



Derbyshire Dales Local Plan
Habitats Regulations Assessment

Consultation Draft Screening Report on
the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan
Pre Submission Draft

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Derbyshire Dales District Council

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Executive Summary

This report presents the interim findings of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan.

This work follows on from HRA screening work on the Housing Allocations Issues and Options in 2012. In April 2013, an initial assessment of policies was undertaken. The HRA work screened the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan and was reported to the Council's Local Plan Advisory Committee, so that the screening could inform the plan-making of the Council. That stage did not screen a full and comprehensive draft of the Local Plan therefore the policy wording was interpreted in isolation from any supporting text which would normally accompany each policy and be included in a Local Plan document. It was therefore inherently a conservative screening and the precautionary principle was applied in decision-making on the screening.

In May 2013, the Pre Submission Draft Derbyshire Dales Local Plan was rescreened. This version of the Local Plan was comprehensive and contained the strategic objectives, supporting text to the policies and other contextual information. This document reports the HRA assessment to accompany the Pre Submission Draft Derbyshire Dales Local Plan version for public consultation.

The HRA has involved assessing policies for potential adverse effects on the integrity of the following European designated sites:

Table Exec Summary 1: European sites considered in the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan screening exercise		
SPAs	SACs	Ramsar
Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1)	Peak District Dales	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1
South Pennine Moors Phase 2	South Pennine Moors	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2
	Bees Nest and Green Clay Pits	
	Gang Mine	
	West Midlands Mosses	

HRA is required under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) for any proposed plan or project which is likely to have a significant effect on one or more European sites and which is not necessary for the conservation management of those sites. European sites contribute to the protection of habitats and species of high nature conservation importance within the European Community. They include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). The purpose of HRA is to determine whether or not significant effects are likely and to suggest ways in which they could be avoided. The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan may only be adopted by the District Council once it has determined that it will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.

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European sites are Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). National planning policy also recommends that Ramsar sites should be afforded the same level of consideration as SPAs and SACs. HRA relates specifically to the reasons why sites have been identified as European sites (qualifying interests). European sites are often formed from several component Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which are designated to protect nationally important nature conservation and geological interests.

The conclusion of the HRA Screening is that some policies of the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan could potentially result in adverse effects on European sites and measures are needed in order to avoid such effects. Avoidance measures, which relate solely to policy rewording at this stage in the plan making process, are put forward within Table 5.2.

1 Introduction

1.1 This Report

This report presents the findings of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan.

This follows on from HRA screening work on the Housing Allocations Issues and Options in 2012. In April 2013, an initial assessment of policies was undertaken. The HRA work screened the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan and was reported to the Council's Local Plan Advisory Committee, so that the screening could inform the plan-making of the Council. That stage did not screen a full and comprehensive draft of the Local Plan therefore the policy wording was interpreted in isolation from any supporting text which would normally accompany each policy and be included in a Local Plan document. It was therefore inherently a conservative screening and the precautionary principle was applied in decision-making on the screening.

In May 2013, the Pre Submission Draft Derbyshire Dales Local Plan was rescreened. This version of the Local Plan was comprehensive and contained the strategic objectives, supporting text to the policies and other contextual information. This document reports the HRA assessment to accompany the Pre Submission Draft Derbyshire Dales Local Plan version for public consultation.

1.2 The need for Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and wild flora and fauna, commonly known as the 'Habitats Directive,' provides for the protection of habitats and species of European Community importance. Article 2 of the Directive requires the maintenance (or restoration), at favourable conservation status, of habitats and species of European Community interest. This is partly implemented through a network of protected areas referred to as 'Natura 2000 sites' (N2K), consisting of:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) - designated under the Habitats Directive¹;
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) - designated under the Wild Birds Directive².

'Ramsar sites', designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971, are treated by the UK Government as if they were Natura 2000 sites in terms of the protection and management afforded to them. They should be included in assessment, where relevant.

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires that 'Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives.'

¹ Council Directive 94/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the 'Habitats Directive')

² Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds. The 'Wild Birds' Directive.

This requirement is implemented in domestic English law through The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, with Regulation 102 setting out the obligations of the Directive's Article 6 placed upon local plan-making authorities:

102 (1) Where a land use plan –

(a) is likely to have a significant effect on a European sites or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination) with other plans or projects), and

(b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site,

the plan-making authority must, before the plan is given effect, make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives.

(4) In the light of the conclusions of the assessment, and subject to regulation 103 (considerations of imperative reasons of overriding public interest), the plan-making authority... must give effect to the land use plan only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site or the offshore European marine site (as the case may be).

Undertaking of these particular requirements is often termed a 'Habitat Regulations Assessment'.

The purpose of a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) is to assess the significance of impacts of a plan on relevant Natura 2000 sites. The assessment should determine whether the plan would adversely affect the integrity of the site in terms of its nature conservation objectives. Where negative effects are identified other options should be examined to avoid any potential for damaging effects.

Screening is the initial step in the assessment process to identify likely impacts on Natura 2000 sites from a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, and consider whether these impacts are likely to be significant. During screening the precautionary principle must be applied. If an effect cannot be ruled out it must be reported as likely. Where significant adverse effects are identified, the law requires further assessment to be undertaken.

1.3 European Sites

European sites are Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). The UK Government policy recommends that Ramsar sites should be afforded the same level of consideration as SPAs and SACs. All (non-marine) SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites overlap to some degree with nationally designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). HRA relates specifically and exclusively to the 'qualifying interests' of European sites and not to the broader conservation interests or requirements under the SSSIs designation. However, the latter should be factored into plan-making as part of the SEA / SA process and the planning authority's duty under section 28G of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to conserve and enhance SSSIs in carrying out their functions.

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1.4 Consultation

Natural England is a key stakeholder in the HRA process. It has been involved in the approach to the HRA since the beginning of the preparation of the Joint Core Strategy with High Peak Borough Council, (the preparation of which has now ceased). Therefore this screening of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan has continued with the approach agreed for the Joint Core Strategy in its selection of European Sites to be considered in the screening process.

This report will also be subject to public consultation alongside the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan Pre Submission Draft **from 13th June 2013 to 25th July 2013**

1.4.1 How to comment on this report

You are invited to comment on this report by **Thursday 25th July 2013** by using one of the following methods:

By email to planning@derbyshiredales.gov.uk ; or

by post to

Derbyshire Dales District Council
Planning and Housing Services
Derbyshire Dales District Council
Town Hall
Bank Road
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3NN

Please note that all comments and the name of the individual or organisation responsible for them will be available in the public domain, and may be viewed at Council Offices.

2 The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan

Derbyshire Dales District Council is now preparing a Local Plan as a replacement for the abandoned Joint Core Strategy with High Peak Borough Council. The Local Plan is now at the Pre Submission Draft stage.

The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan Pre Submission Draft sets out a spatial vision to guide development across the plan area to 2028.

The Local Plan contains a Spatial Vision and 15 Strategic Objectives derived from the key issues facing the plan area. These objectives provide an interpretation of the vision and create the links between the high level issues to the individual detailed Strategic and Development Management policies.

There are 15 Strategic Policies each of which has a number of related Development Management Policies, of which there are 23 in total. These provide the planning framework to deliver the Strategic Objectives and are contained within four chapters in the Local Plan under the themes of:

- The Spatial Strategy;
- Protecting Peak District Character;
- Supporting the Rural Economy and Enhancing Prosperity; and
- Promoting Healthy and Sustainable Communities.

The Draft Pre Submission Local Plan strategic and development management policies are:

- **National Planning Policy Framework - Presumption In Favour Of Sustainable Development**
- **Strategic Policy 1 – Sustainable Development Principles**
- **Strategic Policy 2 – Settlement Hierarchy**
- Development Management Policy 1 – Development Within Settlement Framework Boundaries
- Development Management Policy 2 – Development In The Countryside
- Development Management Policy 3 – Agricultural And Rural Workers Dwellings
- Development Management Policy 4 – Residential Conversions In The Countryside

- **Strategic Policy 3 – Protecting And Enhancing The Natural And Historic Environment**
- **Strategic Policy 4 – Green Infrastructure**
- Development Management Policy 5 – Development Conspicuous From The Peak District National Park
- Development Management Policy 6 – Landscape Character
- Development Management Policy 7 – Biodiversity And Geological Interests
- Development Management Policy 8 – The Historic Environment
- Development Management Policy 9 – Design And Appearance Of Development
- **Strategic Policy 5 – Maintaining And Enhancing An Economic Base**
- Development Management Policy 10 – Land For New Employment Development
- Development Management Policy 11 – Existing Employment Land And Premises
-
- **Strategic Policy 6 – Promoting Peak District Tourism And Culture**
- Development Management Policy 12 – Tourism Development

- Development Management Policy 13 – Holiday Chalets, Caravan And Campsite Developments
- **Strategic Policy 7 – Retail, Leisure & Other Commercial Development**
- Development Management Policy 14 – Development Within Town And Local Centres
- Development Management Policy 15 Local Community Services And Facilities
- **Strategic Policy 8 – Strategic Housing Development**
- Development Management Policy 16 – Land For New Residential Development
- Development Management Policy 17 – Affordable Housing
- Development Management Policy 18 – Rural Exception Sites
- Development Management Policy 19 - Gypsies, Traveller And Travelling Show People
-
- **Strategic Policy 9– Climate Change**
-
- **Strategic Policy 10 – Open Space And Outdoor Recreation Facilities**
- Development Management Policy 21 – Open Space
- Development Management Policy 21 – Sport And Recreation Facilities
- **Strategic Policy 11 – Accessibility**
- Development Management Policy 22 – Access And Parking
- **Strategic Policy 12 – Matlock / Wirksworth Sub Area**
- Site Allocation Policy SA1 – Land At Bentley Bridge, Matlock
- Site Allocation Policy SA2 – Land At Smedley Street, Matlock
- Site Allocation Policy SA3 – Land At Halldale Quarry
- Site Allocation Policy SA4 – Land Adjacent To Coneygreave House, Wirksworth
- Site Allocation Policy SA5 – Land At Stancliffe Quarry, Darley Dale
- Site Allocation Policy SA6 – Land At Middleton Road, Wirksworth
- Site Allocation Policy SA7 – Land At Whitelea Nursery, Tansley
- **Strategic Policy 13– Ashbourne Sub Area**
- Site Allocation Policy SA8 – Land At Ashbourne Airfield, Ashbourne
- Site Allocation Policy SA9 – Land At Hillside Farm (North), Ashbourne
- Site Allocation Policy SA10 – Land At Hillside Farm (South/West), Ashbourne
- Site Allocation Policy SA11 – Land At Cavendish Cottage / Marston Lane, Doveridge
- **Strategic Policy 14– Southern Parishes Sub Area**
- Site Allocation Policy SA12 – Land At Luke Lane, Brailsford
- **Strategic Policy 15 - Infrastructure**
- Development Management Policy 23 – Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy

3 Methodology

Figure 3.1 sets out the overall HRA process in accordance with the CLG draft guidance³. Current best practice demonstrates that a blurring of the tasks in an iterative manner is the most effective method of assessing a plan as it develops and therefore the process should be revisited as policies develop, in response to consultation and as more information becomes available.

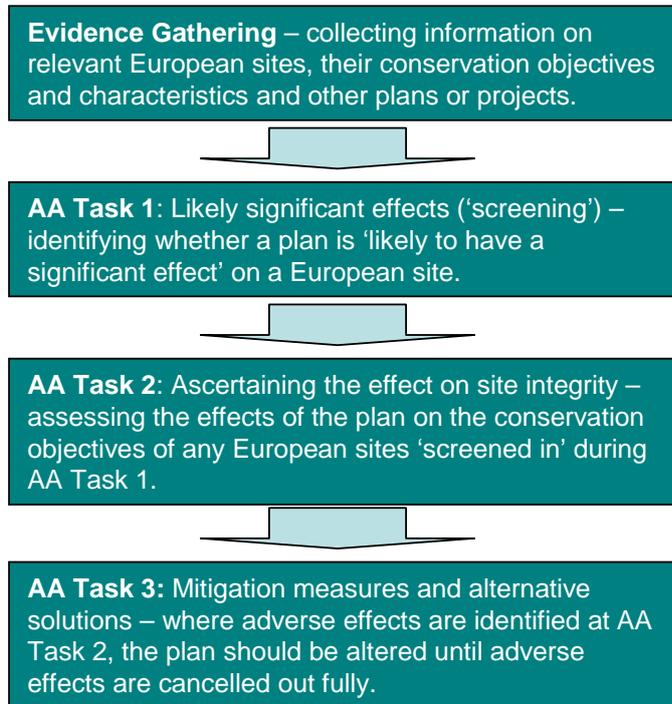


Figure 3.1 The HRA Process

The HRA process is iterative and should be revisited as policies develop, in response to consultation and as more information becomes available. The approach to Task 1: the HRA screening of the Local Plan focused on identifying potential risks of effects associated with each of the policies and where relevant puts forward recommendations for impact avoidance to inform the development of the draft policies by the Derbyshire Dales District Council.

The objectives of the HRA screening are to:

- Identify the European Sites which could potentially be effected by the Local Plan;
- Identify the potential risks of effects on European sites (including potential for in-combination effects); and

³ Department for Communities and Local Government (August 2006) Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment, Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, Consultation Document. DCLG Publications

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- Identify any recommended measures by which potential effects can be avoided in the development of the Local Plan.

The tasks involved in undertaking the screening exercise are as follows:

1. consult with NE and agree European Sites to be considered in the Screening exercise;
2. collate information about sites and other relevant plans or projects;
3. identify Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) alone and potential for in-combination effects; and
4. prepare Screening report including recommendations for avoidance measures to help inform plan development and choice of options.

The European sites which could potentially be affected by the options are discussed in Section 4 of this report.

The European sites for which Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) were identified during the screening of the High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Joint Core Strategy (JCS) are shown in Table 3.1 below. Given the similarity in policy intent between the now abandoned JCS and the new Derbyshire Dales Local Plan, all these European sites have been included in the initial screening of the Local Plan.

Table 3.1 European sites considered in the Derbyshire Dales and High Peak JCS screening exercise		
SPAs	SACs	Ramsar
Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1)	Peak District Dales	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1
South Pennine Moors Phase 2	South Pennine Moors	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2
	Bees Nest and Green Clay Pits	
	Gang Mine	
	West Midlands Mosses	

4 Information relating to the Identified European sites

4.1 Introduction

The identification of European sites to be considered within this screening exercise was based on the previous HRA of the now abandoned Joint Core Strategy, the consultation undertaken in consultation with Natural England on 28 July 2009 and in subsequent correspondence regarding the (now abandoned) Joint Core Strategy. For the Joint Core Strategy European sites lying wholly or partially within the High Peak and the Derbyshire Dales administrative boundaries and a 25km buffer area around them were included to reflect the fact that the JCS may affect sites outside the plan area itself. In addition, the Natural England representative requested that the North Staffordshire European sites were also considered. It was considered appropriate to use this approach for the initial screening of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan, which covers a smaller geographical area than the previous Joint Core Strategy.

Information relating to the reasons for designation of the sites, their conservation objectives, requirements to maintain favourable condition status of the site and the key factors affecting site integrity are all set out within the tables in Annex A. The information regarding the sites has been obtained from the following sources:

- Peak District Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report (April 2009);
- TEC and ENVIRON, EMRP Proposed Changes HRA, March 2009;
- ENVIRON Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy Draft HRA Report May 2010;
- JNCC website: <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/>; and
- Natural England.

The text below presents a brief description of each site and provides information needed to inform the assessment. A full characterisation for each site is given in Annex A.

Special Protection Areas

South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA & Peak District Moors SPA (South Pennine Moors Phase 1 SPA)

The South Pennine Moors SPA (including the proposed extension to encompass Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI) includes the major moorland blocks of the South Pennines from Ilkley in the north to Leek and Matlock in the south. It covers extensive tracts of semi-natural moorland habitats including upland heath and blanket mire. The site is of European importance for several upland breeding species, including birds of prey and waders. Both Merlin and Golden Plover spend some of their time feeding outside the SPA on adjacent areas of in-bye land. The northern end of the South Pennine Moors SPA is within 10 km of the North Pennine Moors SPA which supports a similar assemblage of upland breeding species.

The following factors affect the integrity of the sites:

- Maintenance of habitats on site;

- Maintenance of bird feeding areas outside the site (avoidance of agricultural intensification), in particular Golden Plover;
- Ground nesting birds - Maintaining low levels of disturbance and predation, i.e. where humans, dogs and predators are. Management of human access should direct disturbance away from sensitive areas;
- Wet heaths - Maintaining hydrological conditions. Water quality, including lack of eutrophication and maintenance of oligotrophic character;
- Avoidance of fires;
- Air quality - Air pollution and atmospheric deposition is likely to be an important cause of eutrophication for wet and dry heaths;
- Mires and bogs – changes in hydrology and maintenance of natural regimes, water quality, and water table levels; and
- Absence of barriers e.g. wind farms.

Special Areas for Conservation

Peak District Dales SAC

Peak District Dales is one of the most extensive surviving areas in England of *Festuca ovina* – *Avenula pratensis* grassland. Grasslands at this site range from hard-grazed short turf through to tall herb-rich vegetation, with transitions through to calcareous scrub and *Tilio-Acerion* forests – a diversity of structural types unparalleled in the UK. There is also a great physical diversity due to rock outcrops, cliffs, screes and a variety of slope gradients and aspects. The Dales provide good examples of woodland-scrub-grassland transitions, with associated rich invertebrate populations and plant communities. Among the uncommon plants present in the woods are mezereon and green hellebore, as well as whitebeam on the crags. The River Dove has a population of white-clawed crayfish in a high-quality, upland limestone river, in the north-east of the species' UK range.

The following factors affect the integrity of the site:

- Grasslands – maintain management including appropriate grazing or rotational cutting;
- Calaminarian Grasslands - sporadic management such as occasional light grazing may be beneficial;
- Alkaline fens - air quality, water quality and water levels;
- Calcareous rocky habitats - Maintenance of natural processes such as erosion;
- Crayfish - Maintenance of extent of habitat and water quality. Absence of introduced species and crayfish plague. Maintain visitor awareness initiatives, sympathetic management of fishery practices and regular monitoring; and
- Fish - Bullhead and Brook Lamprey – maintenance of the rivers' natural structure and form. Avoiding creation of artificial barriers. Maintaining sustainable fish populations.

South Pennine Moors SAC

The site is representative of upland dry heath at the southern end of the Pennine range, the habitat's most south-easterly upland location in the UK. Dry heath covers extensive areas, occupies the lower slopes of the moors on mineral soils or where peat is thin, and occurs in transitions to acid grassland, wet heath and blanket bogs. The upland heath of the South Pennines is strongly dominated by heather *Calluna vulgaris*. On the higher, more exposed

ground *Vaccinium myrtillus* – *Deschampsia flexuosa* heath becomes more prominent. In the cloughs, or valleys, which extend into the heather moorlands, a greater mix of dwarf shrubs can be found together with more lichens and mosses. The moors support a rich invertebrate fauna, especially moths, and important bird assemblages.

The site also includes blanket bog in the south Pennines, the most south-easterly occurrence of the habitat in Europe. The bog vegetation communities are botanically poor. Hare's-tail cottongrass is often overwhelmingly dominant and the usual bog-building Sphagnum mosses are scarce. Where the blanket peats are slightly drier, heather, crowberry and bilberry become more prominent. The uncommon cloudberry is locally abundant in bog vegetation. Bog pools provide diversity and are often characterised by common cottongrass.

Around the fringes of the upland heath and bog of the South Pennines are blocks of old sessile oak woods, usually on slopes. These tend to be dryer than those further north and west, such that the bryophyte communities are less developed (although this lowered diversity may in some instances have been exaggerated by the effects of 19th century air pollution). Other components of the ground flora such as grasses, dwarf shrubs and ferns are common. Small areas of alder woodland along stream-sides add to the overall richness of the woods.

The following factors affect the integrity of the site:

- Maintenance of habitats on site;
- Heaths - Maintaining hydrological conditions. Water quality, including lack of eutrophication and maintenance of oligotrophic character;
- Avoidance of fires;
- Air quality - Air pollution and atmospheric deposition is likely to be an important cause of eutrophication for wet and dry heaths; and
- Mires and bogs – changes in hydrology and maintenance of natural regimes, water quality, and water table levels.

Gang Mine SAC

The site is currently managed as a nature reserve and is designated as an SAC for Calaminarian grasslands. The site provides an example of the habitat type on sedimentary rocks; it has colonised the large area of mine workings and spoil heaps on limestone. These are notable for the wide variations in slope, aspect and soil toxicity. With regards to flora, the site contains the richest anthropogenic Calaminarian grasslands in the UK, with abundant spring sandwort *Minuartia verna* and alpine penny-cress *Thlaspi caerulescens*. Other species of grassland vegetation present include early-purple orchid *Orchis mascula* and dyer's greenweed *Genista tinctoria*. Many of these species are likely to be distinct genotypes adapted to soils rich in heavy metals.

The designated habitat is sensitive to air pollution and nutrient enrichment. It is unclear whether dust production from adjacent quarry workings is significantly affecting the site.

The following factors affect the integrity of the site:

- Maintenance of suitable habitat and avoidance of succession; and
- Air pollution (possibly including dust although this is unclear) and nutrient enrichment.

West Midlands Mosses SAC

West Midlands Mosses contains three pools that are examples of dystrophic lakes and ponds in the lowlands of England and Wales where this habitat type is rare; one at Clarepool Moss and two at Abbots Moss. The dystrophic lakes and ponds at this site are associated with Schwingmoor development, a characteristic of this habitat type in the West Midlands. Schwingmoor is an advancing floating raft of bog-moss Sphagnum, often containing NVC type M3 *Eriophorum angustifolium* bog pool community, which grows from the edge of the pool and can completely cover over the pool.

The SAC consists of four SSSI component sites: Clarepool Moss SSSI, Chartley Moss SSSI, Abbots Moss SSSI and Wybunbury Moss SSSI.

The following factors affect the integrity of the component sites:

- Air quality: Acid deposition and ozone levels are above critical load levels. Changes in vegetation structure and composition driven by increased nutrient inputs;
- Site maintenance to control encroaching trees and shrubs;
- Recreational disturbance;
- Water levels; and
- Water quality – pesticides/agricultural runoff from off-site.

