

## Appendix 2: Plans & Programmes Review

### Regional

South East River Basin Management Plan, December 2009.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The River Basin Management Plan describes the main issues for the South East river basin district and highlights some key actions proposed for dealing with them set out in brief the actions the EA propose should be taken. The document sets out detailed proposals for the next six years and beyond.</p> <p>Key actions for the Test and Itchen Catchment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Environment Agency will modify abstraction licences and discharge consents to ensure no adverse impact on the River Itchen Special Area of Conservation.</li> <li>• Southern Water will improve sewage works at three locations including Eastleigh and Millbrook to reduce levels of phosphate and organic pollutants.</li> <li>• Natural England, the Environment Agency and others will work to reduce diffuse pollution from agriculture, partly through the England Catchment Sensitive Farming Delivery Initiative. This will also address rising trends in nitrate at sources in the Test and Itchen chalk aquifers.</li> <li>• The Environment Agency will work with landowners on a fish passage programme which aims to address barriers at sites on the rivers Test and Itchen including Bishopstoke Mill, Durngate and Otterbourne Lock. Through the 'better rivers' programme we will enhance habitat in 18 priority river</li> </ul>	<p>A Habitats Regulations Assessment of this plan has been carried out to consider whether it is likely to have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 sites. The assessment was undertaken by the Environment Agency, in consultation with Natural England.</p> <p>The assessment concluded that the river basin management plan is unlikely to have any significant negative effects on any Natura 2000 sites. The plan itself does not require further assessment under the Habitats Regulations. This conclusion is reliant on the fact that before any measures in the plan are implemented they must be subject to the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. Any plans, project or permissions required to implement the measures must undergo an appropriate assessment if they are likely to have a significant effect.</p>

South East River Basin Management Plan, December 2009.	
<p>water bodies including the Test, Alre and Itchen Navigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Environment Agency will monitor salmon and control invasive non-native fish.</li> <li>• The Environment Agency will work with industry to minimise the impact of fish farms and cress farms on water quality.</li> <li>• The Highways Agency, local authorities and the Environment Agency will develop targeted pollution prevention initiatives to prevent and limit the introduction of pollutants to groundwater from road drainage, private sewage disposals, oil and chemical use and storage, and pesticide use in urban areas.</li> <li>• WWF will work with the Environment Agency and partners in the Rivers on the Edge project that includes the Itchen.</li> </ul> <p>Some key actions for the East Hampshire catchment are:</p> <p>The Environment Agency will modify abstraction licences to ensure no adverse impact on internationally important wildlife sites.</p> <p>Southern Water will improve sewage works at four locations including Peel Common, Bishops Waltham and Budds Farm, these will reduce levels of nutrients such as phosphate and benefit shellfish and bathing waters.</p> <p>The Environment Agency and others will improve the potential for river wildlife and aim to address barriers to fish passage.</p> <p>The Downs and Harbours Clean Water Partnership will target land management advice particularly in the Wallington.</p> <p>A range of initiatives will improve river flow for example by reducing abstraction and other measures, particularly in the summer months.</p> <p>The Environment Agency will work to investigate and address</p>	

<b>South East River Basin Management Plan, December 2009.</b>	
<p>sewerage misconnections in urban areas, and target pollution prevention around industrial areas.</p> <p>The Environment Agency will collate information on swallow holes and raise awareness of landowners to prevent groundwater pollution.</p> <p>The Environment Agency will investigate landfill sites to assess their impact on the River Alver and groundwater bodies in the area.</p>	

<b>The Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Final Strategy, March 2006.</b>	
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>The document sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water abstraction the Test and Itchen catchment. The strategy provides the framework for any decision on an abstraction license application.</p> <p>The resource availability status for groundwater sources was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cheriton Stream at Swards Bridge Itchen - No Water Available</li> <li>• River Alre at Drove Lane Itchen - No Water Available</li> <li>• Candover Stream at Borough Bridge Itchen - No Water Available</li> <li>• River Itchen at Easton Itchen - No Water Available</li> <li>• River Itchen at Allbrook &amp; Highbridge Itchen - Over Abstracted</li> <li>• River Itchen at Riverside Park Itchen - Over Abstracted</li> <li>• River Itchen Total Itchen - Over Abstracted</li> <li>• Monks Brook at Stoneham Lane Itchen - No Water</li> </ul>	<p>Under the Habitats Regulations the Environment Agency has a duty to assess the effects of existing abstraction licences and any new applications to make sure they are not impacting on internationally important nature conservation sites. Water efficiency is also tested by the EA before a new license is granted. If the assessment of a new application shows that it could have an impact on a SAC/SPA the EA will have to follow strict rules in setting a time limit for that license.</p>

