramsar
- Calf Hill and Cragg Woods SAC
- Martin Mere SPA

These sites are considered to be sufficiently remote from Hyndburn that there is no realistic pathway by which development in the Borough could impact on these sites and it is not considered proportionate to undertake further work in respect of these sites. It should be noted that this approach is consistent to that taken by Blackburn with Darwen BC in the Appropriate Assessment for their Core Strategy, these sites were not considered. Further information is set out below.

Ingleborough SAC

2.5 The SAC/NNR at Ingleborough in Yorkshire is designated on the basis of its limestone pavement and blanket bog and their associated habitats. Surface water in Hyndburn drains into the Ribble catchment which drains into the Ribble Estuary and Irish Sea, in the opposite direction to Ingleborough. Ingleborough is a significant distance upstream, meaning that it is not possible for water-borne pollutants to affect this site.

- 2.6 There is no hydrogeological connectivity between Hyndburn and this site, Hyndburn located on highly fractured and faulted Pennine Coal Measures and the Ingleborough SAC on Carboniferous Limestone at a higher altitude. Notwithstanding the presence of a pollution control regime, the prevailing wind direction, distance and dispersal mean that airborne pollutants will not affect the conservation objectives of this site.
- 2.7 Development in Hyndburn will not have an impact on the Conservation objectives of the Ingleborough SAC.

Morecambe Bay SAC / Ramsar

- 2.8 Morecambe Bay in north-west England is the confluence of four principal **estuaries**, the Leven, Kent, Lune and Wyre (the latter lies just outside the site boundary), together with other smaller examples such as the Keer. Collectively these form the largest single area of continuous intertidal mudflats and sandflats in the UK and the best example of muddy sandflats on the west coast. The site is designated as a SAC on the basis of its estuary and marine habitats that support significant populations of birdlife.
- 2.9 The site is at least 40km north west of Hyndburn. There is no hydrological or fluvial connectivity (Hyndburn drains primarily to the Ribble catchment) between Hyndburn and the Morecombe Bay SAC / Ramsar. Although the Ribble Estuary and Morecambe Bay are both within the Irish Sea, dilution of pollutants would be sufficient not to impact on the integrity of the Morecambe Bay SAC / Ramsar.
- 2.10 The prevailing wind direction, distance and dispersal mean that airborne pollutants will not significantly affect the conservation objectives of this site.

Calf Hill and Cragg Woods SAC

- 2.11 Calf Hill and Cragg Woods is an SAC that is designated because of the presence of an area of broad-leaved (oak) woodland. The site is located in northern Lancashire and there is no fluvial or hydrological connectivity between the site and Hyndburn. The site is in excess of 20km from Hyndburn and there are no hydrological or hydrogeological pathways to the site.
- 2.12 The site is not in the prevailing wind direction and given the distance involved, airborne pollutants would have dispersed to a negligible concentration long before they would have reached this site.

Martin Mere SPA

- 2.13 Martin Mere is located north of Ormskirk in West Lancashire, north-west England and is in excess of 31km south west of Hyndburn. It occupies part of a former lake and mire that extended over some 1,300 ha of the Lancashire Coastal Plain during the 17th century. The complex comprises

open water, seasonally flooded marsh and damp, neutral hay meadows overlying deep peat. It includes a wildfowl refuge of international importance, with a large and diverse wintering, passage and breeding bird community.

2.14 Martin Mere is not located on the River Ribble. There is no hydrogeological, hydrological or fluvial connectivity between Hyndburn and Martin Mere and the prevailing wind direction is in the opposite direction. The policies of the DM DPD would not have an impact on the conservation objectives of the site.

2.15 It is considered that Hyndburn is sufficiently remote from Morecombe Bay SAC, Ingleborough SAC, Martin Mere SPA and Calf Hill and Crag Woods to justify exclusion of these sites.

2.16 The following Natura 2000 sites will now be assessed:

Special Protection Areas

- a. Bowland Fells SPA
- b. South Pennine Moors SPA
- c. Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA (also Ramsar)

Special Areas of Conservation

- a. Rochdale Canal
- b. South Pennine Moors

2.17 This report principally confines itself to assessing the impacts of the Development Management DPD on Natura 2000 sites. It is recognised that there are areas of Hyndburn that have nationally important features (such as blanket bog and upland heathland habitats on Oswaldtwistle Moor, part of which has now been designated a SSSI as part of the West Pennine Moors SSSI). Consideration of the impact of potential development on these features falls outside the scope of this report but the impacts would be assessed against the policies of the local plan (including this DM DPD), the National Planning Policy Framework and other material considerations.

