

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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

**Strategic Environmental Assessment**

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

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

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

**Draft Plan**

A map showing the area covered under the local plan would be useful. if you decide to allocate sites for development a map showing the locations of these would also be usefule

**Biodiversity**

We welcome the references to Green environment in particular, biodiversity, Geodiversity and Green Infrastructure.

**Flood Risk**

I note that the area has Silsden Beck, Brighthouse Beck, River Worth and tributaries of these with show a small amount around these areas to be a risk of flood (within Flood Zone 2.3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Surface Water**

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

### **Planning for Climate**

We suggest that you look into climate change issues that may affect the area as this has not been taken into account in your policies.

[https://www.gov.uk/search?q=climate+change&filter\\_organisations%5B%5D=environment-agency](https://www.gov.uk/search?q=climate+change&filter_organisations%5B%5D=environment-agency)

### **Water quality**

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

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

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

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

### **River restoration**

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

- Minimum of 8 metre (m) buffer zones for all watercourses measured from bank top to provide an effective and valuable river corridor and improve habitat connectivity. A 5m buffer zone for ponds would also help to protect their wildlife value and ensure that the value of the adjacent terrestrial habitat is protected.
- Development proposals to help achieve and deliver WFD objectives. Examples of the types of improvements that we may expect developers to make are: removal of obstructions (e.g.

weirs), de-culverting, regrading banks to a more natural profile, improving in-channel habitat, reduce levels of shade (e.g. tree thinning) to allow aquatic vegetation to establish, etc. Proposals which fail to take opportunities to restore and improve rivers should be refused. If this is not possible, then financial or land contributions towards the restoration of rivers should be required.

- River corridors are very sensitive to lighting and rivers and their 8m buffer zones (as a minimum) should remain/be designed to be intrinsically dark i.e. Lux levels of 0-2.

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

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

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

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

### **Sustainable construction**

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

We hope this response helps you develop your plan.

Kind Regards

[Redacted signature block]

### **MY CONTACT DETAILS:**

Direct Dial: [Redacted]

Email: [Redacted]

### **TEAM CONTACT DETAILS:**

Tel: [Redacted]

Email: [Redacted]

**Environment Agency** [Redacted]

#### Charging for planning advice

We began charging for some of our planning advice.

For more information please see our web pages at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-advice-environment-agency-standard-terms-and-conditions> or speak to your local Sustainable Places team.



YORKSHIRE

[Redacted]  
Directions Planning Consultancy Limited,

[Redacted]

Our ref: PL00463515

Your ref:

Telephone  
Mobile

[Redacted]

17 August 2018

Dear [Redacted]  
Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Draft Neighbourhood Plan  
Strategic Environmental Assessment Screen Opinion

We write in response to your e-mail of Monday 23 July 2018, seeking a Screening Opinion for the revised Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Draft Neighbourhood Plan. For the purposes of this consultation, Historic England will confine its advice to the question, "Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment?" in respect to our area of concern, cultural heritage. Our comments are based on the information supplied with the draft Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Draft Neighbourhood Plan.

The Draft Neighbourhood Plan indicates that within the plan area there a number of designated cultural heritage assets, including 1 grade I, 2 grade II\* and 79 grade II listed buildings, 1 grade II registered garden, as well as the Haworth and Stanbury Conservation Areas. There are also likely to be other features of local historic, architectural or archaeological value, and consideration should also be given to the wider historic landscape.

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

The views of the other three statutory consultation bodies should be taken into account before the overall decision on the need for an SEA is made. We should like to stress that this opinion is based on the information available in the Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Draft Neighbourhood Plan, dated July 2018. To avoid any doubt, this does not reflect our obligation to provide further advice on later stages of the SEA process and, potentially, object to specific proposals which may subsequently arise (either as a result of this consultation or in later versions of the plan/guidance) where we consider that, despite the SEA, these would have an adverse effect upon the environment.



Historic England, [Redacted]  
Telephone [Redacted] [HistoricEngland.org.uk](http://HistoricEngland.org.uk)

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



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

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

Yours sincerely

[Redacted signature]

[Redacted name]  
E-mail: [Redacted email address]



Historic England, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP  
Telephone 01904 60 1948 [HistoricEngland.org.uk](http://HistoricEngland.org.uk)

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



[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

**From:** [Redacted]

**Sent:** 25 July 2018 13:58

**To:** [Redacted]

**Cc:** [Redacted]

**Subject:** RE: Haworth Cross Roads & Stanbury Neighbourhood Plan - HRA Screening Consultation

Dear [Redacted]

Natural England are the statutory consultee on this document and also sit on the Strategic Management Group of the Moors for the Future Partnership. As such we would look towards supporting the comments of Natural England in reference to the SAC /SPA in this matter. I have however had a quick look through and I am satisfied that the SPA / SAC has been considered. Any assistance through the plan to positively contribute to the landscape would be most welcome, if it is possible to do this within Neighbourhood planning.