Ramsar Sites

Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar

The Meres and Mosses of the north-west Midlands comprise a series of open water and peatland sites, most of which developed in natural depressions left by the retreating ice sheets at the end of the last Ice Age. There are over 60 open water sites, or 'meres', as well as a smaller number of peatland sites, known as 'mosses'. The site's primary interest is its wide range of lowland wetland types and successional stages within a distinct biogeographical area. Waters are generally circumneutral or acidic depending on the component site's soil type, catchment size and usage. Substantial areas of open water remain in some sites, and in many cases this is fringed by extensive and varied swamp, fen and carr communities. Some basins have become peat-filled, leading in some circumstances to development of ombrotrophic conditions; of particular importance are the quaking bogs or schwingmoors.

The following factors affect the integrity of the component sites:

- Water quality – pesticides/agricultural runoff from off-site;
- Introduction/invasion of non-native plant species;
- Water levels;
- Air quality and nutrient enrichment; and
- Recreation and disturbance from trampling.

Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar

The Meres and Mosses form a geographically diverse series of lowland open water and peatland sites in the north-west Midlands of England and north-east Wales. These have developed in natural depressions in the glacial drift left by receding ice sheets which formerly covered the Cheshire/Shropshire Plain. The 18 component sites include open water bodies

(meres), the majority of which are nutrient-rich with associated fringing habitats, reed swamp, fen, carr and damp pasture. Peat accumulation has resulted in the nutrient-poor peat bogs (mosses) forming in some sites on the fringes of the meres or completely infilling basins. In a few cases the result is a floating quaking bog or schwingmoor. The wide range of resulting habitats support nationally important flora and fauna including the nationally scarce cowbane *Cicuta virosa* and elongated sedge *Carex elongata*. Also present are the nationally scarce bryophytes *Dicranum affine* and *Sphagnum pulchrum*. It also supports an assemblage of invertebrates including several rare species. There are 16 species of British Red Data Book insect listed for this site including the following endangered species: the moth *Glyphipteryx lathamella*, the caddisfly *Hagenella clathrata* and the sawfly *Trichiosoma vitellinae*.

The following factors affect the integrity of the component sites:

- Air quality: acid deposition and ozone levels are above critical load levels. Changes in vegetation structure and composition driven by increased nutrient inputs;
- Water levels;
- Introduction/invasion of non-native plant species on site; and
- Water quality – pesticides/agricultural runoff from off-site.

The Air Pollution Information System (APIS) website (<http://www.apis.ac.uk/>) was consulted to review the likely sensitivities of designated interest features on these sites to air pollution and to confirm the sites' critical loads for acid and nitrogen deposition. The results are summarised in Appendix C. It is therefore important that the Local Plan does not contribute to increased levels of air pollution affecting these sites.

Natural England has advised that emissions from point sources more than 200m from the boundary of a site can be considered negligible⁴ (this does not mean that there may not be impacts due to increasing emissions from diffuse sources). A GIS exercise was undertaken to identify any European sites within 200m of an A road within the Derbyshire Dales District (including land within the Peak District National Park). This analysis was based on the assumption that only traffic on A roads is significant except in the case of Gang Mine SAC as this is adjacent to a B road which is used for regular commuting. There are a number of roads which pass through European sites within and immediately adjacent to the Plan Area. The following text describes the likely implications of increased traffic on these roads for European sites.

Gang Mine SAC SK286557: The designated interest feature for this site is Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae* (H6130). Calaminarian grassland can occur on a wide variety of substrates in the UK including both acid and calcareous rocks/spoil. However, it is predominantly associated with Carboniferous limestone substrates such as in the Peak District and North Pennines. This vegetation is sensitive to the effects of increased levels of nitrogen deposition which generally results in an increase in tall grasses and a decline in diversity. The critical load is 15-25 Kg N/ha/yr and the exceedance range is from 14.1 down to 4.1 kg N/ha/year.

⁴ Letter from English Nature to Runnymede Borough Council, dated 16th May 2006, regarding Conservation (Natural Habitats &C.) Regulations 1994 Runnymede Borough Local Development Framework

This plant community type is also affected by acidification which may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and in particular can have a detrimental effect on any lower plants present in the community (bryophytes and lichens), but the site is not currently over its critical load for acidification. This site is therefore potentially vulnerable to the effects of any further eutrophication that could be caused by increased traffic emissions on the B5036 between Wirksworth and Cromford, leading on to Matlock, which passes within 200m of the Gang Mine SAC.

West Midlands Mosses SAC SK020281 (Chartley Moss SSSI component site): A study into the potential hazards and pressures, impacts and threats experienced by the European Sites within the West Midlands⁵ states that, of the four component SSSI sites of the West Midlands Mosses SAC, only Clarepool Moss SSSI and Chartley Moss SSSI lie adjacent to A roads and are therefore at risk of eutrophication from air pollution associated with road traffic.

Clarepool Moss SSSI is adjacent to the A495 near Ellesmere, approximately 75km west from Ashbourne, 90km west from Matlock as the crow flies. Ellesmere is beyond the M6 from settlements within the Derbyshire Dales Plan Area and due to the distances involved it is considered very unlikely that housing growth within the Derbyshire Dales Plan Area could contribute to an increase in traffic using the A495 near Ellesmere. Therefore it is concluded that development within the Derbyshire Dales is highly unlikely to result in an adverse effect on the Clarepool Moss SSSI with regard to air quality.

Chartley Moss SSSI lies adjacent to the A518 between Uttoxeter and Stafford to the south west of Ashbourne, within the East Staffordshire District. Chartley Moss is approximately 22km west of Ashbourne, 41km from Matlock and 44km from Buxton as the crow flies. The majority of the SSSI is more than 200m from the A518 or any other A road, but a very small corner of the site (approximately 0.1ha which is 0.09%) lies within 200m of the A518 and therefore a small proportion of this site could be directly at risk from emissions from cars using the A road.

Raised bogs are especially sensitive to nitrogen air pollutants, and may be sensitive to ozone because they are rain-fed. These bogs are also highly sensitive to nitrogen deposition, as they derive all their nutrients from the atmosphere. Excess nitrogen leads to preferential growth of grass and tree species at the expense of the bog forming Sphagnum mosses, this can have a substantial impact on the development of bog systems. Coupled to these changes, the presence of less dominant associated herbs, bryophytes and lichens may change accordingly. The West Midlands Mosses SAC (in the location of Chartley Moss) is over its critical load for nitrogen and therefore vulnerable to effects of any further nitrogen deposition associated with increased road traffic on the adjacent A518 (which goes between Uttoxeter and Stafford to the south west of Ashbourne).

Peak District Dales SAC SK142550: All the plant communities which are qualifying interest features for the site are vulnerable to any additional deposition of nitrogen. They are less vulnerable to further acidification. Roads which pass through or within 200m of the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are as follows:

⁵ Information on Natura 2000 Sites in the West Midlands prepared for Natural England by Treweek Environmental Consultants (July 2009)

- A 623 between Chesterfield and Chapel-en-le-Frith passing through Baslow (Cressbrook Dale SSSI);
- The A6 between Bakewell and Buxton (Topley Pike and Deep Dale SSSI and the Wye Valley SSSI);
- The A515 between Buxton and Ashbourne (Topley Pike and Deep Dale SSSI); and
- The A5012 between Buxton and Cromford (leading to Matlock and Wirksworth)(Long Dale and Gratton Dale SSSI and Via Gellia Woodlands SSSI).

The site is large, extending over 2326.33 ha. The proportion of the site lying within 200m of the roads above is also high, in the region of 12% (about 296 ha).

South Pennine Moors SAC SK144960: This site supports several designated plant communities, all of which are vulnerable to damage if further deposition of nitrogen air pollutants or if further acidification occurs. They include Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* (H4010), European dry heaths (H4030), Blanket bogs (H7130), Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140) and Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles (H91A0), all of which are over their critical loads for acid and nitrogen deposition. The bog communities are particularly vulnerable to further pollution. The site is large, extending over 64983.13ha and the proportion of the site lying within 200m of a road on which traffic levels could potentially increase is relatively small (in the region of 2%, or 1336.86ha). It is therefore unlikely (but not impossible) that the integrity of the site as a whole would be affected by traffic-related emissions.

Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase I) SPA: There are several plant communities that could be affected by additional deposition of nitrogen on this site, but effects on designated interest features are not straightforward to predict. For example, in some cases additional nitrogen could enhance productivity and the availability of food for birds. Roads which pass through or within 200m of the component sites of the Peak District Moors SPA are as follows:

- The A628 route between Manchester/Hyde and Barnsley (The Dark Peak SSSI);
- The A6024 between the A628 at Woodhead Reservoir and Holmfirth (The Dark Peak SSSI);
- The A57 (Snake Road) between Glossop and Sheffield (The Dark Peak SSSI and the Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI);
- The A624 between Glossop and Chapel-en-le-Frith passing through Hayfield (The Dark Peak SSSI);
- The A5004 between Whaley Bridge and Buxton (Goyt Valley SSSI);
- The A537 between Buxton and Macclesfield (Leek Moors SSI and Goyt Valley SSSI);
- The A54 between Buxton and Congleton (Leek Moors SSSI);
- The A53 between Buxton and Leek (Leek Moors SSSI);
- The A6013 between Hope Valley and Ashopton/Ladybower Reservoir (Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI);
- The A6187 between Sheffield and Hathersedge, leading to chapel-en-le-Frith (Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI);
- The A625 between Sheffield and Calver (Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI);
- The A621 between Sheffield and Baslow (Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI); and

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- The A619 between Chesterfield and Baslow (Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI).

The site is large, extending over 45,270.52ha and the proportion of the site lying within 200m of a road on which traffic levels could potentially increase is relatively small (in the region of 3%, or 1376.70ha). It is therefore unlikely (but not impossible) that the integrity of the site as a whole would be affected by traffic-related emissions.

5 Screening of the Local Plan policies

5.1 Introduction

This section sets out the results of an HRA Stage 1 screening exercise on the Local Plan policies and includes recommendations with regard to Local Plan policies. A summary table showing the potential effects identified for each policy is presented in Table 5.2 This follows on from HRA screening work on the Housing Allocations Issues and Options in 2012.

In April 2013, an initial screening assessment of policies was undertaken. The results of this exercise are reported in Annex C. The HRA work screened the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan and the results were reported to the Council's Local Plan Advisory Committee, so that the screening could inform the plan-making of the Council. That stage did not screen a full and comprehensive draft of the Local Plan therefore the policy wording was interpreted in isolation from any supporting text which would normally accompany each policy and be included in a Local Plan document. It was therefore inherently a conservative screening and the precautionary principle was applied in decision-making on the screening.

In May 2013, the Pre Submission Draft Derbyshire Dales Local Plan was rescreened. Some of the policies have been amended since the initial screening of the draft policies in April. The amendments made reflect changes to the policies in response to the findings of the HRA and also to reflect the findings of the separate Sustainability Appraisal and Equalities Impact Assessment.

The results of this rescreening are reported in Table 5.1 below. The version of the Local Plan was comprehensive and contained the supporting text to the policies and other contextual information. This document reports this assessment to accompany the Pre Submission Draft Derbyshire Dales Local Plan version for public consultation.

5.1.1 Changes between the draft policies initially screened and the Draft Pre-Submission Local Plan

The order and numbering of some of the policies has altered (for example, Development Management Policies on Open Space, and Sports and Recreation have swapped order). These administrative changes have no material implications for the HRA.

Table 5.1 below presents the numbers and names of the former draft policies and the current policies and how the policies have changed since the initial screening of the draft policies in April 2013 and the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan.

Table 5.1 The main differences between the draft policies (April 2013) and the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment
Screening Report
Derbyshire Dales District Council

Initial Draft Policy subject to HRA (April 2013)	Policy No. & name in Pre Submission Draft Local Plan	Changes made	Implications for HRA
National Planning Policy Framework - Presumption In Favour Of Sustainable Development	National Planning Policy Framework - Presumption In Favour Of Sustainable Development	No material changes.	Nothing of significance.
Strategic Policy 1 – Sustainable Development Principles	Strategic Policy 1 – Sustainable Development Principles	No material changes.	Nothing of significance.
Strategic Policy 2 – Settlement Hierarchy	Strategic Policy 2 – Settlement Hierarchy	No material changes.	Nothing of significance.
Development Management Policy 1 – Development within Settlement Framework Boundaries	Development Management Policy 1 – Development within Settlement Framework Boundaries	No material changes.	Nothing of significance.
Development Management Policy 2 – Development in the Countryside	Development Management Policy 2 – Development in the Countryside	No material changes.	Nothing of significance.
Development Management Policy 19 – Agricultural and Rural Workers Dwellings	Development Management Policy 3 – Agricultural and Rural Workers Dwellings	No material changes.	Nothing of significance.
Development Management Policy 17 – Residential Conversions in the Countryside	Development Management Policy 4 – Residential Conversions in the Countryside	No material changes.	Nothing of significance.
Strategic Policy 3 – Protecting and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment	Strategic Policy 3 – Protecting and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment	<p>‘where feasible’ has been removed from the policy wording in relation to enhancements there by providing stronger support for biodiversity enhancements.</p> <p>The policy now includes specific reference to SACs, SPAs and SSSIs. For clarity this list of environmental designations could also include Ramsar sites, however, the use of the word ‘including’ in the list is not an</p>	Nothing of significance.

		exclusive one.	
	Strategic Policy 4 – Green Infrastructure	New Strategic Policy on Green Infrastructure	Requires screening.
Development Management Policy 3 – Development Conspicuous from the Peak District National Park	Development Management Policy 5 – Development Conspicuous from the Peak District National Park	No material changes.	Nothing of significance.
Development Management Policy 4 – Landscape Character	Development Management Policy 6 – Landscape Character	No material changes.	Nothing of significance.
Development Management Policy 5 – Biodiversity and Geological Interests	Development Management Policy 7 – Biodiversity and Geological Interests	No material changes to the policy wording. However, the supporting text to the policy includes that: <i>‘Measures to avoid causing significant detrimental air quality in the vicinity of the European sites are being discussed with Natural England. It is, however, proposed to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites and to undertake further work with Natural England to develop a contingency plan which would be implemented in the event of critical loads being exceeded.’</i>	Rescreen the policy in the light of these contextual changes.
Development Management Policy 6 – The Historic Environment	Development Management Policy 8 – The Historic Environment	Policy wording has been strengthened in terms of the protection afforded to heritage assets.	Nothing of significance.
Development Management Policy 7 – Design and Appearance Of Development	Development Management Policy 9 – Design and Appearance Of Development	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Strategic Policy 4 – Maintaining and Enhancing an Economic Base	Strategic Policy 5 – Maintaining and Enhancing an Economic Base	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.

Development Management Policy 8 – Land For New Employment Development	Development Management Policy 10– Land for New Employment Development	The site allocation Land at Middleton Road, Wirksworth has been reduced by 1.0 Ha from 5.0 to 4.0Ha	Although the site allocation has been reduced in area there is potential for likely significant effects on <u>Gang Mine SAC from the proposed use</u>
Development Management Policy 9 – Existing Employment Land and Premises	Development Management Policy 11 – Existing Employment Land and Premises	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Strategic Policy 5 – Promoting Peak District Tourism and Culture	Strategic Policy 6 – Promoting Peak District Tourism and Culture	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Development Management Policy 10 – Tourism Development	Development Management Policy 12 – Tourism Development	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Development Management Policy 11 – Holiday Chalets, Caravan and Campsite Developments	Development Management Policy 13 – Holiday Chalets, Caravan and Campsite Developments	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Strategic Policy 6 – Retail, Leisure & Other Commercial Development	Strategic Policy 7– Retail, Leisure & Other Commercial Development	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Development Management Policy 12 – Development within Town and Local Centres	Development Management Policy 14 – Development within Town and Local Centres	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Development Management Policy 13 – Local Community Services and Facilities	Development Management Policy 15 – Local Community Services and Facilities	Additional policy text: <i>Planning Permission will not be granted for any development that would prejudice the development of sites identified on the Proposals Map, which have been notified to the District Council as being required for community facilities.</i>	Nothing of significance.
Strategic Policy 7 – Strategic Housing Development	Strategic Policy 8 – Strategic Housing Development	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Development Management Policy 14 – Land For New	Development Management Policy 16 – Land For New Residential Development	No material changes to the policy. All strategic housing	Nothing of significance.

Residential Development		allocations remain the same as contained within the draft policies.	
Development Management Policy 15 – Affordable Housing	Development Management Policy 17 – Affordable Housing	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Development Management Policy 16 – Rural Exception Sites	Development Management Policy 18 – Rural Exception Sites	Additional policy text: <i>'In exceptional circumstances, and subject to the criteria (a) to (e) above, planning permission will be granted for open market housing as part of a rural exception site where it can be demonstrated that the provision of open market housing is required to facilitate the delivery of the local needs affordable housing. The amount of open market housing for which planning permission will be granted will be limited to that which is the minimum required to facilitate the delivery of the local needs for affordable housing.'</i>	Rescreen.
Development Management Policy 18 - Gypsies, Traveller and Travelling Show People	Development Management Policy 19 - Gypsies, Traveller and Travelling Show People	Condition (e) has been altered from: <i>'the site is within reasonable travelling distance of local facilities and services'</i> to: <i>'the site is situated in a sustainable location with good access to local facilities and services including education, health and employment opportunities;'</i> There are no other material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.

<p>Strategic Policy 8 – Climate Change</p>	<p>Strategic Policy 9 – Climate Change</p>	<p>Two additional conditions will be applied to development. These are:</p> <p><i>Requiring new homes in residential developments of five dwellings or more achieve the highest viable Code for Sustainable Homes rating which would at least meet or exceed the requirements of the current Building Regulations;</i></p> <p><i>Requiring that commercial developments over 1,000m2 are built to the highest viable BREEAM rating, at least meeting the BREEAM good standard</i></p>	<p>Nothing of significance.</p>
<p>Strategic Policy 9– Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Facilities</p>	<p>Strategic Policy 10– Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Facilities</p>	<p>No material changes to the policy.</p>	<p>Nothing of significance.</p>
<p>Development Management Policy 21 – Sport and Recreation Facilities</p>	<p>Development Management Policy 20 – Sport and Recreation Facilities</p>	<p>Material changes have been made to the policy with the addition of a new condition placed on the granting of planning permission. Permission will not be granted unless:</p> <p><i>‘b) the need for development outweighs the recreation value of the site taking into account its value or potential value as an alternative green space which contributes, or could contribute to the reduction of recreation pressure on European sites or;...’</i></p>	<p>The policy now seeks to safeguard green spaces which are being or could be used for recreation instead of European sites which are sensitive to impacts from recreational pressures.</p>

Development Management Policy 20 – Open Space	Development Management Policy 21 – Open Space	Material changes have been made to the policy with the addition of a new condition placed on the granting of permission such that planning permission for development on other open spaces will only be granted where: <i>d) the site does not, or could not be enhanced so as to, provide alternative green space which contributes to the reduction of recreational pressure on European sites.</i>	Rescreen. The policy now seeks to safeguard open spaces which are being or could be used for recreation instead of European sites which are sensitive to impacts from recreational pressures.
Strategic Policy 10– Accessibility	Strategic Policy 11– Accessibility	Additional text: <i>Protecting and enhancing the existing public rights of way and bridleways network</i>	Rescreen.
Development Management Policy 22 – Access and Parking	Development Management Policy 22 – Access and Parking	No material changes to the policy.	
Strategic Policy 11 – Matlock / Wirksworth Sub Area	Strategic Policy 12 – Matlock / Wirksworth Sub Area	There have been no material changes to the policy wording. There has been no change in the total allocation for the Sub Area and there have been no changes to the total housing allocations for each of the settlements. As previously identified in the draft Development Management Policy 14.	Nothing of significance.
Site Allocation Policy SA1 – Land At Bentley Bridge, Matlock	Site Allocation Policy SA1 – Land At Bentley Bridge, Matlock	No material changes to policy wording.	Nothing of significance.
Site Allocation Policy SA2 – Land At Smedley Street, Matlock	Site Allocation Policy SA2 – Land At Smedley Street, Matlock	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.

Site Allocation Policy SA3 – Land At Halldale Quarry	Site Allocation Policy SA3 – Land At Halldale Quarry	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Site Allocation Policy SA4 – Land Adjacent To Coneygreave House, Wirksworth	Site Allocation Policy SA4 – Land Adjacent To Coneygreave House, Wirksworth	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Site Allocation Policy SA5 – Land At Stancliffe Quarry, Darley Dale	Site Allocation Policy SA5 – Land At Stancliffe Quarry, Darley Dale	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Site Allocation Policy SA6 – Land At Middleton Road, Wirksworth	Site Allocation Policy SA6 – Land At Middleton Road, Wirksworth	There has been a reduction in the area of employment land to be provided on this site from 5 Ha to 4 Ha. There are no other material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Site Allocation Policy SA7 – Land At Whitelea Nursery, Tansley	Site Allocation Policy SA7 – Land At Whitelea Nursery, Tansley	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Strategic Policy 12 – Ashbourne Sub Area	Strategic Policy 13 – Ashbourne Sub Area	There has been no change in the total allocation for the Sub Area and there have been no changes to the total housing allocations for each of the settlements. As previously identified in the draft Development Management Policy 14.	Nothing of significance.
Site Allocation Policy SA8 – Land At Ashbourne Airfield, Ashbourne	Site Allocation Policy SA8 – Land At Ashbourne Airfield, Ashbourne	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Site Allocation Policy SA9 – Land At Hillside Farm (North), Ashbourne	Site Allocation Policy SA9 – Land At Hillside Farm (North), Ashbourne	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Site Allocation Policy SA10 – Land At Hillside Farm (South/West), Ashbourne	Site Allocation Policy SA10 – Land At Hillside Farm (South/West), Ashbourne	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Site Allocation Policy SA11 – Land At Cavendish Cottage / Marston Lane,	Site Allocation Policy SA11 – Land At Cavendish Cottage / Marston Lane, Doveridge	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.

Doveridge			
Strategic Policy 13 – Southern Parishes Sub Area	Strategic Policy 14 – Southern Parishes Sub Area	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Site Allocation Policy SA12 – Land At Luke Lane, Brailsford	Site Allocation Policy SA12 – Land At Luke Lane, Brailsford	No material changes to the policy.	Nothing of significance.
Strategic Policy 14 - Infrastructure	Strategic Policy 15 - Infrastructure	The policy now includes reference to green infrastructure. <i>‘Protecting and enhancing the green infrastructure network across the plan area.’</i> Which should enable developer contributions to be secured to ensure the GI network is protected, maintained and enhanced.	Rescreen. Within the Infrastructure Delivery table, one of the principal outcomes of the Open Space Development Management policy should be ensuring that there are no adverse effects on European sites from recreation impacts resulting from increases in residential capacity within the district. Suggest a principal outcome for this policy of <i>‘Maintenance of strategic accessible natural green space in order to avoid and minimise recreation impacts on European sites.’</i>
Development Management Policy 23 – Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy	Development Management Policy 23 – Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy	No material changes.	Nothing of significance.