<b>The Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Final Strategy, March 2006.</b>	
<p>Available</p> <p>The final assessment for water resource management units was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upper Itchen to Easton Itchen - No Water Available</li> <li>• Candover Stream to Borough Bridge Itchen - No Water Available</li> <li>• Lower Itchen from Easton to Woodmill Itchen - Over Abstracted</li> </ul>	

<b>The East Hampshire Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, May 2003.</b>	
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>The document sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water abstraction from the East Hampshire rivers catchment until 2009. The strategy provides the framework for any decision on an abstraction license application.</p> <p>The three principal rivers within the CAMS area are the River Hamble, River Meon and River Wallington. Groundwater abstraction accounts for 98% of all licensed abstraction by volume. Surface water abstractions are used for fish farming and spray irrigation. There are 10 water company abstractions in the CAMS area accounting for 89% of all licensed abstraction. Most water abstracted for public water supply is consumed within the East Hampshire CAMS area. However, 84% of all discharge consents in the CAMS area discharge out to the Solent and the largest consents are for sewage treatment works along the south coast.</p> <p>The catchment has been split into 7 Water Resource</p>	<p>The rivers within the East Hampshire Catchment ultimately flow into the English Channel. Therefore any impact to the coastal and marine European sites caused by changes to the water resource management of the catchment needs is considered as part of the CAMS process.</p> <p>Under the Habitats Regulations the Environment Agency has a duty to assess the effects of existing abstraction licences and any new applications to make sure they are not impacting on internationally important nature conservation sites. Water efficiency is also tested by the EA before a new license is granted. If the assessment of a new application shows that it could have an impact on a SAC/SPA the EA will have to follow strict rules in setting a time limit for that license.</p>

<b>The East Hampshire Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, May 2003.</b>	
<p>Management Units (WRMU). The CAMS assesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ WRMU 1 as 'water available'</li> <li>■ WRMU 2 as 'over-abstracted'</li> <li>■ WRMU 3 as 'no water available'</li> <li>■ WRMU 4 as 'over-abstracted'</li> <li>■ WRMU 5 as 'over-abstracted'</li> <li>■ WRMU 6 as 'over-abstracted'</li> <li>■ WRMU 7 as 'over-licensed'</li> </ul>	

<b>The Arun and Western Streams Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, April 2003.</b>	
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>The document sets out how the Environment Agency Wales will manage water abstraction from the Arun and Western Streams catchment until 2009. The strategy provides the framework for any decision on an abstraction license application.</p> <p>The CAMS area incorporates the catchments of the River Arun, including its main tributary the River Rother, and the West Sussex coastal streams including the rivers Ems and Lavant. There are two major aquifers within the catchment, which represent the area's most important water resource and provide the numerous springs and streams which support surface water flows.</p> <p>The catchment has been split into 7 Water Resource Management Units (WRMU). The CAMS assesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ WRMU 1 as 'water available'</li> <li>■ WRMU 2 as 'over-abstracted'</li> </ul>	<p>The aquifers within the catchment support freshwater inputs to Chichester and Langstone Harbour SPA and Ramsar site and Solent Maritime SAC.</p> <p>Under the Habitats Regulations the Environment Agency has a duty to assess the effects of existing abstraction licences and any new applications to make sure they are not impacting on internationally important nature conservation sites. Water efficiency is also tested by the EA before a new license is granted. If the assessment of a new application shows that it could have an impact on a SAC/SPA the EA will have to follow strict rules in setting a time limit for that license.</p>

The Arun and Western Streams Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, April 2003.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ WRMU 3 as 'over-licensed'</li> <li>■ WRMU 4 as 'over-abstracted'</li> <li>■ WRMU 5 as 'no water available'</li> <li>■ WRMU 6 as 'no water available'</li> <li>■ WRMU 7 as 'over-licensed'</li> </ul>	