Thanks

[Redacted]

Date: 21 August 2018  
Our ref: 253254



[REDACTED]  
Directions Planning Consultancy Limited  
On behalf of Haworth Cross Roads and Stanbury Parish Council  
[REDACTED]

**BY EMAIL ONLY**



T [REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Haworth Cross Roads & Stanbury Neighbourhood Plan - SEA & HRA Screening Report Consultation

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 23 July 2018

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

Natural England is a statutory consultee in neighbourhood planning and must be consulted on draft neighbourhood development plans by the Parish/Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums where they consider our interests would be affected by the proposals made.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment**

Natural England broadly welcomes the assessment, which is clearly set out and logical. We note that the plan includes site requirements for allocations which have not been adopted in a higher level plan but that the assessment is clear that the plan is not promoting these sites. We advise that you consult Bradford Council regarding whether the inclusion of these allocations in the plan is likely to be a material consideration in planning decision making regarding the allocation of these sites.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

### **Habitats Regulations Assessment**

Where a neighbourhood plan could potentially affect a European protected site, it will be necessary to screen the plan in relation to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017), as amended (the 'Habitats Regulations'). One of the basic conditions that will be tested at Examination is whether the making of the plan is compatible with European obligations and this includes requirements relating to the Habitats Directive, which is transposed into the Habitats Regulations.

In accordance with Schedule 2 of The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, a neighbourhood plan cannot be made if the likelihood of significant effects on any European Site, either alone (or in combination with other plans and projects) cannot be ruled out. Therefore, measures may need to be incorporated into the neighbourhood plan to ensure that any likely significant effects are avoided in order to secure compliance with the Regulations. A screening exercise should be undertaken if there is any doubt about the possible effects of the plan on European protected sites. This will be particularly important if a neighbourhood plan is to progress before a local plan has been adopted and/or the neighbourhood plan proposes development which has not been assessed and/or included in the Habitats Regulations Assessment for the local plan.

Natural England welcomes the assessment and, provided that the Plan cannot be interpreted to be promoting allocations that have not been adopted in a higher level plan, we concur with the conclusions of no likely significant effects.

In addition we welcome the cross references in the plan to policy SC8 of the Bradford Core Strategy.

Natural England has no further detailed comments to make regarding the draft plan however, we refer you to the attached annex which covers the issues and opportunities that should be considered when preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.

For clarification of any points in this letter, please contact [redacted] at [redacted] or on [redacted]. For any further consultations on your plan, please contact: [consultations@naturalengland.org.uk](mailto:consultations@naturalengland.org.uk).

Yours sincerely

Merlin Ash  
Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire Team  
Natural England

# Annex 1 - Neighbourhood planning and the natural environment: information, issues and opportunities

## Natural environment information sources

The [Magic](http://magic.defra.gov.uk/)<sup>1</sup> website will provide you with much of the nationally held natural environment data for your plan area. The most relevant layers for you to consider are: **Agricultural Land Classification, Ancient Woodland, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Local Nature Reserves, National Parks (England), National Trails, Priority Habitat Inventory, public rights of way (on the Ordnance Survey base map) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (including their impact risk zones)**. Local environmental record centres may hold a range of additional information on the natural environment. A list of local record centres is available [here](#)<sup>2</sup>.

**Priority habitats** are those habitats of particular importance for nature conservation, and the list of them can be found [here](#)<sup>3</sup>. Most of these will be mapped either as **Sites of Special Scientific Interest**, on the Magic website or as **Local Wildlife Sites**. Your local planning authority should be able to supply you with the locations of Local Wildlife Sites.

**National Character Areas (NCAs)** divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each character area is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. NCA profiles contain descriptions of the area and statements of environmental opportunity, which may be useful to inform proposals in your plan. NCA information can be found [here](#)<sup>4</sup>.

There may also be a local **landscape character assessment** covering your area. This is a tool to help understand the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape and identify the features that give it a sense of place. It can help to inform, plan and manage change in the area. Your local planning authority should be able to help you access these if you can't find them online.

If your neighbourhood planning area is within or adjacent to a **National Park** or **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)**, the relevant National Park/AONB Management Plan for the area will set out useful information about the protected landscape. You can access the plans on from the relevant National Park Authority or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty website.