5.2 Results of the rescreening exercise (HRA Stage 1)

The draft policies within the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan April 2013 were screened for LSEs. The screening exercise was then undertaken on the Draft Pre Submission Local Plan, and any changes to the screening comments and conclusions made. Table 5.2 presents the potential LSEs identified for each European site as a result of the Draft Pre Submission Local Plan policies.

Reasons for screening out draft policies have been provided where appropriate in Table 5.1.

Key to Table 5.2:	
Likely Significant Effects	✓
Uncertain effects	?
No Likely Significant Effects	-

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
National Planning Policy Framework - Presumption In Favour Of Sustainable Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy sets out to ensure that development decisions are made in accordance with the specific restrictions in the NPPF. The NPPF removes the presumption in favour of sustainable development where the development is likely to have significant effects on European sites. Application of this policy would not give rise to LSE.</p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy should not give rise to LSE.</p>									
SPATIAL STRATEGY									
Strategic Policy 1 – Sustainable Development Principles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: Although this policy allows for development within the market towns, other settlements and rural areas in line with Strategic Policy 2: Settlement Hierarchy, it seeks to achieve sustainable development by: <i>‘Ensuring that development does not have an adverse effect on the integrity of designated European sites.’</i> It also requires mitigation measures for impacts on nearby sensitive sites, which can be construed to include impacts on European sites.</p> <p>Recommendations: The policy should be reworded to remove the word <i>‘designated’</i> from in front of ‘European sites’. This would bring the policy in line with the requirement that sites proposed to the European Commission for designation or adopted for designation as Sites of Community Importance by the European Commission are treated as if they were designated. The policy could be stronger and more positively worded to clarify that mitigation would be sought for effects on European sites.</p> <p>Conclusions: With the recommendations implemented the application of this policy should not give rise to LSE European sites.</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
Strategic Policy 2 – Settlement Hierarchy	-	✓	✓	✓	-	?	-	-	-
<p>Comments: The policy directs development towards the market towns where the most opportunities for employment are located along with access to key services. The settlement hierarchy therefore identifies a sustainable pattern of growth which contributes to minimising the need to travel (thereby reducing air quality impacts from travel). However, through increasing populations in the settlements within the District, the policy contributes to population growth which is likely to increase traffic levels on roads which pass within 200m of European sites. Increasing populations within the District could also have adverse effects on some of the European sites owing to increased dispersed recreation pressures. Potential LSEs relating to dispersed recreation and the attraction of the National Park have been identified for housing development in all of the settlements. This is because this issue relates to the quantum of development proposed within the Plan Area and not the location of development in each settlement. For further information on this issue, see the Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, May 2010);</p> <p>Housing development within Matlock, Cromford, Middleton and Wirksworth are likely to lead to increased traffic on roads within 200m of European sites.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> possible increased recreation – trampling / disturbance, increased water demand, reduced air quality from increased traffic, water quality impacts and pet predation of birds.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Possible increased water demand and water quality impacts, and air quality impacts from increased traffic, (in particular resulting from commuting from Cromford to services in Matlock). If traffic increases acidity and/nitrogen deposition by greater than 1% of the site's critical load, this is considered a significant effect and will require AA. Possible water quality impacts from increased water demand were ruled out in the Draft HRA (March 2010) a similar quantum of housing (around 4,400) is being proposed for the Plan Area as was proposed within the Joint Core Strategy (around 4,100).</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Possible air quality impacts if traffic increases in local area. (In particular resulting from commuting from Cromford to services in Wirksworth)</p> <p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC, Midland Meres & Mosses - Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Possible air quality and water level impacts from increased traffic and population.</p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy could result in LSE.</p>									
Development Management Policy 1 – Development Within	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
Settlement Framework Boundaries									
<p>Comments: The policy promotes development within settlements in line with Strategic Policy 2 – Settlement Hierarchy. However, through increasing populations in the settlements within the District, the policy contributes to population growth which is likely to increase traffic levels on roads which pass within 200m of European sites. Increasing populations within the District could also have adverse effects on some of the European sites owing to increased recreation pressures.</p> <p>Housing development within Matlock, Cromford, Middleton and Wirksworth are likely to lead to increased traffic on roads within 200m of European sites and have impacts on them.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Possible increased recreation – trampling / disturbance, increased water demand, reduced air quality from increased traffic, water quality impacts and pet predation of birds.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Possible air quality impacts from increased traffic, (in particular resulting from commuting from Cromford to services in Matlock). Possible water quality impacts from increased water demand were ruled out in the Draft HRA (March 2010) a similar quantum of housing (around 4,400) is being proposed for the Plan Area as was proposed within the Joint Core Strategy (around 4,100).</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Possible air quality impacts if traffic increases in local area. (In particular resulting from commuting from Cromford to services in Wirksworth)</p> <p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC, Midland Meres & Mosses - Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Possible air quality and water level impacts from increased traffic and population.</p> <p>No LSE have been identified from localised recreation impacts because no European sites which are vulnerable to impacts from recreation have been identified within close proximity to the settlements in the Derbyshire Dales.</p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy could result in LSE. It may be possible to rule out LSE regarding impacts on water quality on Peak District Dales SAC by reconfirming the absence of the need for further abstraction licences with the statutory water undertaker for Derbyshire Dales for this quantum of housing.</p>									
Development Management Policy 2 – Development In The Countryside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comments: Policy relates to small scale development in the countryside relating to housing, tourism and rural based enterprises which are not likely to generate									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>significant numbers of people or traffic. The location of these developments is not known and could be in close proximity to European sites and scale is only one indication of potential significance. Therefore, each proposal would need to be judged on a case by case basis, in particular with regards to small-scale industrial development. Permission will only be granted for development which:</p> <p>(e) <i>consists of small-scale industrial or business development that is appropriate to its location;</i> <i>and</i> (l) <i>minimises any adverse impact on the local environment.</i></p> <p>No LSE have been identified from localised recreation impacts because no European sites which are vulnerable to impacts from recreation have been identified within close proximity to the settlements in the Derbyshire Dales.</p> <p>Recommendations: For the avoidance of doubt over the relevance of the application of the mitigation hierarchy, the wording to subsection (l) of the policy should be strengthened to apply the mitigation hierarchy. The word ‘local’ before ‘environment’ should be removed as development may be capable of impacting on the environment in a wider sense, or on sites at some distance, particularly where European sites are concerned.</p> <p>Conclusions: Other policies such as Strategic Policies 1 and 3, and Development Management Policy 5, contain strong safeguards for the protection of European sites and therefore the application of this policy in combination with these policies should not give rise to LSE on these European sites.</p>									
Development Management Policy 3 – Agricultural and Rural Workers Dwellings	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy allows for residential development in the countryside required in association with agricultural, forestry and other rural enterprises. As this is to accommodate a worker who is already employed at a proposed site, this would reduce the journeys for employment, but may increase the journeys needed to access services, but this depends entirely on where the individual worker(s) was living previously and the location of development.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA:</u> There is existing agricultural development within 400m of this site in the extreme north of the Plan Area, at which new/additional residential use could lead to pet predation of birds.</p> <p>Recommendations: Since this potential for impact is more appropriately assessed on a case by case basis, the supporting text to the policy should acknowledge and set out that all developments within 400m of the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA will be subject to HRA at the planning application stage to determine whether the individual development would have LSEs.</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
Conclusions: There is uncertainty over the significance of the potential effect should existing agricultural development within 400m of the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA be developed to include residential. In accordance with the precautionary principle, a potential for LSE is recorded.									
Development Management Policy 4 – Residential Conversions In The Countryside	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy concerns unallocated residential conversions within the countryside.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA:</u> There is existing business and agricultural development within 400m of this site in the extreme north of the Plan Area, residential conversion of which could lead to predation of birds.</p> <p>Recommendations: Residential development in the countryside should be avoided within 400m of European sites in order to avoid potential impacts from pet predation. In the interests of clarity and for the avoidance of doubt the policy stipulation could be included in the wording to this policy. Although the application of Development Management Policy 5 Biodiversity and Geodiversity should ensure that such development was not permitted.</p> <p>Conclusions: There is uncertainty over the significance of the potential effect should existing agricultural development within 400m of the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA were to be developed to include residential. In accordance with the precautionary principle, a potential for LSE is recorded.</p>									
PROTECTING PEAK DISTRICT CHARACTER									
Strategic Policy 3 – Protecting And Enhancing The Natural And Historic Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy seeks to ensure that development does not cause significant harm to biodiversity interests, which includes European sites, and encourages positive contributions to biodiversity within the Plan Area, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that development proposals will not result in significant harm to biodiversity or geodiversity interests; • Working with partners in the public, private and voluntary sectors to develop and secure the implementation of projects to enhance the landscape and create or 									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p><i>improve habitats of nature conservation value, and to secure the more effective management of land in the Plan Area;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Encouraging development to include measures to contribute positively to the overall biodiversity of the Plan Area;</i> <p>The policy includes specific reference to SACs, SPAs and SSSIs. For clarity this list of environmental designations could also include Ramsar sites, however, the use of the word 'including' in the list is not an exclusive one and this is unlikely to make a substantive difference to the protection afforded by the policy.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy would not give rise to LSE.</p>									
Strategic Policy 4 – Green Infrastructure	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy seeks to protect strategic green infrastructure, which could include measures that will help alleviate recreational pressures on European sites, or encourage more sustainable modes of transport which could contribute to reductions in diffuse traffic emissions. However, provision of recreational routes could encourage more journeys by car to access recreational trails. The policy also seeks to ensure that development contributes to green infrastructure provision. The policy seeks to:</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors SAC, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA:</u> could lead to adverse impacts on these European sites. The impacts of this policy will depend predominantly on the type of green infrastructure (whether a recreational trail) and its location in relation to each European site and whether it will encourage or increase access to the European site or direct relational activity to other less sensitive areas of the National Park. Any proposals brought forward will need to be assessed for their likely significant effects on European sites on a case by case basis. This will be done under other policies within the Local Plan and under the legal requirements of the Habitats Regulations.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
Conclusions: Application of this policy as currently worded could give rise to LSE on these European sites.									
Development Management Policy 5 – Development Conspicuous From The Peak District National Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comments: This policy seeks to control development within the Plan Area which could impact on the National Park’s purposes which include the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty, which includes flora and fauna, and therefore the biodiversity found in European sites. Conclusions: Application of this policy should not give rise to LSE on these European sites.									
Development Management Policy 6 – Landscape Character	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comments: This policy aims at preventing development with impacts on landscape character, an important component of which is biodiversity. However, it does not provide protection where it can be demonstrated that the benefits of development outweighs the importance of landscape features. The policy should be reworded to provide for the mitigation hierarchy where development goes ahead. Conclusions: Application of this policy should not give rise to LSE.									
Development Management Policy 7 – Biodiversity and Geological Interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comments: This policy mitigates for the impacts of development on biodiversity. The supporting text to the policy includes that: <i>‘Measures to avoid causing significant detrimental air quality in the vicinity of the European sites are being discussed with Natural England. It is, however, proposed to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites and to undertake further work with Natural England to develop a contingency plan which would be implemented in the event of critical loads being exceeded.’</i>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
Conclusions: Application of this policy should not give rise to adverse LSE.									
Development Management Policy 8 – The Historic Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comments: This policy mitigates for the impacts of development. Conclusions: Application of this policy should not give rise to LSE.									
Development Management Policy 9 – Design And Appearance Of Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comments: This policy deals with the appearance and design of development and its relationship to its surroundings. Conclusions: Application of this policy should not give rise to LSE.									
SUPPORTING THE RURAL ECONOMY AND ENHANCING PROSPERITY									
Strategic Policy 5 – Maintaining And Enhancing An Economic Base	?	✓	-	✓	-	✓	?	?	?
Comments: The policy does not make site specific allocations, but does provide for the allocation of 16.0 Ha of land for employment within the plan period. It seeks to encourage redevelopment where sites have 'good access by a variety of transport modes'. All European sites indicated could be affected by potential air quality impacts as this policy could influence travel patterns within and beyond the Plan Area. The policy will result in new employment development which could potentially emit to air, such as manufacturing and distribution. However, the planning process should assume that the relevant pollution control regime will provide adequate abatement for potentially polluting processes. Policy EQ3 mitigates for potential construction effects from new employment developments and effects that might be associated with air pollution from new employment units.									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA, South Pennine Moors SAC and Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Possible air quality effects from increased traffic.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA:</u> uncertain potential for air quality effects from increased traffic.</p> <p><u>West Midland Mosses SAC, Midland Meres and Mosses Phase 1 and Phase 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Uncertain potential for air quality effects from increased traffic.</p> <p>Recommendations: Given the potential for air quality impacts on European sites from increased traffic within the Plan Area, this policy could be more positively worded to support 'good access by <i>sustainable modes of transport</i>' rather than a 'variety of modes of transport' in order to promote reductions in journeys by car and thereby contribute to reducing impacts from traffic on European sites within the Plan Area.</p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy could result in LSE. The policy could be strengthened to contribute to reductions in diffuse air pollution.</p>									
Development Management Policy 10 – Land For New Employment Development	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	?	?	?
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development in the Matlock and Wirksworth Sub Area and the Ashbourne Sub Area including: land at Hall Dale Quarry; Middleton Road, Wirksworth; and land at Ashbourne Airfield. This includes use classes B1, B2 and B8. All these uses, but particularly use class B8: storage or distribution, is likely to lead to increased emissions to air from development related traffic. It should be assumed that the relevant pollution control regime would abate emissions from industrial development appropriately.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Potential increased traffic on A roads passing through these sites causing air quality effects on vegetation.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Potential increased traffic on roads passing through the Peak District Dales SAC causing air quality effects on vegetation, especially since storage and distribution are proposed use classes. Land at Hall Dale Quarry lies approximately 350m from a component SSSI of this SAC at Matlock. Should this site be developed, project level AA is likely to be required to assess potential effects, such as those associated with construction. Land at Middleton Road, Wirksworth lies approximately 1950m from this SAC. Development of Land at Ashbourne Airfield could increase traffic on the A5012 which passes within 200m of a component site of the SAC.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Increased traffic on the B5036 which passes within 200m of this SAC which could cause effects on vegetation from air pollution. Data from the APIS website has shown that the SAC exceeds critical loads for Nitrogen and the plant communities are vulnerable to acidification and eutrophication (from Nitrogen</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>deposition associated with traffic emissions). Land at Middleton Road, Wirksworth lies approximately 580m from this SAC is likely to generate traffic on this road. Owing to the site's proximity to the SAC there could be adverse impacts from construction. Should Land at Middleton Road be developed, project level AA will be required to assess potential effects associated with construction. Land at Halldale Quarry also has the potential to increase traffic on the B5036.</p> <p><u>West Midland Mosses SAC, Midland Meres and Mosses Phase 1 and Phase 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects, particularly if development is for Class B8 (storage and distribution).</p> <p>Recommendations: Consideration should be given to whether land at Middleton Road, Wirksworth is appropriate for use class B8.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSE.</p>									
Development Management Policy 11 – Existing Employment Land and Premises	?	?	?	?	-	?	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy does not allocate further land for development, but provides for redevelopment or change of use of existing business or industrial land or premises (Use classes B1, B2 and B8) to non-employment uses, which includes residential development.</p> <p>Recommendations: It is not clear whether '<i>incompatibility with the surrounding land uses</i>' would include considerations of incompatibility with land use for nature conservation.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSE.</p>									
Strategic Policy 6 – Promoting Peak District Tourism And Culture	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy supports the strengthening of the tourism offer within the Plan Area where this will supplement that of the Peak District National Park. This policy advocates '<i>supporting measures within the Plan Area which would relieve the tourist pressure on the most sensitive parts of the Peak District National Park and which would protect and enhance vulnerable habitats and landscapes</i>', but this may not protect European sites from all potential increases in recreation pressure or associated air quality effects. It encourages tourism consistent with '<i>environmental objectives</i>' which could be interpreted as including air quality objectives in relation to European</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>sites. Whilst the policy is focused on protecting European sites within the National Park, it could redirect tourist pressure towards European sites in the Plan Area.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA:</u> Possible increases in tourism related traffic and consequent air quality impacts are not likely because this SPA lies outside the Plan Area and therefore the policy's application is not likely to increase the accessibility to or visitor numbers to the SPA.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> possible increased recreation – trampling / disturbance, risk of fires and increased traffic and air quality impacts.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Possible increased traffic and air quality impacts.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Possible air quality impacts if traffic increases in local area.</p> <p><u>West Midland Mosses SAC, Midland Meres and Mosses Phase 1 and Phase 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Possible increases in tourism related traffic and consequent air quality impacts are not likely because these European sites lie outside the Plan Area and therefore the policy's application is not likely to increase the accessibility to or visitor numbers to these sites.</p> <p>Recommendations: The policy could be more precautionary and require the submission of transport assessments for developments likely to generate significant traffic on roads within 200m of European sites in order to demonstrate that the development would be consistent with environmental objectives in relation to air quality (nitrogen deposition). Sustainable Travel Plans could be required for tourist developments which would generate significant journeys on these roads.</p> <p>Conclusions: The support of measures within the Plan Area relieve tourist pressure on 'the most sensitive parts of the Peak District National Park' should contribute to relieving tourism pressures on European sites within the National Park, however, these should not direct tourism development to areas within the Plan Area which are themselves sensitive to increased tourism, such as towards sites which are sensitive to increases in air pollution from traffic.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs.</p>									
Development Management Policy 12 – Tourism Development	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
Comments: The policy provides for expansion of existing tourism and tourism development in new areas, the location of which is not known at this stage. The policy									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>requires that sites are in a sustainable location and be accessible by a variety of modes of transport.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA:</u> Possible increases in tourism related traffic and consequent air quality impacts are not likely because this SPA lies outside the Plan Area and therefore the policy's application is not likely to increase the accessibility to or visitor numbers to the SPA.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> possible increased recreation – trampling / disturbance, risk of fires and increased traffic and air quality impacts.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Possible increased traffic and air quality impacts.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Possible air quality impacts if traffic increases in local area.</p> <p>Recommendations: The policy could be strengthened to ensure that planning permission is only granted where '<i>development would not create additional tourist pressure on European sites</i>'. The policy could be more positively worded to support sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSE.</p>									
Development Management Policy 13 – Holiday Chalets, Caravan And Campsite Developments	?	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments:</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA:</u> Possible increased traffic and air quality impacts.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> possible increased recreation – trampling / disturbance, risk of fires and increased traffic and air quality impacts.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Possible increased traffic and air quality impacts.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Possible air quality impacts if traffic increases in local area.</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>Recommendations: This policy could be more positively worded in requiring that accessibility should be by modes of sustainable transport (public transport, walking, cycling), rather than a variety of transport modes. This approach would contribute to reducing air quality impacts from journeys by car.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSE.</p>									
Strategic Policy 7 – Retail, Leisure & Other Commercial Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy relates to development within town centres, and resists retail development elsewhere. By focusing development within settlements this could help reduce the need to travel generally within the Plan Area.</p> <p>Recommendations: Consideration should be given to controlling the types of development within town centres to ensure that a sustainable mix of uses is maintained at each town centre, so as to minimise the need to travel between them, particularly between Matlock and Wirksworth which would reduce traffic past Gang Mine SAC and Peak District Dales SAC and therefore contribute to reduced traffic related emissions and impacts on these sites. It is not currently clear whether this approach would fall under the <i>'healthy and vibrant mix'</i> or <i>'protecting the vitality and viability of local centres which provide local centres which provide for people's day to day needs'</i>.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy should not give rise to LSEs.</p>									
Development Management Policy 14 – Development Within Town And Local Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy relates to development within the Town centres, and promotes development that is well related or capable of being well related to the public transport network. Thereby the policy contributes to reducing the need to travel by car.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy should not give rise to LSEs.</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
Development Management Policy – 15 Local Community Services And Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy supports the provision of community facilities which are well related to existing communities which should reduce the need to travel and therefore avoid significant contributions to air emissions.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy should not give rise to LSE.</p>									
PROMOTING HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES									
Strategic Policy 8 – Strategic Housing Development	✓		✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy sets the quantum of housing which needs to be provided within the Plan Area within the plan period. 4,440 dwellings are identified for the whole District Council area which includes the Derbyshire Dales lying within the Peak District National Park (outside the Local Plan Area).</p> <p>Through increasing populations in the settlements within the District (and within the National Park), the policy could result in increases in traffic on roads which pass within 200 m of the European sites. Increasing populations within the District could also have adverse effects on the European sites from increased recreation.</p> <p>Conclusions: The provision of this quantum of housing within the Plan Area and the Peak District National Park is likely to lead to LSEs.</p>									
Development Management Policy 16 – Land For New Residential Development	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy sets the housing distributions within the Plan Area, by making dwelling allocations to sites within each of the Sub Areas.</p>									