2.18 In order to assess the potential impact of the Development Management DPD it is first necessary to undertake an assessment of the environmental effects that are likely. It is then necessary to understand the key features of the Natura 2000 sites, including:

- A description of each site in terms of the species and habitats it contains.
- The Conservation Objectives of each site
- Aspects of the site that are sensitive and could be particularly sensitive to changes in the environment.

2.19 The Development Management DPD for Hyndburn should be consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).

2.20 This section describes the Natura 2000 sites in more detail. The location of Natura 2000 sites is illustrated by the plans in the appendices. Information on these sites is also available on the JNCC website.

Bowland Fells SPA

- 2.21 Within Lancashire, the Bowland Fells SPA covers an area of approximately 160,000 ha. The SPA comprises an extensive area of upland that forms a western outlier of the Pennines. The major habitats are heather dominated moorland and blanket mire:
- | | |
|---|------|
| Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens | 30.% |
| Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue Phygrana | 50.% |
| Dry grassland. Steppes | 20% |
- There is also a small area of broadleaved deciduous woodland (<1%).
- 2.22 The SPA is important for its breeding birds, in particular the Merlin, Hen Harrier (2.6% of breeding population) and Lesser Black-backed Gull (11.2% of breeding western European population).
- 2.23 The expansive blanket bog and heather dominated moorland provides suitable habitat for a diverse range of upland breeding birds. Favourable nature conservation status of the site depends on appropriate levels of sheep grazing, sympathetic moorland burning practice, sensitive water catchment land management practices and on going species protection. Since designation as an SPA, many localised problems of over-grazing have been controlled through management agreements or the Countryside Stewardship Scheme. To date approximately 20% of SPA is under Section 15 management agreements and Countryside Stewardship to stimulate heather regeneration in order to produce better moorland for grouse and raptors alike. Burning plans and stocking levels have also been agreed for all other areas of the SPA through Site Management Statements, whilst problems of raptor persecution continues to be addressed by the RSPB in conjunction with North West Water, English Nature and Lancashire Constabulary.

Site:	Bowland Fells SPA	
Pathway	Impact Source	Significance
Air Quality	<p>Emissions from transport: Although public transport improvements are proposed as a means of reducing reliance on the car, there is likely to be an increase in car use over the plan period.</p> <p>Emissions from industrial processes: Two strategic employment sites are proposed that could accommodate industrial uses. Emissions would be controlled through the IPPC process.</p>	<p>Low. Mitigated significantly by distance and wind direction.</p> <p>Low: Mitigated significantly by distance and wind direction.</p>
Rivers	There is no connectivity between Hyndburn and the Bowland Fells.	Low
Water Supply	No Issues	Low
Roads	No new roads are proposed that would improve	Low

	connectivity between Hyndburn and the Bowland Fells.	
Species Movement	Large portions of Hyndburn are designated Green Belt and these areas are likely to remain undeveloped. The Borough does have upland areas where there are commercially viable wind speeds. Planning applications for wind turbines will be assessed using higher level policy documents and should assess the impact on protected species / sites as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process and as required by national policy. Natural England will be consulted on these proposals.	Low: Impacts are mitigated by distance.
Comments: The SPA lies a substantial distance north of the Borough. It may be visited by residents of Hyndburn but the policies of the Development Management DPD would not give rise to any significant impacts on the site.		

South Pennine Moors SPA / SAC

- 2.24 The South Pennine Moors SPA is divided into two sections – Phase 1 and Phase 2. It is the closest Natura 2000 site to Hyndburn, located to the east of the Borough.
- 2.25 The South Pennine Moors SPA / SAC forms part of the Southern Pennines and lies between Ilkley in the north and the Peak District National Park boundary in the south. Although the majority of the site lies in West Yorkshire, parts of it fall within Lancashire, Greater Manchester and North Yorkshire. The largest moorland blocks are Ilkley Moor and Haworth Moor, Rishworth Moor and Moss Moor.
- 2.26 The site is the largest area of unenclosed moorland within West Yorkshire and contains the most diverse and extensive examples of upland plant communities in the County. Extensive areas of blanket bog occur in the upland plateaux and are punctuated by species rich acidic 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. These communities are typical of, and represent, the full range of upland vegetation classes found in the South Pennines.
- 2.27 This mosaic of habitats supports a moorland breeding bird assemblage which, because of the range of species and number of breeding birds it contains, is of regional and national importance. These include large numbers of Merlin (9.5% of breeding population), Golden Plover (3.3% of breeding population), Peregrine (1.4% of breeding population), Short-eared owl (2.5% of breeding population) and Twite which are also of international importance. The presence of these populations have resulted in the area being designated an SPA.
- 2.28 The site supports the following important habitats:
- European Dry Heaths
 - Blanket Bogs

- Old Sessile Oak Woods

2.29 The majority of the operations that may damage the special interest of the SAC / SPA are operations that are closely associated with the site itself including cultivation, grazing, mowing or cutting, application of manure, fertilizers or pesticides, burning, drainage, erection of permanent structures, use of vehicles likely to damage vegetation, recreational activities and agricultural intensification. The Core Strategy for Hyndburn would not present any risks of this type.

