



**Habitat Regulations Screening Assessment
Blackpool Core Strategy
Draft Preferred Option**

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Control sheet

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Blackpool Core Strategy, Draft Preferred Option

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background of Blackpool Core Strategy

Blackpool Council, as part of their Local Development Framework, has been working since 2008 to produce the Blackpool Core Strategy. This strategy will sit at the centre of all planning documentation within the Framework. It is intended that the Core Strategy sets out a strategic approach for the development of Blackpool until 2026, with the aim of developing a 'more prosperous and healthier Blackpool'.

Consultation with the local community on the issues and options document was undertaken between July – September 2008. A report was subsequently developed, based on the consultation responses and supporting documentation and submitted to council indicating the preferred way forward for Blackpool's spatial strategy. The spatial strategy was approved in February 2009.

It is anticipated that Blackpool Core Strategy preferred options document will be issued for public consultation in April/May 2010.

1.2. Summary of Key Policies within Blackpool's Core Strategy

The Blackpool Core Strategy draft preferred option has been developed in line with the North West Regional Spatial Strategy. Key policy areas, in relation to the Natura 2000 sites, include:

- A focus on the redevelopment / enhancement of existing urban areas within Blackpool (Policy S1 and R5 – R20).
- Improvement of the existing urban environment to encourage the return of visitors to the town (Policy S2 and R1 – R4).
- Encouragement of the use of public transport and cycling within the town (Policy S8 and R4).
- Development of green field sites known as the M55 and Marton Moss to meet housing demands and improve the quality of accommodation available (M1 – M8).
- Protect and improve Marton Mere SSSI (Policy G7).
- The extension of the town's greenbelt to maintain separation between St Annes and Blackpool (Policy M6).
- Encouragement of alternative energies including wind power (Policy G9 – 11).

1.3. The Need for an Appropriate Assessment

The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) established a network of Natura 2000 sites, within the European Community, with the objective of protecting sites that are considered to be of exceptional importance for rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and/or species. These sites are also known as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Offshore Marine Sites (OMS). Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9) also

recommends that RAMSAR sites should be afforded the same level of consideration as the Natura 2000 site listed above.

To ensure that the protection of these sites was considered during the planning process at a regional and local level the Habitats Directive established the requirement for an Appropriate Assessment of land use plans to be undertaken via Article 6(3) and 6(4) detailed below.

Article 6(3)

“Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the [Natura 2000] site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, shall be subjected to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site’s conservation objectives. In light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implication 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”

Article 6(4)

“If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted”.

Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species, the only considerations which may be raised are those relating to human health or public safety, to beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or, further to an opinion from the Commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest”

The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994 transposed the Habitats Directive into UK legislation. This document was subsequently revised (The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006) so that it specified that Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken for land use plans, such as the Blackpool Core Strategy.

1.4. Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment

The process followed and the legal requirements dictating the need for a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) are different. A Sustainability Appraisal aims to ensure that plans result in sustainable development by looking at social, environmental and economic considerations; while the Habitat Regulations Assessment is focused on ensuring that the plan has no negative impact upon any European protected site.

However, typically they are undertaken at the same time as evidence gathered for either the SA or the HRA may be relevant to the other assessment. Evidence gathered as part of the HRA for Natura 2000 sites that could be significantly affected is shown in Appendix 1 and 2.

As a consequence Blackpool Council has commissioned Hyder Consulting to complete the SA at the same time as commissioning Bowland Ecology Ltd to complete the HRA.

1.5. Habitat Regulations Assessment Process

A Habitat Regulations Assessment includes a number of stages. However, it may not be necessary to undertake all of the stages, if it is determined that a plan will have no negative effects upon any European site.

Stage 1 – Screening

Evidence gathering stage which involves the identification of European sites that could be affected by the plan, the characteristics of these sites and their conservation objectives. In addition plans and projects that may have an in combination effect with the Blackpool Core Strategy are considered. The information collected is then used to determine if there are any policies within the Core Strategy that may have a likely significant effect.

Stage 2 – Appropriate Assessment

Policies identified at the screening stage to potentially have a likely significant effect, will be further assessed through an appropriate assessment to determine whether the policies will affect the integrity of a Natura 2000 site.

Integrity is described by OPDM Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation as “the site’s coherence, ecological structure and function across its whole area that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of species for which it was classified”

Stage 3 – Assessment of Alternative Solutions

Options identified to potentially have a negative impact should be investigated to identify if there are alternatives.

Stage 4 – Assessment where No alternatives Exist and Negative Impacts may Remain

This document will be produced to provide evidence that the option needs to occur as it is for Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI), which is a difficult test to satisfy.

1.6. Structure of this Report

This report will undertake Stage 1 of this process, which is known as the screening phase.

The screening process is broken down into:

Broad screening – All Natura 2000 sites within the North West region are assessed to determine if there are impact pathways between these sites and the Blackpool Core Strategy.

Evidence gathering for detailed screening – If impact pathways were identified in the broad screening phase for a Natura 2000 site further information was obtained of these designations including their conservation objectives which are present Appendix 2.

Detailed screening – In Appendix 4 the policies within the Core Strategy are assessed in relation to the Natura 2000 sites (identified during the broad

screening process). The impacts are described by a scoring system presented in Appendix 3. The impacts of the policies within the Core Strategy are considered alone and then in relation to other relevant plans.

Recommendations – Recommendations are made as to how the wording of policies could be refined by Blackpool Council to prevent any likely significant impacts occurring (if identified in Appendix 4). If changes are made it will remove the need for an Appropriate Assessment.

2. Screening

2.1. Connected Documentation

The planning documentation produced by Blackpool Council, Wyre Borough Council and Fylde Borough Council are all closely connected as issues such as economics, development and transport are shared resources.

At present Fylde Borough Council is in the early stages of developing their Core Strategy and still work under their adopted local plan. It is intended that they will begin the options and issues stage in the near future.

Wyre Borough Council issued their Core Strategy Issues and Options Document for consultation in March 2008 and commissioned a Sustainability Appraisal of this document. This documentation will be assessed in connection with Blackpool Core Strategy to assess if there are any in combination effects.

The North West Regional Spatial Strategy (NWRSS) was adopted in September 2008. This document was the subject of a Habitat Regulations Assessment, which has been used as the starting point for assessing which Natura 2000 sites could be affected by the Blackpool Core Strategy. Policies set within the Regional Spatial Strategy for Wyre Borough and Fylde Borough will be taken into consideration during the screening stage, due to the absence of a Core Strategy for these Borough's.

2.2. Identification of Natura 2000 Sites

Broad Screening

As stated above the NWRSS was used as the starting point for the identification of Natura 2000 sites that could potentially be affected by the proposed policies within the Blackpool Core Strategy. These sites have been the subject of a broad screening phase (refer to Appendix 1).

In this screening process the factors which ensure that the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites are not negatively affected, were reviewed. This information was collected from the Habitats Regulations Assessment that was undertaken for the NWRSS, which has been reviewed and commented on by Natural England. Using this information a list of potential routes of impact were developed (source – pathway – receptor). It was then determined if the Core Strategy could have a direct or indirect impact upon any of the Natura 2000 sites. The detailed results of this assessment are provided within Appendix 1. Maps illustrating the location of all Natura 2000 sites in the North West are provided in Appendix 5 of this report.

On conclusion of the broad screening it was determined that there are 14 sites (SAC/SPA/RAMSAR have been grouped if they cover a similar area) that require detailed screening. However, the extent of the screening will vary as described below.

Detailed Screening

There are no Natura 2000 sites within Blackpool's authority boundary. The Authority boundary abuts the boundary of the Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA and RAMSAR designated site to the south. It was determined that due to the

position of this designation that the impact of all policies on this designation should be assessed.

Morecambe Bay SAC, SPA and RAMSAR site and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC are separated from Blackpool Authority boundary as they are situated within Wyre Authority Boundary. The main direct impact on these designations would be increased visitor numbers (habitat degradation and disturbance of birds) and indirectly on migrating/roosting/foraging birds. Therefore the assessment will be focused on these issues in relation to these designations.

The broad screening also highlighted a further 11 SPA/RAMSAR sites (refer to the list below) that could be affected indirectly by policies on windfarms within the Blackpool Core Strategy. Therefore, the next stage of the screening phase will focus on whether there are any policies that could affect birds while in migration.

- South Pennine Moors SPA
- Leighton Moss SPA/RAMSAR
- Dee Estuary SPA
- Duddon Estuary SPA/RAMSAR
- Liverpool Bay SPA
- Mersey Estuary SPA/RAMSAR
- Mersey Narrows and North Wirral SPA/RAMSAR
- North Pennine Moors SPA
- Peak District Moors SPA
- Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA/RAMSAR
- Martin Mere SPA/RAMSAR

2.3. Consultation with Natural England

Informal consultation has been undertaken with Natural England (Jed Nicholson, Joe Green (Marine Advisors) and Mandy North (Planner)), Bowland Ecology Ltd, on the 17th February 2010. This consultation was to clarify the process that should be followed during the screening phase and how the Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report should be presented.