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Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
The potential impacts for each of these allocations is considered in the individual site allocation policies.									
Conclusions: The application of this policy is likely to give rise to LSEs.									
Development Management Policy 17 – Affordable Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comments: Policy relates to levels of affordable housing within development and does not promote an amount or location of housing.									
Conclusions: Application of this policy should not give rise to LSE.									
Development Management Policy 18 – Rural Exception Sites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comments: This policy relates to relatively small scale housing developments that would be expected in the countryside. The policy requires development to take account of all environmental considerations.									
The policy stipulates that planning permission may be granted for open market housing as part of a rural exception site, but the policy also requires that the planning decision must take full account of environmental considerations (criteria e) which would include considerations of impacts on European sites.									
Conclusions: Given the requirement to take account of all environmental considerations which would include those relating to European sites, and that other policies (including Strategic Policy 1 and Development Management Policy 5) contain strong safeguards for the protection of European sites, it is considered that the policy's application would not give rise to LSEs.									
Development Management Policy 19 - Gypsies, Traveller and Travelling Show People	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comments: The policy encourages development of pitches, but does not make any land locations for development, therefore it is not known where									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>these may be sited. The policy includes a safeguard in that planning permission will only be granted provided that: <i>'the development does not have an adverse impact upon the character or appearance of the landscape or sites/areas of nature conservation value'</i>.</p> <p>Conclusions: Given the safeguard within this policy and that this policy would not be applied in isolation, (Development Management Policy 5 would also be applied where impacts on European sites were possible), and that HRA will be required before the granting of planning permission, the application of this policy within this context would not give rise to LSEs.</p>									
Strategic Policy 9 – Climate Change	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy promotes renewable energy developments within the Plan Area, which have previously been identified within the High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Joint Core Strategy HRA as having potential for causing negative effects on the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA in relation to potential effects on birds from wind turbines. The policy does not specify where renewable developments will be deemed to be appropriate, or inappropriate, in relation to these European sites. This will be decided on a case by case basis through the planning application process. Decisions to grant planning permission must also be made in the light of policies S1, S3 and DM5 and these contain sufficient safeguards to protect these European designated sites from negative effects.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA:</u> Possible effects in relation to impacts on birds from wind turbines.</p> <p>Recommendations: Proposals brought forward for wind turbines in the Plan Area under this policy should be screened at an early stage and where they are near to or could affect European sites, advice should be sought from Natural England on the likelihood of significant effects. Consideration should be given to an SPD to set out where wind energy developments are more likely to be considered acceptable, or defining a consultation zone, but this should not obviate the need for case by case environmental assessment and HRA.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy alone could give rise to LSE. In all instances, to comply with the Habitats Regulations, at the application stage the local planning authority must satisfy itself that there would be no likely significant effects before granting permission for developments comprising renewable energy elements.</p>									
Strategic Policy 10 – Open Space and Outdoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
Recreation Facilities									
<p>Comments: This policy relates to the provision of open space which could mitigate for recreation impacts on European sites.</p> <p>Recommendations: Consideration should be given to how this policy could support the protection of recreation sites which could contribute to alleviating recreation pressure on European sites. The policy could be reworded to ensure that in considering the recreation value of a site its contribution to alleviating recreation pressure on European sites is included. It could more positively support the creation of outdoor recreation facilities which contribution to alleviating recreation pressure on European sites by included this in the first set of criteria.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy should not give rise to LSEs.</p>									
Development Management Policy 20 – Sport and Recreation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy seeks to promote development of and protect existing sports and formal and informal recreation space from loss through development, with some exceptions. <i>b) the need for development outweighs the recreation value of the site taking into account its value or potential value as an alternative green space which contributes, or could contribute to the reduction of recreation pressure on European sites.</i></p> <p>It also requires residential development to provide open space or contributions towards new or enhanced open space where onsite provision is not feasible. Onsite provision of green space at housing sites which have been identified as having the potential to increase recreational impacts on European sites should contribute to redirecting some recreational pressure away from European sites, although it will not fully mitigate for these impacts.</p> <p>Recommendations: The approach to be taken to safeguarding and recreational space in a strategic way to relieve recreational disturbance to birds on SPAs and recreational damage to SAC habitats should be discussed with Natural England.</p> <p>Conclusion: The application of this policy should not give rise to LSEs.</p>									
Development Management Policy 21 – Open Space	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>Comments: This policy protects open spaces on the Proposals Map from development (with some positive exceptions) and also protects other open spaces within the Plan Area by only permitting development where: <i>d) the site does not, or could not be enhanced so as to, provide alternative green space which contributes to the reduction of recreational pressure on European sites.</i></p> <p>Recommendations: The approach of providing alternative natural green space in a strategic way to relieve recreational disturbance to birds on SPAs and recreational damage to SAC habitats should be discussed with Natural England.</p> <p>Conclusion: The application of this policy would not give rise to LSEs.</p>									
Strategic Policy 11 – Accessibility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: Providing demand-responsive public transport could contribute to reducing the number of journeys by private car, although this service is likely to be targeted towards those without access to the private car.</p> <p>Recommendations: This policy could be strengthened by including a requirement for Travel Plans for developments where sites could have potential air quality impacts on European sites.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy should not give rise to LSEs.</p>									
Development Management Policy 22 – Access and Parking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy deals primarily with the suitability of development in terms of Highway safety and capacity. It requires a transport assessment for developments</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>likely to generate a significant amount of extra journeys, to identify and set out measures to offset any adverse impacts. This policy also deals with local provision for cycle parking.</p> <p>Recommendations: Considerations should be given to making this policy more positive and in clearer conformity with the mitigation hierarchy (avoidance measures required prior to offsetting measures).</p> <p>Conclusion: The application of this policy would not give rise to LSEs.</p>									
MATLOCK/WIRKSWORTH SUB AREA									
Strategic Policy 12 – Matlock / Wirksworth Sub Area	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy promotes sustainable development in this Sub Area, but does not make site allocations or allocate housing numbers. It seeks to make development sustainable, amongst other things by: <i>‘protecting and enhancing sites important for their historic, nature conservation and landscape value’</i>.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Potential increased recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan Area. This issue has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts. Air quality effects on the Peak District Dales SAC - Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, May 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Matlock could increase traffic on the A5012 and the A6 which pass within 200m of component sites of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (May 2010) were to <i>“monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites and undertake further work with Natural England to develop a contingency plan which would be implemented in the event of critical loads being exceeded”</i>. Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of the sites considered.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Increased traffic on the B5036 which passes within 200m of this SAC which could cause effects on vegetation from air pollution. This potential effect has been identified in relation to all potential housing sites in Matlock and Wirksworth.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy alone could lead to LSEs.</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
Site Allocation Policy SA1 – Land At Bentley Bridge, Matlock	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires developer contributions towards open space provision.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Potential increased recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan Area. This issue has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts. Air quality effects on the Peak District Dales SAC - Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, May 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Matlock could increase traffic on the A5012 and the A6 which pass within 200m of component sites of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (May 2010) were to “<i>monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites and undertake further work with Natural England to develop a contingency plan which would be implemented in the event of critical loads being exceeded</i>”. Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of the sites considered.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the SAC exceeds critical loads for Nitrogen and the plant communities are vulnerable to acidification and eutrophication (from Nitrogen deposition associated with traffic emissions). Housing growth in Matlock could result in a LSE on Gang Mine SAC which lies within 200m of a B road connecting Matlock and Wirksworth.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy alone could give rise to LSEs.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA2 – Land At Smedley Street, Matlock	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires developer contributions towards open space provision.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Potential increased recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>Area. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts. Air quality effects on the Peak District Dales SAC - Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, May 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Matlock could increase traffic on the A5012 and the A6 which pass within 200m of component sites of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (May 2010) were to “<i>monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites and undertake further work with Natural England to develop a contingency plan which would be implemented in the event of critical loads being exceeded</i>”. Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of the sites considered.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy alone could lead to LSEs.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA3 – Land At Halldale Quarry	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires developer contributions towards open space provision, which will contribute to relieving recreation pressure on the European sites.</p> <p>This site is not close enough (i.e. 400m as identified within the Draft HRA Report) to a European site to result in LSEs relating to cat predation of birds.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Potential increased recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan Area. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Potential increased traffic on A roads passing through these sites causing air quality effects on vegetation. This issue does not specifically relate to this housing site and has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites in this area.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Potential increased traffic on A roads passing through the Peak District Dales SAC causing air quality effects on vegetation. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites in this area. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts. This potential housing site lies approximately 650m from a component SSSI of the Peak District Dales SAC at Matlock. Should this site be developed, project level AA is likely to be required to assess potential effects, such as</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
those associated with construction.									
<p><u>Gang Mine SAC</u>: Increased traffic on the B5036 which passes within 200m of this SAC which could cause effects on vegetation from air pollution. This potential effect does not specially relate to this site and has been identified in relation to all potential housing sites in Matlock and Wirksworth. Data from the APIS website has shown that the SAC exceeds critical loads for Nitrogen and the plant communities are vulnerable to acidification and eutrophication (from Nitrogen deposition associated with traffic emissions).</p>									
<p>Recommendations:</p>									
<p>Air quality - The effects of housing development would depend on where traffic increases were predicted. Avoidance measures in the HRA (May 2010) were to “<i>monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites and undertake further work with Natural England to develop a contingency plan which would be implemented in the event of critical loads being exceeded</i>”. With regards to Gang Mine SAC, until data were available identifying whether Gang Mine is currently affected by air pollution from traffic, whether a threshold exists in traffic numbers above which an adverse effect is more likely to occur or if there is potential mitigation available to restore any habitat which has been adversely effected already, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of this site. Discussion with Natural England is required regarding further work that could be done to conclude the assessment of this issue.</p>									
<p>Recreation – it was recommended in the HRA (May 2010) that local recreational issues are assessed. Further investigation and discussion with Natural England is required regarding this issue. The attraction and access to the National Park (in which the potentially affected European designated sites are located) is not something that the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan can influence. However, the plan could seek to provide alternative green space within the Plan Area to contribute to relieving recreational pressure on the European sites in the National Park.</p>									
<p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSE on European sites. This policy will not be applied in isolation, but will require the application of Strategic Policy 1 Sustainable Development Principles, to any development proposals on this site. It will also require the application of Development Management Policy 5. Project level HRA is required for proposals coming forward for this site.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA4 – Land Adjacent to Coneygreave House,	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
Wirksworth									
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires provision of open space, and developer contributions to open space.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Potential increased recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan Area. This issue has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Air quality effects.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Increased traffic on the B5036 which passes within 200m of this SAC which could cause effects on vegetation from air pollution. This potential effect does not specially relate to this site and has been identified in relation to all potential housing sites in Matlock and Wirksworth.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy alone could lead to LSEs.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA5 – Land at Stancliffe Quarry, Darley Dale	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires provision of open space, and developer contributions to open space.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Dispersed recreation and air quality effects.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the SAC exceeds critical loads for Nitrogen and the plant communities are vulnerable to acidification and eutrophication (from Nitrogen deposition associated with traffic emissions). Housing growth in Darley Dale (and in combination with development in Matlock and Wirksworth) could result in a LSE on Gang Mine SAC which lies within 200m of a B road connecting Matlock and Wirksworth. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the SAC exceeds critical loads for Nitrogen and the plant communities are vulnerable to acidification and eutrophication (from Nitrogen deposition associated with traffic emissions). Housing growth in Darley Dale (and in combination with development in Matlock and Wirksworth) could result in increased traffic on the B5036 (connecting Matlock and Wirksworth) which passes within 200m of this SAC, which could cause effects on vegetation from air pollution.</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs.									
Site Allocation Policy SA6 – Land At Middleton Road, Wirksworth	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for residential development. The policy requires provision of open space, and developer contributions to open space.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Potential increased recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan Area. This issue has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Potential increased traffic on roads passing through the Peak District Dales SAC causing air quality effects on vegetation. Land at Middleton Road, Wirksworth lies approximately 1950m from this SAC. Should this site be developed, project level AA is likely to be required to assess potential effects, such as those associated with construction.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Increased traffic on the B5036 which passes within 200m of this SAC which could cause effects on vegetation from air pollution. Although this potential effect has been identified in relation to all potential housing sites in Matlock and Wirksworth, effects from development of this site are particularly likely as it lies within 582m of this SAC, and likely use of the B5036 is high as a result. Owing to the site's proximity to the SAC there could be adverse impacts from construction. Should this site be developed, project level AA will be required to assess potential effects associated with construction.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy alone is likely to lead to LSE.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA7 – Land at Whitelea Nursery, Tansley	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for housing. The policy requires developer contributions to open space.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the SAC exceeds critical loads for Nitrogen and the plant communities are vulnerable to acidification and eutrophication (from Nitrogen deposition associated with traffic emissions). Housing growth in this area (and in combination with development in Matlock and Wirksworth) could result in LSEs on Gang Mine SAC which lies within 200m of a B road connecting Matlock and Wirksworth. The likelihood of this effect occurring is low (compared with the risks of an LSE on Gang Mine from development in Matlock) as only 25 housing units are proposed in Tansley and it is not known whether car travel</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
between Tansley and Wirksworth is common. However, in accordance with the precautionary principle, an LSE is recorded.									
<p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts. Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, June 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC site, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Tansley could increase traffic on the A5012 and the A6 which pass within 200m of component sites of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (June 2010) were to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites (see mitigation measures set out in Table 1). Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of the sites considered.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy alone could result in LSEs.</p>									
ASHBOURNE SUB AREA									
Strategic Policy 13 – Ashbourne Sub Area	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	?	?	?
<p>Comments: This policy promotes development. 450 dwellings are proposed for allocation in this Sub Area.</p>									
<p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA, South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Dispersed recreation impacts and air quality effects from traffic resulting from the cumulative effects of all housing growth promoted in the Ashbourne Sub Area.</p>									
<p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Air quality effects on the Peak District Dales SAC - Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, June 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC site, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Ashbourne could increase traffic on the A5012 which passes within 200m of a component site of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (June 2010) were to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites (see mitigation measures set out in Table 1). Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of these sites in Ashbourne. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts.									
<p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects. This issue has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites in Ashbourne, Doveridge and Brailsford. Although the amount of housing now directed towards Ashbourne is lower than that proposed in the Issues and Options consultation, which resulted in an inconclusive screening conclusion in relation to these European sites (as were the conclusions when housing growth options and distributions were screened for LSE's in January/February 2012 and in August 2012), updated travel to work information would need to be consulted in order to rule out LSEs.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs. It may be possible to rule out LSEs for West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites with further investigations.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA8 – Land at Ashbourne Airfield, Ashbourne	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	?	?	?
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires provision of open space, and developer contributions to open space.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA, South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Dispersed recreation impacts and air quality effects from traffic resulting from all housing growth promoted in the Ashbourne Sub Area.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, June 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC site, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Ashbourne could increase traffic on the A5012 which passes within 200m of a component site of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (June 2010) were to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites (see mitigation measures set out in Table 1). Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of this site. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>recreational impacts.</p> <p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all other proposed housing sites in Ashbourne, Doveridge and Brailsford. Although the amount of housing now directed towards Ashbourne is lower than that proposed in the Issues and Options consultation, which resulted in an inconclusive screening conclusion in relation to these European sites (as were the conclusions when housing growth options and distributions were screened for LSE's in January/February 2012 and in August 2012), updated travel to work information would need to be consulted in order to rule out LSEs.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs. It may be possible to rule out LSEs for West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites with further investigations.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA9 – Land at Hillside Farm (North), Ashbourne	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	?	?	?
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires provision of open space, and developer contributions to open space.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA, South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Dispersed recreation impacts and air quality effects from traffic resulting from all housing growth promoted in the Ashbourne Sub Area.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, June 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC site, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Ashbourne could increase traffic on the A5012 which passes within 200m of a component site of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (June 2010) were to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites (see mitigation measures set out in Table 1). Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>result of the development of the sites in Ashbourne. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts.</p> <p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all other proposed housing sites in Ashbourne, Doveridge and Brailsford. Although the amount of housing now directed towards Ashbourne is lower than that proposed in the Issues and Options consultation, which resulted in an inconclusive screening conclusion in relation to these European sites (as were the conclusions when housing growth options and distributions were screened for LSE's in January/February 2012 and in August 2012), updated travel to work information would need to be consulted in order to rule out LSEs.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs. It may be possible to rule out LSEs for West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites with further investigations.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA10 – Land at Hillside Farm (South/West), Ashbourne	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	?	?	?
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires provision of open space, and developer contributions to open space.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA, South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Dispersed recreation impacts and air quality effects from traffic resulting from all housing growth promoted in the Ashbourne Sub Area.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, June 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Ashbourne could increase traffic on the A5012 which passes within 200m of a component site of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (June 2010) were to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites (see</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
mitigation measures set out in Table 1). Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of the sites in Ashbourne. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts.									
<u>West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all other proposed housing sites in Ashbourne, Doveridge and Brailsford. Although the amount of housing now directed towards Ashbourne is lower than that proposed in the Issues and Options consultation, which resulted in an inconclusive screening conclusion in relation to these European sites (as were the conclusions when housing growth options and distributions were screened for LSE's in January/February 2012 and in August 2012), updated travel to work information would need to be consulted in order to rule out LSEs.									
Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs. It may be possible to rule out LSEs for West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites with further investigations.									
Site Allocation Policy SA11 – Land at Cavendish Cottage / Marston Lane, Doveridge	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	?	?	?
Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires developer contributions to open space.									
<u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA, South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Dispersed recreation impacts and air quality effects from traffic resulting from all housing growth promoted in the Ashbourne Sub Area.									
<u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> It is not considered likely that localised air quality issues could result in relation to the Peak District Dales SAC and development at Doveridge due to the distances involved and the likelihood that car journeys would be made on a regular basis between Doveridge and Buxton, because there are several other service centres and employment areas located closer to Doveridge. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>vulnerable to localised recreational impacts.</p> <p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all other proposed housing sites in Ashbourne, Doveridge and Brailsford. Although the amount of housing now directed towards Ashbourne is lower than that proposed in the Issues and Options consultation, which resulted in an inconclusive screening conclusion in relation to these European sites (as were the conclusions when housing growth options and distributions were screened for LSE's in January/February 2012 and in August 2012), updated travel to work information would need to be consulted in order to rule out LSEs.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs. It may be possible to rule out the potential for LSEs for West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites with further investigations.</p>									
SOUTHERN PARISHES SUB AREA									
Strategic Policy 14 – Southern Parishes Sub Area	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	?	?	?
<p>Comments: This policy promotes development with the potential for significant effects on European sites. 50 dwellings are allocated to this Sub Area at a single allocation site. The policy does not require the avoidance of impacts on European sites, but does suggest that sustainable growth will protect the high quality environment.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC, and the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA:</u> Potential increased traffic on A roads passing through these European sites causing air quality effects on vegetation. This has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites. Potential increased dispersed recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan Area.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, June 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC site, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Brailsford could increase traffic on the A5012 which passes within 200m of a component site of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (June 2010) were to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites (see mitigation measures set out in Table 1 of the Draft HRA Report). Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development in Brailsford. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts.</p> <p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all other proposed housing sites in Ashbourne, Doveridge and Brailsford. Although the amount of housing now directed towards Ashbourne is lower than that proposed in the Issues and Options consultation, which resulted in an inconclusive screening conclusion in relation to these European sites (as were the conclusions when housing growth options and distributions were screened for LSE's in January/February 2012 and in August 2012), updated travel to work information would need to be consulted in order to rule out LSEs.</p> <p>Recommendations: Habitats Regulations Assessment will be required for development proposals at this site.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs. It may be possible to rule out LSEs for West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites with further investigations.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA12 – Land at Luke Lane, Brailsford	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	?	?	?
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires developer contributions towards open space provision.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC, and the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA:</u> Potential increased traffic on A roads passing through these European sites causing air quality effects on vegetation. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>identified in relation to all proposed housing sites. Potential increased recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan Area. This issue does not specifically relate to this housing site.</p>									
<p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, June 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC site, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Brailsford could increase traffic on the A5012 which passes within 200m of a component site of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (June 2010) were to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites (see mitigation measures set out in Table 1 of the Draft HRA Report). Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development in Brailsford. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts.</p>									
<p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all other proposed housing sites in Ashbourne, Doveridge and Brailsford. Although the amount of housing now directed towards Ashbourne is lower than that proposed in the Issues and Options consultation, which resulted in an inconclusive screening conclusion in relation to these European sites (as were the conclusions when housing growth options and distributions were screened for LSE's in January/February 2012 and in August 2012), updated travel to work information would need to be consulted in order to rule out LSEs.</p>									
<p>Recommendations: Habitats Regulations Assessment will be required for development proposals at this site.</p>									
<p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs. It may be possible to rule out the potential for LSEs for West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites with further investigations.</p>									
<p>IMPLEMENTATION</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
Strategic Policy 15 - Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy proposes development requirements in terms of infrastructure. Other than for the strategic allocations it is not known exactly where this infrastructure would need to be provided. Decisions on the provisions on infrastructure are to be taken on the basis of environmental sustainability as well as cost, which should contribute to ensuring that impacts on European sites is considered.</p> <p>Recommendations: This policy could be improved. The mitigation hierarchy should be used in the wording of this policy, with regards adverse impacts, these should first be avoided, and where impacts arise these should be minimised/mitigated, and then compensation provided for unavoidable residual impacts resulting from infrastructure provision. Green infrastructure is widely regarded as an essential infrastructure requirement of new developments and it is not clear whether this policy and Development Management Policy 23 would be used to secure these requirements, or whether delivery will rely on Development Management Policy 20.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy would not give rise to LSE.</p>									
DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICY 23 – PLANNING OBLIGATIONS AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: Policy relates only to financial contributions from development, and not to an amount or location of development. <i>‘Mitigation to make a development acceptable in planning terms’</i> should include mitigation to avoid any effects on European sites.</p> <p>The policy includes reference to green infrastructure: <i>‘Protecting and enhancing the green infrastructure network across the plan area.’</i> This should enable developer contributions to be secured to ensure the green infrastructure network is protected, maintained and enhanced in the interests of ensuring that the European sites are able to meet their conservation objectives.</p> <p>Recommendations: Green infrastructure is widely regarded as an essential infrastructure requirement of new developments and it is not clear whether this policy would</p>									

Table.5.2: Results of a rescreening exercise on the Derbyshire Dales Pre Submission Draft Local Plan (May 2013)

Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>be used to secure these requirements, or whether delivery will rely solely on DM Policy 20. This policy could be used as a mechanism to provide mitigation and offsetting for the potential effects on European sites from development in the Plan Area. Development identified as having the potential to increase recreation pressures on European sites should be required to provide alternative natural green space for recreation, or contributions to existing natural green space for recreation. Where this policy is used to secure mitigation for likely significant impacts on European sites, considerations of economic viability are not appropriate, as mitigation must be secured to prevent LSE, otherwise development cannot be permitted, unless it can be demonstrated that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI).</p> <p>Within the Infrastructure Delivery table presented in the Local Plan, a principal outcome of the Open Space Development Management policy should be to ensure that there are no adverse effects on European sites from recreation impacts resulting from increases in housing promoted within the district. The Council should give consideration to this suggested wording for a principal outcome for this policy: <i>'Maintenance of strategic accessible natural green space in order to avoid and minimise recreation impacts on European sites.'</i></p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy would not give rise to LSE.</p>									

Policies that have been screened out of the HRA process and do not require progressing to Appropriate Assessment are as follows:

- **National Planning Policy Framework - Presumption In Favour Of Sustainable Development**
- **Strategic Policy 1 – Sustainable Development Principles**
- Development Management Policy 2 – Development In The Countryside
- **Strategic Policy 3 – Protecting and Enhancing The Natural and Historic Environment**
- Development Management Policy 5 – Development Conspicuous From The Peak District National Park
- Development Management Policy 6 – Landscape Character
- Development Management Policy 7 – Biodiversity And Geological Interests
- Development Management Policy 8 – The Historic Environment
- Development Management Policy 9 – Design And Appearance Of Development
- **Strategic Policy 7 – Retail, Leisure & Other Commercial Development**
- Development Management Policy 14 – Development Within Town And Local Centres
- Development Management Policy – 15 Local Community Services And Facilities
- **Strategic Policy 10 – Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Facilities**
- Development Management Policy 17 – Affordable Housing
- Development Management Policy 18 – Rural Exception Sites
- Development Management Policy 19 – Gypsies, Traveller and Travelling Show People
- Development Management Policy 20 – Sport And Recreation Facilities
- Development Management Policy 21 – Open Space
- **Strategic Policy 11 –Accessibility**
- Development Management Policy 22 – Access And Parking
- **Strategic Policy 14 - Infrastructure**
- Development Management Policy 23 – Planning Obligations And Community Infrastructure Levy

The policies that require progression to Appropriate Assessment are as follows:

- **Strategic Policy 2 Settlement Hierarchy**
- Development Management Policy 1 – Development Within Settlement Framework Boundaries
- Development Management Policy 3 – Agricultural And Rural Workers Dwellings
- Development Management Policy 4 – Residential Conversions In The Countryside
- **Strategic Policy 4 – Green Infrastructure**
- **Strategic Policy 5– Maintaining And Enhancing An Economic Base**
- **Strategic Policy 6 – Promoting Peak District Tourism And Culture**
- Development Management Policy 10 – Land For New Employment Development
- Development Management Policy 11 – Existing Employment Land and Premises

- Development Management Policy 12 – Tourism Development
- Development Management Policy 13 – Holiday Chalets, Caravan And Campsite Developments
- **Strategic Policy 8 – Strategic Housing Development**
- Development Management Policy 16 – Land For New Residential Development
- **Strategic Policy 9 – Climate Change**
- **Strategic Policy 12 – Matlock / Wirksworth Sub Area**
- Site Allocation Policy SA1 – Land At Bentley Bridge, Matlock
- Site Allocation Policy SA2 – Land At Smedley Street, Matlock
- Site Allocation Policy SA3 – Land At Halldale Quarry
- Site Allocation Policy SA4 – Land Adjacent To Coneygreave House, Wirksworth
- Site Allocation Policy SA5 – Land At Stancliffe Quarry, Darley Dale
- Site Allocation Policy SA6 – Land At Middleton Road, Wirksworth
- Site Allocation Policy SA7 – Land At Whitelea Nursery, Tansley
- **Strategic Policy 13 – Ashbourne Sub Area**
- Site Allocation Policy SA8 – Land At Ashbourne Airfield, Ashbourne
- Site Allocation Policy SA9 – Land At Hillside Farm (North), Ashbourne
- Site Allocation Policy SA10 – Land At Hillside Farm (South/West), Ashbourne
- Site Allocation Policy SA11 – Land At Cavendish Cottage / Marston Lane, Doveridge
- **Strategic Policy 14 – Southern Parishes Sub Area**
- Site Allocation Policy SA12 – Land At Luke Lane, Brailsford

6 Summary and Conclusions

A screening assessment which considered the potential for Likely Significant Effects of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan and identified a number of potential effects on European sites as a result of the draft policies. Each policy in the Draft Pre Submission Local Plan has been screened and the results are presented in Table 5.2.

The results of the assessment are summarised as follows:

Bees Nest and Green Clay Pits SAC has been screened out by the screening exercise as no likely significant effects were identified.

Air quality: Air quality effects on a number of European sites have been identified as a result of the housing growth and tourism growth which could result from the Local Plan. This relates to the draft Settlement Hierarchy Policy, each of the draft Sub Area policies and Site Allocation policies and the draft tourism policies. A potential for an in-combination effect of traffic growth from development in neighbouring areas has also been identified. This is in relation to the routes of the roads identified as falling within 200m of a European site. These routes could be affected by traffic growth from places such as Manchester, Sheffield, Barnsley, Chesterfield and Macclesfield. With regard to Gang Mine SAC, an in-combination effect could occur as a result of increases in tourism traffic but the site does not lie adjacent to a main route. However, the site at Midland Road, Wirksworth has been proposed as employment land which includes use class B8: storage or distribution, and this use is likely to lead to increased emissions to air from development related traffic. Avoidance measures for this issue need to be developed with Natural England and a number of options were put forward for consideration in the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy HRA (May 2010). Some policy wording is likely to be needed once avoidance measures are agreed with Natural England. These suggestions relate to cases where specific sources of impact can be identified. It is important to recognise that some sites will also be subject to adverse effects from diffuse sources. Diffuse air pollution is a regional, if not, national level issue. It requires consideration by Government between regions. It may be outside of the influence of the plan to address the existing regional/national issue of diffuse air pollution except in cases where major significant new sources of emission are likely. Joint working with neighbouring authorities is encouraged to address this issue.

Recreation: Potential effects from increased tourism on the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC from increased population and increased tourism. This relates to the draft Settlement Hierarchy Policy, each of the draft Sub Area policies and the draft tourism policies. Up to date information should be requested from Natural England relating to existing management of recreation on the SPA and SAC. The attraction of and access to the Peak District National Park is not something that the Local Plan can influence. In-combination effects with regard to recreation have not yet been considered. The assessment of this issue is not yet complete.

Wind turbines: Strategic Policy 8 Climate Change promotes renewable energy generation and could therefore give rise to wind turbines which could adversely affect bird species on the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA and Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA. A potential in-combination effect has been identified with wind turbines in neighbouring areas, particularly in locations between sites used by golden plover. The principal avoidance measure in relation to this potential effect is that the effects of wind

turbine applications should be considered on a site by site basis in order to take account of the habitats within the turbine zone and the distance from the SPA. The HRA of the Joint Core Strategy made a suggestion for no wind turbine developments within 800m of an SPA boundary. It also suggested that there is a need for a regional study focussing on golden plover, merlin and short-eared owl in order to determine the areas which birds use particularly during migration. The results of this survey would be able to better inform any 'exclusion' zones for wind turbines. Given the emphasis under the new planning policy framework to positively promote growth, consideration should be given to an SPD to set out where wind energy developments are more likely to be considered acceptable, or defining a consultation zone, but this should not obviate the need for case by case environmental assessment and HRA.

Pet predation: There are two policies that could lead to residential development or mixed use development in locations which are not identified in the Local Plan and these therefore give rise to some uncertainty about the location of effects. These policies are draft Policy DM 17 Residential Conversions in the Countryside and draft Policy DM19 Agricultural and Rural Workers Dwellings. The development that could result from these policies could potentially be within 400m of the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA. Avoidance measures for a similar screening conclusion to the Joint Core Strategy were put forward for a change to the wording of draft Policy CS 11 Biodiversity so that this risk of an adverse effect could be managed through development control and that residential development is avoided within 400m of the SPA boundary. Development Management Policy 5 Biodiversity and Geodiversity in the Local Plan has partially taken forward this advice; however the avoidance of residential development within 400m of the SAC has not yet been taken forward.

Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation (SAC):

In addition to the potential adverse effects identified above, Appropriate Assessment work undertaken in relation to the Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Staffordshire, identified that housing development within a 12 mile zone of influence would lead to adverse effects on the Cannock Chase SAC as a result of recreational pressure. Cannock Chase SAC is designated because the extent of its European Dry Heath habitat and is regarded as one of the best areas in the UK. This 12 mile zone of influence included Doveridge, where new housing development is proposed through Site Allocation policy SA11, Cavendish Cottage, Marston Lane Doverage, Ashbourne. Since this initial AA work, a Cannock Chase Visitor Impact Mitigation Strategy has been prepared, a Visitor Impact Management Strategy was prepared in 2010, and a visitor survey was undertaken in Autumn 2010 to September 2011. A follow up report on Visitor Impacts Mitigation was prepared in 2012⁶. This 2012 report proposed developer contributions within an area between 400m and 15km (9 miles) from Cannock Chase SAC and large development, of over 100 houses, outside the 15km zone may also require AA in relation to this site subject to advice from Natural England. Doverage falls outside the 15km zone of influence, and Site Allocation policy SA11 only proposes a maximum of 27 dwellings and so this falls below the contribution threshold for housing development outside the 15km zone of influence.

⁶ J Underhill and D Liley, (2012) Cannock Chase SA Visitor Impacts Mitigation Report (Final Version December 2012) Footprint Ecology, unpublished.

Therefore development in Doverage, as proposed in the draft Local Plan, is unlikely to be considered to exert effects on Cannock Chase SAC.

The interim conclusion of the HRA screening is that the draft Local Plan as currently worded could potentially result in adverse effects on European designated sites and measures are needed in order to avoid such effects. Avoidance measures are put forward within Table 5.1. Avoidance measures with regard to potential effects on air quality and recreation are currently under development, through partnership working with Natural England and will need to be further resolved for the consultation version of the Local Plan.

Annex A: Site Characterisation Tables

Contents

Table 1 – South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA

Table 2 – Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA

Table 3 – Peak District Dales SAC

Table 4 – South Pennine Moors SAC

Table 5 – Gang Mine SAC

Table 6 – West Midlands Mosses SAC

Table 7 – Midland Meres & Mosses – Phase 1 Ramsar

Table 8 - Midland Meres & Mosses –Phase 2 Ramsar

Table 1 - South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	
Name	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA UK9007022
Location with regards to plan area	Approximately 50km to the north of the Plan Area
Reason(s) for designation:	
<p>This qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC):</p> <p>Breeding;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Asio flammeus</i> Short-eared owl; • <i>Falco columbarius</i> Merlin; and • <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> Golden plover. <p>This site qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) for supporting the following internationally important assemblages of birds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actitis hypoleucos Common sandpiper • Calidris alpina schinzii Dunlin • Carduelis flavirostris Twite • Gallinago gallinago Snipe • Numenius arquata Eurasian curlew • Oenanthe oenanthe Northern wheatear • Saxicola rubetra Whinchat • Tringa totanus Redshank • Turdus torquatus Ring ouzel • Vanellus vanellus Northern lapwing 	
Component SSSI sites	South Pennine Moors SSSI
Conservation objectives	Maintenance of the ecosystems on which the birds depend.
Requirements to maintain favourable condition status of site (relating to conservation objectives)	Key factors affecting site integrity (relating to designated features)
<p>Maintenance of the extent of suitable habitat mosaic including areas of tall mature heath and grass sward suitable for nesting short-eared owl and merlin whilst maintaining shorter, recently grazed and burnt areas suitable for nesting golden plover.</p> <p>Maintenance of appropriate grazing and burning regimes, and avoidance of overgrazing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of habitats on site • Maintenance of bird feeding areas outside the site (avoidance of agricultural intensification), in particular Golden Plover. • Ground nesting birds - Maintaining low levels of disturbance

Table 1 - South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	
<p>by sheep is a key pressure on the site.</p> <p>Maintenance of bird feeding areas outside the site (avoidance of agricultural intensification), maintaining the extent of habitats suitable for providing adequate food supply such as small mammals, nesting birds and invertebrates.</p> <p>Maintaining low levels of disturbance and predation are especially important for ground nesting birds and management of human access should direct disturbance away from sensitive areas. Predator control may be required.</p> <p>Recreational disturbance - the SPA is flanked two sides by large industrial urban areas, which means that large numbers of people use the area for recreational activities.</p> <p>Appropriate grazing regimes are required to maintain the extent of the moorland and heaths, the structural diversity including undisturbed dwarf shrub, varied age structure and vegetational mosaic. Grazing plays an important role in this management. The control of inappropriate and invasive species is required.</p> <p>Maintaining hydrological conditions as wet heaths require wet soils during winter with a dry surface in summer. Also importance of water quality, including lack of eutrophication and maintenance of oligotrophic character.</p> <p>Air pollution and atmospheric deposition is likely to be an important cause of eutrophication for wet and dry heaths.</p> <p>Mires and bogs are sensitive to changes in hydrology and maintenance of natural regimes, water quality, and avoidance of water table lowering are important factors.</p>	<p>and predation, i.e. where humans, dogs and predators are. Management of human access should direct disturbance away from sensitive areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet heaths - Maintaining hydrological conditions. Water quality, including lack of eutrophication and maintenance of oligotrophic character. • Air quality - Air pollution and atmospheric deposition is likely to be an important cause of eutrophication for wet and dry heaths. • Mires and bogs – changes in hydrology and maintenance of natural regimes, water quality, and water table levels. • Absence of barriers e.g. wind farms

Table 2 - Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	
Name	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA UK9007021
Location with regards to plan area	Southernmost extent of the site is within Plan Area
Reason(s) for designation:	
<p>This site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as during the breeding season the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> at least 2.2% of the GB breeding population Count, as at 1990 and 1998 • Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i> at least 2.3% of the GB breeding population Count as at 1990 and 1998 • Golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> (North-western Europe - breeding) at least 1.9% of the GB breeding population Count, as at 1990 and 1998 	
Component SSSI sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Dark Peak SSSI • Goyt Valley SSSI
Conservation objectives	Maintain populations of Annex 1 bird species for which this site is designated
Requirements to maintain favourable condition status of site (relating to conservation objectives)	Key factors affecting site integrity (relating to designated features)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires maintenance of the extent of suitable habitat mosaic including areas of tall mature heath and grass sward suitable for nesting short-eared owl and merlin whilst maintaining shorter, recently grazed and burnt areas suitable for nesting golden plover. • Maintaining low levels of disturbance and predation are especially important for ground nesting birds and management of human access should direct disturbance away from sensitive areas. (particularly recreational disturbance - Major urban and industrial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of habitats on site • Maintenance of bird feeding areas outside the site (avoidance of agricultural intensification), in particular Golden Plover. • Ground nesting birds - Maintaining low levels of disturbance and predation, i.e. where humans, dogs

Table 2 - Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	
<p>centres near to the Peak District Moors provide significant visitor pressure and 524KM² of the moorlands are open to public access)⁷. Predator control may be required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance of fires (Many habitats are sub-optimal in vegetation terms) as a consequence of wildfire burns) • Maintenance of the extent of habitats suitable for providing adequate food supply such as small mammals, nesting birds and invertebrates. • Avoidance of air pollution (Many habitats are sub-optimal (in vegetation terms) as a consequence of historic air pollution) • Appropriate grazing regimes are required to maintain the extent of the moorland and heaths, the structural diversity including undisturbed dwarf shrub, varied age structure and vegetational mosaic. Grazing plays an important role in this management. The control of inappropriate and invasive species is required. • Maintaining hydrological conditions as wet heaths require wet soils during winter with a dry surface in summer. Also importance of water quality, including lack of eutrophication and maintenance of oligotrophic character. • Air pollution and atmospheric deposition is likely to be an important cause of eutrophication for wet and dry heaths. • Mires and Bogs are sensitive to changes in hydrology and maintenance of natural regimes, water quality, and avoidance of water table lowering are important factors. 	<p>and predators are. Management of human access should direct disturbance away from sensitive areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet heaths - Maintaining hydrological conditions. Water quality, including lack of eutrophication and maintenance of oligotrophic character. • Avoidance of fires. • Air quality - Air pollution and atmospheric deposition is likely to be an important cause of eutrophication for wet and dry heaths. • Mires and bogs – changes in hydrology and maintenance of natural regimes, water quality, and water table levels. • Absence of barriers e.g. wind farms

⁷ JNCC data form (05/05/06) <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/SPA/UK9007021.pdf>

Table 3 - Peak District Dales SAC	
Name	Peak District Dales SAC UK0019859
Location with regards to plan area	Within plan area
Reason(s) for designation:	
<p>ANNEX 1</p> <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6210: Semi- natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates. • 9180: Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines * Priority feature. <p>Non-primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4030: European Dry Heaths. • 6130: Calaminarian grasslands. • 7230: Alkaline Fens. • 8120: Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels. • 8210: Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation. 	<p>ANNEX II</p> <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1092: White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish. <p>Non Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1096: Brook lamprey. • 1163: Bullhead.
SSSI component sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ballidon Dale • Coombs Dale • Cressbrook Dale

Table 3 - Peak District Dales SAC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dove Valley and Biggin Dale • Hamps and Manifold Valleys • Lathkilldale • Longdale(Hartington) • Longdale and Grassendale • Matlock Woods • Monks Dale • Wye Valley • Topley Pike and Deepdale • Via Gellia Woodlands
Conservation objectives	Maintenance of the Annex I habitats and Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site and maintenance of non-primary habitats and species.
Requirements to maintain favourable condition status of site (relating to conservation objectives)	Key factors affecting site integrity (relating to designated features)
<p>Grasslands</p> <p>Sward structure and composition provide a valuable indication of habitat quality. Maintaining appropriate grazing or rotational cutting may be used to retain the presence of positive indicator species and prevent domination by rank grasses and scrub, though some scrub can be ecologically beneficial.</p> <p>Calaminarian Grasslands</p> <p>Maintenance of suitable habitat with characteristic species assemblages, and substrate enriched with heavy metals, areas of bare ground with characteristically short sward structure and suitably low levels of dead plant matter.</p> <p>Sporadic management such as occasional light grazing may be beneficial.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grasslands – maintain management including appropriate grazing or rotational cutting • Calaminarian Grasslands - sporadic management such as occasional light grazing may be beneficial. • Alkaline fens - Air quality, water quality and water levels. • Calcareous rocky habitats - Maintenance of natural processes such as erosion

Table 3 - Peak District Dales SAC	
<p>Woodlands</p> <p>Appropriate woodland management is required in particular to maintain natural processes and a diverse woodland structure, tree regeneration potential and a diverse age structure, control invasive species, and support characteristic species and habitat types.</p> <p>Heaths</p> <p>Without management heathland becomes progressively dominated by bracken, gorse and/or scrub and trees. Appropriate heathland management is therefore required to maintain the extent of the heaths, the structural diversity including undisturbed bare ground, age structure and vegetation mosaic. Grazing can play an important role in this management. The control of inappropriate and invasive species is required.</p> <p>Alkaline Fens</p> <p>Appropriate management, usually in the form of light grazing, is required to maintain sward structure and composition.</p> <p>The control of inappropriate and invasive species.</p> <p>Hydrology, water quality and air quality must be maintained. Although groundwater levels need to be high, standing water may be detrimental for alkaline fen communities.</p> <p>Calcareous rocky habitats</p> <p>Maintenance of the extent of habitat with characteristic pioneer calcicole and basiphilous species. Maintenance of natural processes such as erosion.</p> <p>Crayfish</p> <p>Maintenance of extent of habitat and water quality. The absence of introduced species and crayfish plague is especially important and can be introduced by human activity, therefore maintaining visitor awareness initiatives, sympathetic management of fishery practices and regular monitoring is important.</p> <p>Fish</p> <p>River's natural structure and form should be maintained to support a natural flow regime that will help ensure the provision of resting pools for fish, conserve the quality of the riverbed as fish spawning habitat, and avoid the creation of artificial barriers to the passage of migratory fish.</p> <p>Any exploitation of fish populations or other native animals or plants should be at a sustainable level, without manipulation of the river's natural capacity to support them or augmentation by excessive stocking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crayfish - Maintenance of extent of habitat and water quality. Absence of introduced species and crayfish plague. Maintain visitor awareness initiatives, sympathetic management of fishery practices and regular monitoring. • Fish - Bullhead and Brook Lamprey – Maintain rivers' natural structure and form. Avoid creation of artificial barriers. Maintain sustainable fish populations.

Table 4 - South Pennine Moors SAC	
Name	South Pennine Moors SAC UK0030280
Location with regards to plan area	Within plan area
Reason(s) for designation:	
<p>ANNEX 1</p> <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4030 European dry heaths. • 7130 Blanket bogs * Priority feature • 91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles. <p>Non Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>. • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs 	
SSSI component sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Dark Peak SSSI • Goyt Valley SSSI • Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI
Conservation objectives	Maintenance of the Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site and maintenance of non-primary habitats.
Table 4 - South Pennine Moors SAC	

Table 4 - South Pennine Moors SAC	
Requirements to maintain favourable condition status of site (relating to conservation objectives)	Key factors affecting site integrity (relating to designated features)
<p>Heaths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate heathland management is required to maintain the extent of the heaths, the structural diversity including undisturbed dwarf shrub, varied age structure and vegetational mosaic. Grazing plays an important role in this management. The control of inappropriate and invasive species is required. Specific grouse moor management contributes to the maintenance of habitat mosaic. • Maintaining hydrological conditions as wet heaths require wet soils during winter with a dry surface in summer. Also importance of water quality, including lack of eutrophication and maintenance of oligotrophic character. • Air pollution and atmospheric deposition is likely to be an important cause of eutrophication for wet and dry heaths. <p>Mires and Bogs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of habitat extent and species composition are important for this habitat, with some areas requiring management of scrub encroachment in addition to minimising the levels of trampling and damage from recreational activities including fire-setting. • Mires and Bogs are sensitive to changes in hydrology and maintenance of natural regimes, water quality, and avoidance of water table lowering are important factors. • Areas that have suffered previous damaging activities require enhancement including re-vegetation of bare peat, increased vegetational diversity in response to past heavy sheep grazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of habitats on site • Heaths - Maintaining hydrological conditions. Water quality, including lack of eutrophication and maintenance of oligotrophic character. • Avoidance of fires. • Air quality - Air pollution and atmospheric deposition is likely to be an important cause of eutrophication for wet and dry heaths. • Mires and bogs – changes in hydrology and maintenance of natural regimes, water quality, and water table levels.

Table 4 - South Pennine Moors SAC	
<p>and a reduction of erosion through gullyng.</p> <p>Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate woodland management is required in particular to maintain natural processes and create a diverse woodland structure, allow tree regeneration potential, control invasive species, and support characteristic species and habitat types. • To increase the extent of native character woodland without detriment to other key habitats. 	

Table 5 - Gang Mine SAC	
Name	Gang Mine SAC UK0012817
Location with regards to plan area	Within plan area (Derbyshire Dales administrative area)
Reason(s) for designation	
ANNEX 1 Primary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6130: Calaminarian grasslands. 	
SSSI component site	Gang Mine SSSI
Conservation objectives	Subject to natural change, to maintain the following habitats and geological features in favourable condition (*), with particular reference to any dependent component special interest features: Habitat Types Represented (Biodiversity Action Plan Categories) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calcareous Grassland • Inland Rock • Neutral Grassland Geological Features (Geological Site Types) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A (*) or restored to favourable condition if features are judged to be unfavourable.