Portsmouth Water - Draft Water Resources Management Plan, 2014.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Water Resources Management Plan sets out how Portsmouth Water proposes to ensure that there is sufficient security of water supplies to meet the anticipated demands of its customers over the 25-year planning period from 2015 to 2040.</p> <p>At Average Demand the Baseline Supply/Demand Balance confirms that there is a surplus of supply over demand throughout the planning period and this surplus falls from 10.6 Ml/d at the base year to just over 7 Ml/d by 2039/40. The Availability of Resources remains above the Total Demand and Headroom Forecast throughout the period.</p>	<p>The EA produced separate Site Action Plans for each of the following European sites as a result of the Habitats Directive Stage 4 Review of Consents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Chichester Harbour SPA</li> <li>■ Langstone Harbour SPA</li> <li>■ Portsmouth Harbour SPA</li> <li>■ Solent Maritime SAC</li> <li>■ Solent and Southampton Water SPA</li> <li>■ River Itchen SAC</li> </ul> <p>The Environment Agency has recently provided indicative conclusions for the Company's sources, the key outcomes being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ a significant reduction in deployable output at the Company's Gaters Mill abstraction on the River Itchen.</li> <li>■ a marginal reduction in deployable output for the Havant &amp; Bedhampton Springs licence.</li> <li>■ the imposition of time-limited licences for the remaining Hampshire sources which result in uncertainty for the future.</li> </ul>

Portsmouth Water - Draft Water Resources Management Plan, 2014.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the imposition of a new group licence for the majority of the Sussex sources which will reduce annual licensed capacity but not the deployable output.</li> </ul>

Southern Water - Water Resource Management Plan, October 2013.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Water Resources Management Plan sets out how Southern Water proposes to ensure that there is sufficient security of water supplies to meet the anticipated demands of its customers over the 25-year planning period from 2015 to 2040.</p> <p>The WRMP predicts that there will be a significant surplus within the Hampshire South WRZ at the start of the planning period until the implementation of the Itchen Sustainability Reduction in 2018/19, in which it is predicted that there will be a large deficit in both the Hampshire South and Isle of Wight WRZs. It is predicted that Hampshire South WRZ will no longer be able to support the Isle of Wight WRZ without implementation of new options. Selected options to address this include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further leakage reductions to 4 MI/d below the current target over the life of the plan</li> <li>IWL6 groundwater rehabilitation in 2027</li> <li>HDT2 20 MI/d coastal desalination in 2028</li> <li>IWL7 utilise full capacity of existing cross-Solent main in 2032</li> <li>Water efficiency schemes in 2019 and 2033-35</li> </ul>	<p>The EA produced separate Site Action Plans for each of the following European sites as a result of the Habitats Directive Stage 4 Review of Consents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chichester Harbour SPA</li> <li>Langstone Harbour SPA</li> <li>Portsmouth Harbour SPA</li> <li>Solent Maritime SAC</li> <li>Solent and Southampton Water SPA</li> <li>River Itchen SAC</li> </ul> <p>The Action Plans proposed the modification of a number of discharge and abstraction licenses, which allowed the EA to conclude that existing permissions are not adversely affecting the integrity of the identified European sites.</p>

<b>Southern Water - Water Resource Management Plan, October 2013.</b>	
<p>Southern Water is operating three schemes as a matter of urgency to address the loss that will be encountered in the Sustainability Reductions imposed by the Environmental Agency, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The HSL3 &amp; HST2 conjunctive use scheme</li> <li>▪ The JO3a groundwater scheme, and</li> <li>▪ The T-HSO-3a bulk supply from Portsmouth Water</li> </ul> <p>These are alongside smaller scale options and a longer term desalination plant.</p>	

<b>Thames Water – Revised Draft Water Resource Management Plan, 2015-2040.</b>	
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>The Plan sets out how Thames Water intends to maintain the balance between supply and demand for water over the 25 year planning period of 2015 to 2040.</p> <p>The WRMP predicts that the baseline demand forecast is expected to increase by more than 250 Ml/d over the planning period, and baseline water supplies are forecast to reduce over the planning period. The supply demand balance has worsened since the previous plan with deficits expected in; London by 2015, Swindon and Oxfordshire by 2020, Guildford by 2025, and Slough, Wycombe and Aylesbury by 2035. Only the areas of Henley and Kennet Valley have predicted surpluses by 2040.</p>	<p>The HRA identifies that at a strategic level, there is generally insufficient information available (i.e. groundwater modelling studies) to state the nature and magnitude of likely impacts.</p> <p>It also states that when the EA's RoC is available, it will then be possible to consider in-combination effects of proposed new schemes with those existing schemes.</p> <p>The HRA screening does not identify any European sites at risk of likely significant effects that are of relevance to this HRA.</p>



Thames Water – Revised Draft Water Resource Management Plan, 2015-2040.	
New resource options to address deficits include raw water transfers with other water companies, new wastewater re-use schemes, and small groundwater options.	

