

Nidderdale National Landscape Management Plan 2025 - 2030

Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Report

August 2025

Introduction

This report has been produced to determine whether it is necessary to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Nidderdale National Landscape (NNL) Management Plan for 2025 to 2030. This is to ensure compliance with European Directive 2001/42/EC¹ on ‘the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment’, which is transposed into UK law by Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the “SEA Regulations”).

National Landscape Management Plans and Guidance on SEA

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000² sets out the requirement for Conservation Boards or relevant Local Authorities to publish and review a management plan for their National Landscape areas that: *“formulates their policy for the management of the area of outstanding natural beauty and for the carrying out of their functions in relation to it”*. Management plans must be reviewed ‘at intervals of not more than 5 years’.

It is noted that the legal name for the designated areas remains ‘Area of outstanding natural beauty’ although, in conjunction with Government, the areas and their associated partnerships have been renamed as National Landscapes since 2022. The formal title of the Management Plan in line with the legal definition is ‘Nidderdale National Landscape: An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan’. During this report the phrase Nidderdale National Landscape Management Plan refers to this.

The Nidderdale AONB Management Plan 2009 – 2014 (the 2009 Plan) was subject to a formal SEA. In this case no prior Screening exercise was carried out. The subsequent Management Plans for the periods 2014 – 2019 (the 2014 Plan) and 2019 – 2024 (the 2019 Plan) were Screened-out of requiring an SEA, after completing the assessment process contained in Annex 3 of the SEA Directive. This concluded that these AONB Management Plans were “unlikely to exhibit significant effects on the environment”. This conclusion was endorsed by the Statutory Consultees, Natural England, Environment Agency and English Heritage.

In 2012, Natural England, the National Association for AONBs and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) published an ‘Advice Note to AONB Partnerships, the Conservation Boards and Relevant Authorities on Management Plan Reviews’, which gave some early guidance on considering the need for SEA:

“The requirements of the SEA and Habitats Directives, and the need for compliance with them, apply to new management plans, and to revisions or re-issues of existing management plans.

¹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32001L0042>

² <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents>

AONBs and National Park Authorities (protected landscape managing bodies) should screen their revised or amended Management Plan to evaluate whether the individual or cumulative effect of the changes which they are proposing is likely to have a significant effect, as defined under the Strategic Environmental Assessment or Habitats Regulations. They may wish to seek informal guidance from Natural England (and Environment Agency, English Heritage for SEA) at this screening stage.”

That same guidance goes on to state that:

“Given that all the extant AONB Management Plans have been assessed under the regulations, the AONB Partnership / Conservation Board (protected landscape managing body) may decide that the proposed changes to the extant plan are not likely to have a significant effect, and may conclude that there is no requirement to carry out further assessment. The AONB Partnership / Conservation Board should record the screening decision and supporting reasons for it.”

This SEA Screening Report has been produced to determine whether an SEA should be undertaken for the Nidderdale National Landscape Management Plan 2025 – 2030 (the 2025 Plan). In doing so the Screening Report compares the changes to the previous two Management Plans (the 2019 and 2014 Plans) and the 2009 Plan (which was subject to the last SEA) and discusses whether the Nidderdale National Landscape Management Plan 2025 to 2030 is likely to exhibit significant environmental effects, and documents supporting reasons for the report’s conclusions.

A Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening Report has also been produced to establish whether an Appropriate Assessment is necessary.

The Nidderdale National Landscape Management Plan 2025 - 2030

As for the previous Plans, the Management Plan identifies three important aspects of natural beauty for which the area is designated.

Table 1: Aspects of Natural Beauty in Nidderdale National Landscape.

Aspect	Description
Landscape	<p>The moorland plateau landscape is characterised by an exhilarating feeling of openness, elevation and exposure. This landscape is crisscrossed by routes that allow people to access these areas and enjoy the sense of remoteness and tranquillity they give. It has the darkest skies within the National Landscape with low levels of light pollution providing dramatic night sky views. The gritstone geology that underlies the moorland plateau is visible in places where it forms dramatic rock outcrops that overlook river valleys. At Brimham Rocks, the gritstone has formed striking weathered tors which are nationally important for their geological significance. People living and working in the area have traditionally made use of local gritstone as a building material, creating a sense of unity and harmony in the landscape.</p> <p>Farming is the dominant feature of the grassland plateau that lies to the east of the moorland area. Here farmsteads, often associated with small broadleaved woodlands, are distributed across a landscape that is dominated by the strong and</p>

	<p>regular grid pattern formed by drystone walls. The transition between the upland moorland and grassland plateau in the west and the gently rolling landscapes that merge with the Vale of York to the east, as well as the difference between the moorland plateau and its enclosed valleys, creates a landscape that is full of distinction. The dale and valley landscapes are enclosed and pastoral with meadows, woodlands, stone villages and parklands. The field boundaries are delineated by dry stone walls and hedges, with stone boundaries often found in the west part of the National Landscape, while hedgerows become more common to the east. Water is a key feature – in rivers and streams and in the National Landscape's 11 reservoirs with their elaborately constructed dams, spillways, reservoir lodges and aqueducts that date from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.</p>
Wildlife	<p>Most of the National Landscape's moorlands are nationally and internationally important for wildlife. The moorland designated as Site of Special Scientific Interest is also part of the North Pennines Special Protection Area and the North Pennines Special Area of Conservation. Diverse and species-rich mosaics of dwarf shrub vegetation interspersed with wetter flushes and native broadleaved woodland in gills on the edges of the moors dominate the scenery, with the heather turning the moors purple in summer.</p> <p>The moorlands support strategically important populations of birds including red grouse, merlin, and golden plover alongside other Red Listed birds such as curlew and lapwing that breed in the adjoining meadows and pastures. Lapwing and curlew calls in the spring resonate across the landscape, with many people keenly listening for the first curlew call of each year. Reptiles including adder, slow worm and common lizard are locally frequent.</p> <p>Across the National Landscape below the moorland line there are still important areas of species-rich meadows, unimproved grassland and other semi-natural grassland alongside fields that have been improved to produce silage crops. Species rich calaminarian grasslands occur in areas formerly used for to lead mining where characteristic plants like spring sandwort and mountain pansy thrive.</p> <p>Ancient broadleaved woodlands dominated by oak and carpeted with bluebells in spring clothe the sides of the valleys, while alder forms extensive areas of wet woodland alongside river and streams. Otters and water voles are regularly recorded here and both brook and river lampreys are widespread. Freshwater ponds are prevalent across the National Landscape thanks to the underlying gritstone geology.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>The Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal World Heritage Site is the most renowned representative of an extensive network of designed landscapes, including Hackfall, a string of parklands overlooking the Wharfe in the south of the National Landscape and many non-designated gardens, orchards and parks.</p> <p>The National Landscape's 14 Conservation Area villages contain many Listed Buildings associated with the area's industrial past that was dominated by mining, quarrying and textiles. The development of the water industry in the nineteenth century has left a legacy of huge and imposing gritstone reservoir dams in an upland setting where numerous field barns and farmsteads combine to form a characteristic scene.</p> <p>Features of the moorland landscape associated with grouse shooting, such as shooting lodges and butts are also important components of cultural heritage. Remnants of the medieval landscape, such as John of Gaunt's Castle, are still extant and archaeological research and recording has identified settlement evidence from the Iron Age / Romano-British period and from the earlier Bronze Age. Mysterious cup and ring marked rocks point to the earliest evidence of people living in the area and are thought to date to the late Neolithic around 5000 years ago.</p>

Vision Statement

The draft Nidderdale National Landscape Management Plan reiterates the vision for a living landscape to 2050 from the previous 2019 Plan, providing some minor amendments to reflect new language around nature recovery and access and inclusion. The draft vision is set out below in Table 2.