General mapped information on **soil types** and **Agricultural Land Classification** is available (under 'landscape') on the [Magic](http://magic.defra.gov.uk/)<sup>5</sup> website and also from the [LandIS website](http://www.landis.org.uk/)<sup>6</sup>, which contains more information about obtaining soil data.

## Natural environment issues to consider

The [National Planning Policy Framework](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2)<sup>7</sup> sets out national planning policy on protecting and enhancing the natural environment. [Planning Practice Guidance](http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/natural-environment/)<sup>8</sup> sets out supporting guidance.

Your local planning authority should be able to provide you with further advice on the potential impacts of your plan or order on the natural environment and the need for any environmental assessments.

### Landscape

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.nbn-nfbr.org.uk/nfbr.php>

<sup>3</sup> <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making>

<sup>5</sup> <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.landis.org.uk/index.cfm>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

<sup>8</sup> <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/natural-environment/>

Your plans or orders may present opportunities to protect and enhance locally valued landscapes. You may want to consider identifying distinctive local landscape features or characteristics such as ponds, woodland or dry stone walls and think about how any new development proposals can respect and enhance local landscape character and distinctiveness.

If you are proposing development within or close to a protected landscape (National Park or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) or other sensitive location, we recommend that you carry out a landscape assessment of the proposal. Landscape assessments can help you to choose the most appropriate sites for development and help to avoid or minimise impacts of development on the landscape through careful siting, design and landscaping.

### Wildlife habitats

Some proposals can have adverse impacts on designated wildlife sites or other priority habitats (listed [here](#)<sup>9</sup>), such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest or [Ancient woodland](#)<sup>10</sup>. If there are likely to be any adverse impacts you'll need to think about how such impacts can be avoided, mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for.

### Priority and protected species

You'll also want to consider whether any proposals might affect priority species (listed [here](#)<sup>11</sup>) or protected species. To help you do this, Natural England has produced advice [here](#)<sup>12</sup> to help understand the impact of particular developments on protected species.

### Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

Soil is a finite resource that fulfils many important functions and services for society. It is a growing medium for food, timber and other crops, a store for carbon and water, a reservoir of biodiversity and a buffer against pollution. If you are proposing development, you should seek to use areas of poorer quality agricultural land in preference to that of a higher quality in line with National Planning Policy Framework para 112. For more information, see our publication [Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land](#)<sup>13</sup>.

## **Improving your natural environment**

Your plan or order can offer exciting opportunities to enhance your local environment. If you are setting out policies on new development or proposing sites for development, you may wish to consider identifying what environmental features you want to be retained or enhanced or new features you would like to see created as part of any new development. Examples might include:

- Providing a new footpath through the new development to link into existing rights of way.
- Restoring a neglected hedgerow.
- Creating a new pond as an attractive feature on the site.
- Planting trees characteristic to the local area to make a positive contribution to the local landscape.
- Using native plants in landscaping schemes for better nectar and seed sources for bees and birds.
- Incorporating swift boxes or bat boxes into the design of new buildings.
- Think about how lighting can be best managed to encourage wildlife.
- Adding a green roof to new buildings.

You may also want to consider enhancing your local area in other ways, for example by:

---

<sup>9</sup><http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences>

<sup>11</sup> <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/protected-species-and-sites-how-to-review-planning-proposals>

<sup>13</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35012>

- Setting out in your plan how you would like to implement elements of a wider Green Infrastructure Strategy (if one exists) in your community.
- Assessing needs for accessible greenspace and setting out proposals to address any deficiencies or enhance provision.
- Identifying green areas of particular importance for special protection through Local Green Space designation (see [Planning Practice Guidance on this](#) <sup>14</sup>).
- Managing existing (and new) public spaces to be more wildlife friendly (e.g. by sowing wild flower strips in less used parts of parks, changing hedge cutting timings and frequency).
- Planting additional street trees.
- Identifying any improvements to the existing public right of way network, e.g. cutting back hedges, improving the surface, clearing litter or installing kissing gates) or extending the network to create missing links.
- Restoring neglected environmental features (e.g. coppicing a prominent hedge that is in poor condition, or clearing away an eyesore).

