



Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan Habitat Regulation Screening Report

(May 2017)

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Habitat Regulation Screening Report has been prepared by City of York Council in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulation 2012 and Habitat Directive to support the Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan. The Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared jointly by the Parishes of Nether Poppleton and Upper Poppleton.
- 1.2 The aim of this Screening Report is to assess whether there are likely to be significant effects on the qualifying features of European Sites as a result of the emerging policies set out in the pre-submission draft Neighbourhood Plan that would necessitate the production of a full Habitat Regulations Assessment.
- 1.3 This report assesses, as far as practical, whether there are likely to be any significant effects on European Designated Sites within or relatively proximate to the approved Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan area.

Legislative Basis

- 1.4 Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive states that:
Any plan or project not directly connected with, or necessary to, the management of the [European] 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. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.
- 1.5 The purpose of the Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) is therefore to ensure the protection of European Designated Sites (Natura 2000) wherever practicable. European Designated Sites are designed to form an ecologically coherent network of designated spaces across Europe.
- 1.6 European Designated Sites, (Natura 2000) include **Special Protection Areas** (SPAs) and **Special Areas for Conservation** (SAC). As a matter of policy the government also expects authorities to treat **Ramsar sites**, **candidate Special Areas of Conservation** (cSAC) and **proposed Special Protection Areas** (pSPA) as if they are European Designated Sites for the purpose of considering development proposals that may affect them.
- 1.7 Definitions (taken from the DEFRA- Joint Nature Conservation Committee):
 - **Special Protection Areas** (SPAs) are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive, which came into force in

April 1979. They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds and for regularly occurring migratory species.

- **Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)** are strictly protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive. Article 3 of the Habitats Directive requires the establishment of a European network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species. The listed habitat types and species are those considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level (excluding birds).
- **Ramsar sites** are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention.

- 1.8 The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, state that submitted Plans need to be accompanied by a statement explaining how the proposed Plan meets the 'basic conditions' set out in Schedule 4B of the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act. These basic conditions include a requirement to demonstrate how the Plan is compatible with EU obligations, which include the need to undertake a Habitat Regulations Assessment.

Planning Context

- 1.9 The PNP, once adopted, will present planning policy and guidance for the neighbourhood area. The Current City of York draft Local Plan Fourth Set of Changes was approved for Development Control Purposes at a meeting of the City of York Council (CYC) on 12th April 2005. The PNP is being prepared in the context of the emerging City of York Local Plan. The Local Plan will, when adopted, provide a strategic framework for how future development across the City of York will be planned and delivered and will be fully compliant with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- 1.10 Until such time as the City of York Local Plan is adopted, there is a range of relevant planning policy applicable. The saved Yorkshire and Humber RSS policies referring to York's Green Belt, including the associated proposals map sets the strategic context for the general extent of the Green Belt around York to six miles from the city centre. As part of the new Local Plan, City of York will be defining the detailed Green Belt boundary around the city for the first time.
- 1.11 In the context of Neighbourhood Planning, this provides scope for the PNP to meet community aspirations for the Neighbourhood Area whilst also helping to deliver the Local Plan's main objectives i.e. housing, employment and good transport links for the City.

2. Methodology

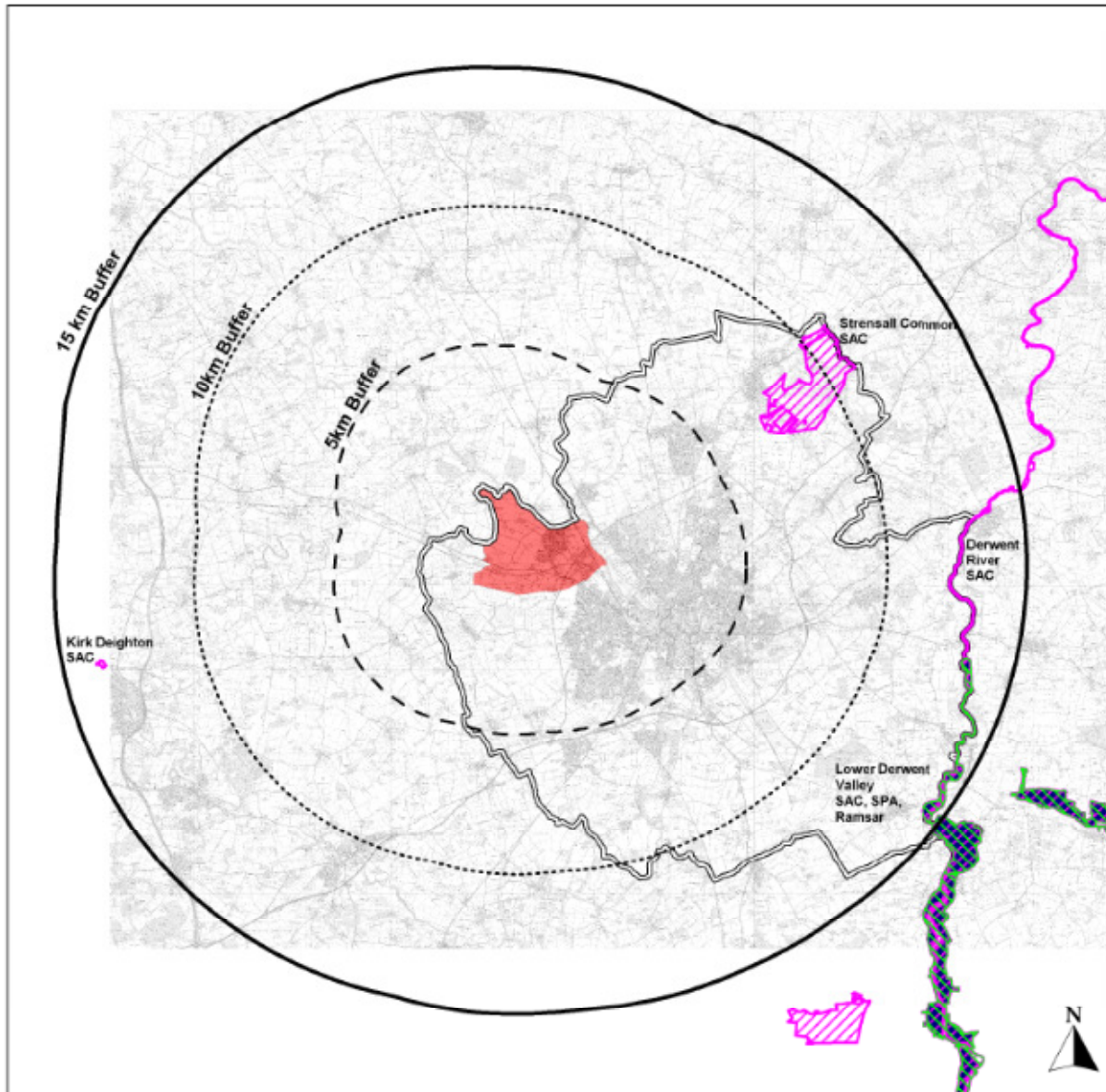
Identifying European Sites and their qualifying features

- 2.1 The first stage of preparing this Screening Report is identifying the European Designated Sites within the Neighbourhood Plan area or in close proximity to it.
- 2.2 This study considers potential effects on all European sites within 15km of the CYC boundary, together with any additional downstream sites that may be hydrologically linked to the plan's zone of influence. This is considered to be a suitably precautionary starting point for the assessment of the plan and is consistent with the draft HRA prepared for the emerging Local Plan.
- 2.3 European designated sites have been identified using data from Natural England as shown in Figure 1 (see page 4). This identifies the following sites for consideration within the assessment:

Site name	Designation	Closest Distance (km)
Strensall Common	SAC	7.2
Kirk Deighton	SAC	13.5
River Derwent	SAC	12.3
Lower Derwent Valley	SAC, SPA, Ramsar	13.1
Humber Estuary	SAC, SPA, Ramsar	Approximately 37km downstream via River Ouse

- 2.4 Figure 2 (page 5) sets out an outline of the qualifying features of the identified European Sites and a summary of impacts likely to affect the integrity of the protected site. More detailed information regarding the designation of each site is set out in Annex 1.

