



WILSDEN NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2020-2038

Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening and Habitats Regulation Assessment screening



Wilsden Parish Council

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ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations have been used within this Neighbourhood Plan

CBMDC	City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council
HRA	Habitat Regulation Assessment
EU	European Union
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
RUDP	Bradford Revised Unitary Development Plan
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area

1. INTRODUCTION

A neighbourhood plan must meet a set of basic conditions. This includes demonstrating that the plan does not breach and is compatible with EU obligations, including obligations under the SEA Directive (European Directive 2001/42/EC) and the Habitats Directive (European Directive 92/43/EEC).

The purpose of a SEA is to provide a high level of protection of the environment by evaluating the environmental effects of a plan before it is made. To ascertain if a SEA is required, a 'screening' exercise is undertaken which assesses the proposals in a plan to see if a significant effect is likely. If likely significant environmental effects are identified, an environmental report must be prepared in accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes.

A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) identifies whether a plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site. A 'screening' is the first step in the process to identify the likely impacts of a plan or program on a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. Where these effects cannot be excluded, assessing them in more detail through an *appropriate assessment* is required.

This screening report has been prepared to assist in the determination of whether or not the content of the draft Wilsden Neighbourhood Plan requires a SEA and HRA.

The screening report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 outlines the legislative background to SEA and HRA
- Section 3 provides an overview of the Plan
- Section 4 provides an assessment of whether the Plan requires an SEA
- Section 5 provides a screening assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Plan for SEA
- Section 6 provides a HRA screening assessment and considers 'in combination effects' for HRA

The SEA Regulations state that a screening determination should be reached by the 'responsible authority', which in this case is CBMDC. The council will reach a determination based on this

screening opinion and in consultation with the three statutory consultation bodies (Historic England, Natural England and Environment Agency).

2. LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The need for environmental assessment of Neighbourhood Plans stems from the European Directive 2001/42/EC and was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (EAPP) 2004, or SEA Regulations.

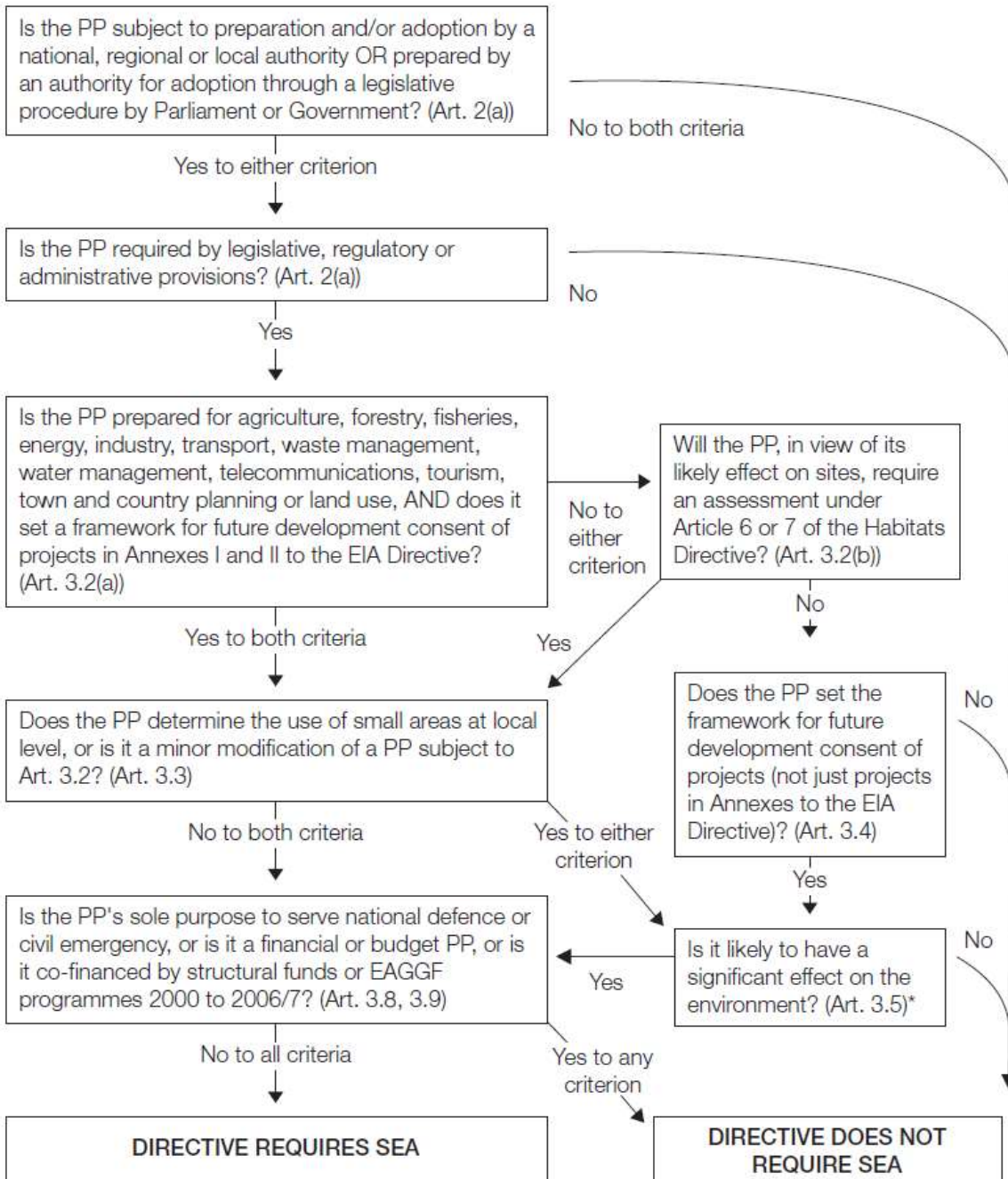
The SEA Directive aims to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and to integrate environmental considerations into the preparation of plans. The screening procedure is based on criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the EAPP Regulations 2004. This report assesses the Neighbourhood Plan against the criteria, and on that basis, sets out whether an SEA is required. Figure 1 below sets out the basic framework for establishing whether an SEA will be required.

Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Article 6 (3) of the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) and Regulation 105 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 requires that an appropriate assessment of plans and programmes is carried out with regard to the conservation objectives of European Sites.

In the context of neighbourhood planning, A Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) is required where a neighbourhood plan is deemed likely to result in significant negative effects occurring on protected European Sites. For the purpose of the HRA, internationally designated wildlife sites are Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar Wetland Sites.

This diagram is intended as a guide to the criteria for application of the Directive to plans and programmes (PPs). It has no legal status.



*The Directive requires Member States to determine whether plans or programmes in this category are likely to have significant environmental effects. These determinations may be made on a case by case basis and/or by specifying types of plan or programme.

Figure 1: Application of criteria of the SEA Directive to Plans

3. Wilsden Neighbourhood Plan

The Wilsden Neighbourhood Plan Area was designated on 2 December 2014. It covers the whole of the Parish. A map showing the Neighbourhood Plan area is shown in Figure 2. It is a predominately rural parish situated approximately 6 miles west of Bradford and just south of Bingley. It comprises the village of Wilsden, in which the majority of the population and services of the parish are concentrated, the village of Harecroft and the surrounding farms, houses and hamlets. Within and surrounding these settlements are large areas of open spaces and countryside.

The built environment is good and includes several assets of national and historic interest, including over 20 Listed Buildings and one Conservation Area based on the historic core of Wilsden.

The Parish has a good natural environment, including pockets of Ancient Woodland in the north of the parish and Priority Habitat – Deciduous Woodland. Bingley South Bog, a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) lies approximately 2kms to the north east of the parish boundary. All of the Parish outside of the built-up part of Wilsden village is designated as Green Belt.

There are no European protected sites within the Plan area. The South Pennine Moors Special Conservation Area (SAC) is located within 5km of the Plan area. The moorlands support a breeding bird community of national and international importance. The South Pennine Moors are also classified a Special Protection Area (SPA).

Aim of the Plan

The purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan is to provide a set of statutory planning policies to guide development within the Parish over the period to 2038.

The vision of the Plan is “The rural character, sense of identity and community spirit of the Wilsden area will be sustained and enhanced through sustainable development, while at the same time preserving and enhancing its heritage and attractive natural and built environment”.

Underpinning this vision are 9 objectives:

- Provide housing which meets the present and future needs of the community, is sympathetic to the character and history of the Parish and is of the right type and in the right location.
- Control development to minimise its impact on the natural and built environment and ensure that it supports the attractive and distinctive character of the Parish.
- Maintain the separation between the villages and hamlets both within the Wilsden Parish and the neighbouring parishes of Sandy Lane, Harden and Cullingworth to help ensure the retention of their distinct and historic identities.
- Protect important local leisure and community facilities, retail and employment provision, and wherever possible, enhance them.
- Preserve important green spaces, which are valuable to the community and wildlife.
- Ensure that the distinctive rural landscape, settlement pattern, historic buildings and biodiversity are protected and enhanced.
- Create an environment that makes it attractive for the self-employed and small and medium-sized businesses and shops to locate and flourish.

- Support public transport, walking and cycling and address the problems of traffic congestion and the lack of parking along Main Street and on some other roads.
- Reinforce and support the role of the Wilsden Village Centre as the hub and focus of local shopping, community and leisure activities.

In order to deliver these objectives, the Plan sets out a number of parish wide policies. In brief, the intent of the policies is as follows.

Table 1: Wilsden Parish Neighbourhood Plan Policies

Wilsden Parish Neighbourhood Plan Policy No. and Topic	Policy Intent
W/HO1 Development within Wilsden Village	Supports sustainable development proposals within Wilsden village where it can demonstrate that specified criterion has been taken into account.
W/HO2 Development Proposals Outside Wilsden Settlement Boundary - The Green Belt	Supports that land outside the defined Wilsden Settlement Boundary will be treated as countryside, where will be a strong presumption against development.
W/HO3 Development of Redundant Mill Buildings in Wilsden	Supports the conversion of former mill buildings to residential property where employment use is no longer economically viable.
W/HO4 Wilsden Design Code	The Plan recognises the importance of good design for developments within the Neighbourhood Plan area. The Wilsden Design Code defines the locally distinctive design characteristics of area. for developments in the area.
W/HO5 Windfall Housing Sites	Supports in principle the development of small scale housing within Wilsden village.
W/HO6 Housing Mix	Seeks to ensure that housing development proposals should provide a mixture of housing types specifically to meet the existing and future housing needs of the Parish. Priority should be given to smaller dwellings and the proportion of larger dwellings should be limited.
W/HO7 Affordable Housing	Supports the provision of affordable housing to meet a local need.
W/BH1 Wilsden Character Buildings and Sites	Seeks to ensure that identified buildings of local heritage interest are conserved by ensuring that development proposals take into account the character, context and setting of the heritage asset.
W/BH2 Wilsden Conservation Area	Requires new development to demonstrate how it has responded to the Wilsden Conservation Area Appraisal.
W/BH3 Hallas Bridge and Birkshead Special Character Areas	Seeks to designate Hallas Bridge and Birkshead as areas of Special Character Areas because of their historic and architectural interest.
W/BH4 Dry-Stone Walls	Encourages the conservation and, where possible, enhancement of dry-stone walls, a distinctive feature of the Parish.
W/NE1 Important Local Green Spaces	Seeks to protect important green spaces that are special to the community.
W/NE2 Ecology and Biodiversity	Identifies and seeks to ensure that the biodiversity of Wilsden, including local and nationally important sites are protected and enhanced. All development proposals should deliver biodiversity net gain.