Table 2: Comparison of current and previous vision statements.

Vision published in 2019 Plan	Draft vision in 2025 Plan
By 2050, the AONB will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A vibrant working landscape where rural communities, land managers and other rural businesses are working collaboratively together to protect natural beauty• A place where environmental limits are widely respected and concerted effort is being made to reduce carbon emissions while seeking opportunities to increase carbon storage• Made up of a resilient landscape renowned for its high windswept moors, ancient woodlands, livestock-grazed pasture, flower-rich meadows, historic country houses and parkland filled with veteran trees• Home to a greater abundance and diversity of wildlife compared to the 2019 State of Nidderdale's Nature report• A welcoming destination for people seeking opportunities for recreation• A place where people can experience tranquillity and improve their health and wellbeing	By 2050, the National Landscape will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A vibrant working landscape where rural communities, land managers and other rural businesses are working collaboratively together to protect natural beauty• A place where environmental limits are widely respected and concerted effort continues to be made to reduce climate emissions and to increase carbon storage• Made up of a resilient landscape renowned for its high windswept moors, ancient woodlands, livestock-grazed pasture, flower-rich meadows, historic country houses and parkland filled with veteran trees• Home to a great abundance and diversity of wildlife as described in the Nidderdale National Landscape Nature Recovery Plan• A welcoming destination for a wide range of people seeking opportunities for recreation• A place where people can experience tranquillity and improve their health and wellbeing

Guiding Principles

Five guiding principles are embedded in the Management Plan's objectives. These are set out in the Plan and reproduced below in Table 3.

Table 3: Management Plan guiding principles.

Principle	Description
Importance of Landscape	Landscape is defined by the European Landscape Convention as 'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors'. The National Landscape is made up of physical, biological and cultural elements that combine in a way that can be described quantifiably, but it also has an intrinsic value to society that generations of people have campaigned to protect. Management Plan aims are designed to conserve and enhance landscape features, such as oak woodland and ancient monuments, but they are also intended to safeguard the integrity of the landscape as a whole.
Addressing climate change	With ever-increasing impacts of climate change seen locally, nationally and globally, the Management Plan objectives address the need to adapt to and mitigate climate change. This will be done by increasing the resilience of the landscape and its communities to the impacts of a changing climate and, in

	parallel, by locking in carbon through ensuring carbon-rich habitats are in good condition and playing our part in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Delivering Nature Recovery	The Nidderdale National Landscape Nature Recovery Plan, published in 2024, set out detailed descriptions of nature recovery over the coming three decades across moorland, grassland, woodland and freshwater habitats, alongside a set of shared aims and targets. The approach follows the well-established Lawton Principles of “more, bigger, better and joined” for conservation activity to deliver nature recovery. These ambitions are incorporated into the Management Plan objectives.
Supporting the farming sector and wider rural economy	Farmers, landowners, gamekeepers, foresters and other land managers are the people who manage the land every day and are at the forefront of conserving and enhancing the National Landscape. The Management Plan recognises their critical role in delivering many of the climate and nature objectives. Management Plan objectives seek to support farming practices that deliver environmental benefits, with a particular focus on soil health and higher nature value farming, and sustainable farm businesses. The tourism industry enables people to visit, stay in and enjoy the National Landscape and the Management Plan seeks to support this important component of the rural economy.
Promoting access and inclusion	Everyone has a right to visit and enjoy the National Landscape, but the ability to do this is not equal for all and Management Plan objectives are designed to reduce the different barriers to access that exist for different parts of society. This will enable as diverse a range of people as possible to responsibly enjoy the high-quality green space and experiences of tranquillity and remoteness offered by the National Landscape, with the physical and mental health benefits this can bring.

Management Plan Evolution

The 2025 Plan review is an evolution of previous Plans, all of which set out a vision for the special qualities of the designated landscape and objectives to achieve this vision. While some language has evolved (for example discussion around ‘nature recovery’ which would previously have been described as ‘natural environment’ or ‘wildlife’), the overarching themes remain constant and strongly linked to the statutory purpose of conserving and enhancing natural beauty. The 2025 Plan retains these themes as follows:

- Climate change
- Nature recovery (previously called ‘Wildlife’)
- Living and working
- Understanding and enjoyment
- Heritage and historic environment
- Landscape

As part of determining the requirement to conduct an SEA for the 2025 Management Plan, the draft Management Plan Objectives have been compared to those from the earlier Plans (see Appendix 2).