Figure 1: European Sites within 15km of Poppleton Neighbourhood Area
Identifying European Designated Sites within 15km of Poppleton



Source: Natural England Spatial Data Catalogue, 2017

- Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan Area
- City of York Council Boundary
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)
- Ramsar
- Potential Special Protection Area (pSPA)
- Possible Special Area of Conservation (pSAC)

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FIGURE 2:	Qualifying Features:	Summary of current threats and potential vulnerabilities to outcomes of the Plan:
Strensall Common SAC	<p>H4010. Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>; Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath</p> <p>H4030. European dry heaths</p>	<p>Approximately 570ha site supporting extensive areas of wet and dry heath (M16 <i>Erica tetralix</i> – <i>Sphagnum compactum</i> wet heath and H9 <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> dry heath), with complex mosaics of wet heath and transition habitats. The site is used for training by the MOD, but this is not thought to compromise the interest of the site. The main issue currently affecting habitats is a lack of management and hence scrub encroachment; this is being controlled through management agreements with the MOD and their tenants. Public access via PRoWs and Permissive Paths is permitted when training is not taking place, and is subject to an integrated management plan agreed between the MOD, NE and Yorkshire Wildlife Trust; the absence of open access limits the exposure of the interest features to effects associated with visitor pressure.</p>
Kirk Deighton SAC	<p>S1166. <i>Triturus cristatus</i>; Great crested newt</p>	<p>Small site with ponds within heavily grazed pasture; water levels in main pond fluctuate considerably but support a large population of great crested newts. Site condition is principally affected by management of the pond and surrounding habitats; ELS/HLS agreement is now in place to fence main breeding pond and smaller pond within SSSI to improve breeding conditions. Site will be sensitive to: management; changes in water quality; local development affecting habitats.</p> <p>Supplementary advice on conserving and restoring site features at Kirk Deighton SAC were published by Natural England in May 2015. This provides more detail on the conservation objectives and the range of ecological attributes which are most likely to contribute to a site's overall integrity and the minimum targets each qualifying feature needs to achieve in order to meet the site's objectives..</p>
River Derwent SAC	<p>H3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation</i> ('Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot')</p> <p>S1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i></p>	<p>The River Derwent SAC is primarily designated for its population of River Lamprey: only the lower reaches between Ryemouth and the confluence with the Ouse are designated, reflecting the spawning distribution of this species in the Derwent system. However, the designated section supports diverse communities of aquatic flora and fauna also, including flora uncommon in Northern Britain and a diverse fish community. River and sea lamprey populations spawn in the lower reaches. The main issues affecting the SAC have been identified as excess fine sedimentation, physical modification, lack</p>

		of shading and shelter in the river and its bankside and barriers to migratory fish passage. The Environment Agency and Natural England are developing a restoration plan to help the River Derwent SSSI move towards favourable condition. This includes a range of actions including fencing off sections trampled by stock to allow vegetation growth, investigation into the potential for fish passes and improving riparian and marginal habitats by increasing tree cover. A ramp is being installed at Barmby Barrage to help lamprey movement into the river.
Lower Derwent Valley SAC	H6510. Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) H91E0. Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>); Alder woodland on floodplains* S1355. <i>Lutra lutra</i> ; Otter	The floodplain of the lower reaches of the River Derwent SAC is dominated by the Lower Derwent Valley SAC, Lower Derwent Valley SPA and Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar. The Lower Derwent Valley SAC supports the largest area of high-quality traditionally managed lowland hay meadows (mainly corresponding to MG4 <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> – <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> grassland) in the UK. Ecological variation is well-developed, particularly in the transitions between this grassland type and other types of wet and dry grassland, swamp and fen vegetation, and there is an area of damp alder woodland at Thornton Ellers adjoining marsh and tall fen communities.
Lower Derwent Valley SPA	A037 <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> ; Bewick's swan (Non-breeding) A050 <i>Anas penelope</i> ; Eurasian wigeon (Non-breeding) A052 <i>Anas crecca</i> ; Eurasian teal (Non-breeding) A056 <i>Anas clypeata</i> ; Northern shoveler (Breeding) A140 <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ; European golden plover (Non-breeding) A151 <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> ; Ruff (Non-breeding) Waterbird assemblage	The traditionally managed lowland hay meadows of the Lower Derwent Valley SAC, the River Derwent SAC, and the associated wetland habitats (including fens, swamps, valley mires, wet woodland and other freshwater habitats lying adjacent to the River Derwent, Pocklington Canal and The Beck) support a diverse range of waterbirds throughout the year, and these sites are partly or entirely co-incident with the Lower Derwent Valley SPA. In winter the site supports large numbers of swans, ducks and waders, as well as Bittern, whilst in summer the floodplain supports breeding waders, Corncrake and Spotted Crake. The character and species composition of the grassland, fen and swamp communities is largely controlled by topography, differences in the extent of winter flooding and by the type of agricultural management.
Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar	Criterion 1: One of the most important examples of traditionally managed species rich alluvial flood meadow in the UK. Criterion 2: Rich assemblage of wetland invertebrates including 16 species of dragonfly and damselfly; 15 British Red Data Book species; and (uniquely in the UK) the leafhopper <i>Cicadula ornata</i> . Criterion 4: Important site for passage migrants in spring, notably Ruff and Whimbrel. Criterion 5: Assemblages of international importance: 31942 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) in winter.	The Ramsar site is coincident with the Lower Derwent Valley SAC (i.e. it does not include the River Derwent itself), and most of the interest features are effectively the same as those of the SPA and SAC (with the exception of the invertebrate interest).

Criterion 6: Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance: Wigeon, Teal.

The designated sites of the Derwent system have been historically affected by water level issues (due to abstraction and control regimes) and water quality. The main threats to the Lower Derwent Valley SAC are associated with management and water levels / flooding: although most MG4 lowland hay meadow communities are associated with floodplains, they are not inundation communities and excess water associated with high water tables is considered a greater threat to the community than soil dryness (Wheeler *et al.* 2004). Water levels in general are an issue in the Valley and this is being addressed by a collaborative project between Natural England, the Environment Agency and Yorkshire Water. Proposals are being developed to change river flows to improve the operation of Barmby Barrage on the River Derwent, which are aimed at improving drainage from the SACs during medium to high flows and improving passage for lamprey species.