Table 5 - Gang Mine SAC	
Requirements to maintain favourable condition status of site (relating to conservation objectives)	Key factors affecting site integrity (relating to designated features)
<p>Grassland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of suitable habitat, including available substrate enriched with heavy metals, areas of bare ground with characteristically short sward structure and suitably low levels of dead plant matter. • Maintenance of habitat suitable for characteristic species such as spring sandwort and alpine penny cress with an absence or suitably low levels of invasive species. • Sporadic management such as occasional light grazing may be beneficial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of suitable habitat and avoidance of succession; and • Air pollution (possibly including dust although this is unclear) and nutrient enrichment.

Table 6 - West Midlands Mosses SAC	
Name	<u>West Midlands Mosses SAC</u> UK0013595
Location with regards to plan area	Lies outside plan area – nearest component site is approximately 8.8km from the Derbyshire Dales administrative boundary near Doveridge. The West Midlands Mosses contains three pools, one at Clarepool Moss and two at Abbots Moss.
Reason(s) for designation:	
ANNEX 1 Primary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs 	
SSSI component sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abbots Moss SSSI; • Chartley Moss SSSI; • Clarepool Moss SSSI; and • Wybunbury Moss SSSI.
Conservation objectives	Maintenance of the Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site.
Requirements to maintain favourable condition status of site (relating to conservation objectives)	Key factors affecting site integrity (relating to designated features)
Colonisation of open schwingmoors or <i>Sphagnum</i> lawns and rafts in the West Midland Mosses by birch and pine is controlled by works under Management Agreement or by National Nature Reserve management, and in liaison with the local wildlife trust at Abbots Moss. Several sources of nutrient enrichment, including atmospheric deposition of nutrients, pose a potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality: Acid deposition and ozone levels are above critical load levels. Changes in vegetation structure and composition driven by increased nutrient inputs; • Site maintenance to control encroaching trees and shrubs; • Recreational disturbance;

Table 6 - West Midlands Mosses SAC	
<p>threat at these sites. A Management Agreement controls agricultural run-off at Chartley Moss. Trees at this site trap airborne nutrients and provide roost areas for birds, but the enrichment effect of both is only localised. At Abbots Moss the threat of enrichment from atmospheric sources has been reduced by clear-felling of basin slopes adjacent to the mires.</p> <p>All parts of the site are vulnerable to recreational disturbance, particularly the northern portion which is a scout camp.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water levels; and • Water quality – pesticides/agricultural runoff from off-site.

Table 7 - Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	
Name	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar_UK11043
Location with regards to plan area	Lies outside plan area. 16 component sites are located in the Shropshire/Cheshire Plain, south-west of Manchester and northwest of Birmingham.
Reason(s) for designation	
<p>Ramsar criterion 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site comprises a diverse range of habitats from open water to raised bog. <p>Ramsar criterion 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site supports a number of rare species of plants associated with wetlands including five nationally scarce species together with an assemblage of rare wetland invertebrates (three endangered insects and five other British Red Data Book species of invertebrates). 	
SSSI component sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bagmere SSSI; Berrington Pool SSSI; Betley Mere SSSI; Bomere, Shomere & Betton Pools SSSI; Brown Moss SSSI; Chartley Moss SSSI; Clarepool Moss SSSI; Fenemere SSSI; Flaxmere Moss SSSI; Hatch Mere SSSI; Marton Pool SSSI; Oak Mere SSSI;

Table 7 - Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quoisley Meres SSSI; • Tatton Meres SSSI; • The Mere, Mere SSSI; • White Mere SSSI; and • Wybunbury Moss.
Conservation objectives	Maintenance of habitat extent and suitable conditions for characteristic species.
Requirements to maintain favourable condition status of site (relating to conservation objectives)	Key factors affecting site integrity (relating to designated features)
<p>Management of scrub encroachment and natural succession required to reduce nutrient enrichment.</p> <p>Levels of disturbance such as trampling and damage from recreational activities should be maintained at appropriate levels.</p> <p>These habitats are sensitive to changes in hydrology and maintenance of natural regimes, and characteristic water quality and chemistry are important factors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality – pesticides/agricultural runoff from off-site. • Introduction/invasion of non-native plant species; • Water levels; • Air quality and nutrient enrichment; and • Recreation and disturbance from trampling.

Table 8 - Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar	
Name	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar_UK11080
Location with regards to plan area	Lies outside plan area. The 18 units which make up the site are spread over the Wrexham / Shropshire / Cheshire and Staffordshire Plain. The majority of the units are in Cheshire and north Shropshire, with a small number of outlying sites in adjacent parts of Staffordshire and Wrexham.
Reason(s) for designation	
<p>Ramsar criterion 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site comprises a diverse range of habitats from open water to raised bog. <p>Ramsar criterion 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports a number of rare species of plants associated with wetlands, including the nationally scarce cowbane <i>Cicuta virosa</i> and, elongated sedge <i>Carex elongata</i>. Also present are the nationally scarce bryophytes <i>Dicranum affine</i> and <i>Sphagnum pulchrum</i>. Also supports an assemblage of invertebrates including several rare species. There are 16 species of British Red Data Book insect listed for this site including the following endangered species: the moth <i>Glyphipteryx lathamella</i>, the caddisfly <i>Hagenella clathrata</i> and the sawfly <i>Trichiosoma vitellinae</i>. 	
SSSI component sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abbotts Moss SSSI; Aqualate Mere SSSI; Black Firs & Cranberry Bog SSSI; Brownheath Moss SSSI; Chapel Mere SSSI; Cole Mere SSSI; Cop Mere SSSI; Hencott Pool SSSI; Linmer Moss SSSI;

Table 8 - Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morton Pool & Pasture SSSI; • Oakhanger Moss SSSI; • Oss Mere SSSI; and • Sweat Mere & Crose Mere SSSI.
Conservation objectives	Maintenance of habitat extent and suitable conditions for characteristic species.
Requirements to maintain favourable condition status of site (relating to conservation objectives)	Key factors affecting site integrity (relating to designated features)
These habitats are sensitive to changes in hydrology and maintenance of natural regimes, and characteristic water quality and chemistry are important factors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality: acid deposition and ozone levels are above critical load levels. Changes in vegetation structure and composition driven by increased nutrient inputs • Water levels; • Introduction/invasion of non-native plant species on site; and • Water quality – pesticides/agricultural runoff from off-site.

Derbyshire Dales District Council

Annex B: Air Quality Supporting Information

Impacts on European Sites caused by Air Pollution

There are several sites in the plan area which could be exposed to adverse effects from increased emissions of atmospheric pollutants associated with implementation of the Core Strategy. It is difficult to predict the precise nature or level of changes in air emissions associated with development. Increases in emissions due to housing development and likely increases in levels of traffic/ transport by car are potentially offset by the following factors:

- Power stations for domestic supply are becoming more efficient.
- Vehicles are also becoming more efficient, so although traffic volumes are expected to increase, emissions per vehicle may decrease over time.
- Increased emissions do not necessarily translate into increased levels of deposition where designated plant communities are located and it is difficult to predict actual levels of deposition.

Nevertheless there are several sites supporting designated interest features (largely vegetation communities) which are known to be sensitive to air pollution and some of these sites are already over their critical loads for some pollutants, notably nitrogen and other pollutants which tend to cause acidification of soils. We have used the APIS database (www.apis.ac.uk) to identify such sites and to clarify likely risks of adverse effects on their integrity as a result of the Local Plan. Sites over their critical loads for nitrogen or acid deposition can be affected by any further increase in pollution. There are two main sources that need to be considered: diffuse sources and local sources. In the context of the Local Plan Strategy, car traffic is a key source of emissions. Specific assessments have been carried out to identify those European sites which have any part of their designated area within 200m of a major road on which levels of traffic could potentially increase as a result of the Local Plan as it is generally accepted that levels of deposition decline to negligible levels at distances of more than 200m from a major road. It is important to identify European sites for which further pollution might result in a critical load being reached or further exceeded so that appropriate mitigation measures can be identified.

APIS has been updated with the addition of Site Relevant Critical Loads and a Source Apportionment for the UK Natura 2000 network. The user is able to select a specific European site, and identify the critical load function for acidification for this site where applicable, together with a range of critical loads for nutrient nitrogen deposition.

Critical Loads are defined as “the threshold level for the deposition of a pollutant above which harmful indirect effects can be shown on a habitat or species, according to current knowledge”. It is important to distinguish between a critical load and a critical level. The critical load relates to the quantity of pollutant deposited from air to the ground, whereas the critical level is the gaseous concentration of a pollutant in the air. For terrestrial ecosystems APIS has used typical biological criteria based on no adverse effect on growth, soil stability, and groundwater quality to define critical loads and levels.

The table below summarises the extent to which sensitive sites (those within 200m of a road on which traffic levels might increase, shown on Figure 3) are over their critical loads for Nitrogen deposition and acidification.

Table Annex B.1: Extent to which Sensitive Sites are over Critical Loads for Nitrogen and Acidification					
European site	Interest Feature	Does site exceed the lower bounds of CL for acidity – 2003	Does site exceed minimum CL for Nutrient Nitrogen -2003	Does site exceed the lower bounds of CL for acidity – 2010	Does site exceed minimum CL for Nutrient Nitrogen - 2010
Gang Mine SAC	Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> (H6130)	No	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	No	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels
Peak District Dales SAC	European dry heaths (H4030)	Yes	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	Yes	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels
	Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> (H6130)	No	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	No	Yes - but below upper bound levels
	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (H6210)	No	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	No	Yes - but below upper bound levels
	Alkaline fens (H7230)	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) (H8120)	No	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	No	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels
	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation (H8210)	Yes	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	Yes	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels
	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines (H9180)	Yes	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	Yes	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels
	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (S1092). White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish	There is insufficient knowledge to make a judgement about the impacts on this species. Decision should be made at a site specific level. Further research is required to assess sensitivity to acidification of this species.			

Table Annex B.1: Extent to which Sensitive Sites are over Critical Loads for Nitrogen and Acidification					
European site	Interest Feature	Does site exceed the lower bounds of CL for acidity – 2003	Does site exceed minimum CL for Nutrient Nitrogen -2003	Does site exceed the lower bounds of CL for acidity – 2010	Does site exceed minimum CL for Nutrient Nitrogen - 2010
	<i>Lampetra planeri</i> (S1096) (Brook lamprey) <i>Cottus gobio</i> (S1163)	Nutrient nitrogen - Decision to be taken at a site specific level since habitat sensitivity depends on N or P limitation.			
South Pennine Moors SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> (H4010)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	European dry heaths (H4030)	Yes	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	Yes	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels
	Blanket bogs (H7130)	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels
	Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels
	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles (H91A0)	Yes	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	Yes	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels
West Midlands Mosses SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds (H3160) Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds	No	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	No	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels
	Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	Yes	Yes – exceeds upper bound levels	Yes

Table Annex B.1: Extent to which Sensitive Sites are over Critical Loads for Nitrogen and Acidification					
European site	Interest Feature	Does site exceed the lower bounds of CL for acidity – 2003	Does site exceed minimum CL for Nutrient Nitrogen -2003	Does site exceed the lower bounds of CL for acidity – 2010	Does site exceed minimum CL for Nutrient Nitrogen - 2010
Peak District Moors SPA (South Pennine Moors Phase I SPA) & South Pennine Moors Phase II SPA		<p>A number of species are considered sensitive to Nutrient Nitrogen.</p> <p>Potential negative impact on species due to impacts on the species' broad habitat (Transition of breeding habitat (moorland, unmanaged heather moor, bogs and hill pasture) to grass).</p> <p>However, potential positive impact due to increased food supply caused by eutrophication.</p>			

Derbyshire Dales District Council

Gang Mine SK286557

The designated interest feature for this site is Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae* (H6130). Calaminarian grassland can occur on a wide variety of substrates in the UK including both acid and calcareous rocks/spoil. However, it is predominantly associated with Carboniferous limestone substrates such as in the Peak District and North Pennines. This vegetation is sensitive to the effects of increased levels of nitrogen deposition which generally results in an increase in tall grasses and a decline in diversity. The critical load is 15-25 Kg N/ha/yr and the exceedance range is from 14.1 down to 4.1 kg N/ha/year.

This plant community type is also affected by acidification which may cause toxicity to plants and mycorrhiza and in particular can have a detrimental effect on any lower plants present in the community (bryophytes and lichens), but the site is not currently over its critical load for acidification.

This site is potentially vulnerable to the effects of any further eutrophication that could be caused by increased traffic emissions on the B5036 between Wirksworth and Cromford, leading on to Matlock, which passes within 200m of the Gang Mine SAC. The 2001 census shows that commuting occurs between Matlock and Wirksworth.

There is therefore a potential adverse effect on the integrity of the site from nitrogen enrichment due to increased emissions from vehicles as a result of increasing populations in Matlock and Wirksworth.

Policy	Possible effect
Policy CS 5 Matlock/Wirksworth	Could increase population and car use associated with commuting between Matlock and Wirksworth.
Policy CS 19 Promoting Peak District Tourism and Culture	An increase in tourism could increase traffic on the roads within the Plan Area as a result of encouraging tourism through tourism related developments.

Chartley Moss SK020281 (component site of the West Midlands Mosses SAC)

Raised bogs are especially sensitive to nitrogen air pollutants, and may be sensitive to ozone because they are rain-fed. These Bogs are also highly sensitive to nitrogen deposition, as they derive all their nutrients from the atmosphere. Excess nitrogen leads to preferential growth of grass and tree species at the expense of the bog forming Sphagnum mosses, this can have a substantial impact on the development of bog systems. Coupled to these changes, the presence of less dominant associated herbs, bryophytes and lichens may change accordingly.

The West Midlands Mosses SAC (in the location of Chartley Moss) is over its critical load for nitrogen and therefore vulnerable to effects of any further nitrogen deposition associated with increased road traffic on the adjacent A518 (which goes between Uttoxeter and Stafford to the south west of Ashbourne). However, only approximately 0.1ha (0.09%) of the site lies within 200m of a road.

Policy	Possible effect
Policy C6 Ashbourne	Potential adverse effect on the integrity of the site from nutrient enrichment from increased emissions from vehicles as a result of

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	increasing the population of Ashbourne which is the closest housing growth to the North Staffordshire border. A small proportion of the Chartley Moss SSSI is within 200m of the A518 between Uttoxeter and Stafford .
Policy CS 7 Southern Parishes	Potential adverse effect on the integrity of the site from nutrient enrichment from increased emissions from vehicles as a result of increasing the population of the southern parishes (Hulland Ward and Brailsford). A small proportion of the Chartley Moss SSSI is within 200m of the A518 between Uttoxeter and Stafford.

Peak District Dales SAC SK142550

All the plant communities which are designated interest features for the site are vulnerable to any additional deposition of nitrogen. They are less vulnerable to further acidification. Roads which pass through or within 200m of the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are as follows:

- A 623 between Chesterfield and Chapel-en-le-Frith passing through Baslow (Cressbrook Dale SSSI);
- The A6 between Bakewell and Buxton (Topley Pike and Deep Dale SSSI and the Wye Valley SSSI);
- The A515 between Buxton and Ashbourne (Topley Pike and Deep Dale SSSI); and
- The A5012 between Buxton and Cromford (leading to Matlock and Wirksworth)(Long Dale and Gratton Dale SSSI and Via Gellia Woodlands SSSI).

The site is large, extending over 2326.33 ha., but the proportion of the site lying within 200m of the roads above is also high, in the region of 12% (about 296 ha).

Policy	Possible effect
Strategic Policy 2 Settlement Hierarchy	Increased nitrogen deposition from traffic on roads which pass through or within 200m of components of the site.
Strategic Policy 11 Matlock/Wirksworth Sub Area	
Strategic Policy 12 Ashbourne Sub Area	
Strategic Policy 5 Promoting Peak District Tourism and Culture	An increase in tourism could increase traffic on the roads within the Plan Area as a result of encouraging tourism related developments. Although the tourism policies encourage development in the market towns or development well-associated with the market towns and public transport, a risk of adverse effects remains because we do not have evidence that that traffic levels and emissions to air from traffic will not increase. Specific roads which pass through or within 200m of components of the site have been identified.

Peak District Moors SPA

There are several plant communities that could be affected by additional deposition of nitrogen on this site, but effects on designated interest features are not straightforward to predict. For example, in some cases additional nitrogen could enhance productivity and the

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availability of food for birds. Roads which pass through or within 200m of the component sites of the Peak District Moors SPA are as follows:

- The A628 route between Manchester/Hyde and Barnsley (The Dark Peak SSSI);
- The A6024 between the A628 at Woodhead Reservoir and Holmfirth (The Dark Peak SSSI);
- The A57 (Snake Road) between Glossop and Sheffield (The Dark Peak SSSI and the Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI);
- The A624 between Glossop and Chapel-en-le-Frith passing through Hayfield (The Dark Peak SSSI);
- The A5004 between Whaley Bridge and Buxton (Goyt Valley SSSI);
- The A537 between Buxton and Macclesfield (Leek Moors SSI and Goyt Valley SSSI);
- The A54 between Buxton and Congleton (Leek Moors SSSI);
- The A53 between Buxton and Leek (Leek Moors SSSI);
- The A6013 between Hope Valley and Ashopton/Ladybower Reservoir (Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI);
- The A6187 between Sheffield and Hathersedge, leading to Chapel-en-le-Frith (Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI);
- The A625 between Sheffield and Calver (Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI);
- The A621 between Sheffield and Baslow (Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI); and
- The A619 between Chesterfield and Baslow (Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI).

South Pennine Moors SAC SK144960

This site supports several designated plant communities, all of which are vulnerable to damage if further deposition of nitrogen air pollutants or if further acidification occurs. They include Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* (H4010), European dry heaths (H4030), Blanket bogs (H7130), Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140) and Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles (H91A0), all of which are over their critical loads for acid and nitrogen deposition. The bog communities are particularly vulnerable to further pollution. The site is large, extending over 64983.13Ha and the proportion of the site lying within 200m of a road on which traffic levels could potentially increase is relatively small (in the region of 2%, or 1336.86ha). It is therefore unlikely (but not impossible) that the integrity of the site as a whole would be affected by traffic-related emissions.

Policy	Possible effect
Strategic Policy 2 Settlement Hierarchy	Increased nitrogen deposition from traffic on roads which pass through or within 200m of components of the site.
Strategic Policy 11 Matlock/Wirksworth Sub Area	
Strategic Policy 12 Ashbourne Sub Area	
Strategic Policy 5 Promoting Peak District Tourism and Culture	An increase in tourism could increase traffic on the roads within the Plan Area as a result of encouraging tourism related developments. Although the tourism policies encourage development in the market towns or development well-associated with the market towns and

	<p>public transport, a risk of adverse effects remains because we do not have evidence that that traffic levels and emissions to air from traffic will not increase. Specific roads which pass through or within 200m of components of the site have been identified.</p>
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Likely effects on upland heathland vegetation due to additional nitrogen

As heathlands and sub-arctic scrubs are naturally poor in nutrients, they are particularly sensitive to additional atmospheric nitrogen inputs. Most at risk are higher altitude habits (such as montane heaths and scrubs), which are subject to high levels of wet deposition from long-range atmospheric transport of oxidised and reduced nitrogen, and lowland heaths where these occur in the vicinity of intensive agricultural activities.

The impact of atmospheric pollution by sulphur (S) and nitrogen (N) has historically been concerned with acidification of soils and freshwaters. However, inputs of atmospheric N are also a source of essential nutrients, which commonly limits growth in temperate ecosystems. This fertiliser effect results in increased plant growth and an increased demand for other plant nutrients. The gradual increase and enrichment of ecosystems by nutrients such as N and/or P is termed eutrophication. Increased availability of N from enhanced atmospheric inputs impacts species composition, favouring those plants with a high demand for nitrogen. Where there are large inputs of reduced nitrogen (ammonia), which are not immobilised, in the soil, this may result in the suppression of the uptake of other essential plant nutrients such as potassium (K⁺) or magnesium (Mg²⁺).

As most temperate natural and semi-natural ecosystems are N limited, additional N inputs in the first instance act to stimulate plant growth. However, there is a limit to how much additional N input can be utilised. Soils and ecosystems with N inputs in excess of plant nutritional requirements are often referred to as N saturated (Hornung et al., 1995). In order to assess the impact of increased N deposition on eutrophication and the impact this has on ecosystems, an empirical approach for setting critical loads based on changes in plant communities is the most widely used.

In heathland communities, rapid changes in the species composition have occurred as a result of increased nutrient availability. In the Netherlands this has resulted in a dramatic decrease in species diversity, because many (rare) species, which were characteristic of the *Calluna* or *Erica* spp. dominated heathlands, have disappeared and been replaced by the grasses *Molinia caerulea* and *Deschampsia flexuosa*. More than 35% of former Dutch heathland is estimated to have changed into grassland (Bobbink et al., 1993). Both increased N deposition (largely in the form of NH₃ from intensive stock units) and heather beetle damage (Brunsting, 1982) have been implicated. *Calluna* decline has also occurred in a number of Breckland heaths in East Anglia, (Marrs, 1986; Pitcairn et al., 1991) and has been attributed to catastrophic death of *Calluna* caused by frost, drought or heather beetle attack. Such changes in these plant communities have also been linked to the disappearance of some butterflies, amphibians and birds in these habitats (Bobbink et al., 1995; Fangmeier et al., 1994).

High rates of N deposition affecting species composition of low-nutrient status plant communities have been reported for lowland heaths in eastern Britain. Woodin and Farmer (1993) report that, for three National Nature Reserves in the same area, *Calluna vulgaris* is in decline, with a corresponding increase in grass cover. In the Breckland area of East

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Anglia, where N deposition ranges from 35 to 80 kg ha⁻¹ N year⁻¹, *Calluna* cover declined by as much as 70% in some heaths between 1970 and 1990 (Pitcairn et al. 1991). Catastrophic events such as frost, drought and heather-beetle attack have led to an even-aged population susceptible to colonisation by *Deschampsia flexuosa*. As similar changes have occurred in upland moorlands and lowland heaths of UK, following N addition, it is likely that the changes observed in the Breckland, where the incidence of frost and drought are common, and where N deposition particularly from agricultural ammonia are high, are due to N deposition.