## County

Hampshire County Council Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2031	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The LTP sets out the County Council's transport strategy and explains how it has been designed to achieve wider policy objectives, such as improving quality of life, protecting the environment and securing economic prosperity.</p> <p>The overall vision for this LTP is of a transport strategy that provides "safe, efficient and reliable ways to get around a prospering and sustainable Hampshire".</p> <p>The Plan identifies three main transport priorities for Hampshire over the next 20 years, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Main Priority 1: To support economic growth by ensuring the safety, soundness and efficiency of the transport network in Hampshire.</li> <li>■ Main Priority 2: Provide a safe, well-maintained, and more resilient road network in Hampshire as the basic transport infrastructure of the county on which all forms of transport directly or indirectly depend, and the key to continued casualty reduction.</li> <li>■ Main Priority 3: Manage traffic to maximise the efficiency of existing network capacity, improving journey time reliability and reducing emissions, thereby supporting the efficient and sustainable movement of people and goods;</li> </ul>	<p>A HRA Screening Report for LTP3 Strategy was produced in March 2011. It concluded that the LTP3 is unlikely to generate significant effects at any European site, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects. As a result a stage 2 Appropriate Assessment was not undertaken.</p>

<b>Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton and New Forest National Park and South Downs National Park Minerals and Waste Plan, 2013.</b>	
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>The Strategy sets out a Spatial Vision for future minerals and waste planning in Hampshire and explains its role within the planning process. It also sets out the various environmental and social and economic objectives relevant to minerals and waste developments in Hampshire and respective general policies. The Strategy also includes a number of 'development control' policies for evaluating planning applications for minerals and waste developments, site allocations and safeguarded sites.</p> <p>The overall strategic aim is to provide sufficient minerals and waste development to support Hampshire's and neighbouring areas economies throughout the plan period. However, it will also ensure that Hampshire's environment and the quality of life of its communities are protected. Accordingly, minerals and waste development will not be located in areas of important environmental designations, such as the New Forest and South Downs National Parks. Likewise, development will be located and controlled so that the amenity and living standards of Hampshire's and neighbouring areas residents and local businesses will not be harmed</p>	<p>The HRA (Nov 2011) of the Publication concluded that by applying a legally enforceable and appropriate suite of mitigating measures in relation to potential impacts on European sites, the development proposed to bring forward the required capacity can be delivered.</p>

## Local

Basingstoke and Dean Borough Council Revised Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan, 2014.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Basingstoke and Dean Local Plan will be the key document guiding development in the Borough. The Local Plan sets the long-term spatial Vision and Strategic Objectives for development planning and it considers the options available through the planning system to the Council and communities in the Basingstoke and Dean Borough area.</p> <p>The scale of employment land requirement is not indicated within the plan, but the plan does seek to retain and grow existing business, and expand the employment sectors of advanced manufacturing, financial and business services, and distribution and logistics in the outlined strategic employment areas.</p> <p>The Local Plan proposes 748 new dwellings per annum during the life of the plan (a total provision of 13,464 new dwellings). The focus for housing provision in terms of the number of new homes lies within the existing urban areas, and specified greenfield sites contained in the Local Plan.</p>	<p>The potential effects arising as a result of proposed development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Increased water abstraction, which can lead to reduced water levels at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased water discharges (consented), which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased surface water runoff, which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased atmospheric pollution, which can result in reduced air quality at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased recreational activity, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites</li> <li>■ Increased noise and light pollution, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites.</li> <li>■ Land take, which can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation of designated and/or supporting habitats.</li> </ul>

<b>East Hampshire District Council and South Downs National Park Joint Core Strategy, 2014 (Local Plan Part 1).</b>	
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>The East Hampshire District Council and South Downs National Park Joint Core Strategy sets the long-term spatial Vision and Strategic Objectives for development of the District.</p> <p>The JCS proposes a minimum increase of 10,060 new dwellings in the period 2011-2028 (which includes a new eco-town at Whitehill &amp; Bordon) and 21.5ha of additional employment land.</p>	<p>The potential effects arising as a result of proposed development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Increased water abstraction, which can lead to reduced water levels at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased water discharges (consented), which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased surface water runoff, which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased atmospheric pollution, which can result in reduced air quality at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased recreational activity, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites</li> <li>■ Increased noise and light pollution, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites.</li> <li>■ Land take, which can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation of designated and/or supporting habitats.</li> </ul>