2.30 In addition, the extraction of minerals and pollution are listed as activities that could damage the special interest of the SAC / SPA. The potential impacts of proposed minerals and waste activities have been assessed as part of the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD. There are aspects of the Hyndburn Core Strategy that could give rise to increases in air pollutants, however, given the distance between Hyndburn and the South Pennine SAC / SPA it is not considered that they present a significant risk to the integrity of the site.

Site:	South Pennine Moors SPA	
Pathway	Impact Source	Significance
Air Quality	<p>Emissions from transport: Although public transport improvements are proposed as a means of reducing reliance on the car, there is likely to be an increase in car use over the plan period.</p> <p>Emissions from industrial processes: Two strategic employment sites are proposed that could accommodate industrial uses. Emissions would be controlled through the IPPC process.</p> <p>The policy framework proposed within the Development Management DPD seeks to ensure that impacts are appropriately managed. If it is not possible to demonstrate this then planning permission could be refused.</p>	<p>Low. Mitigated significantly by distance and wind direction.</p> <p>Low: Mitigated significantly by distance and wind direction.</p>
Rivers	The SPA is not within the Ribble catchment	Low
Water Supply	The SPA is very unlikely to be in hydrological continuity with any areas of Hyndburn and the distance is such that pollution would be diluted to such an extent it would not present a risk.	Low
Roads	The highway network in Hyndburn is not sufficient connected to affect the SPA.	Low
Species Movement	No development proposed within the Core Strategy should affect species movement or migration between sites in Hyndburn and the South Pennine Moors SPA. The Borough does have upland areas where there are	Low

	commercially viable wind speeds. Planning applications for wind turbines will be assessed using higher level policy documents and should assess the impact on protected species / sites as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process and as required by national policy. Natural England will be consulted as part of the planning application process.	
Comments: No impacts identified.		

Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA

- 2.31 Although the Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA is more than 20km west of Hyndburn, the Borough falls within the River Ribble catchment and it is the River Ribble that flows out of the estuary. It is therefore necessary to consider the impacts of the Core Strategy on the Ribble and to assess the risk of potential pollution reaching the SPA.
- 2.32 The SPA covers 12,412 ha and is within Lancashire (54.79%) and Merseyside (45.12%). It comprises two estuaries, of which the Ribble is by far the larger, together with an extensive area of sandy foreshore along the Sefton coast. It forms part of the chain of western SPA's that fringe the Irish Sea. The site is designated because of the significant populations of birds that visit the site during the summer and winter. In the summer months the site attract approximately 30,000 birds but this figure rises dramatically to 320,000 over winter (2002 figure).
- 2.33 Overall, the dunes, intertidal flats and saltmarsh enjoy a relatively robust status and a favourable condition. However, the site is, in places, subject to pressure from recreation, built development (including coastal defence), wildfowling and industry, including sand-winning. Wildfowling is not considered to have a significant impact in terms of direct take; resulting disturbance is effectively managed through the provision of refuge areas and strict regulation on shooting activities. Military activities only take place at Altcar Rifle Range which is adjacent to the Alt Estuary. Recreation is informal and of relatively low intensity along most of the Sefton Coast and in the Ribble Estuary. There is no longer a registered beach airfield at Sefton, however occasional landing of pleasure craft may be requested during large events. Beach activities are managed by the Beach Management Plan. Sand-winning was addressed during a Public Inquiry in August 2001, with the result that detailed environmental monitoring will now be incorporated into the renewed planning permission. Much of the site attracts beneficial land management via the implementation of agreed plans for three NNRs, two LNRs and other initiatives developed by the Sefton Coast Partnership. These plans/initiatives are addressing a number of these pressures, whilst other pressures will be addressed following procedures under the Habitat Regulations. Wider land management issues are being developed via the neighbouring Ribble and Mersey Estuary Strategies. The issue of grazing pressure on the saltmarsh will be addressed through a management agreement to reduce the grazing pressure.