The consultation also clarified how policies could be amended to ensure that no significant affects would occur as a result of policies, therefore, preventing the need for an Appropriate Assessment.

Formal consultation with Natural England will occur when Blackpool Council issues the preferred options document for public consultation in April/May 2010.

3. Recommendations

The detailed screening phase (refer to Appendix 4) determined that there would be no direct impacts upon Morecambe Bay SAC or Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC as it was considered that the policies within the Core Strategy were focused on increasing visitor numbers to the town, not the surrounding area.

It was considered that likely significant impacts could occur on the remaining 13 sites (including Morecambe Bay SPA/RAMSAR as a separate site to the SAC) if the current Core Strategy wording were to remain due to the loss of potential Annex 1 bird foraging/roosting sites upon the development of: Marton Moss/M55 hub, development of a site for Travelling Show People – whose location has not been specified; and the construction of wind turbines/farms.

These issues are discussed in detail with recommendations as to how the policies could be refined to ensure that likely significant impacts on the Natura 2000 sites can be prevented.

3.1. Development

The focus of the development policies within Blackpool Core Strategy is on re-development of brownfield land. It is considered that the development of these areas is beneficial to the Natura 2000 sites as it takes pressure off green field areas.

However, Blackpool Council has identified the need for residential/commercial expansion into an area known as Marton Moss/M55 hub. The land within this area has historically been under horticultural production, as it was used for market gardens, or agricultural production. However, the amount of horticulture use has declined, with the lands now mainly used for a mix of horse grazing, remaining glasshouses, and dwellings set in large gardens.

Therefore, development within this area would be occurring on green field sites. It is considered that development within this area would not have a direct impact on any Natura 2000 site as it is separated from all designated site by existing development. However, the potential exists for the development of this area to have an indirect impact upon the Annex 1 bird assemblages that migrate between the two surrounding Natura 2000 designated sites (Morecambe Bay and Ribble and Alt Estuaries) due to a potential loss of foraging/roosting habitat.

Pink footed goose and whooper swan are Annex 1 species which are listed as a qualifying feature for the Natura 2000 sites mentioned above. These species feed on arable fields and pasture. The Fylde Bird Club have been following the movements of these species. Consequently their website lists some of the known foraging sites for these and similar species. The website does not indicate that the area known within the Core Strategy as Marton Moss/M55 hub is used by these species as foraging. However, it does indicate that they can be opportunistic in their foraging, relocating themselves to areas that they have not previously been recorded if the habitats become suitable.

It is considered that a large proportion of the area indicated for development (Marton Moss/M55 hub) is comprised of small parcels of land enclosed by hedgerows, due to its previous use as market gardens. These areas would

provide sub-optimal foraging for geese and swans as flight lines and sight lines would be restricted.

However, without further detailed assessment the potential remains that development within Marton Moss/M55 hub could result in the loss of foraging/roosting sites for Annex 1 species that visit the Natura 2000 sites, resulting in a likely significant impact.

It is therefore recommended that wording is added to the Core Strategy policy framework for the Marton Moss/ M55 Hub that indicates that all development within these areas will need to consider whether the land is being used as foraging/roosting habitat for any of the Annex 1 bird species listed for either Morecambe Bay or Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR site; and that development can only occur if it can be proven that development will not have a significant impact upon these bird species. The policies that could lead to development within this area are listed below.

- Policy S1 Strategic Direction and Location of Development
- Policy S3: Housing Need: Blackpool Strategic Housing Sites 2010-2026
- Policy S5: Employment Development and Economic Diversification
- Policy M1: Strategic Allocations of Land for residential development on Marton Moss
- Policy M7: Strategic Allocation for Development of lands at Whyndyke Farm

It is recommended that amendments are made to reflect these considerations within this policy framework. Potentially these changes could be made to Policy M5 Neighbourhood Character, which details how development on Marton Moss will occur through the inclusion of criteria with a focus on the maintenance of habitat diversity and the protection of Annex 1 birds.

3.2. Travelling Show People Land

Policy G6: Gypsy and Travellers, and Travelling Show people of the Core Strategy draft preferred option, indicates that a site will be provided for travelling show people and that potential sites include land at Cornford Road on longstanding vacant and undeveloped land on the existing industrial estate.

It is indicated within the preferred options document that the location of this site will be confirmed within the final Core Strategy.

It is considered that if the site is located within an area that is currently developed that it is unlikely that this development will impact upon any of the Natura 2000 sites. However, until it is confirmed as to where this site is located there remains the potential that this development could have a direct or indirect significant impact upon the three Natura 2000 sites (Morecambe Bay, Morecambe Bay Pavements and Ribble and Alt Estuaries) within the immediate vicinity of Blackpool. Therefore this report has taken a precautionary approach and it is considered that Policy G6 could have a likely significant impact upon the Natura 2000 sites.

It is recommended that the final Core Strategy policy is refined (as currently proposed) to clarify where the site will be located. The location of this development upon a brown field site should be considered to prevent impacts upon any of the Natura 2000 sites.

3.3. Alternative Energy

In line with the North West Regional Spatial Strategy, Blackpool Core Strategy in Policy G11 it states that “Council will favourably consider the addition of new wind turbines as part of any redevelopment of industrial estates, commercial areas or public realm located a suitable distance from residential areas”.

The broad and detailed screening indicated that there are 13 Natura 2000 sites (sites designated as an SPA and RAMSAR were classified as one site) that potentially could be affected by Policy G11 as they are designated for bird species or assemblages of birds that will be following complex migration paths along the coast and across the UK. If the development of wind turbines were to occur in inappropriate locations there is the potential for significant losses of migrating birds.

It is considered that the wording of Policy G11 can be refined so that its implementation does not have a likely significant impact upon any of the 13 Natura 2000 sites. The policy could be amended as indicated below, whereby criteria are added to the policy:

Potential rewording of part of Policy G11 - The Council will favourably consider the addition of new wind turbines as part of any redevelopment of industrial estates, commercial areas or public realm and along the coast and foreshore, subject to:

- being located a suitable distance from residential areas to safeguard amenities,
- protecting the appearance and environmental quality of the coast and foreshore; and
- having no detrimental impact on birdlife in relation to their proximity to European conservation sites of international importance.

It is recommended that the supporting text is also amended to reinforce the criteria within the policy and also to remove the indication that Blackpool Council will support off shore wind farms. The development of off shore wind farms would be beyond Blackpool's Authority.

References

Department of Communities and Local Government (2006). *Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment*.

Scott Wilson, Treweek Environmental Consultants and Levett-Therivel (2008). *Habitats Regulations Assessment of the North West Regional Spatial Strategy*.

Blackpool Council (2009). *The Blackpool Core Strategy Draft Preferred Option January 2010*.

Fylde Bird Club Website (viewed February 2009)
<http://www.fyldebirdclub.freeuk.com/bwsites.htm#Goose>

Natural England. (Three documents provided on the 23/02/10 to Bowland Ecology Ltd)
Conservation objectives and definitions of favourable condition for designated features of interest for Morecambe Bay and Ribble and Alt Estuary.

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Broad Screening of Natura 2000 Sites

The North West Spatial Strategy identified within the region (wholly or partially): 38 Special Areas of Conservation, two candidate Special Areas of Conservation, 12 Special Protected Areas, two proposed Special Areas of Conservation, 13 RAMSAR site and one proposed RAMSAR site. These have been assessed in relation to Blackpool Core Strategy draft preferred options document.