Recreational disturbance is also identified as a potential issue for the SPA due to increased house building adjacent to the site. There is an extant planning permission for the extraction of coal by deep mining, which has been reviewed by the Minerals Planning Authority and an appropriate compensation/mitigation package has been agreed by the MPA/English Nature and the holder of the permission.

Trials are in progress on East Cottingwith flood meadow to will help to inform any management changes required to protect the integrity of the lowland hay meadows.

The site will be sensitive to a range of issues although the main current concerns are water quantity (flooding); water level management; habitat management; water quality; and recreational pressure.

Draft Supplementary Advice for Conserving and Restoring Site Features at the Lower Derwent Valley SAC were published by Natural England in June 2016. This provides more detail on the conservation objectives and the range of ecological attributes which are most likely to contribute to a site's overall integrity and the minimum targets each qualifying feature needs to achieve in

		order to meet the site's objectives..
Humber Estuary SAC	<p>H1110. Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Subtidal sandbanks</p> <p>H1130. Estuaries</p> <p>H1140. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</p> <p>H1150. Coastal lagoons*</p> <p>H1310. <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand</p> <p>H1330. Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)</p> <p>H2110. Embryonic shifting dunes</p>	<p>The Humber is a muddy, macro-tidal estuary, fed by a number of rivers including the Rivers Ouse, Trent and Hull. It is the second largest coastal plain Estuary in the UK and supports a full range of saline conditions from the open coast to the limit of saline intrusion on the tidal rivers of the Ouse and Trent. Suspended sediment concentrations are naturally high, and are derived from a variety of sources, including marine sediments and eroding boulder clay along the Holderness coast. Wave exposed sandy shores are found in the outer/open coast areas of the estuary.</p> <p>With regard to the SAC features, the primary features (Estuaries and Intertidal mudflats and sandflats) are found throughout the main body of the estuary, along with other estuarine features (Subtidal sandbanks; Atlantic salt meadows). The inner estuary supports extensive areas of reedbed with areas of mature and developing saltmarsh backed by grazing marsh in the middle and outer estuary. The dune features are largely found in the outer estuary. The fish species include river lamprey and sea lamprey which breed in the River Derwent; Grey seals are largely restricted to the outer estuary and breeding colonies at Donna Nook.</p>
Humber Estuary SPA	<p>A021 <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>; Great bittern (Non-breeding)</p> <p>A021 <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>; Great bittern (Breeding)</p> <p>A048 <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>; Common shelduck (Non-breeding)</p> <p>A081 <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>; Eurasian marsh harrier (Breeding)</p> <p>A082 <i>Circus cyaneus</i>; Hen harrier (Non-breeding)</p> <p>A132 <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>; Pied avocet (Non-breeding)</p> <p>A132 <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>; Pied avocet (Breeding)</p> <p>A140 <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover (Non-breeding)</p> <p>A143 <i>Calidris canutus</i>; Red knot (Non-breeding)</p> <p>A149 <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>; Dunlin (Non-breeding)</p> <p>A151 <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>; Ruff (Non-breeding)</p> <p>A156 <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>; Black-tailed godwit (Non-breeding)</p> <p>A157 <i>Limosa lapponica</i>; Bar-tailed godwit (Non-breeding)</p> <p>A162 <i>Tringa totanus</i>; Common redshank (Non-breeding)</p> <p>A195 <i>Sterna albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding)</p> <p>Waterbird assemblage</p>	<p>Approximately one-third of the estuary is exposed as mud- or sand-flats at low tide, and these support a range of benthic communities that are an important feeding resource for wintering birds and passage migrants (especially geese, ducks and waders). The extensive reedbeds of the inner estuary provide breeding habitat for Bittern and Marsh harrier; the outer estuary supports large tern colonies in the summer.</p> <p>The Ramsar site is largely coincident with the SAC or SPA, and the interest features are effectively the same as those of the SPA and SAC (with the exception of natterjack toad in the outer dunes).</p> <p>The Humber Estuary is subject to the impacts of human activities (past and present) as well as ongoing processes such as sea level rise and climate change. Key issues include coastal squeeze, impacts on the sediment budget, and geomorphological structure and function of the estuary (due to</p>
Humber Estuary Ramsar	<p>Criterion 1: Representative example of a near-natural estuary with dune systems and humid dune slacks, estuarine waters, intertidal mud and sand flats,</p>	

	<p>saltmarshes, and coastal brackish/saline lagoons.</p> <p>Criterion 3: Supports second largest grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> colony in England at Donna Nook. The dune slacks at Saltfleetby- theddlethorpe are the most northeasterly natterjack toad <i>Bufo calamita</i> breeding site in the UK.</p> <p>Criterion 5: 153,934 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1996/97- 2000/01).</p> <p>Criterion 6: Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance: Bartailed godwit; Golden plover; Shelduck; Dunlin; Knot; Black-tailed godwit; Redshank.</p> <p>Criterion 8: Important migration route for river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> and sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> between coastal waters and their spawning areas.</p>	<p>sea level rise, flood defence works, dredging, and the construction, operation and maintenance of ports, pipelines and other infrastructure), changes in water quality and flows, pressure from additional built development, and damage and disturbance arising from access, recreation and other activities. Coastal squeeze is being addressed through the development and implementation of the Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy. Diffuse pollution is being addressed through a range of measures including implementation of the Waste Water Framework Directive and Catchment Sensitive Farming initiatives.</p> <p>Supplementary Advice on Conserving and Restoring Site Features in the SAC was published by Natural England in March 2017. This supplementary advice to the Conservation Objectives describes in more detail the range of ecological attributes on which the qualifying features will depend and which are most likely to contribute to a site's overall integrity. It sets out minimum targets for each qualifying feature to achieve in order to meet the site's objectives.</p>
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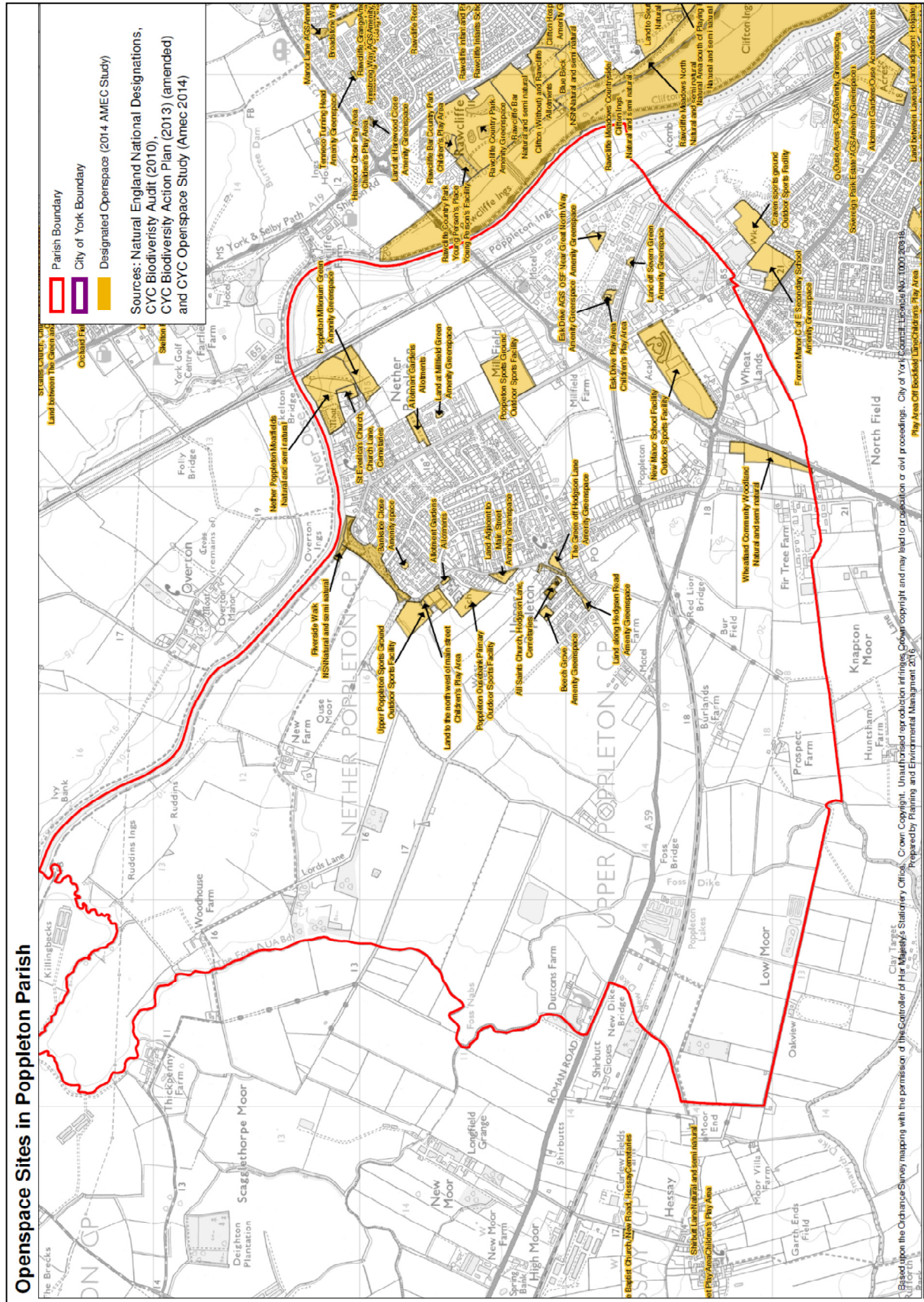
Appraisal of Neighbourhood Plan