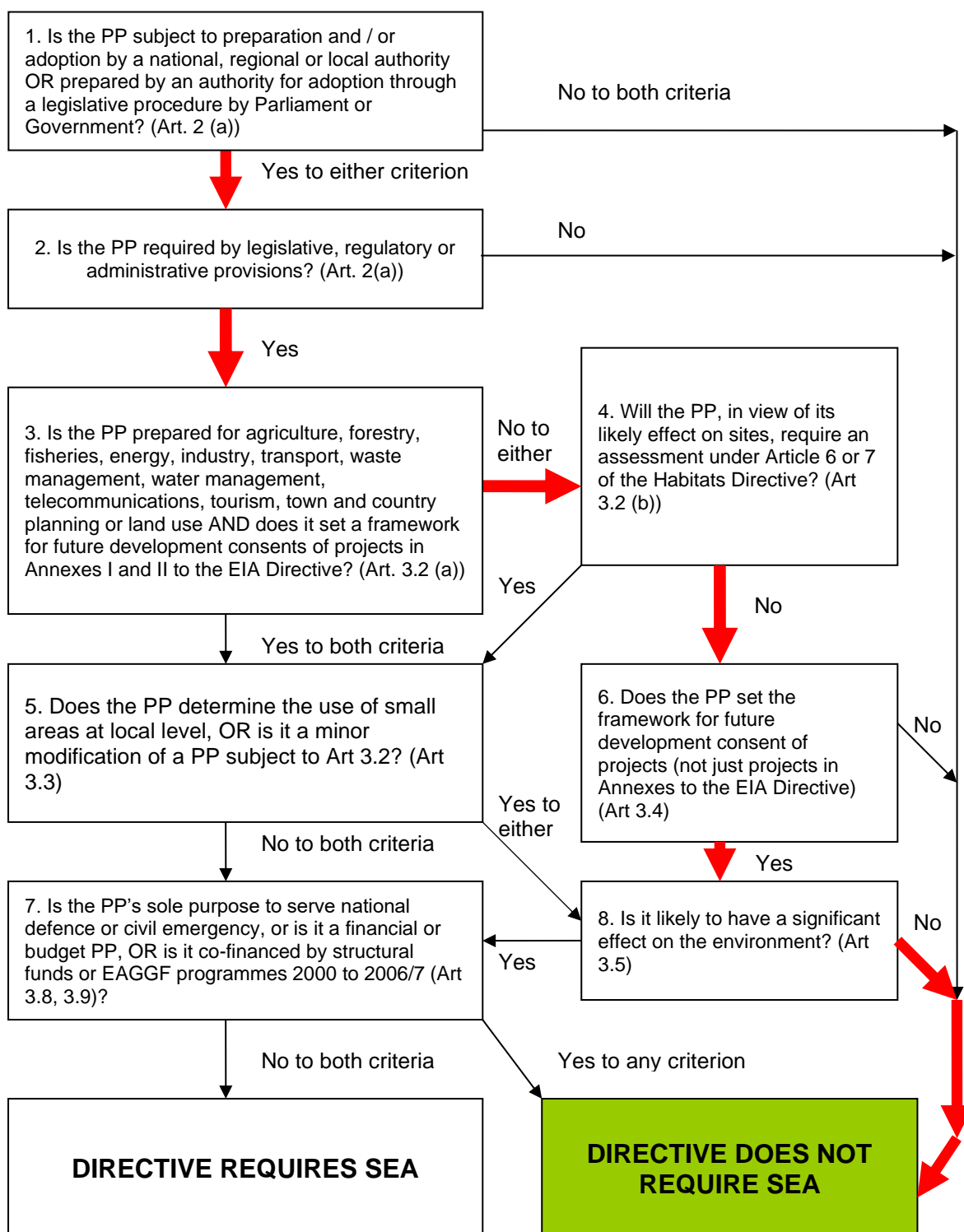
Screening

The SEA Directive and accompanying national regulations describe the types of plans for which the undertaking of SEA is mandatory. There are also a number of other plans where a decision must be taken on whether SEA should be undertaken.

The Government published practical guidance for the SEA Directive³ which sets out a stepwise process for determining ('screening') which plans and programmes require SEA. Figure 1 outlines the steps that should be taken to determine the need for SEA and illustrates the path taken when screening this 2025 – 2030 National Landscape Management.

³ ODPM, 2006. A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, ODPM, London

Figure 1: Screening the requirement for an SEA for the 2025 – 2030 Nidderdale National Landscape Management Plan



Screening process for the 2025 – 2030 Nidderdale National Landscape Management Plan
(Adapted from ODPM, 2006)

Figure 1 shows a considered view of the status of the Nidderdale National Landscape Management Plan 2025 - 2030 in relation to the requirements of the SEA Directive and determines that an SEA is not required. Further justification of the reasons for selecting the Management Plan's pathway through the flow chart is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Establishing the need for SEA.

Stage	Answer	Reason
1. Is the PP subject to preparation and / or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2 (a))	Yes	The NNL Management Plan will be prepared and adopted by North Yorkshire Council
2. Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	Yes	The NNL Management Plan is being prepared under section 89 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
3. Is the PP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use AND does it set a framework for future development consents of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Art. 3.2 (a))	No	Although the NNL Management Plan covers several of these topics, it is unlikely that any work proposed or required by the Management Plan would fall into Annexes I and II of the EIA Directive.
4. Will the PP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art 3.2 (b))	No	A Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report has been completed. The report concluded that there will not be a likely significant effect (LSE) on any designated sites, and therefore an appropriate assessment is not required ⁴ .
5. Does the PP determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Art 3.2? (Art 3.3)	Not applicable	This question need only be answered if questions 3 or 4 are answered in the affirmative.

⁴ The Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report is being consulted on in parallel with this SEA Screening Report. Should the consultation result in changes to the conclusions presented, this SEA Screening Report will be updated in line with those changes.

6. Does the PP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in Annexes to the EIA Directive) (Art 3.4)	Yes	<p>A narrower interpretation of 'framework for development consents' would exclude the NNL Management Plan as it does not direct projects that would generally fall within the planning system.</p> <p>However, relevant authorities (public bodies, statutory undertakers etc.) have a duty to seek to further the purpose of designation when discharging their functions e.g. planning authorities making planning decisions⁵.</p> <p>Taking a broader interpretation of 'framework', the Management Plan may affect the outcome of future development consents, and as such a precautionary decision of 'Yes' has been made.</p>
7. Is the PP's sole purpose to serve national defence or civil emergency, or is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7 (Art 3.8, 3.9)?	Not applicable	This question need only be answered if the answer to question 6 is 'no'. Or the answer to question 8 is 'yes'.

⁵ The Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 amended Section 85 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 to introduce a revised duty on relevant authorities to seek to further the conservation and enhancement of protected landscapes. The legislation now states that: "In exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in an area of outstanding natural beauty in England, a relevant authority must seek to further the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the area of outstanding natural beauty." Public bodies are listed as relevant authorities.

<p>8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art 3.5) (See appendix for criteria and characteristics determining significance)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The improvements to the National Landscape resulting from the strategic direction given by the National Landscape Management Plan are considered to be very unlikely to have significant negative effect on the environment. The vision and objectives in the Management Plan are aligned with the statutory purpose to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area.</p> <p>In determining the significance of effect on the environment from the Management Plan, Appendix 1 sets out the criteria for significance and the likely effects of the Plan. The criteria for significance are drawn from Annex II of the SEA Directive, in which a range of characteristics of plans are listed as influencing judgements on significance, as well as a range of characteristics of the area likely to be affected by the plan. As part of the above process, consideration has been made to the scale of change from the 2019, 2014 and 2009 Plans, which is set out in Appendix 2.</p>
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Conclusion

In determining the potential significance of effects arising from the 2025 – 2030 Nidderdale National Landscape Management Plan, regard has been taken with respect to Article 3.5 of the SEA Directive, which requires a case-by-case consideration of whether the plan will result in likely significant environmental effects. Article 3.3 of the SEA Directive has also been considered, whereby minor modifications to plans should be considered within the context of the plan and in terms of the likelihood of them having significant environmental effects.

As set out above, criteria for significance, presented in Annex II of the SEA Directive, cover a range of plans characteristics which influence judgements on significance, as well as a range of characteristics of the area likely to be effected by the plan. Appendix 1 of this Screening Report shows the SEA Directive's significance criteria alongside the likely effects of the Management Plan 2019 – 2024, which demonstrates that there are no likely significant environmental effects of the Plan. As detailed in Appendix 2 of this report, part of the screening process to evaluate any significant environmental effects of the Plan was to consider changes between this 2025 Plan and previous iterations of the Plan, including the 2009 Plan which was subject to an SEA.

The conclusion of this screening report is that a Strategic Environmental Assessment will not be required for the Nidderdale National Landscape Management Plan 2025 – 2030. This is because the plan is not likely to result in significant environmental effects.

Further work has been undertaken via a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report to determine whether the National Landscape Management Plan would require assessment under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive. This HRA concluded that the Plan will not result in likely significant effects on European Sites and that an appropriate assessment will not be required.