<b>Eastleigh Borough Council Revised Pre-Submission Local Plan 2011-2029</b>	
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>The Eastleigh Borough Draft Local Plan sets the long-term spatial vision and strategic objectives for development of the Borough.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan proposes the minimum delivery of 10,140 new dwellings between 2011 and 2029, and 13.3ha of new employment development. Approximately half of the new homes will be delivered in existing urban areas, and the remainder through allocated strategic sites at:</p>	<p>The potential effects arising as a result of proposed development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Increased water abstraction, which can lead to reduced water levels at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased water discharges (consented), which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased surface water runoff, which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased atmospheric pollution, which can result in reduced air quality</li> </ul>

Eastleigh Borough Council Revised Pre-Submission Local Plan 2011-2029	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stoneham (south of Eastleigh)</li> <li>North of Fair Oak</li> <li>Horton Heath</li> <li>West of Woodhouse Lane, Hedge End</li> <li>Boorley Green and Botley, and</li> <li>Further smaller sites adjoining the settlements of Allbrook, Bishopstoke, Bursledon, Fair Oak, Hedge End, Netley and West End.</li> </ul> <p>Employment development is directed towards Eastleigh River Side, Chalcroft Business Park, Botley, Bursledon, Chandler's Ford, Eastleigh, Fair Oak (Horton Heath), Hedge End, and West End.</p>	<p>at European sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased recreational activity, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites</li> <li>Increased noise and light pollution, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites.</li> <li>Land take, which can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation of designated and/or supporting habitats.</li> </ul>

Fareham Borough Council Core Strategy (adopted) August 2011.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p><b>CS1 Employment Provision</b></p> <p>Additional employment development will be permitted to meet a minimum floorspace target of 41,000 sq.m (excluding the SDA) and to contribute to GVA growth. This will be met through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed floorspace between April 2006 and March 2010;</li> <li>Safeguarding existing employment areas;</li> <li>Implementing existing commitments;</li> </ul>	<p>An AA Report (Dec 2010) demonstrated that there will be no adverse effects on the ecological integrity of European sites as a result of the Fareham Borough Core Strategy Regulation 27 document in relation to the following impact types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Atmospheric pollution at the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar;</li> <li>Water abstraction in relation to River Itchen SAC, Solent Maritime SAC, Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar, and Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar;</li> <li>Water pollution in relation to Solent Maritime SAC, Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar, and Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar; and</li> <li>Loss / degradation of supporting habitats in relation to Portsmouth</li> </ul>

<b>Fareham Borough Council Core Strategy (adopted) August 2011.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Requiring the inclusion of 10,000 sq.m of new B1 development as part of mixed use schemes within Fareham town centre;</li> <li>■ Daedalus Airfield Strategic Development Allocation to accommodate a minimum of 10,000 sq.m and up to 33,000 sq.m of net additional 23 general, or light industrial or warehousing employment floorspace (Policy CS12);</li> <li>■ Taking a flexible approach to the redevelopment of existing employment sites for different uses which contribute to economic development.</li> </ul> <p><b>CS2 Housing Provision</b></p> <p>3,729 dwellings will be provided within the Borough to meet the South Hampshire sub-regional strategy housing target between 2006 and 2026, excluding the SDA. Priority will be given to the reuse of previously developed land within the existing urban areas.</p> <p>Housing will be provided through;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ completions between April 2006 and March 2010 (1,637 units);</li> <li>■ sites that already have planning permission (1,434 units);</li> <li>■ dwellings on previously developed land;</li> <li>■ sites allocated in earlier local plans;</li> <li>■ the Strategic Development Allocation at the former Coldeast Hospital;</li> <li>■ the Strategic Development Location at Fareham Town Centre; and</li> </ul>	<p>Harbour SPA/Ramsar and Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</p> <p>The report found that there was potential for adverse effects at certain European sites against the following issues, but these can be overcome provided the recommended avoidance and mitigation measures are successfully adopted and implemented:</p> <p><b>Atmospheric pollution</b> Atmospheric pollution effects at River Itchen SAC, Solent Maritime SAC, Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar, Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar, and Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar are overcome by the Core Strategy, spatial and transport strategies. The siting of new development in suitably accessible locations and promotion of sustainable transport are the key measures in this respect. This is strengthened by the plan's commitment to flexibility in the rate, scale and distribution of development, to enable it to respond to the findings of new evidence and further assessments.</p> <p><b>Disturbance from recreation</b> Disturbance effects from recreational activity at Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar, Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar, Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar, and the New Forest SPA are overcome through the delivery of alternative natural greenspace for recreation, and access management measures at European sites, facilitated through developer contributions. The detail of these measures is developed and promoted through the South Hampshire Green Infrastructure Strategy, Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project and New Forest Recreation Management Strategy. They are strengthened by the plan's commitment to flexibility in the rate, scale and distribution of development, to enable it to respond to the findings of new evidence and further assessments.</p> <p><b>Displacement effects from potential wind energy generation</b></p>