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
Asby Complex SAC	3122.23	Dry grasslands or scrublands on chalk or limestone (important orchid sites), Limestone pavements, Base-rich fens, Dry heaths, Purple moor-grass meadows, Hard-water springs depositing lime, Calcium-rich nutrient poor lakes, lochs and pools, Calcium-rich fen dominated by great fen sedge (saw sedge), Geyer's whorl snail, Slender green, feather-moss.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat destruction/mis-management Changes to hydrology Alteration of nutrient status Visitor pressure <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 	<p>The Core Strategy will have no direct impacts on this site due to the distance of the site from Blackpool.</p> <p>The Core Strategy does include policies for industrial development and urban renewal. However, the Core Strategy also includes policies to support the use of public transport. It is therefore considered that the impact of pollution upon the SAC would be negligible when the position of the site is taken into account.</p>	No
Berwyn and South Clwyd Mountains SAC	27221.21	Dry heaths, Blanket bog, Dry grasslands or scrublands on chalk or limestone, Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface, Base-rich scree, Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat destruction/mis-management Changes to hydrology Alteration of nutrient status Visitor pressure <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
Border Mires, Kielder-Butterburn SAC	11851.77	Blanket bog, Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface, Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath, Dry heaths, Hard-water springs depositing lime.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat destruction/mis-management • Changes to hydrology • Alteration of nutrient status • Visitor pressure <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric pollution/climate change 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
Borrowdale Woodland Complex SAC	667.83	Western acidic oak woodland, Plants in crevices on acid rocks, Bog woodland*	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat mis-management • Import of plant diseases • Changes to hydrology and water quality <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
Bowland Fells SPA	16002.31	Nationally important breeding populations of hen harrier and merlin. Also up to 11% of the Western European/Mediterranean/West African breeding population of lesser black-backed gull	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat mis-management • Changes in hydrology • Disturbance during the breeding season. 	<p>It is considered that there will be no direct impacts upon this SPA as the site is a significant distance from Blackpool.</p> <p>It is not considered that these bird species are likely to be migrating from the west coast to Bowland Fells and therefore would not be affected by any development within Blackpool.</p>	No
Calf Hill and Cragg Woods SAC	34.43	Western acidic oak woodland, Alder woodland on floodplains.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat mis-management • Change in hydrology 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import of plant diseases <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 		
Clints Quarry SAC	12.03	Great crested newts	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss Habitat degradation 	As the site is in Cumbria the Core Strategy will have no direct impacts upon this site.	No
Cumbrian Marsh Fritillary Site SAC	22.96	Marsh fritillary	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Habitat fragmentation 	As the site is in Cumbria the Core Strategy will have no direct impacts upon this site.	No
Dee Estuary SPA	13076.29	Nationally important for breeding little tern and common tern, and for passage sandwich tern. Nationally important for over-wintering bar-tailed godwit. Internationally important for passage common redshank. Black-tailed godwit, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, grey plover, red knot, Eurasian oystercatcher, northern pintail, common redshank, common shelduck and Eurasian teal are present in internationally significant over-wintering numbers. Total numbers of waterfowl overwintering are of international significance.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in hydrology Habitat modification Maintenance of views Over fishing Disturbance to birds <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of birds during migration 	It is considered that there will be no direct impacts from the Core Strategy due to the location of the site in relation to Blackpool. However, bird losses could occur during migration periods as a consequence of the scale of wind turbine developments or the location of wind turbines.	Yes
Dee Estuary RAMSAR	13084.85	Extensive intertidal mudflats and sandflats, saltmarsh and dune systems. Internationally significant waterfowl numbers with many species reaching internationally important counts in spring/autumn and winter			
Drigg Coast SAC	1397.44	Estuaries, Coastal dune, heathland, Dunes with creeping willow, Intertidal mudflats and sandflats, Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows, Shifting dunes, Shifting dunes with marram, Dune grassland,	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration of habitat conditions (e.g. sediment, temp, salinity) Over fishing 	As the site is in Cumbria the Core Strategy will have no direct impacts upon this site.	No

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
		Humid dune slacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor pressure • Habitat mis-management • Water pollution (inc. releases of organic matter) 		
Duddon Estuary SPA	6806.3	Nationally important breeding population of sandwich tern. Internationally significant numbers of passage ringed plover and sanderling. Internationally important numbers of wintering red knot, northern pintail and common redshank. Total wintering waterfowl numbers are of international importance	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in hydrology • Habitat modification • Habitat mis-management • Loss of views • Over fishing • Disturbance to birds 	It is considered that there will be no direct impacts from the Core Strategy due to the location of the site in relation to Blackpool. However, bird losses could occur during migration periods as a consequence of the scale of wind turbine developments or the location of wind turbines.	Yes
Duddon Estuary RAMSAR	6806.3	Natterjack toad occurs at 18- 24% of UK population. Wetland plants and invertebrates are well represented. Nationally important numbers of passage waterfowl. Internationally important numbers of northern pintail, red knot and common redshank over-winter.	<u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of birds during migration 		
Duddon Mosses SAC	318.07	Active raised bogs, Degraded raised bog	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in hydrology • Habitat mis-management <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
Esthwaite Water RAMSAR	137.4	A good example of a mesotrophic lake, with a welldeveloped hydrosere. Important for aquatic invertebrates and pondweed species, and is the only known site for slender naiad in England and Wales.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in hydrology • Habitat mis-management <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
Helbeck and Swindale Woods SAC	136.38	Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat mis-management • Import of plant diseases 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to hydrology and water quality <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 		
Irthinghead Mires RAMSAR	792.08	Outstanding examples of undamaged blanket bogs. Rare plants, including bog-mosses, and tall bog-sedge are present as is a rare species of spider	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Changes to hydrology and water quality <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution/climate change 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
Lake District High Fells SAC	26999.36	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath, Dry heaths, Alpine and subalpine heaths, Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands, Montane acid grasslands, Tall herb communities, Blanket bog, Acidic scree, Plants in crevices on acid rocks, Western acidic oak woodland, Species-rich grassland with matgrass, in upland areas, Base-rich fens, Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks, Slender green feather-moss	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Water pollution/sediment release Changes to hydrology and water quality Visitor pressure <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution/climate change 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
Leighton Moss SPA	128.61	Nationally important for breeding great bittern (20% of UK population) and Eurasian marsh harrier. Nationally important numbers of great bittern also over-winter.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Changes in hydrology Disturbance during the breeding season. 	It is considered that there will be no direct impacts from the Core Strategy due to the location of the site in relation to Blackpool. However, bird losses could occur during migration periods as a consequence of the scale of wind	Yes
Leighton Moss RAMSAR	128.61	A large reedbed site with northerly outposts of breeding great bittern, Eurasian marsh harrier and bearded tit, Important numbers of northern shoveler and water rail occur outside the breeding season	<u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pollution Loss of birds during 		

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
			migration	turbine developments or the location of wind turbines.	
Liverpool Bay SPA	197,505	Nationally important populations of over-wintering red-throated diver (Annex 1) and common scoter (migratory species), Regularly supports more than 20,000 waterfowl during non-breeding season	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in hydrology • Habitat modification • Loss of views • Over fishing • Disturbance to birds <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of birds during migration 	<p>It is considered that there will be no direct impacts from the Core Strategy due to the location of the site in relation to Blackpool.</p> <p>However, bird losses could occur during migration periods as a consequence of the scale of wind turbine developments or the location of wind turbines.</p>	Yes
Martin Mere SPA	119.89	Nationally important populations of over-wintering Bewick's swan and whooper swan (11% of UK numbers). Internationally significant numbers of pink-footed goose and northern pintail over-winter. Total wintering waterfowl numbers are of international importance	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in hydrology • Habitat modification • Loss of views • Over fishing • Disturbance to birds 	<p>It is considered that there will be no direct impacts from the Core Strategy due to the location of the site in relation to Blackpool.</p> <p>However, bird losses could occur during migration periods as a consequence of the scale of wind turbine developments or the location of wind turbines.</p>	Yes
Martin Mere RAMSAR	119.89	Supports large numbers of waterfowl, including internationally important figures for pink-footed geese on passage and wintering Bewick's swan, whooper swan, Eurasian wigeon and northern pintail	<u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of birds during migration 		
Manchester Mosses SAC	172.81	Degraded raised bog	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat mis-management • Changes in hydrology • Water pollution • Visitor pressure 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
Mersey Estuary SPA	5033.14	Nationally important wintering population of European golden plover. Internationally significant	<u>Direct Impacts</u>	It is considered that there will be no direct impacts from the Core	Yes