Consultation

The three statutory bodies for the purposes of SEA screening are Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England. These bodies will be consulted for their views on the conclusions of this screening assessment. In addition, this report will be published on the National Landscape website alongside the Draft Management Plan, thereby enabling other stakeholders to respond if they wish.

Following consultation an SEA screening statement will be published to show the conclusions of the screening exercise.

Further Information

Further information on this screening report can be obtained from:

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Appendix 1: Judging Significance in Relation to the SEA Directive

Annex II of the SEA Directive lists criteria for determining the significance of environmental effects of a plan or programme. Taken together these criteria should inform judgements about whether environmental effects can be considered to be significant.

Table 5: Table showing criteria of significance listed in Annex II of the SEA Directive alongside an assessment of their applicability to the Nidderdale National Landscape Management Plan 2025 – 2030.

Characteristic of significance	Is it significant?	Likely effect of Plan
1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to:		
The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources	Yes	The NNL Management Plan will set a framework for a number of smaller scale projects.
The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy	Yes	The NNL Management Plan does not influence a hierarchy of subsidiary plans; however, actions include the contributing to other plans and programmes of varying significance.
The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations with a view to promoting sustainable development	Yes	The NNL Management Plan sets sustainable development at the heart of its vision, and objectives contribute to the conservation of special qualities in the National Landscape. This ensures that environmental considerations are fully integrated. The plan is considered highly beneficial to the achievement of sustainable development.
Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme	No	The NNL Management Plan is unlikely to cause negative environmental issues. There are no major shifts in emphasis from the previous Management Plans, including the 2009 to 2014 Management Plan which had been subject to SEA and shown not to exhibit significant environmental effects (see appendix 2). It is highly likely to lessen problems such as atmospheric, soil and water pollution, loss of biodiversity,

		loss of landscape character, and deterioration of cultural heritage.
The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of European legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste-management or water protection)	No	The NNL Management Plan is carried out as a result of primary UK national legislation (the Countryside and Rights of Way Act)
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to:		
The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects	No	<p>The NNL Management Plan is unlikely to exhibit significant long term / frequent / irreversible effects as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives and actions generally link to and support national or local initiatives that are designed to enhance the quality of the rural environment. • Objectives are linked to conserving special qualities so actions which are contrary to this are not promoted as part of the plan. • The condition of the National Landscape is monitored as part of the management plan.
The cumulative nature of the effects	No	The generally positive environmental improvements are likely to negate / offset any cumulative environmental effects arising from outside sources.
The transboundary nature of the effects	No	There is no likelihood of transboundary effects occurring.
The risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents)	No	Objectives which aim to promote physical and mental wellbeing would be of obvious benefit to human health.
The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)	No	While the management plan applies to the entirety of the National Landscape, negative environmental effects are not likely to be significant.
The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to special natural characteristics or cultural heritage	No	The National Landscape is a highly valued area that contains areas of high biodiversity and cultural heritage value, making the area sensitive to

		environmental impacts. However, no such impacts are predicted and, due to the protections given to 'special qualities' emphasised in the management plan, would in any case be unlikely to be significant.
The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values	No	The NNL Management Plan is highly unlikely to provoke the exceedance of any environmental thresholds and is likely to increase environmental capacity in many instances (e.g. by enhancing biodiversity).
The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to intensive land-use	No	The NNL Management Plan is unlikely to promote intensive land use, rather it helps promotes less intensive farming.
The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, European or international protection status	No	The National Landscape is a highly valued nationally protected landscape designation. However, the management plan is integral to the maintenance of that status and aims to achieve this through positive interventions that are likely to enhance landscape value. Such interventions are shown to be similar to those in previous Plans, including the 2009 – 14 Management Plan for which a previous SEA did not identify significant environmental effects.
Overall level of significance: Unlikely to exhibit significant effects on the environment		

Appendix 2 – Table comparing plan objectives between the draft NNL Management Plan 2025 – 2030 and previous versions of the Plan

NNL Management Plan 2025-2030 (2025 Plan)	AONB Management Plan 2019-2024 (2019 Plan)	AONB Management Plan 2014-2019 (2014 Plan)	AONB Management Plan 2009- 2014 (2009 Plan)	Divergence	Likely significance of divergence to the environment
CLIMATE CHANGE					
<p>CC-1: Develop and implement a pathway to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within the National Landscape to net zero before 2050.</p> <p>CC-2: Work with farmers and landowners to safeguard and increase carbon stored in the landscape through positive land management including restoring 80% of peatland and creating 375 ha of new native tree cover.</p> <p>CC-3: Develop and begin to deliver a landscape-scale climate adaptation plan for the National Landscape.</p> <p>CC-4: Work with farmers and landowners to improve soil health across the National Landscape to</p>	<p><u>Aim (CC1)</u> Reduce carbon emissions and seek opportunities for increased carbon storage</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <p>1. Support work by moorland land managers and the Yorkshire Peat Partnership to increase the carbon storage capacity of Nidderdale's moorlands</p> <p>2. Increase woodland cover to bring the AONB into line with nationally agreed targets and review Nidderdale's 2006 Woodland Opportunity Plan to identify new areas for woodland expansion and creation</p> <p>3. Provide help and advice to farmers on emissions reduction by supporting preparation of farm business plans with carbon reduction targets</p>	<p>L3 - Take action to ensure characteristic features of the AONBs landscape are resilient to climate change by working independently and in partnership with other protected areas across the northern uplands where possible.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <p>1. Commission research to identify barriers to migration and dispersal of wildlife species and coordinate a programme of landscape-scale habitat enhancement to overcome at least 25% of barriers by 2018.</p> <p>2. Restore of 3000ha of peat (sic) before 2019 by providing financial and logistical support for the Yorkshire Peat Partnership.</p> <p>3. Increase the extent and productivity of native</p>	<p>L4 Promote the value and importance of moorland peat to the conservation of landscape, biodiversity and archaeology. Protect existing deposits and facilitate restoration to increase the capability of peat to store and sequester carbon in the AONB.</p> <p>L6 Facilitate development of new native woodland on sites that have the potential to reinforce landscape character, that enhance biodiversity, improve ecological connectivity and which contribute to sustainable development by encouraging new planting and natural regeneration where possible.</p> <p>L7 Promote re-structuring of geometric conifer</p>	<p>Moderate.</p> <p>The wording of the 2019 objectives is somewhat different as the newer Plan takes into account emerging knowledge, priorities and policy focus.</p> <p>The 2025 Plan has an increased emphasis on mitigation and adaptation planning, with specific targets derived from the Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework now included.</p> <p>Objectives 1 and 4 of policy L3 in 2014 plans were not covered by old policies outlined in the 2009-2014 Management Plan.</p>	<p>Not significant.</p> <p>The overall intent of these policies and objectives is similar; protection for the National Landscape and increased resilience to significant environmental effects.</p> <p>Policy wording from 2019 Plan onwards represents development and refocusing of previous policy recognising current circumstances and opportunities.</p>