Wilsden Parish Neighbourhood Plan Policy No. and Topic	Policy Intent
W/NE3 Trees	Encourages the planting of trees, and the retention of important trees as part of a development proposal.
W/NE4 Landscape	Requires development proposals to respect and where possible enhance the quality, character, distinctiveness and amenity value of the landscape.
W/NE5 Important Open Views and Vistas	Requires development proposals to respect and, wherever possible, enhance identified important views.
W/E1 Existing Employment Sites	Supports the retention of existing sites or buildings in employment use.
W/E2 New Business Development Proposals	Supports, in principle, development proposals for new or expansion of existing, small scale employment uses.
W/CF1 Community Facilities	Supports the retention of identified important community facilities.
W/CF2 New and Enhanced Community Facilities	Supports development proposals that provide for new or enhanced community facilities that meet a local need.
W/CF3 Community Sports Facilities	Supports the retention of important community sports facilities.
W/SH1 Wilsden Local Centre	Seeks to retain and enhance the role of Wilsden Local Centre as the focus for local social, community and shopping activity.
W/SH2 Shops Outside Wilsden Local Centre	Seeks to retain shopping use retail operations outside the Wilsden Centre.
W/SH3: Shop Front Design in Wilsden Local Centre	Seeks high quality shop front design, signage and to ensure that front shop security contributes positively to the character of the surrounding area.
W/SH4 Car Parking in Wilsden Local Centre	Seeks to ensure that development proposals in Wilsden Local Centre include adequate off-street parking and should not result in an overall reduction in car parking provision in Wilsden Local Centre unless in exceptional circumstances.
W/TA1 Transport	Encourages development proposals that promote walking, cycling and the use of public transport.
W/TA2 Footpaths, Cycleways and Bridleways	Seeks to maximise opportunities to develop and encourage opportunities to secure improvements in the present network of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways.
W/TA3 Traffic Along Main Street, Wilsden	Encourages traffic management measures that improve highway and pedestrian safety along Main Street in the village centre.
W/DC1 Developer Contributions	Encourages development contributions through planning obligations that are aligned with local needs and priorities, including identified priorities.

4 SEA ASSESSMENT

To establish if a development plan needs to be accompanied by a full SEA, a “screening” assessment is undertaken against the criteria set out in the SEA Directive. Figure 1, shows this screening process and how a plan can be assessed against the SEA Directive criteria. Table 2 below outlines the assessment of the Neighbourhood Plan. This process has been followed and the findings are set out in the table below:

Table 2 SEA Assessment

Stage	Y/N	Reason
1. Is the plan or programme subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a))	Y	Neighbourhood plans may be prepared under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended by the Localism Act 2011. They are drawn up by a qualifying body, which, in the case of Wilsden, is the Parish Council and will be ‘made’ by Bradford Metropolitan District Council as the local planning authority. The preparation of neighbourhood plans is subject to The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 and The Neighbourhood Planning (Referendums) Regulations 2012.
Stage	Y/N	Reason
2. Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	N	Communities have a right to produce a Neighbourhood Plan, however, it is not required by legislative, regulatory or administrative bodies. Neighbourhood Plans are subject to formal procedures and national regulations and if ‘made’, will form part of the development plan for the District Council. It is therefore important that the Plan be screened under the SEA Directive.
Stage	Y/N	Reason
3. Is the Plan prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annex I and II to the EIA Directive? (Article 3.2 (a))	Y	The Plan has been prepared for town and country planning and land use and sets out a framework for future development which may fall under Annex I and II of the EIA directive.

Stage	Y/N	Reason
4. Will the Plan, in view of its likely effects on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Article 3.2(b))	N	<p>The Plan does not allocate sites for housing or other forms of development, but instead provides further local criteria for proposals to meet in support of existing and emerging local planning policies.</p> <p>However, given that the Plan area is within 5 kilometres of a European Site, a separate HRA screening assessment will ascertain whether an Appropriate Assessment is required under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, which relate to Articles 6 (3) and (4) of the Habitats Directives.</p> <p>See Section 6 for HRA Screening.</p>
Stage	Y/N	Reason
5. Does the Plan determine the use of small areas at local level OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Article 3.2? (Article 3.3)	Y	<p>The Plan does not allocate specific sites for development nor does it sets a level of housing/ employment growth. It does include criteria for housing and other forms of development and determines the use of small sites in the designation of Local Green Spaces. However, the Plan reflects the broader spatial framework laid out in the Bradford District Core Strategy and National Planning Policy Framework in terms of where new development can be located. It is considered to be in general conformity with these documents.</p>
Stage	Y/N	Reason
6. Does the Plan set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? Article 3.4)	Y	<p>A neighbourhood plan forms part of the statutory development plan and will be used to assess planning applications and other planning decisions within the Plan Area. Therefore, it sets the framework for future developments at a local level.</p>
Stage	Y/N	Reason
7. Is the Plan's sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Article 3.8, 3.9)	N	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan does not have a sole purpose that falls within any of these categories.</p>
Stage	Y/N	Reason
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Article 3.5)	N	<p>A neighbourhood plan could potentially have an effect on the environment. However, whether this is significant depends on the proposals in the Plan.</p> <p>See analysis in table 3.</p>

5. Consideration of significant effects

The results of the preceding assessment establish that the scope of the Draft Plan does not enable it to be screened-out, and thus an analysis of the likely significance of any environmental effects will need to be undertaken. The criteria for determining the likely significant effects referred to in Article 3 (5) of Directive 2001/42/EC are set out in Annex II of the SEA Directive and Schedule 1 of the Regulations.

The table below outlines the result of this assessment in relation to the Neighbourhood Plan (Pre Submission Version) January 2023.