- 2.5 The next stage of the Screening is to understand the extent to which the neighbourhood Plan could have a significant effect on the European Designated site. Specifically the assessment considers any potential effect that the policies may have on the 'qualifying features' and vulnerabilities of each European Designated Site.
- 2.6 All proposed policies and site allocations included within the Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan (December 2016) are therefore to be appraised against identified site's features and vulnerabilities. Cumulative effects have also been considered within of the assessment to understand whether the Neighbourhood Plan is likely to have significant effects in-combination with other plans or programmes.
- 2.7 Section 3 of this report sets out the findings of this appraisal split into:
 - Part 1: Assessment of the Neighbourhood Plan
 - Part 2: Cumulative effects.

PNP2A: Green Infrastructure	This policy aims to protect and enhance Green Infrastructure in the neighbourhood area. This is likely to have positive effect within the neighbourhood area but no likely effect on any of the site's qualifying features due to proximity. Some minor positive effects may result from protecting GI adjacent to the River Ouse leading to the Humber Estuary downstream.	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE
PNP2B: Green Infrastructure	This policy aims to limit development that harms, directly or indirectly, the integrity of GI in the neighbourhood area. This is likely to have positive effect within the neighbourhood area but no likely effect on any of the site's qualifying features due to proximity. Some minor positive effects may result from protecting GI adjacent to the River Ouse leading to the Humber Estuary downstream.	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE
PNP3: Conservation Areas	This policy requires development and land use must respect assets as set out in the Conservation Areas. This policy is not likely to effect the qualifying features of designated sites.	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE
PNP4: Village Design Statement	This policy requires development within the settlement limit to use the VDS as a material consideration. This policy is not likely to effect the qualifying features of designated sites.	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE

<p>PNP12: Mineral Extraction and Waste</p>	<p>This policy seeks to reinstate and restore land as green belt with additional landscaping following exploration or extraction. This policy is not likely to effect the qualifying features of designated sites due to proximity of the neighbourhood area to designated sites. Further consideration for waste and minerals sites is set out in the HRA for the Joint Minerals and Waste Plan (2016). This does not raise any issues in relation to sites located in York.</p>	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE
<p>Housing and Employment Allocations</p>										
<p>H1: Former British Sugar Site</p>	<p>Housing allocation for 1100 houses of which approx 300 are in Poppleton neighbourhood area. The site is also a proposed strategic site allocation in the emerging Local Plan as the Preferred Sites Consultation (2016). The main issue as a result of the site's development relate to recreational pressure on the designated sites. The effect on designated European sites is likely to be limited due to proximity as the closest site is approximately 7km away. Policies included within the neighbourhood plan aim to support recreational facilities within the village wherein there are existing facilities. Furthermore, there are existing recreational facilities within proximity of the site development site (see Figure 3). It is therefore unlikely that development of this site in isolation is likely to have a significant effect on Strensall Common due to proximity and existing recreational opportunities. Given the brownfield status of the site and its former use, it is assumed that remediation of contamination on site will need</p>	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE

Figure 3: Openspace within the Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan Area



Part 2 Cumulative effects of the Neighbourhood Plan

- 3.2 It is necessary to understand whether the Neighbourhood Plan is likely to have significant effects in-combination with other relevant plans or programmes.
- 3.3 It is most likely that in-combination effects will occur with strategic plans in place in York and adjacent authorities. The table below provides an assessment of any likely significant effect of each Neighbourhood Plan policy on the European Designated Sites in-combination with the emerging City of York and Harrogate Local Plans.

Plan/ Programme	Comments	Impact
City of York Local Plan	<p>City of York Council is currently preparing a Local Plan for the city. This will set out the policies and site allocations to meet the city's needs over the next 20 years. A Local Plan Publication draft (2014) was halted from going to consultation following Members decision at Full Council (October 2014) to undertake further work in relation to housing demand. The latest document to be prepared was the Preferred Sites Consultation report (2016) which set out the housing and employment demand as well as those sites identified to meet the required need. The emerging Local Plan, as illustrated in the aborted draft Plan (2014), will set out policies and site allocations that will deliver a sustainable development strategy for York. This includes policy on recreation, biodiversity and transport. A full HRA will be undertaken as part of the preparation of the revised Local Plan, in due course.</p> <p>The latest HRA to be produced for the emerging plan, was for the aborted Local Plan Publication draft (2014). This assessed both the draft Local Plan Policies and site allocations identifying potential impacts from recreational pressure at Skipwith Common, Strensall Common and the Lower Derwent Valley. It should be noted that this assessment included consideration for the strategic housing allocations, including the Former British Sugar site and Former Civil Service Sports Ground included within the Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan. Appropriate Assessment focussing on this issue concluded that there was not likely to be significant effects as a result of the plan on the European designated sites given the existing recreational offer and draft policies in place to ensure that recreational needs should be met onsite.</p> <p>The policies set out in the Neighbourhood Plan support emerging Local Plan policy at the neighbourhood level. The allocations contained within the Neighbourhood Plan are also supported in the Preferred Sites Consultation (2016) for development. The two largest sites H1: British Sugar and</p>	NLSE