Numbers of bryophyte and lichen species declined in grazed and ungrazed plots at a number of sites at Moorhouse NNR between 1956 and 1989 (Pitcairn et al. 1991). Percentage changes in species number and cover in both grazed and ungrazed plots were largest in the base-rich grassland sites, compared with the intermediate grasslands and blanket bog sites. This indicates that the species rich base-rich grasslands are more susceptible to change. Atmospheric inputs of N and acidity are large at Moor House and may be implicated in the decline. Similar changes have been observed in the Derbyshire Dales following N addition.

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**Annex C: Initial Screening Exercise on draft Local Plan policies
April 2013**

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Table Annex C.1: Results of an initial screening exercise on the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (April 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
National Planning Policy Framework - Presumption In Favour Of Sustainable Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy sets out to ensure that development decisions are made in accordance with the specific restrictions in the NPPF. The NPPF removes the presumption in favour of sustainable development where the development is likely to have significant effects on European sites. Application of this policy would not give rise to LSE.</p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy should not give rise to LSE.</p>									
SPATIAL STRATEGY									
Strategic Policy 1 – Sustainable Development Principles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: Although this policy allows for development within the market towns, other settlements and rural areas in line with Strategic Policy 2: Settlement Hierarchy, it seeks to achieve sustainable development by: <i>‘Ensuring that development does not have an adverse effect on the integrity of designated European sites.’</i> It also requires mitigation measures for impacts on nearby sensitive sites, which can be construed to include impacts on European sites.</p> <p>Recommendations: The policy should be reworded to remove the word <i>‘designated’</i> from in front of ‘European sites’. This would bring the policy in line with the requirement that sites proposed to the European Commission for designation or adopted for designation as Sites of Community Importance by the European Commission are treated as if they were designated. The policy could be stronger and more positively worded to clarify that mitigation would be sought for effects on European sites.</p> <p>Conclusions: With the recommendations implemented the application of this policy should not give rise to LSE European sites.</p>									

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Strategic Policy 2 – Settlement Hierarchy	-	✓	✓	✓	-	?	-	-	-
<p>Comments: The policy directs development towards the market towns where the most opportunities for employment are located along with access to key services. The settlement hierarchy therefore identifies a sustainable pattern of growth which contributes to minimising the need to travel (thereby reducing air quality impacts from travel). However, through increasing populations in the settlements within the District, the policy contributes to population growth which is likely to increase traffic levels on roads which pass within 200m of European sites. Increasing populations within the District could also have adverse effects on some of the European sites owing to increased dispersed recreation pressures. Potential LSEs relating to dispersed recreation and the attraction of the National Park have been identified for housing development in all of the settlements. This is because this issue relates to the quantum of development proposed within the Plan Area and not the location of development in each settlement. For further information on this issue, see the Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, May 2010);</p> <p>Housing development within Matlock, Cromford, Middleton and Wirksworth are likely to lead to increased traffic on roads within 200m of European sites.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> possible increased recreation – trampling / disturbance, increased water demand, reduced air quality from increased traffic, water quality impacts and pet predation of birds.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Possible increased water demand and water quality impacts, and air quality impacts from increased traffic, (in particular resulting from commuting from Cromford to services in Matlock). If traffic increases acidity and/nitrogen deposition by greater than 1% of the site’s critical load, this is considered a significant effect and will require AA. Possible water quality impacts from increased water demand were ruled out in the Draft HRA (March 2010) a similar quantum of housing (around 4,400) is being proposed for the Plan Area as was proposed within the Joint Core Strategy (around 4,100).</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Possible air quality impacts if traffic increases in local area. (In particular resulting from commuting from Cromford to services in Wirksworth)</p> <p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC, Midland Meres & Mosses - Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Possible air quality and water level impacts from increased traffic and population.</p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy could result in LSE.</p>									

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Development Management Policy 1 – Development Within Settlement Framework Boundaries	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: The policy promotes development within settlements in line with Strategic Policy 2 – Settlement Hierarchy. However, through increasing populations in the settlements within the District, the policy contributes to population growth which is likely to increase traffic levels on roads which pass within 200m of European sites. Increasing populations within the District could also have adverse effects on some of the European sites owing to increased recreation pressures.</p> <p>Housing development within Matlock, Cromford, Middleton and Wirksworth are likely to lead to increased traffic on roads within 200m of European sites and have impacts on them.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Possible increased recreation – trampling / disturbance, increased water demand, reduced air quality from increased traffic, water quality impacts and pet predation of birds.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Possible air quality impacts from increased traffic, (in particular resulting from commuting from Cromford to services in Matlock). Possible water quality impacts from increased water demand were ruled out in the Draft HRA (March 2010) a similar quantum of housing (around 4,400) is being proposed for the Plan Area as was proposed within the Joint Core Strategy (around 4,100).</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Possible air quality impacts if traffic increases in local area. (In particular resulting from commuting from Cromford to services in Wirksworth)</p> <p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC, Midland Meres & Mosses - Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Possible air quality and water level impacts from increased traffic and population.</p> <p>No LSE have been identified from localised recreation impacts because no European sites which are vulnerable to impacts from recreation have been identified within close proximity to the settlements in the Derbyshire Dales.</p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy could result in LSE. It may be possible to rule out LSE regarding impacts on water quality on Peak District Dales SAC by reconfirming the absence of the need for further abstraction licences with the statutory water undertaker for Derbyshire Dales for this quantum of housing.</p>									

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Development Management Policy 2 – Development In The Countryside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: Policy relates to small scale development in the countryside relating to housing, tourism and rural based enterprises which are not likely to generate significant numbers of people or traffic. The location of these developments is not known and could be in close proximity to European sites and scale is only one indication of potential significance. Therefore, each proposal would need to be judged on a case by case basis, in particular with regards to small-scale industrial development. Permission will only be granted for development which:</p> <p>(e) <i>consists of small-scale industrial or business development that is appropriate to its location;</i> <i>and</i> (l) <i>minimises any adverse impact on the local environment.</i></p> <p>No LSE have been identified from localised recreation impacts because no European sites which are vulnerable to impacts from recreation have been identified within close proximity to the settlements in the Derbyshire Dales.</p> <p>Recommendations: For the avoidance of doubt over the relevance of the application of the mitigation hierarchy, the wording to subsection (l) of the policy should be strengthened to apply the mitigation hierarchy. The word 'local' before 'environment' should be removed as development may be capable of impacting on the environment in a wider sense, or on sites at some distance, particularly where European sites are concerned.</p> <p>Conclusions: Other policies such as Strategic Policies 1 and 3, and Development Management Policy 5, contain strong safeguards for the protection of European sites and therefore the application of this policy in combination with these policies should not give rise to LSE on these European sites.</p>									
PROTECTING PEAK DISTRICT CHARACTER									
Strategic Policy 3 – Protecting And Enhancing The Natural And Historic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
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Environment									
<p>Comments: This policy seeks to ensure that development does not cause significant harm to biodiversity interests, which includes European sites, and encourages positive contributions to biodiversity within the Plan Area, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that development proposals will not result in significant harm to biodiversity or geodiversity interests; • Working with partners in the public, private and voluntary sectors to develop and secure the implementation of projects to enhance the landscape and create or improve habitats of nature conservation value, and to secure the more effective management of land in the Plan Area; • Encouraging development to include measures to contribute positively to the overall biodiversity of the Plan Area; <p>This policy lists the types of heritage designations which will receive particular protection, but does not apply the same approach for the natural environment designations.</p> <p>Recommendations: The policy would be stronger and clearer if it also listed those natural environment designations which will be given particular protection.</p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy would not give rise to LSE.</p>									
Development Management Policy 3 – Development Conspicuous From The Peak District National Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy seeks to control development within the Plan Area which could impact on the National Park's purposes which include the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty, which includes flora and fauna, and therefore the biodiversity found in European sites.</p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy should not give rise to LSE on these European sites.</p>									
Development Management Policy 4 – Landscape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
Character									
<p>Comments: This policy aims at preventing development with impacts on landscape character, an important component of which is biodiversity. However, it does not provide protection where it can be demonstrated that the benefits of development outweighs the importance of landscape features. The policy should be reworded to provide for the mitigation hierarchy where development goes ahead.</p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy should not give rise to LSE.</p>									
Development Management Policy 5 – Biodiversity and Geological Interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy mitigates for the impacts of development on biodiversity.</p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy should not give rise to LSE.</p>									
Development Management Policy 6 – The Historic Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy mitigates for the impacts of development.</p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy should not give rise to LSE.</p>									
Development Management Policy 7 – Design And Appearance Of Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy deals with the appearance and design of development and its relationship to its surroundings.</p>									

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Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
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Conclusions: Application of this policy should not give rise to LSE.									
SUPPORTING THE RURAL ECONOMY AND ENHANCING PROSPERITY									
Strategic Policy 4 – Maintaining And Enhancing An Economic Base	?	✓	-	✓	-	✓	?	?	?
<p>Comments: The policy does not make site specific allocations, but does provide for the allocation of 16.0 Ha of land for employment within the plan period. It seeks to encourage redevelopment where sites have <i>'good access by a variety of transport modes'</i>.</p> <p>All European sites indicated could be affected by potential air quality impacts as this policy could influence travel patterns within and beyond the Plan Area. The policy will result in new employment development which could potentially emit to air, such as manufacturing and distribution. However, the planning process should assume that the relevant pollution control regime will provide adequate abatement for potentially polluting processes. Policy EQ3 mitigates for potential construction effects from new employment developments and effects that might be associated with air pollution from new employment units.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA, South Pennine Moors SAC and Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Possible air quality effects from increased traffic.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA:</u> uncertain potential for air quality effects from increased traffic.</p> <p><u>West Midland Mosses SAC, Midland Meres and Mosses Phase 1 and Phase 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Uncertain potential for air quality effects from increased traffic.</p> <p>Recommendations: Given the potential for air quality impacts on European sites from increased traffic within the Plan Area, this policy could be more positively worded to support <i>'good access by sustainable modes of transport'</i> rather than a <i>'variety of modes of transport'</i> in order to promote reductions in journeys by car and thereby contribute to reducing impacts from traffic on European sites within the Plan Area.</p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy could result in LSE. The policy could be strengthened to contribute to reductions in diffuse air pollution.</p>									

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	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
Strategic Policy 5 – Promoting Peak District Tourism And Culture	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy supports the strengthening of the tourism offer within the Plan Area where this will supplement that of the Peak District National Park. This policy advocates ‘<i>supporting measures within the Plan Area which would relieve the tourist pressure on the most sensitive parts of the Peak District National Park and which would protect and enhance vulnerable habitats and landscapes</i>’, but this may not protect European sites from all potential increases in recreation pressure or associated air quality effects. It encourages tourism consistent with ‘environmental objectives’ which could be interpreted as including air quality objectives in relation to European sites. Whilst the policy is focused on protecting European sites within the National Park, it could redirect tourist pressure towards European sites in the Plan Area.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA:</u> Possible increases in tourism related traffic and consequent air quality impacts are not likely because this SPA lies outside the Plan Area and therefore the policy’s application is not likely to increase the accessibility to or visitor numbers to the SPA.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> possible increased recreation – trampling / disturbance, risk of fires and increased traffic and air quality impacts.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Possible increased traffic and air quality impacts.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Possible air quality impacts if traffic increases in local area.</p> <p><u>West Midland Mosses SAC, Midland Meres and Mosses Phase 1 and Phase 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Possible increases in tourism related traffic and consequent air quality impacts are not likely because these European sites lie outside the Plan Area and therefore the policy’s application is not likely to increase the accessibility to or visitor numbers to these sites.</p> <p>Recommendations: The policy could be more precautionary and require the submission of transport assessments for developments likely to generate significant traffic on roads within 200m of European sites in order to demonstrate that the development would be consistent with environmental objectives in relation to air quality (nitrogen deposition). Sustainable Travel Plans could be required for tourist developments which would generate significant journeys on these roads.</p> <p>Conclusions: The support of measures within the Plan Area relieve tourist pressure on ‘<i>the most sensitive parts of the Peak District National Park</i>’ should</p>									

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<p>contribute to relieving tourism pressures on European sites within the National Park, however, these should not direct tourism development to areas within the Plan Area which are themselves sensitive to increased tourism, such as towards sites which are sensitive to increases in air pollution from traffic.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs.</p>									
Strategic Policy 6 – Retail, Leisure & Other Commercial Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy relates to development within town centres, and resists retail development elsewhere. By focusing development within settlements this could help reduce the need to travel generally within the Plan Area.</p> <p>Recommendations: Consideration should be given to controlling the types of development within town centres to ensure that a sustainable mix of uses is maintained at each town centre, so as to minimise the need to travel between them, particularly between Matlock and Wirksworth which would reduce traffic past Gang Mine SAC and Peak District Dales SAC and therefore contribute to reduced traffic related emissions and impacts on these sites. It is not currently clear whether this approach would fall under the ‘<i>healthy and vibrant mix</i>’ or ‘<i>protecting the vitality and viability of local centres which provide local centres which provide for people’s day to day needs</i>’.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy should not give rise to LSEs.</p>									
Development Management Policy 8 – Land For New Employment Development	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	?	?	?
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development in the Matlock and Wirksworth Sub Area and the Ashbourne Sub Area including: land at Hall Dale Quarry; Middleton Road, Wirksworth; and land at Ashbourne Airfield. This includes use classes B1, B2 and B8. All these uses, but particularly use class B8: storage or distribution, is likely to lead to increased emissions to air from development related traffic. It should be assumed that the relevant pollution control regime would abate emissions from industrial development appropriately.</p>									

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<p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Potential increased traffic on A roads passing through these sites causing air quality effects on vegetation.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Potential increased traffic on roads passing through the Peak District Dales SAC causing air quality effects on vegetation, especially since storage and distribution are proposed use classes. Land at Hall Dale Quarry lies approximately 350m from a component SSSI of this SAC at Matlock. Should this site be developed, project level AA is likely to be required to assess potential effects, such as those associated with construction. Land at Middleton Road, Wirksworth lies approximately 1950m from this SAC. Development of Land at Ashbourne Airfield could increase traffic on the A5012 which passes within 200m of a component site of the SAC.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Increased traffic on the B5036 which passes within 200m of this SAC which could cause effects on vegetation from air pollution. Data from the APIS website has shown that the SAC exceeds critical loads for Nitrogen and the plant communities are vulnerable to acidification and eutrophication (from Nitrogen deposition associated with traffic emissions). Land at Middleton Road, Wirksworth lies approximately 580m from this SAC is likely to generate traffic on this road. Owing to the site's proximity to the SAC there could be adverse impacts from construction. Should Land at Middleton Road be developed, project level AA will be required to assess potential effects associated with construction. Land at Halldale Quarry also has the potential to increase traffic on the B5036.</p> <p><u>West Midland Mosses SAC, Midland Meres and Mosses Phase 1 and Phase 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects, particularly if development is for Class B8 (storage and distribution).</p> <p>Recommendations: Consideration should be given to whether land at Middleton Road, Wirksworth is appropriate for use class B8.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSE.</p>									
Development Management Policy 9 – Existing Employment Land and Premises	?	?	?	?	-	?	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy does not allocate further land for development, but provides for redevelopment or change of use of existing business or industrial land or premises (Use classes B1, B2 and B8) to non-employment uses, which includes residential development.</p>									

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<p>Recommendations: It is not clear whether '<i>incompatibility with the surrounding land uses</i>' would include considerations of incompatibility with land use for nature conservation.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSE.</p>									
Development Management Policy 10 – Tourism Development	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: The policy provides for expansion of existing tourism and tourism development in new areas, the location of which is not known at this stage. The policy requires that sites are in a sustainable location and be accessible by a variety of modes of transport.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA:</u> Possible increases in tourism related traffic and consequent air quality impacts are not likely because this SPA lies outside the Plan Area and therefore the policy's application is not likely to increase the accessibility to or visitor numbers to the SPA.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> possible increased recreation – trampling / disturbance, risk of fires and increased traffic and air quality impacts.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Possible increased traffic and air quality impacts.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Possible air quality impacts if traffic increases in local area.</p> <p>Recommendations: The policy could be strengthened to ensure that planning permission is only granted where '<i>development would not create additional tourist pressure on European sites</i>'. The policy could be more positively worded to support sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSE.</p>									
Development Management Policy 11 – Holiday Chalets, Caravan And Campsite	?	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-

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Developments									
<p>Comments:</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA:</u> Possible increased traffic and air quality impacts.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> possible increased recreation – trampling / disturbance, risk of fires and increased traffic and air quality impacts.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Possible increased traffic and air quality impacts.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Possible air quality impacts if traffic increases in local area.</p> <p>Recommendations: This policy could be more positively worded in requiring that accessibility should be by modes of sustainable transport (public transport, walking, cycling), rather than a variety of transport modes. This approach would contribute to reducing air quality impacts from journeys by car.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSE.</p>									
Development Management Policy 12 – Development Within Town And Local Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy relates to development within the Town centres, and promotes development that is well related or capable of being well related to the public transport network. Thereby the policy contributes to reducing the need to travel by car.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy should not give rise to LSEs.</p>									

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Development Management Policy – 13 Local Community Services And Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy supports the provision of community facilities which are well related to existing communities which should reduce the need to travel and therefore avoid significant contributions to air emissions.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy should not give rise to LSE.</p>									
PROMOTING HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES									
Strategic Policy 7 – Strategic Housing Development	✓		✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy sets the quantum of housing which needs to be provided within the Plan Area within the plan period. 4,440 dwellings are identified for the whole District Council area which includes the Derbyshire Dales lying within the Peak District National Park (outside the Local Plan Area).</p> <p>Through increasing populations in the settlements within the District (and within the National Park), the policy could result in increases in traffic on roads which pass within 200 m of the European sites. Increasing populations within the District could also have adverse effects on the European sites from increased recreation.</p> <p>Conclusions: The provision of this quantum of housing within the Plan Area and the Peak District National Park is likely to lead to LSEs.</p>									
Strategic Policy 8 – Climate Change	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy promotes renewable energy developments within the Plan Area, which have previously been identified within the High Peak and Derbyshire</p>									

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<p>Dales Joint Core Strategy HRA as having potential for causing negative effects on the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA in relation to potential effects on birds from wind turbines. The policy does not specify where renewable developments will be deemed to be appropriate, or inappropriate, in relation to these European sites. This will be decided on a case by case basis through the planning application process. Decisions to grant planning permission must also be made in the light of policies S1, S3 and DM5 and these contain sufficient safeguards to protect these European designated sites from negative effects.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA:</u> Possible effects in relation to impacts on birds from wind turbines.</p> <p>Recommendations: Proposals brought forward for wind turbines in the Plan Area under this policy should be screened at an early stage and where they are near to or could affect European sites, advice should be sought from Natural England on the likelihood of significant effects. Consideration should be given to an SPD to set out where wind energy developments are more likely to be considered acceptable, or defining a consultation zone, but this should not obviate the need for case by case environmental assessment and HRA.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy alone could give rise to LSE. In all instances, to comply with the Habitats Regulations, at the application stage the local planning authority must satisfy itself that there would be no likely significant effects before granting permission for developments comprising renewable energy elements.</p>									
Strategic Policy 9 – Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy relates to the provision of open space which could mitigate for recreation impacts on European sites.</p> <p>Recommendations: Consideration should be given to how this policy could support the protection of recreation sites which could contribute to alleviating recreation pressure on European sites. The policy could be reworded to ensure that in considering the recreation value of a site its contribution to alleviating recreation pressure on European sites is included. It could more positively support the creation of outdoor recreation facilities which contribution to alleviating recreation</p>									

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pressure on European sites by included this in the first set of criteria. Conclusions: The application of this policy should not give rise to LSEs.									
Strategic Policy 10 – Accessibility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comments: Providing demand-responsive public transport could contribute to reducing the number of journeys by private car, although this service is likely to be targeted towards those without access to the private car. Recommendations: This policy could be strengthened by including a requirement for Travel Plans for developments where sites could have potential air quality impacts on European sites. Conclusions: The application of this policy should not give rise to LSEs.									
Development Management Policy 14 – Land For New Residential Development	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
Comments: Policy sets the housing distributions within the Plan Area, by making dwelling allocations to sites within each of the Sub Areas. The potential impacts for each of these allocations is considered in the individual site allocation policies. Conclusions: The application of this policy should is likely to give rise to LSEs.									
Development Management Policy 15 – Affordable Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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<p>Comments: Policy relates to levels of affordable housing within development and does not promote an amount or location of housing.</p> <p>Conclusions: Application of this policy should not give rise to LSE.</p>									
Development Management Policy 16 – Rural Exception Sites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy relates to relatively small scale housing developments that would be expected in the countryside. The policy requires development to take account of all environmental considerations.</p> <p>Conclusions: Given the requirement to take account of all environmental considerations which would include those relating to European sites, and that other policies (including Strategic Policy 1 and Development Management Policy 5) contain strong safeguards for the protection of European sites, it is considered that the policy's application would not give rise to LSEs.</p>									
Development Management Policy 17 – Residential Conversions In The Countryside	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy concerns unallocated residential conversions within the countryside.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA:</u> There is existing business and agricultural development within 400m of this site in the extreme north of the Plan Area, residential conversion of which could lead to pet predation of birds.</p> <p>Recommendations: Residential development in the countryside should be avoided within 400m of European sites in order to avoid potential impacts from pet predation. In the interests of clarity and for the avoidance of doubt the policy stipulation could be included in the wording to this policy. Although the application of Development Management Policy 5 Biodiversity and Geodiversity should ensure that such development was not permitted.</p>									

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<p>Conclusions: There is uncertainty over the significance of the potential effect should existing agricultural development within 400m of the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA were to be developed to include residential. In accordance with the precautionary principle, a potential for LSE is recorded.</p>									
Development Management Policy 18 - Gypsies, Traveller and Travelling Show People	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: The policy encourages development of pitches, but does not make any land locations for development, therefore it is not known where these may be sited. The policy includes a safeguard in that development will only be granted provided that: <i>'the development does not have an adverse impact upon the character or appearance of the landscape or sites/areas of nature conservation value'</i></p> <p>Conclusions: Given the safeguard within this policy and that this policy would not be applied in isolation, (Development Management Policy 5 would also be applied where there could be possible impacts on European sites), and that HRA will be required before the granting of planning permission, the application of this policy within this context would not give rise to LSEs.</p>									
Development Management Policy 19 – Agricultural and Rural Workers Dwellings	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy allows for residential development in the countryside required in association with agricultural, forestry and other rural enterprises. As this is to accommodate a worker who is already employed at the site, this would reduce the journeys for employment, but may increase the journeys needed to access services, but this depends entirely on where the individual worker(s) was living previously and the location of development.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA:</u> There is existing agricultural development within 400m of this site in the extreme north of the Plan Area, at which new/additional residential use could lead to pet predation of birds.</p> <p>Recommendations: Since this potential for impact is more appropriately assessed on a case by case basis, the supporting text to the policy should acknowledge</p>									