<p>increase landscape resilience, including supporting 25% of farm holding to adopt nature-friendly regenerative farming practices.</p> <p>CC-5: Raise awareness of the impacts of climate change on Nidderdale's rural communities and the actions they can take to increase resilience.</p> <p>CC-6: Support the installation of small-scale renewable energy infrastructure where it is compatible with conserving and enhancing natural beauty and avoids cumulative impact on landscape character.</p>	<p>and climate change adaptation measures</p> <p>4. Work with planning authorities and regulatory bodies to ensure expansion of renewable energy generating capacity does not have an adverse impact on wildlife or landscape</p> <p>5. Work with land managers and partner organisations to reduce the risk of moorland wildfires</p> <p><u>Aim (CC2)</u> Adopt climate change adaptation measures</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <p>1. Implement a habitat expansion, linkage and creation programme based on Habitat Suitability Maps for species of conservation concern</p> <p>2. Support work to reduce the impact of Invasive Non Native Species</p> <p>3. Implement Natural Flood Management measures on the AONB's river catchments</p>	<p>broadleaved woodland by 350ha by 2019 and support development of a local biomass energy market.</p> <p>4. Develop a Payments for Ecosystem Services pilot and create a habitat bank of biodiversity offsets by 2016.</p> <p>NE3 - Work with landowners and partners to secure compliance with Water Framework Directive criteria for 'Good Ecological Status' for all rivers and still waters by 2019.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <p>1. Overcome obstacles to fish migration and in the Laver catchment by removing or modifying at least five weirs by 2017.</p> <p>2. Eliminate sources of diffuse water pollution identified in the Catchment</p>	<p>plantations, especially on land in upper valley landscapes, by encouraging establishment of native tree and scrub species on plantation edges and by supporting proposals to fell and re-stock with native broadleaves.</p> <p>NE4 Enhance management of existing ancient semi-natural woodland and encourage creation of new native woodland planting on suitable land to improve ecological connectivity between isolated stands.</p> <p>L5 Support measures to restore the natural hydrology of moorland water catchments in the AONB to enhance biodiversity, maintain water quality, reduce diffuse pollution and help mitigate downstream flood risk by promoting improved management of moorland and farmland.</p> <p>NE7 Facilitate improvements to riverine and wetland habitats by maintaining minimum flow in river systems with reservoirs, working with</p>		
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		Appraisal of the Nidd by 2015. 3. Establish Catchment Partnerships covering the AONB's rivers by 2015.	owners and managers to reduce the intensity of agricultural management along river catchments and by targeted action against invasive non-native flora and fauna		
NATURE RECOVERY					
<p>NR-1: Ensure effective species recovery, so that the diversity and abundance of species within the National Landscape increases.</p> <p>NR-2: Work with landowners and moorland gamekeepers to enhance moorlands by restoring peatland for nature and climate, creating strategic new moorland mosaic habitat and working to get 80% of moorland SSSI on track to achieve good condition.</p> <p>NR-3: Work with farmers and landowners to support grassland conservation by restoring or enhancing 500 ha of priority grassland habitats and supporting farm holdings to participate in appropriate grassland agri-environment options.</p>	<p><u>Aim (W1)</u> Ensure designated sites are managed to the highest standards in accordance with national guidelines</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <p>1. Ensure that at least 25% of designated wildlife sites are in Favourable Condition by 2024</p> <p>2. Ensure that at least 50% of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are maintained in accordance with conservation management plan objectives by 2024</p> <p>3. Improve management of Priority Habitats outside designated sites so that 50% are in favourable or recovering condition by 2024</p>	<p>NE1 - Work in partnership with land managers and conservation organisations to ensure designated sites, including those designated for their geological interest, are managed to the highest standards in accordance with international, national and local guidelines.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <p>1. Support work by land managers and Natural England to ensure that at least 50% of SSSIs are in Favourable Condition by 2019.</p> <p>2. Support work by land managers to ensure that at least 50% of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are maintained in accordance with conservation management plan objectives by 2019.</p>	<p>NE1 Ensure that improvements to the conservation status of upland heath and blanket bog habitats being carried out by owners and managers on land designated as a Special Area of Conservation in the AONB are sustained by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting adoption of Defra's Heather and Grass Burning Code and preparation of burning plans; • Continuing management of grazing to increase species diversity; • Restoring hydrological systems to facilitate moorland re-wetting; • Further enhancing the conservation value of ancient semi-natural woodland on moor edges and in gills; 	<p>Low.</p> <p>Both old and new objectives in 2009 and 2014 Plans sought to improve conservation of UK BAP habitat. While language has changed in 2019 Plan and 2025 Plan, the broader aims of policy remain consistent.</p> <p>Policy wording since the 2019 Plan represents development and refocusing of previous policy recognising current issues / opportunities In particular, the concept of 'nature recovery' is now the accepted terminology and the objectives have been streamlined to align with nature recovery planning and the</p>	Not significant