	<p>H4: Civil Service Sports Ground were included in the Local Plan HRA (2014). These sites have previously been identified as part of the Local Plan HRA as unlikely to have significant effects.</p> <p>It is concluded that there are not likely to be that significant effects to the European designated sites as a result of in-combination effects between the Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plan at this stage.</p>	
Harrogate Local Plan	<p>Harrogate Borough Council is currently preparing a Local Plan. Their latest consultation document (November 2016) set out their draft strategic policies and allocations, including options for a settlement. This report was accompanied by an HRA which did not identify likely significant impacts as a result of the draft strategy on any of the European sites identified in this report.</p> <p>One of the options for a new settlement is at Green Hammerton along the A59 which connects HBC with the Poppleton Neighbourhood Area. It is unlikely that there would be in-combination significant effects as a result of this on the sites identified due to proximity. Furthermore, policies set out within Harrogate's draft Local Plan aim to protect environmental designations as well as ensure that the needs are met where necessary on new sites.</p> <p>It is concluded that there are not likely to be that significant effects to the European designated sites as a result of in-combination effects between the Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plan at this stage.</p>	NLSE
Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan	<p>North Yorkshire County Council, City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority are working together to prepare a Joint Minerals and Waste Plan to provide for minerals and waste developments up to 2030. This plan covers the whole of the neighbourhood Plan area. The joint councils have recently consulted on preferred options and produced a HRA to assess both policies and the preferred sites. The HRA has identified a proposed new extraction site for sand and gravel at Kirk Deighton and recommends an Appropriate Assessment is undertaken to assess the site's impact on the nearby Kirk Deighton SAC. The Appropriate Assessment will focus on the possible hydrological impact of the new extraction site and given the restricted groundwater availability of the area (Nidd Magnesian Limestone Groundwater Resource Area) it will also consider in-combination impacts with the draft Harrogate Local Plan. The Joint Waste and Minerals plan also includes a site within the neighbourhood plan area at Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton for the extraction of clay (MJP52/ WJP05). No negative effects alone or in-combination were identified as a result of this site. No likely significant in-combination effects as a result of the JMWLP and the Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan are identified.</p>	

4. Consultation

- 4.1 Consultation is an important part of the HRA process to ensure that the process is robust and supports the plan development process.
- 4.2 The HRA Screening Report was subject to consultation in May 2017 with Natural England and the neighbouring authorities of East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Harrogate Borough Council as several of the identified designated sites lie within their authorities.
- 4.3 The responses received through consultation and how issues raised have been addressed is appended in annex 3.
- 4.4 Natural England are satisfied with the conclusions of the report but in response to their comments, the format of the report was amended to include a separate cumulative impacts section for clarity.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1 The appraisal in section 3 of this report ascertain that none of the policies or site allocations in the neighbourhood plan are identified to have likely significant impacts on the European designated sites within 15km of the neighbourhood area.
- 5.2 The report also identifies that no cumulative effects as a result of this plan are identified.
- 5.3 In conclusion, it is not necessary to continue to the next stage of the HRA process, an Appropriate Assessment, as part of the Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan preparation.

Annex 1: European Designated Sites Qualifying Features and Conservation Objectives

Strensall Common SAC		Site Ref: UK0030284
Site size: 569.63 ha Source: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6310049894891520?category=5758332488908800		
Qualifying Features	Site Description	Conservation Objectives
<p>The site is designated under article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H4030: European dry heaths. • H4010: Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> (wet heathland with cross-leaved heath). 	<p>Strensall Common is an example of acidic lowland heath represented predominantly by <i>Erica tetralix</i> – <i>Sphagnum compactum</i> wet heath, although its extent has been reduced by drainage. It is a noted locality for marsh gentian <i>Gentiana pneumonanthe</i>, narrow buckler-fern <i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> and the dark-bordered beauty moth <i>Epione vespertaria</i> as it is associated with creeping willow <i>Salix repens</i> on the wet heath.</p> <p>There is also a complex mosaic of wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> and dry heath elements. The <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> dry heath is noted for petty whin <i>Genista anglica</i> and bird's-foot <i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>.</p>	<p>With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;</p> <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and, • The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely <p>This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying <i>Supplementary Advice</i> document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.</p>
Constituent SSSIs: Strensall Common		

Area: 578.75 (ha)

Condition:

	% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering	Favourable	Unfavourable - Recovering	Unfavourable - No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Partially destroyed	Destroyed	Not Assessed
Area (ha)	572.80	184.51	388.28					
Percentage	100.00%	32.21%	67.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Kirk Deighton SAC

Site Size: 4.03 ha

Source: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4695122595807232?category=5758332488908800>

Site Ref:

UK0030178

Qualifying Features	Site Description	Conservation Objectives
S1166. <i>Triturus cristatus</i> ; Great crested newt	At just over 4 hectares in size, the site supports an exceptionally large population of great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> and contains a breeding pond which is shallow, seasonal in nature and varies in size from year to year. This pond is surrounded by sheep and cattle grazed pasture and mature hedgerows which provide both essential feeding and hibernating sites for the great crested newts. The pond also supports a small population of smooth newt <i>Triturus vulgaris</i> and common frog <i>Rana temporaria</i> . In addition, the site contains a smaller drainage pond also known to be used by the newts. This	With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change; Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and, • The distribution of qualifying species within the site.

	<p>main breeding pond has a water level that fluctuates widely, sometimes leading to pond desiccation. As a result, there is relatively little aquatic vegetation but egg-laying occurs and recruitment is successful intermittently; however, a large population is present, demonstrating this species' ability to thrive in temporary pond sites. Newts range across an area comprising pasture with old hedgerows.</p>	<p>This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying <i>Supplementary Advice</i> document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above. This is available on the Natural England Website but has been considered in this report.</p>
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Constituent SSSIs:
Kirk Deighton SSSI

Area: 4.11 ha

Condition:

	% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering	Favourable	Unfavourable - Recovering	Unfavourable - No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Partially destroyed	Destroyed	Not Assessed
Area (ha)	4.11		4.11					
Percentage	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

River Derwent SAC

Site Size: 411.23 ha

Source: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4824082210095104?category=5758332488908800>

Site Ref:

UK0030253

Qualifying Features	Site Description	Conservation Objectives
<p>Qualifying habitats: The site is designated under article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the</p>	<p>The Yorkshire Derwent is considered to represent one of the best British examples of the classic river profile. This</p>	<p>With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below),</p>