Table 3: Assessment of the Likelihood of Significant Effects on the Environment

Criteria	Is the Plan likely to have a significant effect	Justification for Assessment
(1) The characteristics of the plans, having regard to:		
(a) the degree to which the plan sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;	No	The Plan, if made, would form part of the statutory development plan; therefore, it would contribute to the development control framework for the Parish. The Plan however, sits within a wider framework set by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Bradford District Core Strategy. The Plan helps to set a framework for projects which are local in nature and have limited resource implications.
(b) the degree to which the plan influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;	No	The Plan sits in the lower tier of the planning hierarchy and must conform to the strategic policies in the Local Plan for the Bradford District. The Plan is unlikely to influence other plans or programmes.
Criteria		Justification for Assessment
(c) the relevance of the plan for the integration of environmental considerations, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;	Yes	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan, as advocated by the NPPF, is underpinned by the principles of sustainable development which by balancing environmental, social and economic need contributes to the achievement of sustainable development at the neighbourhood level. The Plan's Vision and Objectives in conjunction with the development management policies, will work to ensure that all development proposals brought forward will take this balance into account.</p> <p>In addition to specific environmental policies targeted at protection and enhancement of environmental and historic assets, environmental considerations are integrated through all policies in terms of where development is best located and the criteria that must be met.</p> <p>It is considered that the Plan will have a positive impact on local environment assets and places especially those valued by local people in the</p>

Criteria	Is the Plan likely to have a significant effect	Justification for Assessment
		Parish. This will be achieved primarily through the protection and enhancement of open spaces, wildlife sites, landscapes and nationally and locally important heritage assets. Fundamentally, the Plan seeks to direct development to the most sustainable locations provided it meets the conditions set out in it.
(d) environmental problems relevant to the plan; and	No	As the Plan is a land use document, the environmental problems of relevance are those that are related to land use in the Plan area. The Plan will not introduce any environmental problems, rather it will seek to address environmental issues in the Plan Area. These are notably in relation to protecting important Local Green Spaces as well as conserving biodiversity and heritage assets (designated and non-designated).
(e) the relevance of the plan for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans linked to waste-management or water protection).	No	The Plan is not directly relevant to any of these. The Plan is a land-use plan and sets the framework for future development consents within the Plan Area.
(2) Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to:		
(a) the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;	No	Given that the Plan; does not allocate sites for housing or other development and has proposed a suite of policies to protect and where possible enhance the built and natural environment, it is unlikely to have an adverse impact on the environment. It is considered that the overall impact of the Plan will be positive by maximising the positive environmental effects of development and minimising or avoiding negative effects.
(b) the cumulative nature of the effects;	No	The Plan does not allocate sites for housing, but instead, seeks to shape development that comes forward to ensure that it makes a positive contribution to the local environment. Therefore, any cumulative impacts are likely to be beneficial.

Criteria	Is the Plan likely to have a significant effect	Justification for Assessment
(c) the transboundary nature of the effects;	No	The majority of effects will be localised to the Parish. The exception to this is consideration for landscape and biodiversity, which is likely to have positive impact beyond the Parish.
(d) the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents);	No	No significant risks to human health or the environment have been identified. The Plan seeks to improve human health by supporting the retention and development of local services and facilities such as shops, community buildings and sporting facilities. It also seeks to address traffic management issues in Wilsden village and promote more sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling.
(e) the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);	No	<p>The Plan is concerned with development within Wilsden Parish which has a population of 4,807 people (2011 Census) and covers an area of 877 hectares.</p> <p>The effects arising from the Plan policies are considered to be localised.</p>
<p>(f) the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:</p> <p>(i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;</p> <p>(ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values;</p> <p>(iii) intensive land-use; and</p>	No	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to enhance the natural environment and the cultural heritage of the area through its policies. The broad environmental characteristics of the area are outlined in Section 3.</p> <p>Wilsden has important natural characteristics and cultural heritage. Inappropriate development may adversely impact the Parish's heritage assets and landscape. The Plan includes policies which seek to mitigate this including; shaping development (including housing; ensuring good design; protecting locally and nationally important heritage assets; conserving the landscape; protecting local green spaces, woodlands, trees, hedges and biodiversity and protecting and enhancing community facilities).</p> <p>Given that the Plan is not allocating sites for development, it is unlikely to result in exceedance of environmental quality standards, such as those relating to air, water and soil quality</p>

Criteria	Is the Plan likely to have a significant effect	Justification for Assessment
(g) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.	No	The Plan contains policies which seek to preserve and enhance the special landscape character of the Parish.

Determination of significant effects

This screening report has explored the potential effects of the Wilsden Neighbourhood Plan with a view to determining the likely requirement for an environmental assessment under the SEA Directive.

Based on the SEA Screening Assessment set out in Table 3 above, it is concluded that there are unlikely to be significant environmental impacts. The key reasons for this conclusion are:

1. The Plan supports the implementation of approved policies including those in the Bradford District Core Strategy which has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal¹ and assessed as having largely significant positive impacts overall.
2. The Neighbourhood Plan is a lower tier plan in the hierarchy of planning documents for the area, and therefore limited influence on other plans or programs.
3. The Plan does not allocate sites for development.
4. Through its policies, the Plan seeks to avoid or minimise negative environmental effects and has proposed a suite of policies to protect and where possible enhance the built and natural environment.

¹ Sustainability Appraisal of the Bradford Core Strategy Publication Draft. Sustainability Appraisal Report. February 2014.

6. HRA SCREENING ASSESSMENT

Alongside the SEA screening process there is a need to assess whether the Neighbourhood Plan would have an adverse impact upon internationally designated wildlife sites, as required by the European Habitats Directive. There are no European sites within the boundaries of the Plan area. However, the South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA) is located approximately 3.2 kilometres from on the boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area. Appendix A shows the relation between the neighbourhood area and the European Site.

In carrying out the screening assessment, the various requirements set out in the European Commission Guidance has been addressed. The guidance sets out various steps which need to be followed; i) description of the plan, ii) characteristics of the European site and iii) assessment of significance. Table 4 provides a detailed assessment of the European sites located within 10km of the Parish boundary.