<p>NR-4: Work with farmers and landowners to increase new native tree cover, support 70% of existing woodland into good management and restore 100 ha of plantation on ancient woodland.</p> <p>NR-5: Work with farmers and landowners to create or restore 150 wetland habitats, ensure 50% of existing wetland habitat is in good management and work to enhance the ecological status of the National Landscape's watercourses.</p> <p>NR-6: Continue work to safeguard birds of prey and prevent their illegal persecution in the National Landscape.</p>	<p><u>Aim (W2)</u> Improve the condition of the AONB's Priority Habitats and Species</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with land owners, moorland managers, the police and others to safeguard Birds of Prey and prevent their illegal persecution in the AONB 2. Continue to monitor populations of wildlife species targeted by The Wild Watch and continue The Wild Watch's Citizen Science initiatives 3. Publish a 2019 State of Nature Report and a Nature Recovery Plan and work with the North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre to ensure access to verified data on Nidderdale's wildlife habitats and species is available to everyone who needs it 4. Work with the Northern Upland Chain Local Nature Partnership on habitat restoration and expansion for curlew and adder 5. Conserve, enhance and restore aquatic and riparian habitats 	<p>NE2 - Support landowners to improve management of priority habitats listed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan so that 90% are in favourable or recovering condition by 2019, and ensure funding is available to create 00000ha of new priority habitat by 2017.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a framework for collecting, storing, sharing and monitoring biological and ecological data by 2015. 2. Identify opportunities for extending priority habitats by producing a Habitat Suitability Map by 2015. 3. Produce a strategy for tackling Non Native Invasive Species by 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlling the spread of bracken and rush; • Improving the diversity of semi-natural grassland habitats on the moor edges. <p>NE2 Support work to maintain wild bird populations associated with the North Pennines Special Protection Area in the AONB at levels that are appropriate to the carrying capacity of habitats in the designated area.</p> <p>NE3 Ensure that Natural England's target for SSSI condition in the AONB is met by 2010 and support continuing conservation management by wondrous and managers.</p> <p>NE5 Increase the value of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) in the AONB by improving the quality and availability of SINC survey data and supporting owners and managers to enhance standards of SINC habitat management where necessary.</p>	<p>Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework.</p>	
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	<p>6. Increase awareness of the impact of Chalara on ash to promote the benefits of woodland management in responding to threats from pests and disease.</p>		<p>NE8 Promote identification and conservation of geological sites and features.</p> <p>NE9 Carry out research and survey work to monitor habitat quality and changes in populations and distribution of wildlife species on designated sites and in the wider countryside.</p> <p>NE6 Improve the conservation value of National, Regional and Local Biodiversity Action Plan habitats in the AONB outside designated sites to improve ecological connectivity and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>NE7 Facilitate improvements to riverine and wetland habitats by maintaining minimum flow in river systems with reservoirs, working with owners and managers to reduce the intensity of agricultural management along river catchments and by targeted action against invasive non-native flora and fauna.</p>		
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			NE9 Carry out research and survey work to monitor habitat quality and changes in populations and distribution of wildlife species on designated sites and in the wider countryside.		
LIVING & WORKING					
<p>LW-1: Work with farmers and landowners to encourage farming practices in the National Landscape that support profitable farm businesses and improvements for the environment, with 70% of farm holdings participating in agri-environment schemes.</p> <p>LW-2: Work with tourism businesses to develop and promote a joined up, high quality tourism offer based around what is special about Nidderdale National Landscape so that the sector can retain at least the same number of jobs.</p> <p>LW-3: Create a more appropriate housing supply suited to local community housing needs, particularly for working families and younger</p>	<p><u>Aim (LW1)</u> Increase the resilience, profitability and environmental sustainability of the AONB's farming industry</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the preparation and implementation of whole farm plans that encourage the setting of goals based on rigorous budgeting and financial analysis 2. Provide advice to farmers and land managers seeking planning permission to diversify their businesses 3. Provide farmers and landowners with practical help and advice on Environmental Land Management Scheme grant applications 4. Work with partners and local businesses to create 	<p>LW1 - Work closely with established and new businesses to ensure that changing practices, and plans for growth and expansion, increase business viability and have a positive effect on the AONB.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide advice and guidance to farmers and landowners seeking planning permission to expand or diversify their agricultural businesses. 2. Ensure AONB businesses are eligible to receive Rural Development funding, including Leader and Structural Investment Funding, by influencing the development of funding strategies by 2015. 	<p>LW1 Support Local Development Framework policy and objectives on provision of affordable housing in the AONB.</p> <p>LW6 Encourage promotion of AONB environmental qualities in food and non-food product marketing to stimulate development of an environmental economy in the AONB.</p> <p>LW7 Support creation of new enterprises that complements and enhances landscape and that capitalise on the AONB's environmental assets.</p> <p>LW8 Create training opportunities based on the AONB's landscape.</p> <p>LW9 Support implementation of Local</p>	<p>Low to moderate.</p> <p>Policy wording in the 2025 Plan represents development and refocusing of previous policy recognising current circumstances and opportunities.</p> <p>The 2025 Plan includes an objective to improve public transport and active travel opportunities that expands the 2019 Plan's objective on active travel UE1-2.</p>	<p>Not significant.</p> <p>The overall intent of these policies and objectives is similar; the expanded objective in the 2025 Plan on improving public transport opportunities will, if anything, provide improvements for the environment through modal shift from private cars.</p>

<p>people, with a focus on affordable housing.</p> <p>LW-4: Support community organisations to help provide services to reflect Nidderdale's population demographic.</p> <p>LW-5: Improve public transport and active travel opportunities for visitors to travel to the area and for local residents to access the employment, education and services they need so they can remain active and independent in their communities.</p> <p>LW-6: Provide support and advice for Nidderdale's rural businesses that supports a scale of development appropriate to the location and that is compatible with conserving and enhancing natural beauty.</p>	<p>apprenticeships linked to land management</p> <p>5. Support farming industry-led initiatives including Facilitation Funded groups in Upper Nidderdale and the Skell Catchment, the Northern Upland Chain Farmer Panel and the Yorkshire Dales Farmer Network</p> <p>6. Work with the Farming Community Network to combat the effects of rural isolation and uncertainty about the future of the industry</p> <p>7. Support Yorkshire Water's plans to expand the network of Beyond Nature Farms</p> <p><u>Aim (LW2)</u> Facilitate development that meets the economic and social needs of the AONB's rural communities where this does not cause harm to natural beauty</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <p>1. Work with business to ensure proposals for new development do not harm</p>	<p>3. Ensure good quality broadband coverage of the AONB by identifying and helping to overcome environmental constraints on infrastructure development by 2016.</p> <p>4. Support all proposals for affordable housing submitted in accordance with current Local Plan policy during the period of the Management Plan, and ensure that future Local Plan policy reviews retain a commitment to meeting evidence-based need for affordable housing. 5. Create at least five apprenticeships or bursaries linked to management of heritage features in Upper Nidderdale by 2016.</p> <p>LW2 - Support growth of businesses that do not cause landscape harm, that comply with the principles of sustainable tourism, and actively contribute to improving environmental quality.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p>	<p>Development Framework policy and objectives on farm diversification and development of sustainable rural enterprise.</p> <p>LW10 Ensure that the farming industry has access to high quality business advice and intelligence about future market opportunities to enable the sector to grow and prosper.</p> <p>LW11 Encourage the development of cooperative ventures in the farming industry.</p> <p>LW12 Support industry-led initiatives to reduce energy costs and enhance the environmental sustainability of farm businesses.</p> <p>LW13 Support the Europarc Sustainable Tourism Charter Implementation plan.</p> <p>LW14 Support the Dales and Harrogate Tourism Partnership.</p>		
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	<p>natural beauty and deliver a net environmental gain where possible</p> <p>2. Work with land and property owners to develop innovative ideas for new land uses that enhance natural beauty and opportunities for people to enjoy it</p> <p>3. Work with tourism businesses on proposals for new initiatives that are founded on sustainable principles and avoid landscape harm</p>	<p>1. Provide support to tourism businesses through the Yorkshire Dales Tourism Partnership and Business Network to increase the value of tourism across the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Nidderdale AONB by 20% by 2020.</p> <p>2. Carry out actions attributed to the AONB in the Yorkshire Dales Strategy for the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism.</p>			
UNDERSTANDING AND ENJOYMENT					
<p>UE-1: Work with farmers and landowners to maintain and improve the condition of public rights of way across the National Landscape.</p> <p>UE-2: Reduce the impact of vehicular use of unsurfaced, unclassified roads where this is having an adverse impact on the National Landscape's natural and cultural heritage and its enjoyment by the public.</p> <p>UE-3: Work with tourism businesses to enhance Nidderdale National</p>	<p><u>Aim (UE1)</u> Create more opportunities for people to enjoy the AONB</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <p>1. Gather comprehensive, reliable and up to date information on the condition of rights of way and prioritise route maintenance</p> <p>2. Support work by partner organisations and others to develop the Nidderdale Greenway</p> <p>3. Improve the condition of the Nidderdale Way</p> <p>4. Provide environmental advice to organisers of large events</p>	<p>UE1 - Support North Yorkshire County Council's efforts to improve the quality and accessibility of the rights of way network.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <p>1. Make the rights of way network easier to use by reducing the number of obstructed rights of way.</p> <p>2. Enable more people to enjoy using the rights of way network by removing stiles and gates from rights of way.</p> <p>3. Provide advice to event organisers on mitigating</p>	<p>UE1 Improve the quality and accessibility of the rights of way</p> <p>UE3 Ensure that walkers are able to use and enjoy open access land.</p> <p>UE4 Encourage people to exploit the AONB's recreation infrastructure on foot, on bicycles and on horseback to promote health and well-being as part of an active lifestyle.</p> <p>UE5 Improve opportunities for cycling in the AONB. network in the AONBs.</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>The headline objectives of the different iterations of the Management Plans are broadly similar. In general, the objectives relate to unobtrusive actions (with the exception of the ongoing objective to reduce the impact of recreational motorised vehicles on unsurfaced, unclassified roads where this is having an adverse impact on the National Landscape,</p>	Not significant