<b>Fareham Borough Council Core Strategy (adopted) August 2011.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>new allocations and redesignations to be identified through the Site Allocations and Development Management DPD</li> </ul> <p><b>CS6 The Development Strategy</b></p> <p>Development will be focussed in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fareham (Policy CS7), the Western Wards &amp; Whiteley (Policy CS9), Portchester, Stubbington &amp; Hill Head and Titchfield (Policy CS11);</li> <li>Land at the Strategic Development Locations to the North of Fareham (Policy CS13) and Fareham Town Centre; (Policy CS8);</li> <li>Land at the Strategic Development Allocations at the former Coldeast Hospital (Policy CS10) and Daedalus Airfield (Policy CS12).</li> </ul>	<p>Displacement effects from possible wind turbine development at Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar are considered to be avoidable through the means of implementation of the Core Strategy. Wind energy may form a part of the Borough's commitment to renewable energy, but not in areas where environmental constraints are irresolvable, whereas several other options are available.</p>

<b>Gosport Borough Council Local Plan 2011-2029 Publication Version.</b>	
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>The Local Plan will make provision for the following over the period 2011-2029:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment: a minimum of 84,000 sq.m net additional floorspace</li> <li>Housing: a minimum of 3060 net additional dwellings</li> <li>Retail: Up to 10,500 sq.m net additional floorspace.</li> </ul>	<p>The potential effects arising as a result of proposed development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased water abstraction, which can lead to reduced water levels at European sites.</li> <li>Increased water discharges (consented), which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites.</li> <li>Increased surface water runoff, which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites.</li> </ul>



<b>Gosport Borough Council Local Plan 2011-2029 Publication Version.</b>	
<p>Development will be focussed at the following strategic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Gosport Waterfront and Gosport Town Centre (mixed-use);</li> <li>■ Daedalus (mixed-use employment led);</li> <li>■ The Haslar Peninsula at Royal Hospital Haslar (mixed-use medical/health/care led) and Blockhouse (mixed-use leisure/ maritime use led); and</li> <li>■ Rowner (mixed-use residential led).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Increased atmospheric pollution, which can result in reduced air quality at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased recreational activity, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites</li> <li>■ Increased noise and light pollution, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites.</li> <li>■ Land take, which can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation of designated and/or supporting habitats.</li> </ul> <p>HRA Screening Report (September 2009) concluded that the Gosport Core Strategy will require appropriate assessment under the Habitats Regulations in order to ascertain whether or not it will lead to adverse effects on site integrity, at thirteen European sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.</p>

<b>Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (adopted) March 2011.</b>	
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>Employment</p> <p>The council will to seek to accommodate flexibly a net total of 162,000 square metres of new employment floorspace between 2006 and 2026 as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 75,000 square metres of B1 offices</li> <li>■ 45,500 square metres of B2 manufacturing</li> <li>■ 41,500 square metres of B8 warehousing.</li> </ul> <p>Planning permission will be granted for housing proposals that</p>	<p>AA Report (March 2010) found that subject to its recommendations being successfully adopted and implemented, the negative effects of the Havant Borough Pre-Submission Core Strategy (March 2010) in relation to the conservation objectives of the European sites are removed, and do not require further assessment in combination with effects of other plans and projects.</p>