Table 4: Assessment of Likely Environmental Impacts on European Sites within 10km of Wilsden Neighbourhood Plan

Site Name	South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation/ Special Protection Area
Distance to Wilsden Parish	3.17kms
Reasons for Designation	Presence of European dry heath, blanket bog, old sessile oak woods and Ilex and Blechnum, northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix and transition mires and quaking bogs. Provides a habitat for an important assemblage of breeding moorland and moorland fringe birds including two species listed in Annex 1 of the EC Directive. The site supports the southernmost assemblage in Britain of breeding merlin, red grouse, golden plover, dunlin, short-eared owl and twite. These species are either extremely local, rare or absent further south.
Conservation Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain the current extent of blanket bog habitats. • For there to be no loss of ancient semi natural woodland stands. • To maintain the current extent of dry heath habitats. • To maintain the current extent of wet heath habitats.
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational pressure resulting in physical damage to habitats, trampling, erosion, fragmentation and accidental fires. • Heathland and blanket bog are vulnerable to changes in hydrological conditions such as increased water demand causing changes in the water table. • Nitrogen enrichment from air pollution can lead to changes in the vegetation while the application of fertilisers and pesticides can also potentially damage habitats. • Loss of supporting habitats (directly or indirectly) • Urbanisation impacts, including invasive species and increased predation.
Impact as a result of the Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Plan does not allocate sites for development. The Plan (in accordance with the NPPF) supports the strategic development needs identified in the District Core Strategy, which has been subject to an Appropriate Assessment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan generally supports small scale development within the current Limits to Development, reducing the likelihood of future development beyond the existing built-up areas. Urbanisation and direct loss of habitats are therefore unlikely. • The Plan does not support development that has the potential to cause significant harm to biodiversity and supports the protection of Local Green Spaces. The loss of habitats both directly and indirectly is thus unlikely. • The Plan seeks to manage the potential for adverse effects of increased traffic as a result of future development.
Site Name	South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation/ Special Protection Area
Significance of risk	<p>The risk of harm to the European Site is highly unlikely. The Plan does not allocate development sites nor does it set a level of housing/ employment growth. The level of housing growth for the Parish has been set through the District Local Plan, which has been subject to an Appropriate Assessment.</p> <p>Directing future development in existing settlements, the Neighbourhood Plan will help to protect the integrity of the Special Conservation/ Special Protection Area.</p> <p>For any tree planting that may take place within grassland in the Neighbourhood Plan Area it will be necessary to assess if the pasture in the NPA is judged to be potentially supporting habitat. If this is the case, then these areas would need to be subject to detailed bird surveys for the qualifying species to assess impacts on the SPA.</p>
Cumulative impacts with other Plans	The draft Neighbourhood Plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Bradford District Core Strategy, in particular Policy SC8. The Plan does not seek to allocate development sites but instead seeks to shape development at a local level, within the overarching strategic framework of the Core Strategy. Therefore, it is considered that there will be no cumulative impacts.

Determination of significant effects

There are no European protected sites within the Plan area. The HRA screening has identified sites within a 10km radius of the Plan area and outlined the reason for designation and site vulnerabilities. Table 4 suggests that there is likely to be no significant effect of the Wilsden Neighbourhood Plan on the highlighted European Sites and therefore a full Appropriate Assessment is not required.

The Bradford District Core Strategy has been subject to an Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations which concluded that it would not result in adverse effects on the ecological integrity of the European Sites.

Existing plans and proposals must be considered when assessing new plans or programmes for likely significant effects as they may create 'in combination' effect. Given that the Draft Plan i) does not allocate sites ii) is in general conformity with Bradford District Core Strategy, it is concluded that no significant in-combination effects are likely to occur as a result of its implementation.

7. SCREENING CONCLUSION

This report sets out the assessment of the need for the Wilsden Neighbourhood Plan to be subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment as required by the SEA Directive and Appropriate Assessment as required by the Habitats Directive.

The assessment of both requirements has been undertaken on the Draft Pre-Submission Plan, published in January 2023.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

The assessment finds that no significant effects are likely as a result of the implementation of the Neighbourhood Plan. On this basis, a full SEA will not be required to be undertaken.

Habitat Regulations Assessment

A screening assessment to determine the need for an HRA in line with the regulations and guidance was undertaken and is set out in Section 6 of this report. There are no European sites within the boundaries of the Parish; however, the Screening Report did examine its impact on the South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC, which lie within 5kms of the Plan area. The assessment finds that given the nature of the designation and the scope of the Plan, it is determined that there are no likely significant adverse effects on European Sites. There is no requirement to prepare an appropriate assessment.