<p>Landscape's tourism offer and profile.</p> <p>UE-4: Develop links with community organisations to co-design engagement activities that enable new more diverse audiences to experience the National Landscape.</p> <p>UE-5: Work with farmers and landowners to increase Access for All provision so that as wide a range of people as possible can understand, access and enjoy the National Landscape.</p> <p>UE-6: Develop new partnerships with the health sector to provide more opportunities in the National Landscape for people to improve their physical and mental well-being.</p>	<p>5. Work with health organisations to develop plans for environment-based therapies and social prescribing</p> <p><u>Aim (UE2)</u> Reduce the impact of vehicular use of Unsurfaced Unclassified Roads where this is having an adverse impact on conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of the AONB and its enjoyment by the public</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seek to prevent illegal vehicular use on public footpaths and bridleways 2. Carry out an environmental assessment of all Unsurfaced and Unclassified Roads 3. Publish an action plan for all Unsurfaced and Unclassified Roads currently used by recreational vehicles 	<p>the environmental impact of largescale outdoor activities.</p> <p>UE2 - Reduce the impact of vehicular use of Unsurfaced Unclassified Roads where this is having an adverse impact on conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of the AONB and its enjoyment by the public.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seek to prevent illegal vehicular use on public footpaths and bridleways by erecting signs on all affected routes by 2015, and by encouraging the police to take enforcement action. 2. Carry out an environmental assessment of all Unsurfaced and Unclassified Roads by 2015. 3. Publish an action plan for all Unsurfaced and Unclassified Roads currently used by recreational vehicles by 2016. 	<p>UE2 Reduce the environmental impact of recreational vehicles using unclassified roads and the rights of way network and increase the value of the highway network to non-motorised users by improving safety standards on designated routes.</p>	<p>which will provide environmental enhancements).</p>	
HERITAGE AND THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT					
HE-1: Identify heritage assets at risk and work	<u>Aim (HH1)</u> Support innovative proposals for	HE1 - Protect the historic landscape and features of	HE1 Facilitate sustainable management of the	Moderate	Not significant.

<p>with landowners to support activities that improve their condition, including reducing the number of nationally designated heritage assets at risk.</p> <p>HE-2: Increase understanding and appreciation of the National Landscape's cultural heritage and historic environment.</p> <p>HE-3: Support owners of historic properties and structures to conserve and enhance them, including appropriate climate retrofitting measures, and enable people to understand their significance.</p> <p>HE-4: Develop programmes to train the next generation in how to look after an evolving built and natural landscape.</p>	<p>sustainable future use of historic buildings and structures where this does not cause unacceptable harm to the asset or the wider landscape</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with Nidderdale's Landed Estates to produce Whole Estate Plans covering multiple features of heritage interest 2. Reduce the number of heritage assets in the AONB listed in Historic England's 'At Risk' register <p><u>Aim (HH2)</u> Support initiatives designed to increase awareness and understanding of archaeology and the historic environment</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with local historians, archaeologists on development of a heritage hub to act as a network for identifying new areas of research, to coordinate storage and collation of research outcomes and to organise 	<p>archaeological importance by resisting inappropriate development and supporting owners and managers to improve condition where possible.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce the number of structures listed in the Heritage at Risk register by 50% by 2018. 2. Organise an annual heritage skills training programme. 3. Repair and improve access to at least four landmark historic structures in Upper Nidderdale by 2018. 4. Develop action plans in consultation with local communities to implement recommendations in at least five Conservation Area Appraisal reports by 2016. <p>HE2 - Support innovative proposals for sustainable future use of historic buildings and structures where this does not cause unacceptable harm to the asset or the wider landscape.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p>	<p>AONB's historic landscape.</p> <p>HE2 Ensure that new development does not have an adverse impact on the historic environment and heritage assets of the AONB, especially in the AONB's Conservation Areas.</p> <p>HE3 Conserve Listed Buildings, Schedules Monuments and Historic Parks and Gardens that appear on the 'Heritage at Risk' registers.</p> <p>HE4 Support preparation of Heritage Management Plans by owners of heritage assets and ensure that management of these assets is adapted to predicted climate change impacts.</p> <p>HE5 Provide training opportunities for the acquisition of heritage skills.</p> <p>HE6 Improve the knowledge and understanding about the AONB's historic environment and heritage by supporting the network</p>	<p>The 2014 and 2019 Plan aims to support innovative proposals for sustainable future use of historic buildings was not included in the 2009 Plan and is not included in the 2025 Plan. The revised 2025 Plan objective is to support owners of historic properties and structures to conserve and enhance them, including appropriate climate retrofitting measures. This aligns with the 2009 Plan objective to help owners of heritage assets adapt to climate change.</p> <p>The remaining objectives of the new Plan are covered by several old Plan policies and reflect development and refocusing of earlier objectives, recognising current circumstances and opportunities.</p>	<p>The 2025 Plan objectives for heritage and the historic environment are more closely aligned with the 2009 Plan than the two intervening Plans.</p>
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	<p>talks, training and other events</p> <p>2. Record and conserve the historic landscape of the Skell Valley</p> <p>3. Deliver the Upper Nidderdale Landscape Partnership Legacy Plan.</p>	<p>1. Facilitate at least two Heritage Asset Management Plans covering multiple features of historic interest by 2019.</p> <p>2. Increase the value of heritage tourism by creating a 'Travel Through Time Trail' in Upper Nidderdale by 2018.</p> <p>3. Complete the volunteer-led survey of 50% of farm buildings by 2016.</p> <p>HE3 - Encourage initiatives designed to increase awareness and understanding of archaeology and the historic environment.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <p>1. Implement the HLF-supported research and development plan for a former WW1 training and internment camp by 2016.</p> <p>2. Organise an annual Heritage Forum.</p> <p>3. Organise an annual heritage events programme.</p>	<p>of local history groups and heritage volunteers; by sponsoring professional research and by disseminating the results of the Historic Landscape Characterisation of the AONB.</p> <p>HE7 Update NYCC's Historic Environment Record for the AONB by targeting research to address key gaps, and encouraging all researchers in the AONB to lodge their data with the HER.</p> <p>HE8 Ensure sustainable conservation of archives and collections and facilitate public access to these resources where possible.</p> <p>HE9 Enable people to enjoy heritage through education, by removing barriers to access and by encouraging participation in events to celebrate the AONB's heritage.</p>		
LANDSCAPE					
LA-1: Work with farmers, landowners and water companies to improve	<u>Aim (L1)</u> Increase understanding of AONB special qualities	L1 - Promote awareness and understanding of the	L1 Maintain the distinctiveness of the AONB's landscape by	Moderate.	Not significant.