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<p>and set out that all developments within 400m of the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA will be subject to HRA at the planning application stage to determine whether the individual development would have LSEs.</p> <p>Conclusions: There is uncertainty over the significance of the potential effect should existing agricultural development within 400m of the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA were to be developed to include residential. In accordance with the precautionary principle, a potential for LSE is recorded.</p>									
Development Management Policy 20 – Open Space	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy protects open spaces on the Proposals Map from development (with some positive exceptions) and also protects other open spaces within the Plan Area by only permitting development where: <i>(d) the site has no importance as local public amenity either in terms of its landscape qualities, or its use as an informal space for passive or active recreation</i>'. It also requires residential development to provide open space or contributions towards new or enhanced open space where onsite provision is not feasible. Onsite provision of green space at housing sites which have been identified as having the potential to increase recreational impacts on European sites should contribute to redirecting some recreational pressure away from European sites, although it will not fully mitigate for these impacts.</p> <p>Recommendations: Consideration should be given to using this policy more positively and strategically to help protect open spaces and create new open spaces within the Plan Area which could contribute to the relieving of recreational disturbance to birds on SPAs and recreational damage to SAC habitats. This approach of providing alternative natural green space should be discussed with Natural England. In judging the <i>'importance'</i> of a site for informal recreation account should be taken of the site's potential to provide alternative green space. It could also be used more positively to ensure that development mitigates for potential recreation impacts on European sites. Suggested policy wording for consideration:</p> <p><i>'and (e) the site does not, or could not be enhanced so as to, provide alternative green space which contributes to the reduction of recreational pressure on European sites'</i>.</p> <p>Conclusion: The application of this policy would not give rise to LSEs.</p>									
Development Management Policy 21 – Sport and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Recreation Facilities									
<p>Comments: This policy seeks to promote development of and protect existing sports and formal and informal recreation space from loss through development, with some exceptions.</p> <p>Recommendations: Consideration should be given to wording this policy more positively. Suggested wording for consideration: <i>(b) the need for development outweighs the recreation value of the site taking into account its value or potential value as an alternative green space which contributes, or could contribute to the reduction of recreation pressure on European sites'</i></p> <p>Conclusion: The application of this policy should not give rise to LSEs.</p>									
Development Management Policy 22 – Access and Parking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy deals primarily with the suitability of development in terms of Highway safety and capacity. It requires a transport assessment for developments likely to generate a significant amount of extra journeys, to identify and set out measures to offset any adverse impacts. This policy also deals with local provision for cycle parking.</p> <p>Recommendations: Considerations should be given to making this policy more positive and in clearer conformity with the mitigation hierarchy (avoidance measures required prior to offsetting measures).</p> <p>Conclusion: The application of this policy would not give rise to LSEs.</p>									
MATLOCK/WIRKSWORTH SUB AREA									
Strategic Policy 11 – Matlock / Wirksworth Sub Area	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-

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<p>Comments: This policy promotes sustainable development in this Sub Area, but does not make site allocations or allocate housing numbers. It seeks to make development sustainable, amongst other things by: '<i>protecting and enhancing sites important for their historic, nature conservation and landscape value</i>'. <u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Potential increased recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan Area. This issue has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites. <u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts. Air quality effects on the Peak District Dales SAC - Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, May 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Matlock could increase traffic on the A5012 and the A6 which pass within 200m of component sites of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (May 2010) were to "<i>monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites and undertake further work with Natural England to develop a contingency plan which would be implemented in the event of critical loads being exceeded</i>". Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of the sites considered. <u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Increased traffic on the B5036 which passes within 200m of this SAC which could cause effects on vegetation from air pollution. This potential effect has been identified in relation to all potential housing sites in Matlock and Wirksworth. Conclusions: The application of this policy alone could lead to LSEs.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA1 – Land At Bentley Bridge, Matlock	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires developer contributions towards open space provision. <u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Potential increased recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan Area. This issue has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites.</p>									

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Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>Peak District Dales SAC: The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts. Air quality effects on the Peak District Dales SAC - Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, May 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Matlock could increase traffic on the A5012 and the A6 which pass within 200m of component sites of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (May 2010) were to “<i>monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites and undertake further work with Natural England to develop a contingency plan which would be implemented in the event of critical loads being exceeded</i>”. Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of the sites considered.</p> <p>Gang Mine SAC: Data from the APIS website has shown that the SAC exceeds critical loads for Nitrogen and the plant communities are vulnerable to acidification and eutrophication (from Nitrogen deposition associated with traffic emissions). Housing growth in Matlock could result in a LSE on Gang Mine SAC which lies within 200m of a B road connecting Matlock and Wirksworth.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy alone could give rise to LSEs.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA2 – Land At Smedley Street, Matlock	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires developer contributions towards open space provision.</p> <p>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC: Potential increased recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan Area. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites.</p> <p>Peak District Dales SAC: The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts. Air quality effects on the Peak District Dales SAC - Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, May 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Matlock could increase traffic on the</p>									

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Table Annex C.1: Results of an initial screening exercise on the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (April 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>A5012 and the A6 which pass within 200m of component sites of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (May 2010) were to “<i>monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites and undertake further work with Natural England to develop a contingency plan which would be implemented in the event of critical loads being exceeded</i>”. Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of the sites considered.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy alone could lead to LSEs.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA3 – Land At Halldale Quarry	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires developer contributions towards open space provision, which will contribute to relieving recreation pressure on the European sites.</p> <p>This site is not close enough (i.e. 400m as identified within the Draft HRA Report) to a European site to result in LSEs relating to cat predation of birds.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Potential increased recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan Area. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Potential increased traffic on A roads passing through these sites causing air quality effects on vegetation. This issue does not specifically relate to this housing site and has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites in this area.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Potential increased traffic on A roads passing through the Peak District Dales SAC causing air quality effects on vegetation. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites in this area. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts. This potential housing site lies approximately 650m from a component SSSI of the Peak District Dales SAC at Matlock. Should this site be developed, project level AA is likely to be required to assess potential effects, such as those associated with construction.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Increased traffic on the B5036 which passes within 200m of this SAC which could cause effects on vegetation from air pollution. This potential</p>									

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Table Annex C.1: Results of an initial screening exercise on the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (April 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>effect does not specially relate to this site and has been identified in relation to all potential housing sites in Matlock and Wirksworth. Data from the APIS website has shown that the SAC exceeds critical loads for Nitrogen and the plant communities are vulnerable to acidification and eutrophication (from Nitrogen deposition associated with traffic emissions).</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>Air quality - The effects of housing development would depend on where traffic increases were predicted. Avoidance measures in the HRA (May 2010) were to “monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites and undertake further work with Natural England to develop a contingency plan which would be implemented in the event of critical loads being exceeded”. With regards to Gang Mine SAC, until data were available identifying whether Gang Mine is currently affected by air pollution from traffic, whether a threshold exists in traffic numbers above which an adverse effect is more likely to occur or if there is potential mitigation available to restore any habitat which has been adversely effected already, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of this site. Discussion with Natural England is required regarding further work that could be done to conclude the assessment of this issue.</p> <p>Recreation – it was recommended in the HRA (May 2010) that local recreational issues are assessed. Further investigation and discussion with Natural England is required regarding this issue. The attraction and access to the National Park (in which the potentially affected European designated sites are located) is not something that the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan can influence. However, the plan could seek to provide alternative green space within the Plan Area to contribute to relieving recreational pressure on the European sites in the National Park.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSE on European sites. This policy will not be applied in isolation, but will require the application of Strategic Policy 1 Sustainable Development Principles, to any development proposals on this site. It will also require the application of Development Management Policy 5. Project level HRA is required for proposals coming forward for this site.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA4 – Land Adjacent to Coneygreave House,	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-

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Table Annex C.1: Results of an initial screening exercise on the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (April 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
Wirksworth									
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires provision of open space, and developer contributions to open space.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Potential increased recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan Area. This issue has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Air quality effects.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Increased traffic on the B5036 which passes within 200m of this SAC which could cause effects on vegetation from air pollution. This potential effect does not specially relate to this site and has been identified in relation to all potential housing sites in Matlock and Wirksworth.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy alone could lead to LSEs.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA5 – Land at Stancliffe Quarry, Darley Dale	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires provision of open space, and developer contributions to open space.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Dispersed recreation and air quality effects.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the SAC exceeds critical loads for Nitrogen and the plant communities are vulnerable to acidification and eutrophication (from Nitrogen deposition associated with traffic emissions). Housing growth in Darley Dale (and in combination with development in Matlock and Wirksworth) could result in a LSE on Gang Mine SAC which lies within 200m of a B road connecting Matlock and Wirksworth. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the SAC exceeds critical loads for Nitrogen and the plant communities are vulnerable to acidification and eutrophication (from Nitrogen deposition associated with traffic emissions). Housing growth in Darley Dale (and in combination with development in Matlock and Wirksworth) could result in increased traffic on the B5036 (connecting Matlock and Wirksworth) which passes within 200m of this SAC, which could cause effects on</p>									

Derbyshire Dales District Council

Table Annex C.1: Results of an initial screening exercise on the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (April 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
vegetation from air pollution. Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs.									
Site Allocation Policy SA6 – Land At Middleton Road, Wirksworth	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for residential development. The policy requires provision of open space, and developer contributions to open space.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Potential increased recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan Area. This issue has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Potential increased traffic on roads passing through the Peak District Dales SAC causing air quality effects on vegetation. Land at Middleton Road, Wirksworth lies approximately 1950m from this SAC. Should this site be developed, project level AA is likely to be required to assess potential effects, such as those associated with construction.</p> <p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Increased traffic on the B5036 which passes within 200m of this SAC which could cause effects on vegetation from air pollution. Although this potential effect has been identified in relation to all potential housing sites in Matlock and Wirksworth, effects from development of this site are particularly likely as it lies within 582m of this SAC, and likely use of the B5036 is high as a result. Owing to the site's proximity to the SAC there could be adverse impacts from construction. Should this site be developed, project level AA will be required to assess potential effects associated with construction.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy alone is likely to lead to LSE.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA7 – Land at Whitelea Nursery, Tansley	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
Comments: This policy allocates land for housing. The policy requires developer contributions to open space.									

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Table Annex C.1: Results of an initial screening exercise on the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (April 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p><u>Gang Mine SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the SAC exceeds critical loads for Nitrogen and the plant communities are vulnerable to acidification and eutrophication (from Nitrogen deposition associated with traffic emissions). Housing growth in this area (and in combination with development in Matlock and Wirksworth) could result in LSEs on Gang Mine SAC which lies within 200m of a B road connecting Matlock and Wirksworth. The likelihood of this effect occurring is low (compared with the risks of an LSE on Gang Mine from development in Matlock) as only 25 housing units are proposed in Tansley and it is not known whether car travel between Tansley and Wirksworth is common. However, in accordance with the precautionary principle, an LSE is recorded.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts. Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, June 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC site, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Tansley could increase traffic on the A5012 and the A6 which pass within 200m of component sites of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (June 2010) were to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites (see mitigation measures set out in Table 1). Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of the sites considered.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy alone could result in LSEs.</p>									
ASHBOURNE SUB AREA									
Strategic Policy 12 – Ashbourne Sub Area	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	?	?	?
<p>Comments: This policy promotes development. 450 dwellings are proposed for allocation in this Sub Area.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA, South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Dispersed recreation impacts and air quality effects from traffic resulting from the cumulative effects of all housing growth promoted in the Ashbourne Sub Area.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Air quality effects on the Peak District Dales SAC - Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical</p>									

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Table Annex C.1: Results of an initial screening exercise on the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (April 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, June 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC site, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Ashbourne could increase traffic on the A5012 which passes within 200m of a component site of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (June 2010) were to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites (see mitigation measures set out in Table 1). Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of these sites in Ashbourne. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts.</p> <p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects. This issue has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites in Ashbourne, Doveridge and Brailsford. Although the amount of housing now directed towards Ashbourne is lower than that proposed in the Issues and Options consultation, which resulted in an inconclusive screening conclusion in relation to these European sites (as were the conclusions when housing growth options and distributions were screened for LSE's in January/February 2012 and in August 2012), updated travel to work information would need to be consulted in order to rule out LSEs.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs. It may be possible to rule out LSEs for West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites with further investigations.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA8 – Land at Ashbourne Airfield, Ashbourne	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	?	?	?
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires provision of open space, and developer contributions to open space.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA, South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Dispersed recreation impacts and air quality effects from traffic resulting from all housing growth promoted in the Ashbourne Sub Area.</p>									

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Table Annex C.1: Results of an initial screening exercise on the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (April 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, June 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC site, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Ashbourne could increase traffic on the A5012 which passes within 200m of a component site of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (June 2010) were to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites (see mitigation measures set out in Table 1). Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of this site. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts.</p> <p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all other proposed housing sites in Ashbourne, Doveridge and Brailsford. Although the amount of housing now directed towards Ashbourne is lower than that proposed in the Issues and Options consultation, which resulted in an inconclusive screening conclusion in relation to these European sites (as were the conclusions when housing growth options and distributions were screened for LSE's in January/February 2012 and in August 2012), updated travel to work information would need to be consulted in order to rule out LSEs.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs. It may be possible to rule out LSEs for West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites with further investigations.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA9 – Land at Hillside Farm (North), Ashbourne	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	?	?	?
Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires provision of open space, and developer contributions to open space.									

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Table Annex C.1: Results of an initial screening exercise on the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (April 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA, South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Dispersed recreation impacts and air quality effects from traffic resulting from all housing growth promoted in the Ashbourne Sub Area.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, June 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC site, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Ashbourne could increase traffic on the A5012 which passes within 200m of a component site of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (June 2010) were to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites (see mitigation measures set out in Table 1). Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of the sites in Ashbourne. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts.</p> <p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all other proposed housing sites in Ashbourne, Doveridge and Brailsford. Although the amount of housing now directed towards Ashbourne is lower than that proposed in the Issues and Options consultation, which resulted in an inconclusive screening conclusion in relation to these European sites (as were the conclusions when housing growth options and distributions were screened for LSE's in January/February 2012 and in August 2012), updated travel to work information would need to be consulted in order to rule out LSEs.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs. It may be possible to rule out LSEs for West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites with further investigations.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA10 – Land at Hillside Farm	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	?	?	?

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Table Annex C.1: Results of an initial screening exercise on the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (April 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
(South/West), Ashbourne									
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires provision of open space, and developer contributions to open space.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA, South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Dispersed recreation impacts and air quality effects from traffic resulting from all housing growth promoted in the Ashbourne Sub Area.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, June 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Ashbourne could increase traffic on the A5012 which passes within 200m of a component site of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (June 2010) were to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites (see mitigation measures set out in Table 1). Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development of the sites in Ashbourne. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts.</p> <p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all other proposed housing sites in Ashbourne, Doveridge and Brailsford. Although the amount of housing now directed towards Ashbourne is lower than that proposed in the Issues and Options consultation, which resulted in an inconclusive screening conclusion in relation to these European sites (as were the conclusions when housing growth options and distributions were screened for LSE's in January/February 2012 and in August 2012), updated travel to work information would need to be consulted in order to rule out LSEs.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs. It may be possible to rule out LSEs for West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites with further investigations.</p>									

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Table Annex C.1: Results of an initial screening exercise on the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (April 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
Site Allocation Policy SA11 – Land at Cavendish Cottage / Marston Lane, Doveridge	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	?	?	?
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires developer contributions to open space.</p> <p><u>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA, South Pennine Moors SAC:</u> Dispersed recreation impacts and air quality effects from traffic resulting from all housing growth promoted in the Ashbourne Sub Area.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> It is not considered likely that localised air quality issues could result in relation to the Peak District Dales SAC and development at Doveridge due to the distances involved and the likelihood that car journeys would be made on a regular basis between Doveridge and Buxton, because there are several other service centres and employment areas located closer to Doveridge. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts.</p> <p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all other proposed housing sites in Ashbourne, Doveridge and Brailsford. Although the amount of housing now directed towards Ashbourne is lower than that proposed in the Issues and Options consultation, which resulted in an inconclusive screening conclusion in relation to these European sites (as were the conclusions when housing growth options and distributions were screened for LSE's in January/February 2012 and in August 2012), updated travel to work information would need to be consulted in order to rule out LSEs.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs. It may be possible to rule out the potential for LSEs for West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites with further investigations.</p>									

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Table Annex C.1: Results of an initial screening exercise on the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (April 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
SOUTHERN PARISHES SUB AREA									
Strategic Policy 13 – Southern Parishes Sub Area	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	?	?	?
<p>Comments: This policy promotes development with the potential for significant effects on European sites. 50 dwellings are allocated to this Sub Area at a single allocation site. The policy does not require the avoidance of impacts on European sites, but does suggest that sustainable growth will protect the high quality environment.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC, and the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA:</u> Potential increased traffic on A roads passing through these European sites causing air quality effects on vegetation. This has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites. Potential increased dispersed recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan Area.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, June 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC site, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Brailsford could increase traffic on the A5012 which passes within 200m of a component site of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (June 2010) were to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition at identified sites (see mitigation measures set out in Table 1 of the Draft HRA Report). Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development in Brailsford. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts.</p> <p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to</p>									

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Table Annex C.1: Results of an initial screening exercise on the draft policies for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (April 2013)									
Draft policies	LSE identified due to the Draft Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy?								
	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	Peak District Dales SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Bees Nest & Green Clay Pits SAC	Gang Mine SAC	West Midlands Mosses SAC	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 1 Ramsar	Midland Meres & Mosses - Phase 2 Ramsar
<p>all other proposed housing sites in Ashbourne, Doveridge and Brailsford. Although the amount of housing now directed towards Ashbourne is lower than that proposed in the Issues and Options consultation, which resulted in an inconclusive screening conclusion in relation to these European sites (as were the conclusions when housing growth options and distributions were screened for LSE's in January/February 2012 and in August 2012), updated travel to work information would need to be consulted in order to rule out LSEs.</p> <p>Recommendations: Habitats Regulations Assessment will be required for development proposals at this site.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs. It may be possible to rule out LSEs for West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites with further investigations.</p>									
Site Allocation Policy SA12 – Land at Luke Lane, Brailsford	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	?	?	?
<p>Comments: This policy allocates land for development. The policy requires developer contributions towards open space provision.</p> <p><u>Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC, and the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA:</u> Potential increased traffic on A roads passing through these European sites causing air quality effects on vegetation. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all proposed housing sites. Potential increased recreation from housing growth across the whole Plan Area. This issue does not specifically relate to this housing site.</p> <p><u>Peak District Dales SAC:</u> Data from the APIS website has shown that the Peak District Dales sites exceed critical loads for Nitrogen and acidification. Increases in traffic using certain A roads within the Plan Area (see Annex C of Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (ENVIRON, June 2010)) could increase Nitrogen deposition and acidification at this SAC site, affecting vulnerable vegetation. Development in Brailsford could increase traffic on the A5012 which passes within 200m of a component site of the SAC. Avoidance measures in the Draft HRA Report (June 2010) were to monitor levels of air pollution and atmospheric deposition</p>									

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<p>at identified sites (see mitigation measures set out in Table 1 of the Draft HRA Report). Until data is available identifying affected areas, it is difficult to identify whether an adverse effect could occur as a result of the development in Brailsford. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts. The HRA has previously identified that the component sites of the Peak District Dales SAC are not vulnerable to localised recreational impacts.</p> <p><u>West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites:</u> Potential effects relating to air pollution from traffic on the A528 between Uttoxeter and Stafford causing air pollution effects. This issue does not specifically relate to this potential housing site and has been identified in relation to all other proposed housing sites in Ashbourne, Doveridge and Brailsford. Although the amount of housing now directed towards Ashbourne is lower than that proposed in the Issues and Options consultation, which resulted in an inconclusive screening conclusion in relation to these European sites (as were the conclusions when housing growth options and distributions were screened for LSE's in January/February 2012 and in August 2012), updated travel to work information would need to be consulted in order to rule out LSEs.</p> <p>Recommendations: Habitats Regulations Assessment will be required for development proposals at this site.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy could lead to LSEs. It may be possible to rule out the potential for LSEs for West Midlands Mosses SAC and Midland Meres and Mosses – Phases 1 and 2 Ramsar sites with further investigations.</p>									
IMPLEMENTATION									
Strategic Policy 14 - Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: This policy proposes development requirements in terms of infrastructure. Other than for the strategic allocations it is not known exactly where this infrastructure would need to be provided. Decisions on the provisions on infrastructure are to be taken on the basis of environmental sustainability as well as cost,</p>									

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<p>which should contribute to ensuring that impacts on European sites is considered.</p> <p>Recommendations: This policy could be improved. The mitigation hierarchy should be used in the wording of this policy, with regards adverse impacts, these should first be avoided, and where impacts arise these should be minimised/mitigated, and then compensation provided for unavoidable residual impacts resulting from infrastructure provision. Green infrastructure is widely regarded as an essential infrastructure requirement of new developments and it is not clear whether this policy and Development Management Policy 23 would be used to secure these requirements, or whether delivery will rely on Development Management Policy 20.</p> <p>Conclusions: The application of this policy would not give rise to LSE.</p>									
DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICY 23 – PLANNING OBLIGATIONS AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>Comments: Policy relates only to financial contributions from development, and not to an amount or location of development. ‘<i>Mitigation to make a development acceptable in planning terms</i>’ should include mitigation to avoid any effects on European sites.</p> <p>Recommendations: Green infrastructure is widely regarded as an essential infrastructure requirement of new developments and it is not clear whether this policy would be used to secure these requirements, or whether delivery will rely solely on DM Policy 20. This policy could be used as a mechanism to provide mitigation and offsetting for the potential effects on European sites from development in the Plan Area. Development identified as having the potential to increase recreation pressures on European sites should be required to provide alternative natural green space for recreation, or contributions to existing natural green space for recreation. Where this policy is used to secure mitigation for likely significant impacts on European sites, considerations of economic viability are not appropriate, as mitigation must be secured to prevent LSE, otherwise development cannot be permitted, unless it can be demonstrated that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI).</p>									

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Conclusions: Application of this policy would not give rise to LSE.									