Appendix A: Supporting Maps



Figure 2 Wilsden Neighbourhood Plan Area

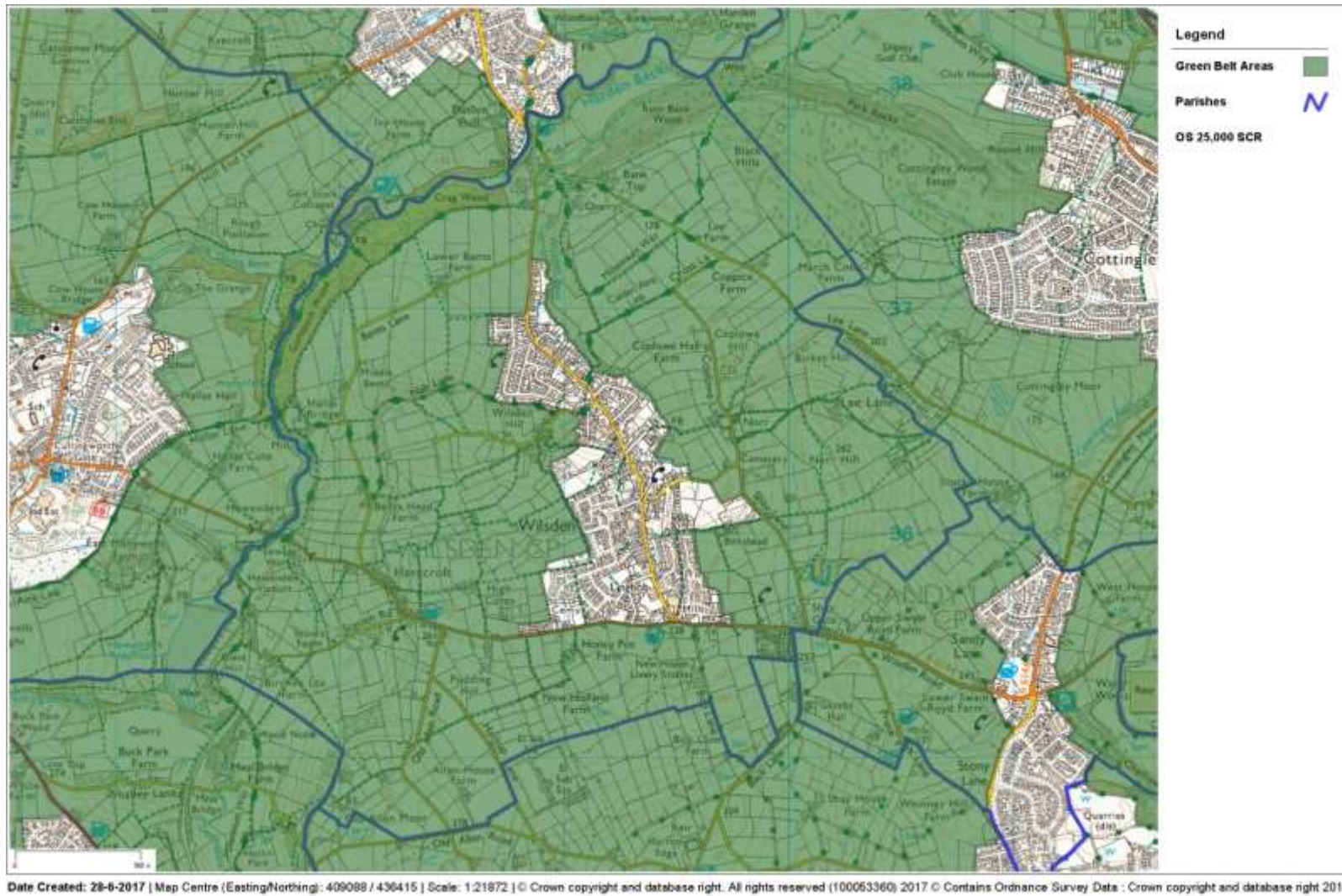


Figure 3 - Wilsden Green Belt Boundary



Figure 4 - Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments in Wilsden

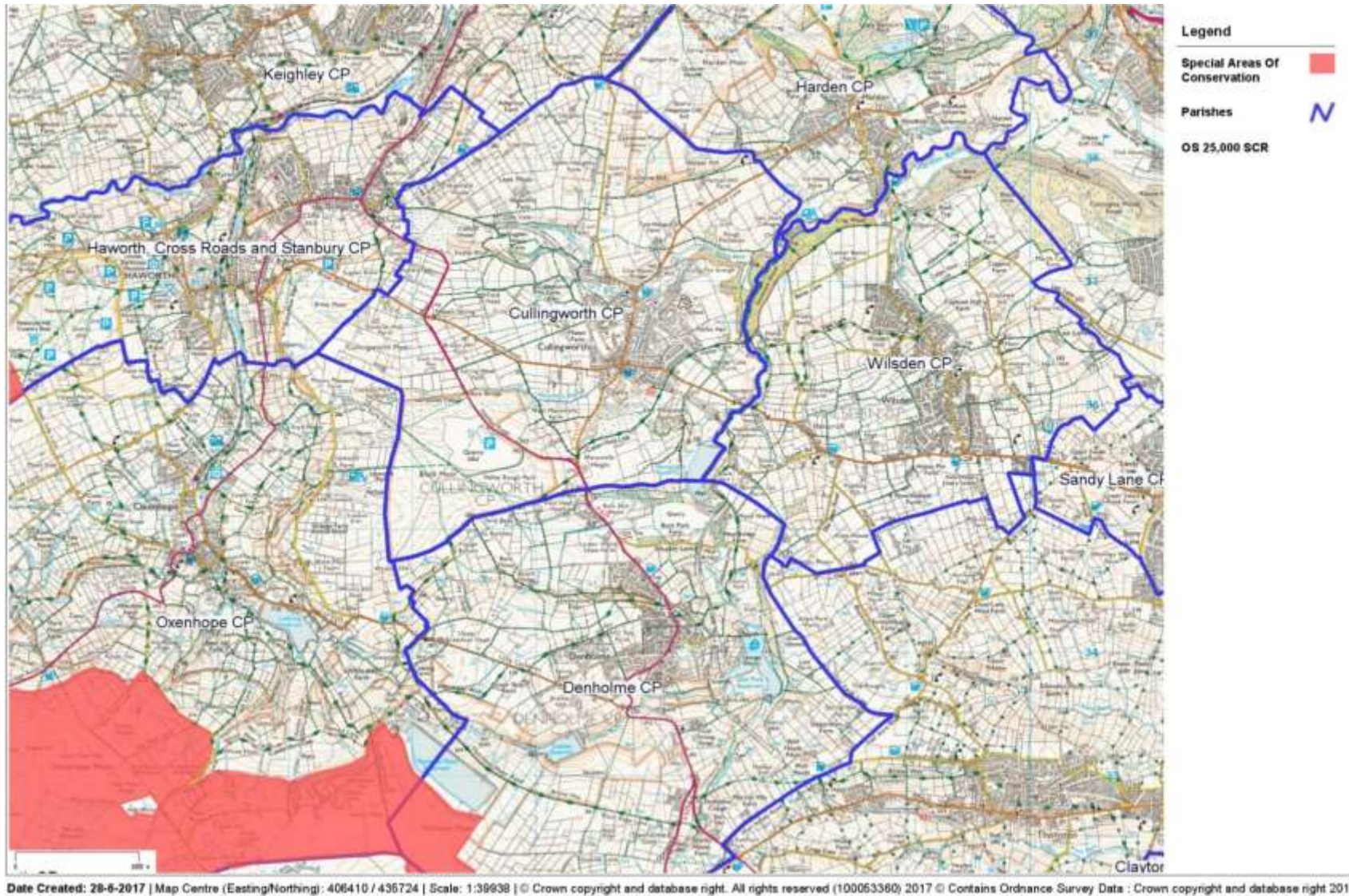


Figure 5 - Relationship of Wilsden to the boundary of the S Pennine Special Protection Area/Special Area of Conservation

Appendix B: Annex I Projects

1. Crude-oil refineries (excluding undertakings manufacturing only lubricants from crude oil) and installations for the gasification and liquefaction of 500 tonnes or more of coal or bituminous shale per day.
2. Thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat output of 300 megawatts or more, and nuclear power stations and other nuclear reactors (except research installations for the production and conversion of fissionable and fertile materials, whose maximum power does not exceed 1 kilowatt continuous thermal load).
3. (a) Installations for the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel
(b) Installations designed:-
 - for the production or enrichment of nuclear fuel,
 - for the processing of irradiated nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste,
 - for the final disposal of irradiated nuclear fuel,
 - solely for the final disposal of radioactive waste,
 - solely for the storage (planned for more than 10 years) of irradiated nuclear fuels or radioactive waste in a different site than the production site.
4. (a) Integrated works for the initial smelting of cast-iron and steel
(b) Installations for the production of non-ferrous crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes.
5. Installations for the extraction of asbestos and for the processing and transformation of asbestos and products containing asbestos: for asbestos-cement products, with an annual production of more than 20 000 tonnes of finished products, for friction material, with an annual production of more than 50 tonnes of finished products, and for other uses of asbestos, utilization of more than 200 tonnes per year.
6. Integrated chemical installations, i.e. those installations for the manufacture on an industrial scale of substances using chemical conversion processes, in which several units are juxtaposed and are functionally linked to one another and which are:
 - i) for the production of basic organic chemicals;
 - ii) for the production of basic inorganic chemicals;
 - iii) for the production of phosphorous-, nitrogen- or potassium-based fertilizers (simple or compound fertilizers);
 - iv) for the production of basic plant health products and of biocides;
 - v) for the production of basic pharmaceutical products using a chemical or biological process;
 - vi) for the production of explosives.
7. (a) Construction of lines for long-distance railway traffic and of airports with a basic runway length of 2,100 m or more;
(b) Construction of motorways and express roads
(c) Construction of a new road of four or more lanes, or realignment and/or widening of an existing road of two lanes or less so as to provide four or more lanes, where such new road, or realigned and/or widened section of road would be 10 km or more in a continuous length.
8. (a) Inland waterways and ports for inland-waterway traffic which permit the passage of vessels of over 1 350 tonnes;