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
		numbers of ringed plover and common redshank on passage. Internationally important numbers of common redshank, northern pintail, Eurasian teal, common shelduck, and dunlin overwinter. Total wintering waterfowl numbers are of international importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in hydrology Habitat modification Loss of views Over fishing Disturbance to birds <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of birds during migration 	<p>Strategy due to the location of the site in relation to Blackpool.</p> <p>However, bird losses could occur during migration periods as a consequence of the scale of wind turbine developments or the location of wind turbines.</p>	
Mersey Estuary RAMSAR	5023.35	Internationally important numbers of common shelduck, black-tailed godwit and common redshank on passage, and wintering Eurasian teal, northern pintail and dunlin.			
Mersey Narrows and North Wirral pSPA	2228	Breeding common tern; wintering bar-tailed godwit; migrating knot, redshank and turnstone; waterfowl assemblage	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in hydrology Habitat modification Loss of views Over fishing Disturbance to birds Water pollution <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of birds during migration 	<p>It is considered that there will be no direct impacts from the Core Strategy due to the location of the site in relation to Blackpool.</p> <p>However, bird losses could occur during migration periods as a consequence of the scale of wind turbine developments or the location of wind turbines.</p>	Yes
Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore RAMSAR	2228	Breeding common tern; wintering bar-tailed godwit; migrating knot, redshank and turnstone; waterfowl assemblage			
Midland Meres and Mosses – Phase 1 and 2 RAMSAR	510.88m (Phase 1) 1588.24 (Phase 2)	<p>Phase 1 - Site has a diverse range of habitats from open water to raised bog. Five nationally scarce plants and three endangered insects occur.</p> <p>Phase 2 - Site has a diverse range of habitats from open water to raised bog. Nationally scarce plants include cowbane , elongated sedge, golden bogmoss and <i>Dicranum affine</i>. Endangered species of moth, caddis fly and sawfly occur.</p>	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Changes in hydrology and water chemistry Water pollution Visitor pressure Increased occurrence of invasive weeds <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
			pollution/climate change		
Moorhouse – Upper Teesdale SAC	38795.99	Calcium-rich nutrient poor lakes, lochs and pools, Alpine and subalpine heaths, Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands, Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals, Montane acid grasslands, Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone, Purple moor-grass meadows, Tall herb communities, Mountain hay meadows, Blanket bog, Hard-water springs depositing lime, Base-rich fens, High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage, Acidic scree, Base-rich scree, Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks, Plants in crevices on acid rocks, Dry heaths, Limestone pavements, Round-mouthed whorl snail, Marsh saxifrage.	<p><u>Direct Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Water pollution Alteration of water chemistry Visitor pressure <p><u>Indirect Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution/climate change 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
Morecambe Bay SAC	61506.22	Estuaries, Intertidal mudflats and sandflats, Shallow inlets and Bays, Coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves, Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows, Shifting dunes with marram, Dune grassland, Humid dune slacks, Subtidal sandbanks, Lagoons, Reefs, Shifting dunes, Coastal dune heathland, Dunes with creeping willow, Great crested newt.	<p><u>Direct Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Habitat fragmentation Changes in hydrology and water chemistry Water pollution Over fishing Visitor pressure Increased occurrence of invasive weeds <p><u>Indirect Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution/climate change 	<p>Morecambe Bay is separated from Blackpool by Wyre Authority therefore the majority of the policies developed within Blackpool's Core Strategy will not have a direct impact upon this SAC.</p> <p>However, the potential could exist for policies relating to increased visitor number to the area could impact on the SAC.</p>	Yes
Morecambe Bay SPA	37404.6	Nationally important breeding population of sandwich tern and little tern. Nationally important	<u>Direct Impacts</u>	Morecambe Bay is separated from Blackpool by Wyre Authority	Yes

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
		<p>overwintering population of bar-tailed godwit and European golden plover. Internationally significant numbers of lesser black-backed and herring gull in breeding season. Internationally important numbers of ringed plover and sanderling on passage. Eurasian curlew, grey plover, red knot, pink footed goose, northern pintail, common redshank, common shelduck, turnstone and dunlin overwinter in internationally significant numbers. Total wintering waterfowl numbers are of international importance as are total numbers of breeding seabirds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in hydrology • Habitat modification • Loss of views • Over fishing • Disturbance to birds • Water pollution <p><u>Indirect Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of birds during migration 	<p>therefore the majority of the policies developed within Blackpool's Core Strategy will not have a direct impact upon this SAC.</p> <p>However, the potential could exist for policies relating to increased visitor number to the area and the erection of wind turbines which could impact on Annex 1 birds listed within the SPA citation.</p>	
Morecambe Bay RAMSAR	37404.6	<p>This site is a staging area for migratory waterfowl including internationally important numbers of ringed plover. Internationally significant colonies of herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, and sandwich tern are present. Numerous water bird species achieve internationally important counts in spring/autumn and winter.</p>			
Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC	2609.69	<p>Calcium-rich nutrient poor lakes, lochs and Pools, Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands, Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone, Limestone pavements, Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes, Yew-dominated Woodland, Dry heaths, Calcium-rich fen dominated by great fen sedge (saw sedge), Western acidic oak woodland, Narrow-mouthed.</p>	<p><u>Direct Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat mis-management • Water pollution • Alteration of water chemistry • Visitor pressure <p><u>Indirect Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric pollution/climate change 	<p>Morecambe Bay Pavements are separated from Blackpool by Wyre Authority therefore the majority of the policies developed within Blackpool's Core Strategy will not have a direct impact upon this SAC.</p> <p>However, the potential could exist for policies relating to increased visitor number to the area could</p>	Yes

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
				impact on the SAC.	
Naddle Forest SAC	360.89	Western acidic oak woodland, Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath, Dry heaths.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Import of plant diseases and invasive weeds Changes to hydrology and water quality <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC	497.09	Mountain hay meadows, Purple moor-grass meadows	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
North Pennine Moors SAC	103109.42	Dry heaths, Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands, Blanket bog, Hard-water springs depositing lime, Plants in crevices on acid rocks, Western acidic oak woodland, Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath, Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals, Montane acid grasslands, Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone, Base-rich fens, Acidic scree, Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks, Marsh saxifrage	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
North Pennine Moors SPA	147246.41	Nationally important breeding population of sandwich tern and little tern. Nationally important overwintering population of bar-tailed godwit and European golden plover. Internationally significant numbers of lesser black-backed and herring gull in breeding season. Internationally important numbers of ringed plover and sanderling on passage. Eurasian curlew, grey plover, red knot, pink footed	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor pressure (dogs) Loss of views Habitat mis-management Change of hydrology Increased occurrence of invasive weeds Habitat fragmentation 	<p>It is considered that there will be no direct impacts from the Core Strategy due to the location of the site in relation to Blackpool.</p> <p>However, bird losses could occur during migration periods as a consequence of the scale of wind</p>	Yes

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
		goose, northern pintail, common redshank, common shelduck, turnstone and dunlin overwinter in internationally significant numbers. Total wintering waterfowl numbers are of international importance as are total numbers of breeding seabirds.	<u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution/climate change 	turbine developments or the location of wind turbines.	
Oak Mere SAC	68.82	Nutrient-poor shallow waters with aquatic vegetation on sandy plains, Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Water pollution including sediment release Changes to water chemistry <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 		
Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	45270.52	Nationally important breeding populations of European golden plover, merlin, and short-eared owl	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Changes in hydrology Disturbance during the breeding season. <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of birds during migration 	It is considered that there will be no direct impacts from the Core Strategy due to the location of the site in relation to Blackpool. However, bird losses could occur during migration periods as a consequence of the scale of wind turbine developments or the location of wind turbines.	Yes
River Dee and Bala Lake SAC	1308.93	Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water crowfoot, Atlantic salmon, Floating water plantain, Sea lamprey, Brook lamprey, River lamprey, Bullhead	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration to the course of the river Over extraction of water Water pollution Barriers to the movement 	Due to the site location it is considered that the Core Strategy will have no direct impacts upon this site.	No

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of fish Over fishing Visitor pressure 		
River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC	1832.96	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water crowfoot, Marsh fritillary butterfly, Sea lamprey, Brook lamprey, River lamprey, Atlantic salmon, Otter Floating water plantain.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration to the course of the river Over extraction of water Water pollution Barriers to the movement of fish Over fishing Visitor pressure 	As the site is in Cumbria the Core Strategy will have no direct impacts upon this site.	No
Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA	12361.13	Nationally important breeding populations of common tern and ruff3, over-wintering bar-tailed godwit (36% of UK numbers), Bewick's swan, whooper swan and European golden plover. Internationally important numbers of lesser black backed gull breed. Internationally significant numbers of ringed plover and sanderling occur on passage. Black-tailed godwit, dunlin, grey plover, red knot, Eurasian oystercatcher, pink-footed goose, northern pintail, common redshank, sanderling, common shelduck, Eurasian teal and Eurasian wigeon over-winter in numbers of international significance. Total assemblages of breeding seabirds and wintering waterfowl are of international importance.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in hydrology Habitat modification Loss of views Over fishing Disturbance to birds Water pollution <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of birds during migration 	The Ribble and Alt Estuaries boundary abuts the authority boundary of Blackpool. Therefore the impact of the Core Strategy upon this designation requires further consideration.	Yes
Ribble and Alt Estuaries RAMSAR	13464.1	Up to 40% of the UK natterjack toad population is on this site. Lesser lack-backed gulls breed in internationally important numbers. Numerous water			