2.34 The extent and distribution of habitats remains vulnerable to changes in the physical environment, either natural or man-induced. In contrast the coast at Formby Point and Ainsdale is suffering intense erosion which is being investigated through the Sefton Shoreline Management Plan, and beach management practices have effectively encouraged the creation of considerable areas of embryo dunes on the upper shore elsewhere. The Ribble Estuary is also evolving as sediment patterns are changing and saltmarsh continues to accrete following past land-claim and the closure of Preston Docks. The intertidal habitats are vulnerable to accidental pollution from the nearby Mersey Estuary and the Irish Sea oil and gas fields. Oil spill contingency plans are being updated to deal with such events.

Site:	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA	
Pathway	Impact Source	Significance
Air Quality	The prevailing wind direction is away from the site and the distance is sufficient to ensure that any pollutants are sufficiently dispersed.	Low
Rivers	<p>The “water” based vulnerabilities primarily relate to sedimentation patterns in the Ribble Estuary and potential oil / chemical spillages in or around the Estuary. Hyndburn is sufficiently far from the Estuary to allow spillages / pollution incidents to be contained before they can affect the site. The River Hynd is a tributary of the Calder which in turn flows into the Ribble. Only a small section of the Calder flows through Hyndburn and this is not in close proximity to urban areas.</p> <p>Industrial processes that present a risk of pollution are often subject to appropriate pollution control regime that is overseen by the Local Authority, Environment Agency or Health and Safety Executive, depending upon the nature of the processes undertaken at the site. The licencing procedures normally seeks to ensure that BATNEEC is used to prevent pollution.</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>Low, mitigated through appropriate pollution control regime.</p>
Water Supply	Not an Issue	Low
Roads	The Core Strategy does not propose any new roads that would have an impact on this site and its policies would not result in more traffic on roads around the site. Not an issue	Low
Species Movement	Hyndburn does not possess the same habitat types and there is likely to be little movement of species between Hyndburn and the SPA. The large distance between the Borough boundary and the estuary means it is unlikely that species movements will be affected by activities associated with the Core Strategy.	Low
Comments: No impact.		

Rochdale Canal SAC

- 2.35 The Rochdale Canal extends approximately 20km from Littleborough to Failsworth, passing through urban and rural areas of Rochdale and Oldham. Water supplied to the canal is from the Pennines and from other sources that are high in nutrients. The aquatic flora of the canal is indicative of nutrient rich water quality (mesotrophic) although there is some evidence of local enrichment.
- 2.36 The canal supports a significant population of floating water plantain *Luronium natans* in a botanically diverse waterplant community which also holds a wide range of pondweeds *Potamogeton* spp. The population of *Luronium* is representative of the formally more widespread canal populations of north-west England. The Conservation Objective for the European interest of the SAC is to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of floating water *Luronium natans*.
- 2.37 The quality of the water within the Rochdale Canal is an important determining factor that will affect the population of *Luronium*. This can be affected by several operations or activities:
- Dredging the canal
 - Draining the canal
 - Pollution of the canal (from adjacent sources or sources that would pollute its supply)
 - Shading of the canal
 - Increased boat traffic
 - Use of herbicides in or adjacent to the canal
- 2.38 The Rochdale Canal has is a considerable distance from the Borough and impacts from potentially polluting sources would have diluted to such an extent that they are only considered to present a negligible risk. Rivers in Hyndburn flow away from the Greater Manchester conurbation. Whinney Hill Landfill Site in Accrington is a potential cause of pollution to groundwater, however, the Local Plan for Hyndburn does not seek to plan for minerals and waste disposal. This is undertaken by the Lancashire County Council in their role as Minerals and Waste Planning Authority.
- 2.39 The Core Strategy contains no proposals that have been identified as giving rise to pollution of groundwater and the Borough is not located on a sensitive aquifer. Similarly, the Development Management DPD contains no policies that would have an impact on this site.