<p>natural river processes and water quality across the National Landscape, including actions in place to achieve good ecological status or potential on 70% of watercourses.</p> <p>LA-2: Develop planning policy that ensures all new development is appropriate in terms of scale, location and design quality in the context of Nidderdale National Landscape.</p> <p>LA-3: Oppose proposals for major development and ensure applications for other development are consistent with conserving and enhancing natural beauty, both in the National Landscape and its setting.</p> <p>LA-4: Reduce levels of light pollution and increase awareness of Nidderdale's nationally significant dark night skies.</p> <p>LA-5: Develop and deliver landscape-scale initiatives in partnership with farmers and landowners to conserve and enhance the National Landscape</p>	<p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement and monitor a PR campaign targeted at the AONB's key audiences 2. Monitor landscape change by publishing an annual report using relevant environmental indicators in the 'Framework for Monitoring Environmental Outcomes in Protected Landscapes' 3. Revise and update the 2004 Landscape Character Assessment of the AONB to create a vibrant portrait of what makes Nidderdale's landscape distinctive, different and nationally important <p><u>Aim (L2)</u> Maintain and enhance the AONBs natural beauty</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with Defra to ensure the New Environmental Land Management Scheme delivers a positive outcome for natural beauty 2. Increase active management of the AONB's woodland to improve the landscape and wildlife value of semi 	<p>special qualities of the AONB.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor landscape change by publishing an annual report on environmental indicators in the 'Framework for Monitoring Environmental Outcomes in Protected Landscapes'. 2. Enable local people and visitors to contribute data on landscape change using websites and social media by 2015. 3. Promote the Ecosystem Services approach in local decision-making by creating a database of Ecosystem Services by 2016. <p>L2 – Maintain the special qualities of the AONBs landscape including wildlife habitats, and enhance damaged or degraded features</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement the Heritage Lottery Fund supported Landscape Conservation Action Plan for Upper Nidderdale by 2018 2. Ensure that 50% of the eligible area is covered by 	<p>respecting variations in landscape character and by enhancing the quality of damaged or degraded landscape features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve openness and tranquillity of the AONB's moorland plateau landscape; • Improve management of field boundaries; • Ensure that management of the traditional farmed landscape of the Pennine Dales Fringe is consistent with local styles and traditions; • Commission research on the processes, direction and drivers of landscape change to improve understanding and the ability to adapt to the continuing evolution of the AONB's landscape. 	<p>High level policies on planning policy, development management and dark skies remain constant and there is a low divergence, although there is a shift away from very detailed design guidance.</p> <p>2025 Plan objectives on landscape-scale initiatives and rivers/ water quality are presented in different sections of previous plan iterations (e.g. NE7 Facilitate improvements to riverine and wetland habitats from the 2009 Plan).</p> <p>Wording for objectives in the 2025 Plan represents development and refocusing of previous policy recognising current circumstances and opportunities.</p>	<p>Wording of objectives in the 2025 plan represents development and refocusing of previous policy recognising current circumstances and opportunities.</p>
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<p>including catchment-level natural flood management, invasive species control, undergrounding overhead powerlines and a new Landscape Connections programme.</p> <p>LA-6: Promote and celebrate the special qualities of the National Landscape.</p>	<p>natural Ancient Woodland and Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites</p> <p>3. Underground overhead power lines where they cause harm to open landscapes, the setting of heritage assets and features of the historic environment</p> <p>4. Support development of a Biodiversity Net Gain framework by local planning authorities</p> <p>5. Secure International Dark Sky Reserve status for the AONB in conjunction with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority</p> <p><u>Aim (L3)</u> Oppose proposals for major development and applications for smaller scale development that conflict with the purposes of designation within the AONB and outside the designated area where this would affect land within it</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <p>1. Work with planning authorities and local communities to prevent harmful development,</p>	<p>a higher level agri environment scheme or equivalent y 2019</p> <p>3. Improve the conservation value of 75ha of ancient woodland by 2017</p> <p>4. Publish revised guideline for protecting landscape character by 2015.</p> <p>L4 - Resist applications for planning permission for major development, and applications for smaller scale development that conflict with the purposes of designation in and adjacent to the AONB boundary.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <p>1. Provide local planning authorities and their statutory consultees with advice on the impact of major development on the AONB, and publish consultation responses on the AONB's website on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>2. Publish an analysis of planning applications, decisions and outcomes in the AONB Annual Review.</p> <p>3. Organise an annual forum for planning authority representatives.</p>	<p>L8 Resist applications for planning permission in the AONB that involve major development that is incompatible with the AONB's landscape including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large-scale industrial, residential and commercial development; • Development of new transport networks, quarries, waste disposal sites, telecommunications and large-scale renewable energy installations; • Overhead power supply; • Pipelines; • Water resource or water treatment facilities. 		
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	<p>2. Provide pre-application advice</p> <p>3. Contribute to the evolution of planning policy affecting the AONB</p> <p>4. Play an active part in the development of Neighbourhood Plans</p>	<p>L5 - Promote the highest standards of design, choice of materials and environmental performance standards in new development, and in the conversion and restoration of old buildings.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advise local planning authorities and their statutory consultees on the impact of development and publish planning consultation responses on the AONB's website on a quarterly basis. 2. Publish an AONB Design Guide by 2018. 3. Devise a procedure for providing preplanning application advice on potential AONB impact of development by 2015. <p>L6 - Encourage sustainable development to create affordable housing, new enterprise based on environmental qualities including farm diversification and green tourism ventures, small-scale renewable energy schemes and other small-scale development that makes a positive</p>	<p>L9 Ensure the highest standards of design, materials and environmental performance in new development and resist applications for planning permission in the AONB that involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development that is incompatible with landscape character, local tradition and design; • New buildings, conversions and curtilage development that reduces biodiversity or damages archaeology and the character of historic buildings or features; • Proposals that compromise the openness and tranquillity of the AONB's moorland plateau and upper valley landscapes in the Yorkshire Dales Character Area. <p>L10 Encourage small-scale sustainable development to create social housing, new enterprise based on</p>		
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		<p>contribution to maintaining landscape character and to the repair of damaged or degraded landscape features.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advise the North Yorkshire and York Local Enterprise Partnership on AONB priorities for the Single Local Growth Fund strategy and organise at least two events to promote funding opportunities to AONB businesses by 2015. 2. Ensure that the Local Development Strategy for Yorkshire Dales Leader reflects the aspirations of AONB residents and businesses and facilitate at least 10 grant applications by 2018. 3. Implement actions attributed to the AONB contained in Dales Tourism Partnership's strategy by 2018. 	<p>environmental qualities including farm diversification and green tourism ventures, small-scale renewable energy schemes and other small-scale development that makes a positive contribution to reinforcement of landscape character and to the repair of damaged or degraded landscape features.</p>		
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