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
		bird species achieve internationally important counts in spring/autumn and winter.			
River Eden SAC	2463.23	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water crowfoot, Alder woodland on floodplains, White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish, Sea lamprey, Brook lamprey, River lamprey, Bullhead, Otter, Atlantic salmon.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alteration to the course of the river • Over extraction of water • Water pollution • Barriers to the movement of fish • Over fishing • Visitor pressure 	As the site is in Cumbria the Core Strategy will have no direct impacts upon this site.	No
River Ehen SAC	24.39	Freshwater pearl mussel, Atlantic salmon	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alteration to the course of the river • Over extraction of water • Water pollution • Barriers to the movement of fish • Over fishing • Visitor pressure 	As the site is in Cumbria the Core Strategy will have no direct impacts upon this site.	No
River Kent SAC	109.12	Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water crowfoot, White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish, Freshwater pearl mussel, Bullhead	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alteration to the course of the river • Over extraction of water • Water pollution • Barriers to the movement of fish • Over fishing • Visitor pressure 	As the site is in Cumbria the Core Strategy will have no direct impacts upon this site.	No

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management 		
Rixton Clay Pits SAC	13.99	Great crested newt	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss Habitat degradation 	As the site is in Cumbria the Core Strategy will have no direct impacts upon this site.	No
Rochdale Canal SAC	25.55	Floating water plantain	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pollution Introduction of invasive weeds Visitor pressure 	Due to the site location it is considered that the Core Strategy will have no direct impacts upon this site.	No
Rotherne Mere RAMSAR	79.76	One of the deepest and largest meres of the Shropshire- Cheshire plain, fringed with common reed.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration to water levels and chemistry Introduction of invasive weeds Habitat mis-management 	Due to the site location it is considered that the Core Strategy will have no direct impacts upon this site.	No
Roudsea Wood and Mosses SAC	470.45	Active raised bogs, Degraded raised bog, Mixed woodland on base-rich soil associated with rocky slopes, Yew-dominated woodland.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration to water levels and chemistry Habitat mis-management Visitor pressure <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
Sefton Coast SAC	4563.97	Shifting dunes, Shifting dunes with marram, Dune grassland, Dunes with creeping willow, Humid dune slacks, Coastal dune heathland, Petal wort, Great crested newt	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Habitat fragmentation and degradation Visitor pressure Establishment of invasive weeds 	Due to the site location it is considered that the Core Strategy will have no direct impacts upon this site.	No

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
Solway Firth SAC	43636.72	Subtidal sandbanks, Estuaries, Intertidal mudflats and sandbanks, Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows, Reefs, Coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves, Dune grassland, Sea lamprey, River lamprey.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Habitat fragmentation and degradation Changes to water chemistry and movements Visitor pressure Barriers to fish migration 	Due to the site location it is considered that the Core Strategy will have no direct impacts upon this site.	No
South Pennine Moors SAC	64983.13	Dry heaths, Blanket bog, Western acidic oak woods, Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath, Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Changes to hydrology Visitor pressure Establishment of invasive weeds <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 	Due to the site location it is considered that the Core Strategy will have no direct impacts upon this site.	No
South Pennine Moors (Phase 2) SPA	20936.53	Nationally important breeding populations of European golden plover and merlin. An internationally important assemblage of breeding birds occurs.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Changes in hydrology Disturbance during the breeding season. <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of birds during migration 	It is considered that there will be no direct impacts from the Core Strategy due to the location of the site in relation to Blackpool. However, bird losses could occur during migration periods as a consequence of the scale of wind turbine developments or the location of wind turbines.	Yes
South Solway Mosses SAC	1962.36	Active raised bogs, Degraded raised bog	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Changes to hydrology <u>Indirect Impacts</u>	As per Asby Complex SAC	No

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 		
Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons SAC	1865.17	Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface, Depressions on peat substrates.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Changes to hydrology Visitor pressure <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
Tarn Moss SAC	17.03	Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Changes to hydrology Visitor pressure <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
Tyne and Nent SAC	36.84	Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrient enrichment of soils Removal of heavy metals Erosion 	Due to the site location it is considered that the Core Strategy will have no direct impacts upon this site.	No
Ulleswater Oakwoods SAC	123.41	Western acidic oak woodlands	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat mis-management Establishment of invasive weeds or introduction of disease <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA	30706.26	Nationally important numbers of over-wintering bar-tailed godwit, barnacle goose (112% of UK population), European golden plover and whooper swan. Internationally important numbers of ringed plover occur on passage. Eurasian curlew, dunlin,	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in hydrology Habitat modification Loss of views 	It is considered that there will be no direct impacts from the Core Strategy due to the location of the site in relation to Blackpool.	Yes

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
		red knot, Eurasian oystercatcher, pink-footed goose, northern pintail, and common redshank over-winter in internationally important numbers. Total numbers of waterfowl overwinter are of international significance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over fishing Disturbance to birds Water pollution <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of birds during migration 	However, bird losses could occur during migration periods as a consequence of the scale of wind turbine developments or the location of wind turbines.	
Upper Solway Flats and Marshes RAMSAR	43636.73	Over 10% of the UK natterjack toad population is present. Eurasian oystercatcher has an internationally important spring/autumn presence. Numerous water bird species achieve internationally significant winter count.			
Walton Moss SAC	285.89	Active raised bogs, Degraded raised bog	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fall in water table Habitat mis-management <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
Wastwater SAC	286.21	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels.	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fall in water levels Water pollution <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
West Midlands Mosses SAC	184.18	Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds, Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fall in water levels Water pollution Invasive weeds Habitat mis-management <u>Indirect Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No
Witherslack Mosses SAC	486.53	Active raised bogs, Degraded raised bog	<u>Direct Impacts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fall in water levels Water pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No

Name of Site	Area (ha) (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Qualifying Features (obtained from NWRSS HRA)	Pollution/Impact Pathways	Possible Impacts Arising from the Plan	Risk of Likely Significant Effects
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat mis-management <p><u>Indirect Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric pollution 		
Yewbarrow Woods SAC	112.89	Yew-dominated woodland, Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands, Western acidic oak woodlands	<p><u>Direct Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fall in water levels • Water pollution • Invasive weeds • Habitat mis-management <p><u>Indirect Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric pollution 	As per Asby Complex SAC	No

Appendix 2 – Evidence gathered for Natura 2000 sites that could be significantly affected

The conservation objectives for the Natura 2000 sites which could be affected by Blackpool Core Strategy preferred option document have been provided below, excluding the 11 sites (SPA/RAMSAR) where the only impact that could occur relates only to the loss of birds during migration.

Natura 2000 Site Name (for qualifying features refer to Appendix 1)	Conservation Objectives (provided by Natural England)	Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (obtained from NWRSS HRA)
Morecambe Bay SPA/RAMSAR	<p>The Conservation Objectives for this site are, subject to natural change, to maintain the following habitats and geological features in favourable condition (*), with particular reference to any dependent component special interest features (habitats, vegetation types, species, species assemblages etc.) for which the land is designated (SSSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar) as individually listed in Table 1 (see details below extracted from Table 1 of original report).</p> <p>Habitat Types represented (Biodiversity Action Plan categories)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inlets and bays • Saltmarsh • Littoral sediment • Inshore sublittoral sediment • Littoral rock • Inshore sublittoral rock • Shingle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance of pollution • Management of saltmarsh grazing • Control of bait digging, fishing and dredging • Maintenance of uninterrupted views • Open ground with short vegetation cover for feeding and roosting birds • Maintain hydrology of wet grassland (for waders) • Limited disturbance to birds (land and water based) • No physical constraints to managed realignment if required in response to coastal squeeze • Maintenance of natural sedimentation patterns • Control of non-native Species • Open terrain to provide view lines • No physical constraints to natural migration of mobile habitats
Morecambe Bay SAC	<p>Geological features (Geological Site Types) – N/A</p> <p>Species represented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding bird assemblage • Aggregations of non-breeding birds • Invertebrate assemblage • Vascular plant assemblage <p>(*) or restored to favourable condition if features are judged to be</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain morphological equilibrium of the estuary, including sedimentation patterns • Maintain temperature and salinity levels within natural range • Avoidance of pollution • Avoidance of nutrient enrichment • Appropriate grazing of saltmarsh communities • No physical constraints to natural migration of mobile habitats such as dunes

Natura 2000 Site Name (for qualifying features refer to Appendix 1)	Conservation Objectives (provided by Natural England)	Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (obtained from NWRSS HRA)
	<p>unfavourable.</p> <p>Table 1 Objectives - To maintain the designated features in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to a balance of habitat extents (extent attribute). Favourable condition is defined at this site in terms of the following site-specific standards.</p> <p>On this site favourable condition requires the maintenance of the extent of each habitat type (either designated habitat or habitat supporting designated species). Maintenance implies restoration if evidence from condition assessment suggests a reduction in extent.</p> <p>To maintain the designated species in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to their population attributes. Favourable condition is defined at this site in terms of the following site-specific standards.</p> <p>On this site favourable condition requires the maintenance of the population of each designated species or assemblage. Maintenance implies restoration if evidence from condition assessment suggests a reduction in size of population or assemblage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain minimal impact of fishing, bait digging and dredging • High enough water table for dune slacks • Avoidance of damaging levels of erosion from human activities • No increase in organic matter in sediments • No physical constraints to managed realignment if required in response to coastal squeeze • Control of bracken/scrub • Control of invasive and/or non-native species • GCN require suitable foraging and refuge habitat; ponds with relatively unpolluted water of roughly neutral pH; some ponds with water throughout the breeding/tadpole development season
Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC	Conservation Objective yet to be developed (consulted Natural England in March 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance of pollution • Management of saltmarsh grazing • Control of bait digging, fishing and dredging • Maintenance of uninterrupted views • Open ground with short vegetation cover for feeding and roosting birds • Maintain hydrology of wet grassland (for waders) • Limited disturbance to birds (land and water based) • No physical constraints to managed realignment if required in response to coastal squeeze • Maintenance of natural sedimentation patterns • Control of non-native species