Site:	Rochdale Canal SAC	
Pathway	Impact Source	Significance
Air Quality	The site is not in the direction of the prevailing wind. Although a south easterly wind would blow pollutants towards the Rochdale Canal, the ecology of the canal is not vulnerable or sensitive to air pollution. Notwithstanding that, the site is	Low

	sufficiently distant from the Borough to ensure sufficient dispersal of air pollution.	
Rivers	The Rochdale Canal does not fall within the Ribble catchment.	Low
Water Supply	Water for the canal is not sourced from, or connected to, Hyndburn.	Low
Roads	This is not an issue.	Low
Species Movement	This is not an issue.	Low
Comments: No impacts		

3. The Development Management DPD – Screening Exercise

- 3.1 The purpose of the Development Management DPD is to present a more detailed policy framework that will be used for the determination of planning applications in Hyndburn, read alongside the other documents that comprise the development plan. The policies of the Development Management DPD should sit within those set out in the Hyndburn Core Strategy (adopted 2012) and be consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- 3.2 An Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations was undertaken prior to the examination of the Hyndburn Core Strategy and this concluded that there would be no impacts on Natura 2000 sites. Since the Development Management DPD will be used to assess site specific proposals, and will operate within the context of the Core Strategy, there are unlikely to be any policy impacts over and above those identified by the Core Strategy.
- 3.3 Notwithstanding this, each policy will be screened to ensure this is the case by considering the extent to which impacts may extend beyond the boundary of the site being developed (because the Development Management DPD is concerned with the assessment of planning applications) and if it does, whether the impacts will simply be local and are capable of being managed or whether they are likely to be more extensive and impact on Natura 2000 sites. In the light of earlier advice from Natural England, the screening has been re-evaluated to reflect the impact of the policy and some changes to the wording of policies has been made, Policy EM18 now making specific reference to the Natura 2000 network.
- 3.4 The Development Management DPD is set out as a number of discrete chapters. The impacts associated with the policy framework will be considered for each chapter. Initially the policy will be assessed on the extent to which any impacts could extend beyond the boundary of the site being developed. The degree of impact will be indicated through the use of the following colour scheme:

	Screening - Degree of Impact
	No impact beyond site boundary.

	Potential impact beyond site boundary but this would be localized and the proposed policy framework seeks to manage and mitigate impacts so that they are within acceptable tolerances.
	Likely Significant Effects. Further assessment required.

3.5 **General Considerations.** This section of the Development Management DPD contains a number of general policies that are considered necessary to be consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework. The policies presented are consistent with national policy and seek to ensure that the approach advocated by Government is reflected in the Development Management DPD.

General Considerations			
Policy Ref	Policy Name	Policy Description	Likely Significant Effects
GC1	Presumption in favour of sustainable development	Policy reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development that is set out in National Planning Policy Framework. This requires the competing economic, social and environmental aspects of development to be considered when making decisions.	Not significant. Policy DM18 makes specific reference to the conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 network. No pathways that give rise to effect.
GC2	Infrastructure, Planning Obligations and CIL.	This policy is concerned with the provision of financial payments and potential infrastructure.	No, but if infrastructure is provided this would have a local positive impact. No pathways that give rise to effect.
GC3	Planning Enforcement	Policy regarding planning enforcement.	No, policy is concerned with the process of planning enforcement. No development.

3.6 **Section 3 – Economy and Town Centres:** One of the key aims of the Development Management DPD is to ensure that there is a positive relationship between employment development and neighbouring land uses and that town centres remain vital and viable. Existing patterns of land use within Hyndburn have been strongly influenced by the industrial revolution and this is often characterized by the presence of terraced housing in close proximity to former mill buildings. It is important that new employment development is well sited and does not have an adverse impact on neighbouring land uses.

Economy Chapter			
Policy Ref	Policy Name	Policy Description	Likely Significant Effects
DM1	Employment Development	Multi-part criteria based policy covering: - general criteria for new employment proposals - policy on managing the loss of employment sites - criteria specific to Office B1 proposals	Yes, but proposed employment development should not result in unacceptable adverse impacts that extend significantly beyond site boundary. Impacts can be controlled locally. No pathways that give rise to effect on Natura 2000 sites.

DM2	Employment Strategies	Policy expecting employment strategies to be submitted alongside major developments (to help the local community benefit)	No, policy concerned with recruitment of employees. No development
DM3	Town Centre Development	Multi-part criteria based retail policy setting out: - policy for promoting the vitality and viability of centres - criteria for edge or out-of-centre proposals	No, policy is concerned with site frontages and maintaining a healthy mix of uses in town and local centres. No effect on Natura 2000 sites.
DM4	Retail Frontages	Policy concerned with retail frontages in town centres.	No effect on natural 2000 sites.
DM5	Hot Food Takeaways	General criteria based policy setting out where the Council will support HFT's	Yes, but impacts would be very local and subject to controls. No effect on Natura 2000 sites.