<p>following habitats listed in Annex I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation. (Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot) <p>Qualifying species: The site is designated under article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following species listed in Annex II:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> 	<p>lowland section, stretching from Ryemouth to the confluence with the Ouse, supports diverse communities of aquatic flora and fauna. Fed from an extensive upland catchment, the lowland course of the Derwent has been considerably diverted and extended as a result of glacial action in the Vale of Pickering.</p> <p>The river supports an aquatic flora uncommon in Northern Britain. Several species, including river water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe fluviatilis</i>, flowering rush <i>Butomus umbellatus</i>, shining pondweed <i>Potamogeton lucens</i>, arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>, opposite-leaved pondweed <i>Groenlandia densa</i> and narrow-leaved water-parsnip <i>Berula erecta</i> are more typically found in lowland rivers in southern England. The Derwent is noted for the diversity of its fish communities, which include river <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> and sea lampreys <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> populations that spawn in the lower reaches, as well as bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i>. The diverse habitats also support otters <i>Lutra lutra</i>.</p>	<p>and subject to natural change; Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely The populations of qualifying species, and, The distribution of qualifying species within the site. <p>This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying <i>Supplementary Advice</i> document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.</p>
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Constituent SSSIs:

River Derwent SSSI

Area: 407.84 ha

	% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable	Favourable	Unfavourable - Recovering	Unfavourable - No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Partially destroyed	Destroyed	Not Assessed

	recovering								
Area (ha)	406.24	25.72	380.53	1.60					
Percentage	99.61%	6.31%	93.30%	0.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Lower Derwent SAC		Site Ref: UK0012844
Site Size: 915.91 ha Source: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5660734323163136?category=5758332488908800		
Qualifying Features	Site Description	Conservation Objectives
<p>Qualifying habitats: The site is designated under article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>). (Alder woodland on floodplains)* Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>). 	<p>The Lower Derwent Valley contains a greater area of high-quality examples of lowland hay meadows than any other UK site and encompasses the majority of this habitat type occurring in the Vale of York. The abundance of the rare narrow-leaved water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe silaifolia</i> is a notable feature. Traditional management has ensured that ecological variation is well-developed, particularly in the transitions between this grassland type and other types of wet and dry grassland, swamp and fen vegetation. Additionally there is an area of damp alder woodland at Thornton Ellers adjoining marsh and tall fen communities.</p>	<p>With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change; Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species The supporting processes on which qualifying natural

<p>Qualifying species: The site is designated under article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following species listed in Annex II:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> <p>Annex I priority habitats are denoted by an asterisk (*).</p>		<p>habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The populations of qualifying species, and, • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. <p>This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying <i>Supplementary Advice</i> document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.</p>
<p>Lower Derwent SPA</p> <p>Source: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5660734323163136?category=5758332488908800</p>		<p>Site Ref:</p> <p>UK9006092</p>
Qualifying Features	Site Description	Conservation Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A037 <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>; Bewick's swan (Non-breeding) • A050 <i>Anas penelope</i>; Eurasian wigeon (Non-breeding) • A052 <i>Anas crecca</i>; Eurasian teal (Non-breeding) • A056 <i>Anas clypeata</i>; Northern shoveler (Breeding) • A140 <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover (Non-breeding) • A151 <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>; Ruff (Non-breeding) • Waterbird assemblage 	<p>The Lower Derwent Valley covers an area of 1089.4ha and consists of extensive areas of traditionally managed species rich, alluvial flood meadow of a kind now restricted in the UK.</p> <p>The boundaries of the SPA are coincident with the constituent SSSIs apart from the exclusion of the sections of the River Derwent SSSI north of Newton Mask SSSI an south of Brighton Meadows SSSI.</p> <p>The site qualifies under Article 4.1 by regularly supporting nationally important winter numbers of the Annex 1 species: <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>; Bewick's swan; A140 <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover (Non-breeding); A151 <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>; Ruff (Non-breeding).</p> <p>The site qualifies under Article 4.2 for regularly supporting breeding population of <i>Anas clypeata</i>;</p>	<p>With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;</p> <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and, • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.

	<p>Northern shoveler (Breeding).</p> <p>The site qualifies under Article 4.2 as an area for of international importance to waterfowl by regularly supporting over 20,000 waterfowl in winter, including <i>Anas penelope</i>; Eurasian wigeon (Non-breeding) and <i>Anas crecca</i>; Eurasian teal (Non-breeding). The site also supports nationally important migratory species.</p>	<p>This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying <i>Supplementary Advice</i> document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.</p>
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Constituent SSSIs:

Derwent Ings SSSI

Area: 666.18ha

Condition:

	% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering	Favourable	Unfavourable - Recovering	Unfavourable - No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Partially destroyed	Destroyed	Not Assessed
Area (ha)	666.18	397.68	268.50					
Percentage	100.00%	59.70%	40.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Brighton Meadows SSSI

Area: 38.39 ha

Condition:

	% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering	Favourable	Unfavourable - Recovering	Unfavourable - No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Partially destroyed	Destroyed	Not Assessed
Area (ha)	38.39	35.65	2.74					
Percentage	100.00%	92.86%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Melbourne and Thornton Ings SSSI

Area: 200.37 ha

Condition:

	% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering	Favourable	Unfavourable - Recovering	Unfavourable - No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Partially destroyed	Destroyed	Not Assessed
Area (ha)	200.37	84.58	115.79					
Percentage	100.00%	42.21%	57.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Newton Mask SSSI

Area: 17.78 ha

Condition:

	% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering	Favourable	Unfavourable - Recovering	Unfavourable - No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Partially destroyed	Destroyed	Not Assessed
Area (ha)	17.78	17.78						
Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Humber Estuary SAC

Site size: 36,657.15 ha

Source: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5009545743040512?category=5758332488908800>

Site Ref:

UK00300170**Qualifying Features****Site Description****Conservation Objectives**

<p>Qualifying habitats: The site is designated under article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) • Coastal lagoons* • Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> • Embryonic shifting dunes • Estuaries • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')* • <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes') <p>Qualifying species: The site is designated under article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the</p>	<p>The Humber is the second largest coastal plain Estuary in the UK, and the largest coastal plain estuary on the east coast of Britain. The estuary supports a full range of saline conditions from the open coast to the limit of saline intrusion on the tidal rivers of the Ouse and Trent. The range of salinity, substrate and exposure to wave action influences the estuarine habitats and the range of species that utilise them; these include a breeding bird assemblage, winter and passage waterfowl, river and sea lamprey, grey seals, vascular plants and invertebrates.</p> <p>The Humber is a muddy, macro-tidal estuary, fed by a number of rivers including the Rivers Ouse, Trent and Hull. Suspended sediment concentrations are high, and are derived from a variety of sources, including marine sediments and eroding boulder clay along the Holderness coast. This is the northernmost of the English east coast estuaries whose structure and function is intimately linked with soft eroding shorelines. The extensive mud and sand flats support a range of benthic communities, which in turn are an important feeding resource for birds and fish. Wave exposed sandy shores are found in the outer/open coast areas of the estuary. These change to the more moderately exposed sandy shores and then to sheltered muddy shores within the main body of the estuary and up into the tidal rivers.</p> <p>Habitats within the Humber Estuary include Atlantic salt meadows and a range of sand dune types in the outer estuary, together with Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, extensive intertidal mudflats, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand, and Coastal lagoons. As salinity declines upstream, reedbeds and brackish saltmarsh communities fringe the estuary. These are best-represented at the confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Trent at Blacktoft Sands.</p> <p>Upstream from the Humber Bridge, the navigation channel undergoes major shifts from north to south banks, for reasons that have yet to be fully explained. This section of the estuary is also noteworthy for extensive mud and sand bars, which in places form semi-permanent islands. The sand dunes are features of the outer</p>	<p>With regard to the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;</p> <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and, • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. <p>This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying <i>Supplementary Advice</i> document, which provides more detailed advice</p>
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<p>following species listed in Annex II:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> • River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> • Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> <p>Annex I priority habitats are denoted by an asterisk (*)</p>	<p>estuary on both the north and south banks particularly on Spurn peninsula and along the Lincolnshire coast south of Cleethorpes. Examples of both Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') and Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes') occur on both banks of the estuary and along the coast. Native sea buckthorn Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> also occurs on both sides of the estuary. Significant fish species include river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> and sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> which breed in the River Derwent, a tributary of the River Ouse. Grey seals <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> come ashore in autumn to form breeding colonies on the sandy shores of the south bank at Donna Nook.</p>	<p>and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.</p>
<p>Humber Estuary SPA (Including Humber Estuary Ramsar)</p> <p>Source: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5382184353398784?category=5758332488908800</p>		<p>Site Ref: UK9006111</p>
Qualifying Features	Site Description	Conservation Objectives
<p>The site qualifies under article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain populations of the following species listed in Annex I in any season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A021 <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>; Great bittern (Non-breeding) • A021 <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>; Great bittern (Breeding) • A048 <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>; Common shelduck (Non-breeding) • A081 <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>; Eurasian marsh harrier (Breeding) • A082 <i>Circus cyaneus</i>; Hen harrier (Non-breeding) • A132 <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>; Pied avocet (Non-breeding) • A132 <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>; Pied avocet (Breeding) • A140 <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover (Non-breeding) • A143 <i>Calidris canutus</i>; Red knot (Non-breeding) 	<p>The Humber Estuary is located on the east coast of England, and comprises extensive wetland and coastal habitats. The inner estuary supports extensive areas of reedbed, with areas of mature and developing saltmarsh backed by grazing marsh in the middle and outer estuary. On the north Lincolnshire coast, the saltmarsh is backed by low sand dunes with marshy slacks and brackish pools. Parts of the estuary are owned and managed by conservation organisations. The estuary supports important numbers of waterbirds (especially geese, ducks and waders) during the migration</p>	<p>With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;</p> <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A149 <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>; Dunlin (Non-breeding) • A151 <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>; Ruff (Non-breeding) • A156 <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>; Black-tailed godwit (Non-breeding) • A157 <i>Limosa lapponica</i>; Bar-tailed godwit (Non-breeding) • A162 <i>Tringa totanus</i>; Common redshank (Non-breeding) <p>A195 <i>Sterna albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding)</p> <p>Assemblage qualification: The site qualifies under article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by over 20,000 waterbirds (waterbirds as defined by the Ramsar Convention) in any season: In the non-breeding season, the area regularly supports 153,934 individual waterbirds (five year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01), including dark-bellied brent goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>, shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>, wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>, teal <i>Anas crecca</i>, mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>, pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i>, scaup <i>Aythya marila</i>, goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>, bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>, avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>, ringed plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>, golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>, grey plover <i>P. squatarola</i>, lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>, knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>, sanderling <i>C. alba</i>, dunlin <i>C. alpina</i>, ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>, black-tailed godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>, bar-tailed godwit <i>L. lapponica</i>, whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>, curlew <i>N. arquata</i>, redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>, greenshank <i>T. nebularia</i> and turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>.</p> <p>Non-qualifying species of interest: The SPA is used by non-breeding merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>, peregrine <i>F. peregrinus</i> and short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>, and breeding common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> and kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i> (all species listed in Annex I to the EC Birds Directive) in numbers of less than European importance (less than 1% of the GB population).</p>	<p>periods and in winter. In summer, it supports important breeding populations of bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, marsh harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>, avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> and little tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i>.</p>	<p>which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population of each of the qualifying features, and, • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. <p>This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying <i>Supplementary Advice</i> document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.</p>
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Constituent SSSIs:**Humber Estuary SSSI**

Area: 37,000.60 ha

Condition:

	% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering	Favourable	Unfavourable - Recovering	Unfavourable - No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Partially destroyed	Destroyed	Not Assessed
Area (ha)	36,536.67	2,789.45	33,747.22	61.45	402.46			
Percentage	98.75%	7.54%	91.21%	0.17%	1.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

North Killingholme Haven Pitts SSSI

Area: 21.63 ha

Condition:

	% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering	Favourable	Unfavourable - Recovering	Unfavourable - No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Partially destroyed	Destroyed	Not Assessed
Area (ha)	16.08		16.08	5.55				
Percentage	74.35%	0.00%	74.35%	25.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Saltfleetby SSSI-Threddlethorpe Dunes SSSI

Area: 971.86

Condition:

	% meeting area of	Favourable	Unfavourable - Recovering	Unfavourable - No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Partially destroyed	Destroyed	Not Assessed
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	favourable or unfavourable recovering							
Area (ha)	971.86	765.61	206.25					
Percentage	100%	78.78%	21.22 %	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The Lagoons SSSI

Area: 70.19 ha

Condition:

	% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering	Favourable	Unfavourable - Recovering	Unfavourable - No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Partially destroyed	Destroyed	Not Assessed
Area (ha)	70.19		70.19					
Percentage	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Annex 2: Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan Planning Policies

Source: Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan (version October 2016)

<p>Green Belt Policy PNP1</p> <p>Any development, within the general extent of the Green Belt, which harms the open character and setting of either York or the villages of Nether and Upper Poppleton, other than that covered by permitted development rights as defined by paragraph 87-89 of the NPPF, will not be permitted</p>
<p>Green Infrastructure PNP 2A</p> <p>The Green Infrastructure within and surrounding the Poppletons (G1) will be protected and enhanced and will be expanded as the opportunity arises</p>
<p>Green Infrastructure PNP 2B</p> <p>No development which harms, directly or indirectly, the integrity of this infrastructure should be permitted. Green Infrastructure in Poppleton particularly refers to: green corridors and green wedges, villages greens, riverbank, wild lifeareas, roadside swathes, paddocks, allotments, sports field areas, walking and equestrian routes</p>
<p>Conservation Areas Policy PNP 3</p> <p>Any development and land use within the conservation areas must respect the open character and heritage assets of the villages as set out in the Conservation Areas CYC 16 and 17.</p>
<p>Village Design Statement PNP 4</p> <p>All new developments within the settlement limits of the villages will be considered in relation to the guidelines in the Village Design Statement (VDS) as far as they are material to the proposal.</p>
<p>Traffic Policy PNP 5</p> <p>Improved and extended cycle and pedestrian access to and from the village in relation to Manor Academy, local villages and the City will be supported.</p>
<p>Housing Policy PNP 6A</p> <p>Housing proposals will be supported where they meet any of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The site is allocated on the land allocations plan for residential use as follows:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• H1 The former British Sugar Site (ST1) (City of York reference)(1100 houses of which 300 approx. are in Poppleton)• H2 Long Ridge Lane plots(2 dwellings)• H3 Blairgowrie Site (replacement dwellings and outbuildings)• H4 Former Civil Service area including the adjoining agricultural land(261 houses)2 The proposal is the subdivision of an existing dwelling and in compliance with other planning policies including all parking to be on site.3 The proposal is for the conversion of an existing building that is of some heritage value worthy of retention and is in sound structural condition. The building should be genuinely redundant and it can be demonstrated its loss will not generate demand for a replacement building in the future4 Any development within the village must be within the village settlement limit as