(b) Trading ports, piers for loading and unloading connected to land and outside ports (excluding ferry piers) which can take vessels of over 1 350 tonnes.
9. Waste disposal installations for the incineration, chemical treatment as defined in Annex IIA to Directive 75/442/EEC (3) under heading D9, or landfill of hazardous waste (i.e. waste to which Directive 91/689/EEC (4) applies).

10. Waste disposal installations for the incineration or chemical treatment as defined in Annex IIA to Directive 75/442/EEC under heading D9 of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 100 tonnes per day.
11. Groundwater abstraction or artificial groundwater recharge schemes where the annual volume of water abstracted or recharged is equivalent to or exceeds 10 million cubic metres.
12. (a) Works for the transfer of water resources between river basins where this transfer aims at preventing possible shortages of water and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 100 million cubic metres/year;
(b) In all other cases, works for the transfer of water resources between river basins where the multi-annual average flow of the basin of abstraction exceeds 2 000 million cubic metres/year and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 5 % of this flow.
In both cases transfers of piped drinking water are excluded.
13. Waste water treatment plants with a capacity exceeding 150 000 population equivalent as defined in Article 2 point (6) of Directive 91/271/EEC (5).
14. Extraction of petroleum and natural gas for commercial purposes where the amount extracted exceeds 500 tonnes/day in the case of petroleum and 500 000 m³/day in the case of gas.
15. Dams and other installations designed for the holding back or permanent storage of water, where a new or additional amount of water held back or stored exceeds 10 million cubic metres.
16. Pipelines for the transport of gas, oil or chemicals with a diameter of more than 800 mm and a length of more than 40 km.
17. Installations for the intensive rearing of poultry or pigs with more than:
 - (a) 85 000 places for broilers, 60 000 places for hens;
 - (b) 3 000 places for production pigs (over 30 kg); or
 - (c) 900 places for sows.
18. Industrial plants for the
 - (a) production of pulp from timber or similar fibrous materials;
 - (b) production of paper and board with a production capacity exceeding 200 tonnes per day.
19. Quarries and open-cast mining where the surface of the site exceeds 25 hectares, or peat extraction, where the surface of the site exceeds 150 hectares.
20. Construction of overhead electrical power lines with a voltage of 220 kV or more and a length of more than 15 km.
21. Installations for storage of petroleum, petrochemical, or chemical products with a capacity of 200,000 tonnes or more.

Annex II Projects

1. Agriculture, silviculture and aquaculture

- (a) Projects for the restructuring of rural land holdings;
- (b) Projects for the use of uncultivated land or semi-natural areas for intensive agricultural purposes;
- (c) Water management projects for agriculture, including irrigation and land drainage projects;
- (d) Initial afforestation and deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use;
- (e) Intensive livestock installations (projects not included in Annex I);
- (f) Intensive fish farming;
- (g) Reclamation of land from the sea.