3.7 In cases where employment development may give rise to emissions to air, ground or water, the processes that give rise to these emissions would be subject to control under the appropriate pollution control body. It must be assumed that the appropriate pollution control body works effectively. Notwithstanding this, Policy EM18 Protection and Enhancement of the Natural Environment, makes specific reference to the conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 network. **The impacts arising from the policies proposed in respect of employment will be local and will not have a significant effect, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, on the Natura 2000 network.**

3.8 **Community Infrastructure.** The policies in this section seek to support community infrastructure development at schools and colleges in Hyndburn subject to a number of criteria which are all concerned with managing and minimizing potential impacts associated with this type of development, presenting a positive framework for development.

Community Infrastructure Chapter			
Policy Ref	Policy Name	Policy Description	Likely Significant Effects
DM6	Delivering Schools and Early Learning	Multi-part criteria based policy covering: - general criteria for development proposed at schools - scale of financial contributions expected towards education for new housing proposals - criteria for other school uses (e.g. adult education, nurseries etc.)	Yes, potentially some impacts (for example traffic) beyond site boundaries but these would be confined to the local area and would be subject to appropriate control measures. No pathways that give rise to effect on Natura 2000 sites.
DM7	Cultural and Community facilities	A policy concerned with the protection of existing community facilities and the development of new facilities.	No effect on Natura 2000 sites.
DM8	Public Houses	Proposals concerned with the protection of public houses.	No effect on Natura 2000 sites
DM9	Telecommunications	General criteria based policy setting out where the Council will support Telecoms proposals	Yes, some landscape and visual impacts but these would not have any impacts on Natura 200 sites.

3.9 **The impacts arising from the policies proposed in respect of community infrastructure will be local and will not therefore have a significant effect, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, on the Natura 2000 network.**

3.10 **Housing.** Recognising that planning applications for new housing development comprise a large proportion of the applications submitted, it is important that the Development Management DPD sets out clear criteria for development that will seek to ensure that it is designed to a high standard and does not result in unacceptable adverse impacts on the area in which it is located.

Housing Chapter			
Policy Ref	Policy Name	Policy Description	Likely Significant Effects
DM10	New Residential Development	General criteria based policy setting out when the Council will support new housing schemes (including residential extensions).	Yes, but the policy aims to manage these so they are not unacceptable. Impacts will be local. No pathways that give rise to effect on Natura 2000 sites.
DM11	Open Space Provision in New Residential Development	General policy setting out the principles against which open space contributions or provision will be sought. (Corresponding Guidance Note 1)	No, this is a positive policy that seeks to ensure sufficient open space is provided either on site or elsewhere.
DM12	Affordable Housing	General policy setting when and how affordable housing should be provided. (Corresponding Guidance Note 2)	No, this policy is concerned with the provision of affordable housing.
DM13	Development of Housing within Residential Gardens	General criteria based policy setting out when new housing in the curtilage of existing dwellings will be permitted	No, this policy is concerned with the protection of residential gardens. Policy seeks to protect character and appearance of the area.
DM14	Housing with Care for older people and people with disabilities.	General criteria based policy setting out where and how housing with care will be supported.	Yes, but policy seeks to manage potential impacts. Impacts limited to local area. No pathways that give rise to effect on Natura 2000 sites.
DM15	Gypsy and Traveller Sites	General criteria based policy setting out where and how Gypsy and Traveller provision will be supported	No, impacts managed by policy.
DM16	Housing standards	Policy setting out standards to be applied locally	No, this policy is concerned with the space standards applied to individual dwellings.

3.11 **The impacts arising from the policies proposed in respect of housing will be local and will not therefore have a significant effect, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, on the Natura 2000 network.**

3.12 **Environment (Natural and Built).** There is a wide range of policies in the environment section of the Development Management DPD and these seek to manage and / or mitigate the potential impacts of new development on environmental assets (both natural and man-made) and on local amenity.