shown within the PVDS
<p>Housing Policy PNP 6B</p> <p>The redevelopment of the buildings on the Blairgowrie site will only be permitted where it replaces the existing building on the same scale and to the same extent. It should maintain and enhance the character of the mature planting, landscaping and the conservation area generally.</p>
<p>Housing Policy PNP 6 C</p> <p>Any proposal for subdivision of an existing site creating back-land over-development will only be permitted when it does not contravene the Neighbourhood Plan para 7.4 definition of over-development.</p>
<p>Housing Policy PNP 6 D</p> <p>Housing on the Former British Sugar Site (H1)(ST1) is supported with mixed housing types, amenities and facilities for the community and the main entrance is off the Boroughbridge Road.</p>
<p>Business and Employment Policy PNP 7A</p> <p>Where new business development takes place on Business Parks there must be sufficient parking for employees and customers within the site boundaries.</p>
<p>Business and Employment Policy PNP 7B</p> <p>Employment uses at E2 will be permitted but limited to redevelopment on the footprint and height of the current building in order to preserve the open character of the Green Belt.(proposed change of land use received 18 July 2016)</p>
<p>Education Policy PNP 8A</p> <p>Site Ed 1 on the land allocations plan will be safeguarded for future school playing field, allotments and woodland expansion.</p>
<p>Education Policy PNP 8B</p> <p>A buffer zone on the grade 2 agricultural land to the east of the school will be safeguarded, landscaped and planted to ensure that adequate separation and privacy is maintained between the school, the agricultural field, and any future housing development that might occur.</p>
<p>Community Facilities PNP 9A</p> <p>The land adjacent to the Poppleton Tigers Junior Soccer Pitches shown as R1 on the land allocation plan will be reserved for recreational space to provide a sports venue for the village.</p>
<p>Community Facilities PNP 9 B</p> <p>Land adjacent to the Community Centre should be developed as a play area for children of all ages (R2)</p>
<p>Environmental Policy PNP 10 A</p> <p>Woodland areas will be protected and managed to maintain the habitat for wild life to sustain biodiversity in conformity with NPPF 109-125. Forestry work on trees covered by TPOs in Poppleton shall only be carried out following planning applications and approval by CYC Ecology Department. Where a tree or trees are removed due to disease or for safety reason a replacement should be planted on or near the original position.</p>

Environmental Policy PNP 10 B

All the hedgerows within the villages and Neighbourhood Plan boundary play a vital part in assisting breeding areas for wildlife and will be protected. "Countryside Hedges" as defined under Hedgerow Regulations 1997 and any deemed to be "important hedgerows" will require planning consent for their removal as approved by CYC Ecology Department. In Poppleton this includes former field boundary hedgerows.

PNP 11 Climate Change and Renewable Energy

Any development or new build, (with particular reference to large scale housing developments such as former British Sugar Site) should comply with or exceed the Building Regulations with regard to energy conservation and use of renewable energy technology and should consider the following :- harvesting of rain water and storm run-off, grey water recycling, porous surface provision wherever appropriate, solar photovoltaics for energy capture and high standard insulation of floors, walls, and roofs to reduce energy consumption.

PNP 12 Mineral Extraction and Waste

The Neighbourhood Plan would seek to ensure that any exploration or excavation carried out would be followed by permanent re-instatement and restoration of the Green Belt. Indigenous tree planting and landscaping to the area should help to re-establish wild life habitats.

Annex 3: Consultation Comments on draft HRA (May 2017)

Consultee Comment	CYC Comments
Natural England (Letter 05-05-17)	
<p>Natural England welcomes the Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan Habitat Regulation Screening Report dated April 2017 which we consider to be appropriately thorough and comprehensive and broadly in line with the legislation.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<p>Natural England notes that the screening assessment of allocations H1 Former British Sugar Site and H4 Former Civil Service Area make reference to additional mitigation in the emerging City of York Local Plan. We advise that any mitigation necessary to avoid adverse effects on integrity must be delivered through the Neighbourhood Plan or plans adopted before the Neighbourhood Plan. However, provided that the council are content that no further mitigation is necessary in order to avoid likely significant effects, based on the information provided Natural England have no further concerns with regards to impacts from the neighbourhood plan alone.</p>	<p>Noted. City of York are satisfied that no significant effects will occur as a result of the Neighbourhood Plan. The analysis has been updated accordingly.</p>
<p>We also note the reference to cumulative effects from allocations H1 and H4 and the emerging Local Plan which we interpret to be referring to in-combination effects. For clarity we consider that the in combination effects of the Neighbourhood Plan and emerging Local Plan should be considered in an additional section of the report. We advise that assessment of in-combination effects from the neighbourhood plan cannot be left to the Local Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment and that an assessment should be undertaken at this stage based on the information available.</p>	<p>Noted. A new section has been included in the assessment to consider cumulative effects.</p>
East Riding Of Yorkshire County Council (Email 05-05-17)	
<p>No comments</p>	

Date: 12 May 2017
Our ref: 215511



Alison Cooke
City of York Council
West Offices
Station Rise
York
YO1 6GA
Alison.Cooke2@york.gov.uk

Customer Services
Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Alison Cooke

Planning consultation: Revised Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 12 May 2017.

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 provided advice regarding the Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment in our letter dated 05 May 2017 (our ref 214805). This letter represents our additional response based on the updated draft received on 12 May 2017.

Natural England welcomes the clarification provided in the table in Part 1 of the Screening Assessment and the addition of table 3 and the table in part 2 regarding cumulative effects which we consider to fully satisfy our concerns. We have no additional concerns regarding the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan.

We would be happy to comment further should the need arise but if in the meantime you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact us.

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter please contact Merlin Ash at merlin.ash@naturalengland.org.uk or on 02080 266382. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

We really value your feedback to help us improve the service we offer. We have attached a feedback form to this letter and welcome any comments you might have about our service.

Yours sincerely

Merlin Ash
Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire Area Team
Natural England

From: Jessica.Hobson@eastriding.gov.uk
Sent: 08 May 2017 11:23
To: Cooke, Alison(City Development)
Subject: Re: Fw: Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan- HRA Screening Report Consultation

Dear Alison,

Thank you for consulting East Riding of Yorkshire Council on the HRA Screening for the Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan. We have no comments to make at this stage.

Kind regards,

Jessica

Jessica Hobson MRTPI
Senior Planning Officer
Tel: (01482) 391738
Email: jessica.hobson@eastriding.gov.uk
Web: www.eastriding.gov.uk
Twitter: www.twitter.com/East_Riding
Facebook: www.facebook.com/eastridingcouncil



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