2. Extractive industry

- (a) Quarries, open-cast mining and peat extraction (projects not included in Annex I);
- (b) Underground mining;
- (c) Extraction of minerals by marine or fluvial dredging;
- (d) Deep drillings, in particular:
 - geothermal drilling,
 - drilling for the storage of nuclear waste material,
 - drilling for water supplies;
- (e) Surface industrial installations for the extraction of coal, petroleum, natural gas and ores, as well as bituminous shale.

3. Energy industry

- (a) Industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water (projects not included in Annex I);
- (b) Industrial installations for carrying gas, steam and hot water; transmission of electrical energy by overhead cables (projects not included in Annex I);
- (c) Surface storage of natural gas;
- (d) Underground storage of combustible gases;
- (e) Surface storage of fossil fuels;
- (f) Industrial briquetting of coal and lignite;
- (g) Installations for the processing and storage of radioactive waste (unless included in Annex I);
- (h) Installations for hydroelectric energy production;
- (i) Installations for the harnessing of wind power for energy production (wind farms).

4. Production and processing of metals

- (a) Installations for the production of pig iron or steel (primary or secondary fusion) including continuous casting;
- (b) Installations for the processing of ferrous metals:
 - (i) hot-rolling mills;
 - (ii) smithies with hammers;
 - (iii) application of protective fused metal coats;
- (c) Ferrous metal foundries;
- (d) Installations for the smelting, including the alloy age, of non-ferrous metals, excluding precious metals, including recovered products (refining, foundry casting, etc.);

- (e) Installations for surface treatment of metals and plastic materials using an electrolytic or chemical process;
- (f) Manufacture and assembly of motor vehicles and manufacture of motor-vehicle engines;
- (g) Shipyards;
- (h) Installations for the construction and repair of aircraft;
- (i) Manufacture of railway equipment;
- (j) Swaging by explosives;
- (k) Installations for the roasting and sintering of metallic ores.

5. Mineral industry

- (a) Coke ovens (dry coal distillation);
- (b) Installations for the manufacture of cement;
- (c) Installations for the production of asbestos and the manufacture of asbestos-products (projects not included in Annex I);
- (d) Installations for the manufacture of glass including glass fibre;
- (e) Installations for smelting mineral substances including the production of mineral fibres;
- (f) Manufacture of ceramic products by burning, in particular roofing tiles, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, stoneware or porcelain.

6. Chemical industry (Projects not included in Annex I)

- (a) Treatment of intermediate products and production of chemicals;
- (b) Production of pesticides and pharmaceutical products, paint and varnishes, elastomers and peroxides;
- (c) Storage facilities for petroleum, petrochemical and chemical products.

7. Food industry

- (a) Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats;
- (b) Packing and canning of animal and vegetable products;
- (c) Manufacture of dairy products;
- (d) Brewing and malting;
- (e) Confectionery and syrup manufacture;
- (f) Installations for the slaughter of animals;
- (g) Industrial starch manufacturing installations;
- (h) Fish-meal and fish-oil factories;
- (i) Sugar factories.

8. Textile, leather, wood and paper industries

- (a) Industrial plants for the production of paper and board (projects not included in Annex I);
- (b) Plants for the pre-treatment (operations such as washing, bleaching, mercerization) or dyeing of fibres or textiles;
- (c) Plants for the tanning of hides and skins;
- (d) Cellulose-processing and production installations.

9. Rubber industry - Manufacture and treatment of elastomer-based products.

10. Infrastructure projects

- (a) Industrial estate development projects;
- (b) Urban development projects, including the construction of shopping centres and car parks;
- (c) Construction of railways and intermodal trans-shipment facilities, and of intermodal terminals (projects not included in Annex I);

- (d) Construction of airfields (projects not included in Annex I);
- (e) Construction of roads, harbours and port installations, including fishing harbours (projects not included in Annex I);
- (f) Inland-waterway construction not included in Annex I, canalisation and flood-relief works;
- (g) Dams and other installations designed to hold water or store it on a long-term basis (projects not included in Annex I);
- (h) Tramways, elevated and underground railways, suspended lines or similar lines of a particular type, used exclusively or mainly for passenger transport;
- (i) Oil and gas pipeline installations (projects not included in Annex I);
- (j) Installations of long-distance aqueducts;
- (k) Coastal work to combat erosion and maritime works capable of altering the coast through the construction, for example, of dykes, moles, jetties and other sea defence works, excluding the maintenance and reconstruction of such works;
- (l) Groundwater abstraction and artificial groundwater recharge schemes not included in Annex I;
- (m) Works for the transfer of water resources between river basins not included in Annex I.

11. Other projects

- (a) Permanent racing and test tracks for motorised vehicles;
- (b) Installations for the disposal of waste (projects not included in Annex I);
- (c) Waste-water treatment plants (projects not included in Annex I);
- (d) Sludge-deposition sites;
- (e) Storage of scrap iron, including scrap vehicles;
- (f) Test benches for engines, turbines or reactors;
- (g) Installations for the manufacture of artificial mineral fibres;
- (h) Installations for the recovery or destruction of explosive substances;
- (i) Knackers' yards.

12. Tourism and leisure

- (a) Ski-runs, ski-lifts and cable-cars and associated developments;
- (b) Marinas;
- (c) Holiday villages and hotel complexes outside urban areas and associated developments;
- (d) Permanent camp sites and caravan sites;
- (e) Theme parks.

13. Any change or extension of projects listed in Annex I or Annex II, already authorised, executed or in the process of being executed, which may have significant adverse effects on the environment; Projects in Annex I, undertaken exclusively or mainly for the development and testing of new methods or products and not used for more than two years.