Environment (Natural and Built)Chapter			
Policy Ref	Policy Name	Policy Description	Likely Significant Effects
DM17	Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows	Multi-part criteria based policy for trees, woodland and hedgerows. (Corresponding Guidance Note 10.)	No, the policy is concerned with the potential loss of these features within the site boundary, although mitigation could be elsewhere.
DM18	Protection and Enhancement of the Natural Environment	Policy structured around the hierarchy of designations (international, national, regional, county and local) setting out criteria for granting permissions. Also covers mitigation measures. Since the DM DPD was first drafted, this policy has been strengthened to make specific reference to Natura 2000 sites. Part 2a of the policy states that “development proposals likely to have an adverse effect on.....the conservation objectives of a site that forms part of the Natura 2000 network will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that there are no alternative solutions and the proposed development must be carried out for imperative reasons of over-riding importance.”	Yes, but this policy is concerned with the protection of environmental assets and seeks to prevent harm to these features in a manner consistent with national policy. Wording of Policy has been amended to make specific reference to the Natura 2000 network.
DM19	Protected Species	General criteria based policy setting out when the council will not support development in relation to adverse impacts on protected species or habitats.	Yes, but this policy is concerned with the protection of environmental assets and seeks to prevent harm to these features. Consistent with National Policy.
DM20	Flood Risk Management and Water Resources	Policy setting out requirements for flood risk assessments, use of SUDS in development schemes, and water efficiency measures.	Yes, but one of the aims of the policy framework is to reduce the risks of flooding from development in a manner consistent with national policy.
DM21	Protection of open Space	Policy setting out circumstances under which the Council will permit the loss of designated areas of open space.	Yes, this policy could result in the loss of existing open space, but this loss would be local in nature.
DM22	Heritage Assets	Multi-part policy covering all aspects of the historic environment: listed buildings; conservation areas; scheduled monuments and archaeology ; non-designated heritage assets; and locally listed buildings	No, this policy is concerned with the protection of known heritage assets. Impacts will relate to the site and / or its immediate setting.
DM23	Demolition of Buildings in Conservation Areas	General criteria based policy setting out when the council will support demolition in conservation areas	No, this policy is concerned with the demolition of listed buildings. Impacts will relate to the site of the building and / or its immediate setting.
DM24	Contaminated Land & Storage of Hazardous Substances	General policy covering requirements of site investigations and remediation (where necessary), development involving hazardous substances or proximity to hazardous installations, and/or mineral/mine workings.	Yes, there is potential for contaminated sites or sites with a hazardous substance consent to pollute beyond the site boundary through airbourne pollutants or through the ground and watercourses. Water-borne pollutants have the potential to reach Natura 2000 sites, in particular the Ribble Estuary, via local watercourses.

			<p>There are statutory bodies and procedures in place which aim to manage sites of this type so the risks of pollution are minimized and properly managed.</p> <p>No pathways that give rise to significant effect on Natura 2000 sites.</p>
DM25	Pollution Control	Restrictive policy on polluting industrial and waste developments.	<p>Yes, there is potential for potentially polluting sites to pollute beyond the site boundary through airborne pollutants or through the ground and watercourses.</p> <p>Water-borne pollutants have the potential to reach Natura 2000 sites, in particular the Ribble Estuary, via local watercourses. There are statutory bodies and procedures in place which aim to manage sites of this type so the risks of pollution are minimized and properly managed.</p> <p>No pathways that give rise to significant effect on Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>This is addressed by Policy DM25, part 2.</p>

3.13 **The impacts arising from the majority of policies proposed in respect of environment will be local and will not therefore have a significant effect, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, on the Natura 2000 network. However, Policies DM24 and DM25 are concerned with contaminated land, the storage of hazardous substances and pollution control and whilst the effects of development of this type could extend beyond the Borough Boundary the policy framework proposed seeks to ensure potential impacts are properly controlled and do not have an adverse impact on the environment. Developments of this type will also be subject to control under the pollution control regime and it is not the role of the planning system to duplicate or replace these controls.**

3.14 **Environment (Design and Quality).** This group of policies seek to ensure that new development is well designed and does not have an unacceptable impact on the appearance and amenity of the area in which it is sited. The impact of the policies is local, although it is recognized that wind turbine development can have an impact on landscapes and biodiversity and the policy framework proposed seeks to manage these impact in line with national policy and best practice.

Environment (Design and Quality) Chapter			
Policy Ref	Policy Name	Policy Description	Likely Significant Effects

DM26	High Quality Urban Design	Dual-part policy covering all aspects of design, principally - the key characteristics considered in 'place making' in Hyndburn; and - design criteria that new developments will be expected to meet (Corresponding Guidance Note 3)	No, this policy is concerned with the design of the built environment and is largely site specific.
DM27	The Control of Advertisements	General criteria based policy setting out where the Council will support Advertisement applications (Corresponding Guidance Note 4)	No, the control of advertisements will relate to the site itself.
DM28	Shop Fronts and Security Shutters	General guidance on shop fronts and security shutters (Corresponding Guidance Note 5)	No, this will relate to the site.
DM29	Environmental Amenity	General criteria based policy setting out distance thresholds / design elements etc. relating to environmental amenity of existing and future residents.	Yes, the purpose of this policy is to ensure that the impact of development on local amenity is properly considered and controlled. No significant impacts beyond the immediate locality.
DM30	Wind Energy	General criteria based policy setting out where/how wind energy proposals will be supported. (Corresponding Guidance Note 6.)	Yes, wind energy developments have the potential to have a landscape and visual impact that could extend over significant distances. This policy would help to ensure that the environmental impact of wind energy development is properly assessed. Whilst wind turbine developments can be seen from a long distance, it is considered that wind energy development would not impact on the integrity of any of the Natura 2000 sites identified.
DM31	Waste Management within Residential Development	General criteria based policy dealing with waste management issues for residential developments. (Corresponding Guidance Note 7)	No, the policy is mainly concerned with the provision of adequate waste collection facilities at new developments.