Natura 2000 Site Name (for qualifying features refer to Appendix 1)	Conservation Objectives (provided by Natural England)	Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (obtained from NWRSS HRA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open terrain to provide view lines • No physical constraints to natural migration of mobile habitats
Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR	<p>The Conservation Objectives for this site are, subject to natural change, to maintain the following habitats and geological features in favourable condition (*), with particular reference to any dependent component special interest features (habitats, vegetation types, species, species assemblages etc.) for which the land is designated (SSSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar) as individually listed in Table 1 (see details below extracted from Table 1 original report)..</p> <p>Habitat Types represented (Biodiversity Action Plan categories)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Littoral Sediment (Coastal Saltmarsh) • Littoral Sediment (Mudflats) • Coastal Grazing Marsh(Reclaimed Saltmarshes) <p>Geological features (Geological Site Types) Not applicable</p> <p>(*) or restored to favourable condition if features are judged to be unfavourable.</p> <p>From Table 1: To maintain the designated habitats for the Ribble Estuary in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to a balance of habitat extent (extent attribute). Favourable condition is defined at this site in terms of the following site-specific standards:</p> <p>On this site favourable condition requires the maintenance of the extent of each designated habitat type. Maintenance implies restoration if evidence from condition assessment suggests a reduction in extent.</p> <p>To maintain the designated Bird Populations in favourable condition,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance of pollution • Management of saltmarsh grazing • Control of bait digging, fishing and dredging • Maintenance of uninterrupted views • Open ground with short vegetation cover for feeding and roosting birds • Maintain hydrology of wet grassland (for waders) • Limited disturbance to birds (land and water based) • No physical constraints to managed realignment if required in response to coastal squeeze • Maintenance of natural sedimentation • patterns • Control of non-native • Species • Open terrain to provide view lines • No physical constraints to natural migration of mobile habitats

Natura 2000 Site Name (for qualifying features refer to Appendix 1)	Conservation Objectives (provided by Natural England)	Key Environmental Conditions to Support Site Integrity (obtained from NWRSS HRA)
	<p>which is defined in part in relation to their population attributes. Favourable condition is defined at this site in terms of the following site-specific standards:</p> <p>On this site favourable condition requires the maintenance of the population of each designated species or assemblage. Maintenance implies restoration if evidence from condition assessment suggests a reduction in size of population or assemblage.</p>	

Appendix 3 - Coding used for recording effects / impacts on a European site or European offshore marine site (from Tydesley and Associates, 2006, Annex 2)

The numbering within this table is used within the table in Appendix 4 to aid the classification of potential impacts upon Natura 2000 sites. Where necessary in Appendix 4, further clarification is provided on the classification.

Reason why policy will have no effect on a European Site
1. The policy will not itself lead to development (e.g. it relates to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use planning policy).
2. The policy makes provision for a quantum/type of development (and may or may not indicate one or more broad locations e.g. a county, or district, or sub-region) but the location of the development is to be selected following consideration of options in lower tier plans (development plan documents).
3. No development could occur through this policy alone, because it is implemented through sub-ordinate policies that are more detailed and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on a European site and associated sensitive areas.
4. Concentration of development in urban areas will not affect a European Site and will help to steer development and land use change away from a European Site and associated sensitive areas.
5. The policy will help to steer development and land use away from a European Site and associated sensitive areas, e.g. not developing in areas of flood risk or areas otherwise likely to be affected by climate change.
6. The policy is intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity.
7. The primary intention of the policy is intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, and enhancement measures will not be likely to have any effect on a European Site.
Reason why the policy could have a potential effect
8. The Local Development Framework steers a quantum or type of development towards, or encourages development in, an area that includes a European Site or an area where development may indirectly affect a European site.
Reason why the policy would be likely to have a significant effect
9. The policy makes provision for a quantum, or kind of development that in the location(s) proposed would be likely to have a significant effect on a European Site. The proposal must be subject to appropriate assessment to establish, in light of the site's conservation objectives, whether it can be ascertained that the proposal would not adversely affect the integrity of the site.

Appendix 4 – Assessment of policies in relation to Natura 2000 sites

(refer to Appendix 3 for reference to impact code numbers in *italics* in the following Table).

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/ RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/ RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
<p>Policy S1: Strategic direction and location of development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regeneration of the town centre - Development in an area known as Marton Moss / M55 hub 	<p>3 - Direct impacts could occur during re-development of existing urban areas, which abut the Natura 2000 site through inappropriate site management (e.g. release of sediments). However, this policy will be implemented through sub-ordinate policies, therefore it is more appropriate to assess the impacts at that stage.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>4 - Wyre Borough Council is at the Options and Issues stage of their Core Strategy and Fylde Borough Council is in the initial stages of consultation.</p> <p>The three authorities have produced a joint housing strategy as they acknowledge that there is a high level of integration in the local economy and housing stock. However, within this strategy it still leaves the allocation of the location of new housing to the core strategies.</p>	<p>No</p>

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
					<p>Fylde Borough Council are still to confirm where the focus of future development will be.</p> <p>Wyre Options and Issues – prioritise the construction of housing on previously developed land.</p>	

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
	<p>8 - Indirect impacts could occur through the loss of terrestrial grazing for species such as pink footed geese, whooper swan and Bewick Swan.</p> <p>The Fylde Bird Club's website does not highlight Marton Moss as a key foraging area for these species. In addition it is considered that the majority of this area would be suboptimal as it has been previously in use as market gardens. Therefore small parcels of land surrounded by hedgerows. However, these species do move their foraging grounds. Therefore, it is possible that development in</p>	8 – see adjacent comment	N/A	Yes	<p>4 - Allocation of land for residential housing is yet to be confirmed within the Core Strategies of Fylde and Wyre Borough Councils.</p> <p>However, the Fylde Coast Housing Strategy produced by all three authorities indicates a focus on development in urban areas</p>	No

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
	Marton Moss/M55 could result in the loss of unrecorded/smaller foraging sites.					
Policy S2: City on the beach - All year round resort	1 – The focus of this policy is to attract visitor into the town centre (conference centre, illuminations, shopping	1 - See adjacent comment	N/A	No	No specific policies	N/A

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/ RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/ RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
	etc).					
Policy S3: Housing need: Blackpool strategic housing sites 2010 – 2026 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of 7,400 residential properties by 2026 (plus a further 3,400 properties that are currently in development) 	Refer to Policy S1 in relation to development of M55 and Marton Moss	N/A	N/A	Yes	4 - Allocation of land for residential housing is yet to be confirmed within the Core Strategies of Fylde and Wyre Borough Councils. However, the Fylde Coast Housing Strategy produced by all three authorities indicates a focus on development in urban areas	No
Policy S4: Phased and balanced Blackpool housing market <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wider choice of homes - Housing around the perimeter will be allowed as long as it supports the main focus for re-generation 	1 – relates to how development will occur rather than prescribing that development will occur	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy S5: Employment development and economic	Refer to Policy S1 in relation to development	N/A	N/A	Yes	4 - No specific policies. Wyre issues and options	No

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
diversification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage development to meet employment requirements in the town centre, south Blackpool/airport, M55 hub. - Safeguard and enhance existing employment, encourage government departments and public sector and provide business growth skills, training and support 	of M55 and Marton Moss				document indicates a focus on urban development	
Policy S6: Quality of Place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To uplift and enhance the quality of buildings, townscape and landscape 	1 – relates to how development will occur rather than prescribing that development will occur	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy S7: Climate change and sustainable development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective management 	6 – aims to minimise atmospheric pollution and prevent water pollution, which will have	6 - See adjacent comment	6 - See adjacent comment	No		N/A

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
of natural resources by minimise flood risk, waste generation and energy consumption. Incorporate alternative energy in development, no adverse effect on water quality and minimise pollution	a positive effect on Natura 2000 sites locally and within the region					
Policy S8: Connectivity - Promote sustainable transport and seek key strategic improvements to the sub regional network (improve rail gateways, electrification of Blackpool-Preston-Manchester lines, extend tram, improve the A585 and a new road corridor from the M55 to Norcross/St	6 – aims to minimise atmospheric pollution by encouraging alternative forms of transport.	6 - See adjacent comment	6 - See adjacent comment	No		N/A