---

<sup>14</sup> <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space/local-green-space-designation/>

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** RE: Haworth Cross Roads & Stanbury Neighbourhood Plan - HRA Screening Consultation  
**Date:** Wednesday, August 22, 2018 3:03:41 PM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

---

Dear Mike

Thank you for your email. Pennine Prospects would comment as follows:

- Pennine Prospects with its partners from the public, private and third sectors (including local authorities within the South Pennines area) are developing the concept of a South Pennines Regional Park, based on the geographical area of NCA 36 (Southern Pennines)
- NCA profiles are guidance documents which can help communities to inform their decision-making about the places that they live in and care for. The information they contain will support the planning of conservation initiatives at a landscape scale, inform the delivery of Nature Improvement Areas and encourage broader partnership working through Local Nature Partnerships. The profiles will also help to inform choices about how land is managed and can change <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/511867>
  - Statement of environmental opportunities:
    - SEO 1: Safeguard, manage and enhance the large areas of open, expansive moorland, and the internationally important habitats and species they support, as well as protecting soils and water resources
    - SEO 2: Manage and enhance the pastoral character of the moorland fringes, lower hills and valleys, with their mosaics of pastures and meadows, and their strong field patterns defined by drystone walls, to improve ecological networks and strengthen landscape character.
    - SEO 3: Protect the comprehensive range of historic landscape features for their cultural value and the contribution they make to local distinctiveness and sense of identity.
    - SEO 4: Increase the enjoyment and understanding of the landscape and to experience a sense of escapism and inspiration, while also conserving the qualities of the landscape and its valuable historic and wildlife features.
- No Plans or Programmes should detrimentally impact of the South Pennines' natural and social capital assets
- Extensive stretches of the upland moorlands are designated both Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) – 20,843 ha. which represents over 17 per cent of the total area. In addition a small stretch of the Rochdale Canal (1.5 ha) is also designated SAC.
  - Details of individual Sites of Special Scientific Interest can be searched at: <http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/search.cfm>
  - Details of Local Nature Reserves (LNR) can be searched at: [http://www.lnr.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/lnr/lnr\\_search.asp](http://www.lnr.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/lnr/lnr_search.asp)
  - Maps showing locations of Statutory sites can be found at: <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> – select 'Designations/Land-Based Designations/Statutory'
  - There are 257 Local sites in the Southern Pennines covering 14,161 ha.

- **Any plans, development, activities or recommendations should take into account the impacts of the SPA and SAC and other designated areas including SSSIs and align with the Regional Park's local planning authorities and national planning policy principles and objectives**
- **Pennine Prospects is the multi-sectoral partnership of South Pennines local authorities, utility companies, key stakeholders and communities that are working together to develop a new non-statutory uplands park whose management plan will reflect the importance of investing public money for public good. Our remit is to safeguard the natural, built and cultural heritage/assets of the South Pennines – delivered through A Heritage Strategy for the Southern Pennines and Strategy & Business Plan 2016-19**
- We will champion:
  - The importance of our uplands to deliver clean water, carbon capture, flood mitigation and rich habitats
  - Investment in our local economies to create inclusive growth and local distinctiveness
  - Increase access for all to the benefits of our great open spaces
- We will positively promote:
  - A social investment programme based on our experience of working with communities on landscape scale projects such as Watershed Landscapes and Woodland Heritage
  - An approach to access for all that is piloted in partnership with landowners and users including enhancement of infrastructure and roll out of nationally recognised standards
  - Social and economic equality through a localised inclusive growth culture fostering connections within communities to create and implement locally led economic and social solutions
  - Investment in a local distinctiveness enterprise programme for businesses, and their support bodies including the Federation of Small Businesses
  - Support and promotion of local food businesses and local distribution and production centres
  - The vibrant cultural and artistic development of the park in partnership with local nationally recognised companies such as Handmade Parade, Mid Pennine Arts and Creative Space
  - Climate change mitigation and adaptation investment and engagement programmes in line with the objectives of the Climate Change Act 2000
  - Natural capital and social accounting pilots to demonstrate public good from public investment
  - High quality and inclusive design which reflects the best of our past with a passion for innovation so we create distinctive, accessible places which stimulate the imagination and meet the needs of all parts of our community
- We have developed a set of draft purposes and have commenced our work to develop a 10year management framework for the South Pennines Regional Park:
  - To positively promote and demonstrate sustainable economic, social and environmental investment at a landscape scale.
  - To positively promote the sustainable use of the natural, built and cultural resources of the South Pennines Regional Park.

- To champion an inclusive and equal opportunities approach across the park so as to improve the quality of life, wellbeing and health of all people, communities and biodiversity for now and future generations.
- To work with others to implement innovative approaches to sustainable land management, spatial planning, cultural and economic development.
- To invest in young people's potential to become the next generation of environmental advocates.
- **In considering all statutory plans and programmes, Local Plans, green and blue infrastructure plans, including the Neighbourhood Plan, we ask that the South Pennines Regional Park be part of the material planning consideration and that the culminate impacts of these plans are considered on the Regional Park as a whole and not in isolation**

Regards



**Chief Executive  
Pennine Prospects**

[www.pennineprospects.co.uk](http://www.pennineprospects.co.uk)