3.15 The policy framework proposed will not have an adverse impact on the integrity or conservation objectives of Natura 200 sites.

3.16 **Accessibility and Transport.** The policies in the Development Management DPD seek to encourage more sustainable travel patterns and mitigate the impact of increased traffic arising from new development.

Accessibility Chapter			
Policy Ref	Policy Name	Policy Description	Likely Significant Effects
DM32	Traffic and Highway Safety	General transport policy dealing with encouraging sustainable travel and parking standards, along with a criteria based section dealing with transport related design features of new development (Corresponding Guidance Note 8)	Yes, but the aim of the policy is to manage and mitigate transport impacts so that they fall within acceptable tolerances and encourage use of more sustainable modes of transport. No pathways that give rise to

			effect on Natura 2000 sites.
DM33	Transport Infrastructure	Planning obligations policy dealing with contributions required towards transport infrastructure	Yes, but the policy aims to reduce impacts associated with transport through the provision of off-site improvements.

3.17 **The impacts arising from the policies proposed in respect of accessibility and transport will be local and will not therefore have a significant effect, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, on the Natura 2000 network.**

3.18 **Rural Areas.** There are extensive rural areas within Hyndburn and a large proportion of the rural area is designated Green Belt. Small scale scattered development within the rural area has limited accessibility and infrastructure to support further development. This will be limited to that required to meet an identified local need or to support farm diversification. Development within Green Belt is controlled largely through National Planning Policy Framework and would not be of a scale to give rise to impacts that would extend to Natura 2000 sites. The policies within the Development Management DPD are concerned with particular categories of development that arise in rural areas.

Rural Areas			
Policy Ref	Policy Name	Policy Description	Likely Significant Effects
DM34	New Building & Conversion in the Green Belt and Countryside	Multi-part criteria based policy providing further guidance over the NPPF on green belt, and also setting policy context for the Borough's non green-belt rural areas <i>(Corresponding Guidance Note 9)</i>	Very limited potential impacts beyond site boundary. Policy is generally concerned with small scale developments and the impacts would only be local.
DM35	Farm Diversification	Criteria based policy setting out where/when the Council will support farm diversification.	Yes, but limited in scale and would only impact on vicinity of site. Potential impacts would be managed and mitigated. No pathways that give rise to effect on Natura 2000 sites.
DM36	Equestrian Development	Detailed criteria based policy setting out all criteria considered in proposals for equestrian development.	Yes, but the policy seeks to manage the impacts associated with development so they are acceptable. No pathways that give rise to effect on Natura 2000 sites.

3.19 **The impacts arising from the policies proposed in respect of rural areas will be local and will not therefore have a significant effect, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, on the Natura 2000 network.**

4. Conclusion

4.1 The policies within the Development Management DPD do not propose development or allocate land for development. The purpose of the policies within the Development Management DPD is to ensure that development proposals are well designed and do not have an unacceptable adverse

impact on local amenity, the environment, the economy of centres and other factors of acknowledged importance.

- 4.2 There are 39 policies within the Development Management DPD. The impacts associated with these policies, if any, are considered to be local and none of the policies proposed would affect a Natura 2000 site.
- 4.3 Since the original screening exercise was undertaken, the policy framework (Policy DM18) has been amended to make specific reference to the Natura 2000 site network and the need to ensure that development does not have an adverse impact on the conservation objectives of individual sites that comprise the network. The policy framework proposed by the Development Management DPD complements that within the Hyndburn Core Strategy and should further reduce the impacts associated with development that is proposed or allocated by the Hyndburn Core Strategy.
- 4.4 The screening exercise that has been undertaken concludes that the policy framework proposed within the Development Management DPD does not present a risk to the conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 network. It is not therefore necessary to undertake the second stage of the process, i.e. an appropriate assessment.
- 4.5 The policies proposed within the Development Management DPD are consistent with national policy, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 4.6 This screening report has been amended to address the comments made by Natural England in October 2016.

Appendix 1 Map of Natura 2000 Sites