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/ RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/ RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
Annes, cycle routes)						
Policy R1: Resort renaissance - Regenerate Blackpool's resort and town centre.	4 – focus is on town centre regeneration to encourage visitors to return back to the town (e.g. illuminations, conference centre)	4 - See adjacent comment	N/A	No		N/A
Policy R2: Conferences, events and festivals - Promote all year round programme of conferences, events and festivals	4 – focus is on town centre regeneration to encourage visitors to return back to the town (e.g. illuminations, conference centre)	4 - See adjacent comment	N/A	No		N/A
Policy R3: Resort heritage - Exploit and promote Blackpool's built, social and cultural heritage	4 – focus is on town centre regeneration to encourage visitors to return back to the town (e.g. illuminations, conference centre)	4 - See adjacent comment	N/A	No		N/A
Policy R4: Arrival and movement - To enable convenient and high quality transport and movement	6 – aims to minimise atmospheric pollution by encouraging alternative forms of transport.	6 - See adjacent comment	6 - See adjacent comment	No		N/A
Policy R5: Blackpool town	4 – focus is on town	4 - See adjacent	N/A	No		N/A

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/ RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/ RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
centre strategy - Promote and pursue the development, enhancement and re-branding of the town centre	centre regeneration to encourage visitors to return back to the town (e.g. illuminations, conference centre)	comment				
Policy R6: Principal retail core - Promote phased development of Blackpool's principal retail core	4 – focus is on town centre regeneration to encourage visitors to return back to the town (e.g. illuminations, conference centre)	4 - See adjacent comment	N/A	No		N/A
Policy R7: Winter Gardens strategic town centre site - Promote and encourage the refurbishment, enhancement and increased all round year use of Winter Gardens	4 – focus is on town centre regeneration to encourage visitors to return back to the town (e.g. illuminations, conference centre)	4 - See adjacent comment	N/A	No		N/A
Policy R8: Talbot Gateway strategic town centre site - Re-develop Talbot Gateway	4 – focus is on town centre regeneration to encourage visitors to return back to the town (e.g. illuminations,	4 - See adjacent comment	N/A	No		N/A

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
	conference centre)					
Policy R9: St John's, Abingdon Street and The Lanes - Comprehensive improvement of St Johns, Abingdon Street and The Lanes as the central focus of the town	4 – focus is on town centre regeneration to encourage visitors to return back to the town (e.g. illuminations, conference centre)	4 - See adjacent comment	N/A	No		N/A
Policy R10: Former central station/promenade strategic town centre site - To radically restructure and redevelop the former central station and adjoining promenade frontage	4 – focus is on town centre regeneration to encourage visitors to return back to the town (e.g. illuminations, conference centre)	4 - See adjacent comment	N/A	No		N/A
Policy R11 Town centre leisure frontage - Enhance and redevelop the frontage for visitor attractions, leisure retailing and bars, night clubs and entertainment	4 – focus is on town centre regeneration to encourage visitors to return back to the town (e.g. illuminations, conference centre)	4 - See adjacent comment	N/A	No		N/A

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/ RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/ RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
Policy R12: Resort neighbourhoods - Integrated approach to development, enhancement and change in the neighbourhoods	1 – design element, only specifies how development should occur.	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy R13: Rigby Road Strategic Sites - Develop as a higher education site	4 – development on brownfield areas that are not adjacent to the Natura 2000 sites. Considered that if development occurs appropriately there will be no direct or indirect impacts.	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy R14: Foxhall resort neighbourhood - Improve and redevelop this area	Refer to Policy R13	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy R15: South Beach resort neighbourhood - Improve and redevelop this area	Refer to Policy R13	N/A	N/A	No		N/A

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/ RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/ RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
Policy R16: North Beach resort neighbourhood - Improve and redevelop this area	Refer to Policy R13	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy R17: Key resort gateways - Improve and redevelop this area	Refer to Policy R13	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy R18: The promenade - Seek to improve holiday accommodation and develop new residential accommodation	Refer to Policy R13	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy R19: Main holiday accommodation areas - Holiday accommodation will be focused in key areas (inc. The Cliffs, Lord Street, Town Centre, Foxhill Village, South Beach and Pleasure Beach.	Refer to Policy R13	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy R20: Mixed Neighbourhoods	1 – design element, only specifies how	N/A	N/A	No		N/A

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/ RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/ RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
- Create a more balanced mix of residential and holiday accommodation	development should occur.					
Policy M1: Strategic allocations of land for residential development on Marton Moss	Refer to Policy S1	N/A	N/A	Yes	4 - Allocation of land for residential housing is yet to be confirmed within the Core Strategies of Fylde and Wyre Borough Councils. However, the Fylde Coast Housing Strategy produced by all three authorities indicates a focus on development in urban areas	No
Policy M2: Phased release of housing sites on Marton Moss	1 – design element, only specifies how development should occur.	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy M3: New neighbourhood development: housing mix	1 – design element, only specifies how development should occur.	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy M4: New neighbourhood	1 – design element, only	N/A	N/A	No		N/A

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/ RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/ RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
development: community infrastructure	specifies how development should occur.					
Policy M5: Neighbourhood character, Marton Moss - Sensitive and organic approach to the development of this area to reflect its past horticultural heritage	1 – design element, only specifies how development should occur.	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy M6: Extension to south Blackpool green belt - Extend the green belt south to School Road	6 – potentially will aid the retention of green fields in an area that is under alot of pressure for urban development.	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy M7: Strategic allocation for development of lands at Whyndyke Farm - Development of land to the south of Mythop Road	Refer to Policy S1	N/A	N/A	Yes	4 - Allocation of land for residential housing is yet to be confirmed within the Core Strategies of Fylde and Wyre Borough Councils. However, the Fylde Coast Housing Strategy produced by all three authorities	No

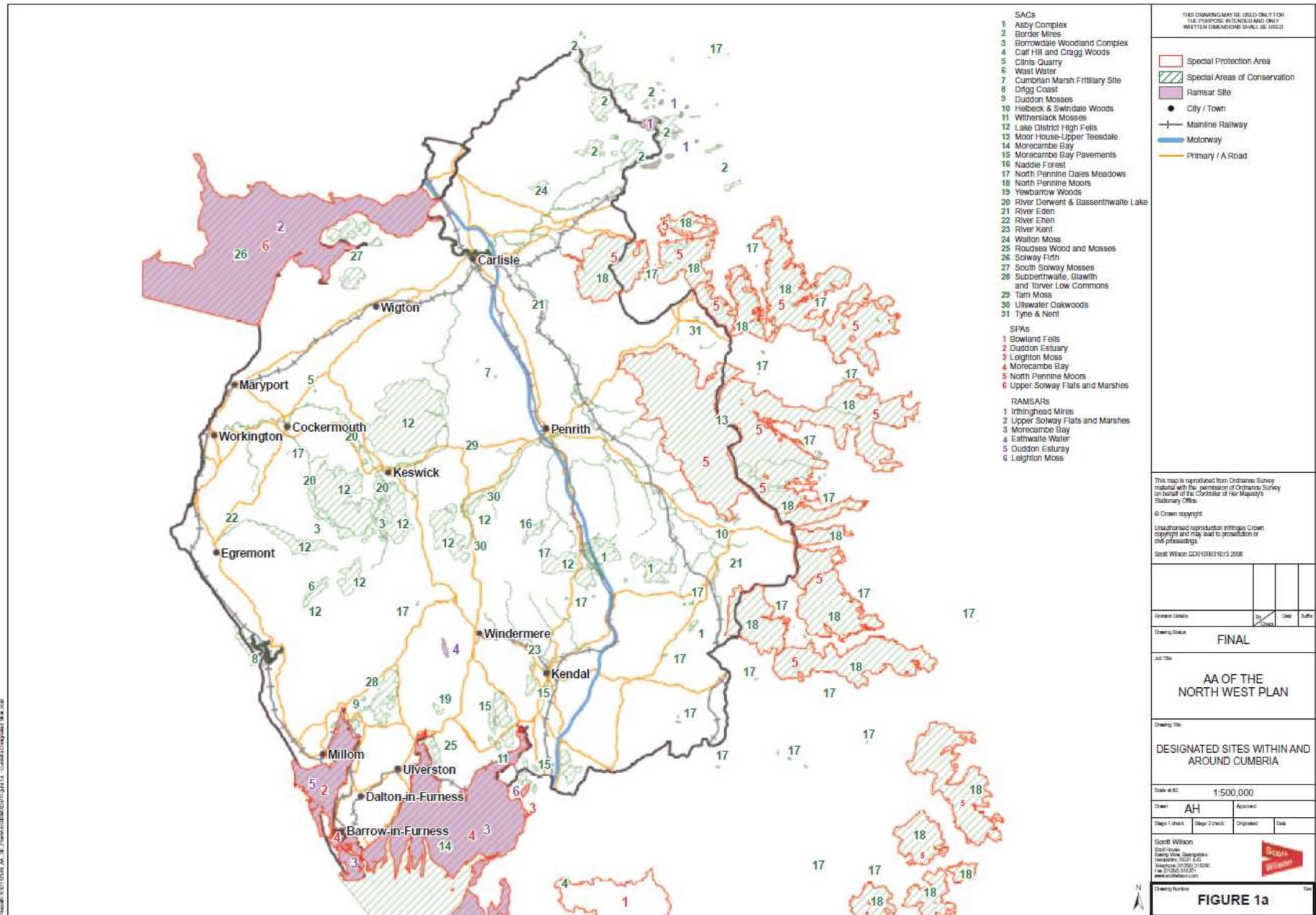
Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
					indicates a focus on development in urban areas	
Policy M8: M55 hub transport and connectivity - Optimise pedestrian and cycle connectivity	6 – aims to minimise atmospheric pollution by encouraging alternative forms of transport.	6 - See adjacent comment	6 - See adjacent comment	No		N/A
Policy G1: Neighbourhood regeneration - Deliver a sustainable healthy communities	1 – design element, only specifies how development should occur.	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy G2 Town wide shopping and community facilities	1 – design element, only specifies how development should occur.	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy G3: Health and education - New facilities	1 – design element, only specifies how development should occur.	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy G4: Housing mix, density and standards - Provide a balance of housing that supports economic growth	1 – design element, only specifies how development should occur.	N/A	N/A	No		N/A

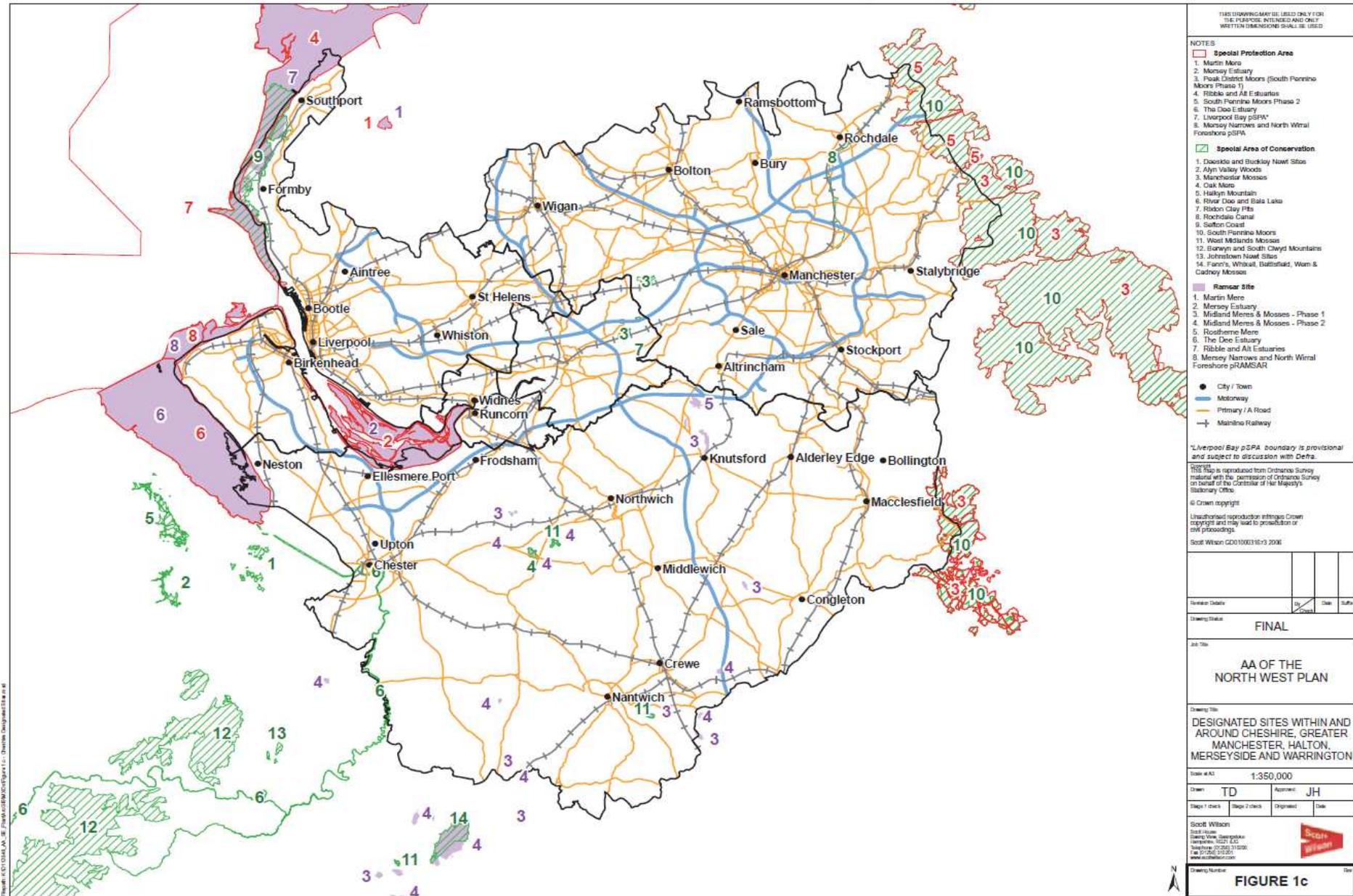
Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
Policy G5: Affordable and supported needs housing	1 – design element, only specifies how development should occur.	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy G6: Gypsy and Travellers and Travelling Show People - Provision of sites	8 – location of the 0.4 hectare site for travelling show people has not been defined in the preferred option if sited in appropriately as with any development this could have a negative impact upon the Natura 2000 sites	N/A	N/A	Yes	8 - No detail currently available on where further sites would be provided on the Fylde Coast. Therefore in combination effects cannot be assessed.	Yes
Policy G7: Protected green space - Protection of the Green Belt, Countryside Area between Newton Hall and Mythop Road, public space, urban Greenspace and Marton Mere SSSI	6 – This policy is specifically aimed at protecting greenspaces including Marton Mere.	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy G8: Green infrastructure	6 – aims to increase	N/A	N/A	No		N/A

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/ RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/ RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
- Protection, enhancement and increase in green infrastructure	Greenspace within the town					
Policy G9:Energy requirements of new development	1 – design element, only specifies how development should occur.	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy G10:Sustainable Design, Layout and Construction	1 – design element, only specifies how development should occur.	N/A	N/A	No		N/A
Policy G11: Strategic site energy requirements - The Council will favourably consider the addition of new wind turbines as part of any redevelopment of industrial estates, commercial areas or public realm located a suitable distance from	8 – It is known that a number of the bird species listed in Annex 1 migrate along the coast and will forage within pasture surrounding Blackpool. The construction of turbines could result in a significant loss of individual birds if erected in inappropriate locations.			Yes	8 - NWRSS – Sets the following indicative targets for wind turbine development within Lancashire: <u>2010</u> 3 – Off shore wind farms (region wide rather than just Lancashire) 11 – 16 onshore wind farms/clusters 7 – Single large turbines 10 – Small stand alone	Yes

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
residential areas.					wind turbines 205 – Building mounted wind turbines <u>2015</u> 4 – Off shore wind farms (region wide rather than just Lancashire) 13 – 20 onshore wind farms/clusters 11 – Single large turbines 15 – Small stand alone wind turbines 2050 – Building mounted wind turbines <u>2020</u> 5 – Off shore wind farms 13 – 20 onshore wind farms/clusters 11 – Single large turbines 15 – Small stand alone wind turbines 4100 – Building mounted wind turbines However, Policy EM17	

Policy Title and Summary of Policy	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/RAMSAR (Direct and Indirect Impacts)	Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/RAMSAR and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC (migrating birds and visitor pressure)	11 SPA/RAMSAR migrating birds	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect from the Core Strategy on any Natura 2000	Possible impacts arising from other plans and projects	Is there risk of a significant adverse effect in combination
					<p>states that one of the criteria when considering alternative energy sources is whether the development will have a significant adverse effect upon Natura 2000 sites, which should be assessed through Appropriate Assessment.</p> <p>Wyre Options and Issues – objective to encourage use of alternative forms of energy but do not specify wind turbines.</p>	





Appendix 6 - Blackpool Council Authority Boundary in relation to the Fylde and Wyre Regions

Plan copied from Blackpool Core Strategy draft preferred options document (Blackpool Council, 2010)