<b>Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (adopted) March 2011.</b>	
<p>will: -</p> <p>Contribute to achieving a net total of 6,300 new dwellings between 2006 and 2026.</p> <p>Concentrate new housing, employment, retail, leisure and other development within the five urban areas of Havant, Leigh Park, Waterloooville, Emsworth and Hayling Island.</p> <p>The council will permit development at the following strategic sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Havant Public Service Village</li> <li>2. Havant Thicket Reservoir</li> <li>3. Dunsbury Hill Farm</li> <li>4. Major Development Area and Waterloooville Town Centre Integration</li> <li>5. Woodcroft Farm</li> </ol>	

<b>New Forest District Council Core Strategy (adopted) October 2009.</b>	
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>The spatial strategy is to locate new residential development primarily within the towns and larger villages. Providing for a minimum of 3,920 new dwellings within the Plan Area between 2006 and 2026.</p> <p>Provision will be made for new housing development for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ around 100 dwellings at Totton; and</li> <li>■ around 150 dwellings at Ringwood.</li> </ul> <p>Policy CS18 New provision for industrial and office</p>	<p>The HRA (Oct 2008) of the Core Strategy identified three policies having uncertain effects in-combination in relation to disturbance effects on the New Forest SAC, SPA and Ramsar site as they may result in an increase in visitor recreational pressure. Given the opportunity for in-combination effects and the levels of uncertainty the assessment has adopted a precautionary approach and considered effects further in an appropriate assessment. This concludes that a range of mitigation and avoidance measures are available. These are reflected in the submission Core Strategy and so it is concluded that it is possible to demonstrate the plan will not adversely the designated sites.</p>

<b>New Forest District Council Core Strategy (adopted) October 2009.</b>	
<p>development and related uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ provision for new employment sites, for development over the 2006-2026 period:</li> <li>■ adjoining Totton (up to around 5 hectares);</li> <li>■ adjoining New Milton (up to around 5 hectares);</li> <li>■ adjoining Ringwood (up to around 5 hectares).</li> </ul>	

<b>New Forest National Park Authority National Park Management Plan 2010-2015</b>	
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>The draft National Park Plan sets out the long-term Vision and objectives for the National Park, together with the policies and actions for the next 5 years and beyond. The Plan combines two statutory documents into a single integrated plan; these are the National Park Management Plan and the Local Development Framework Core Strategy including Development Control policies.</p> <p>The strategic policy approach is to consider activity generating development and outdoor recreation in the context of three broad geographical zones covering the National Park, which are based on the sensitivity and level of risk to the natural environment. Zone 1 is the most sensitive and is characterised by the New Forest SSSI, SAC, SPA and Ramsar.</p> <p>Central to this Plan, and reflected by the approach above, is the conservation and enhancement of the Special Qualities of the National Park. The approach taken will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Minimise the impact of external development pressures on</li> </ul>	<p>Generic effects arising as a result of proposed development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Increased water abstraction, which can lead to reduced water levels at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased water discharges (consented), which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased surface water runoff, which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased atmospheric pollution, which can result in reduced air quality at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased recreational activity, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites</li> <li>■ Increased noise and light pollution, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites.</li> <li>■ Land take, which can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation of designated and/or supporting habitats.</li> </ul> <p>The National Park Plan contains strong policies in regard to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and habitats and also proposes a limited</p>

<b>New Forest National Park Authority National Park Management Plan 2010-2015</b>	
<p>the National Park, especially recreational pressure from the proposed future development in the adjoining growth areas of the South Hampshire sub-region and the Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole conurbation.</p> <p>There is no specific National Park requirement and nearly all new residential development will be in settlements outside the National Park. Based on past building rates it is estimated that on average 10 dwellings per year might be built within the National Park.</p> <p>There is also no strategic employment development requirement. The National Park Plan will seek to retain existing employment sites whilst encouraging some limited new employment development in the defined Service Villages, and very limited development in other rural settlements.</p> <p>More detailed policies and actions for recreation will be published separately in the Recreation Management Strategy for the National Park.</p>	<p>amount of development.</p>

<b>New Forest National Park Authority Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (adopted) December 2010</b>	
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>New Residential Development</p> <p>An additional 220 dwellings will be required within the New Forest National Park between 2006 and 2026.</p>	<p>HRA (September 2010) concluded that an adequate policy framework is in place that will enable delivery of the measures necessary to mitigate for adverse effects on European sites.</p>

<b>Portsmouth Plan (adopted) 2012.</b>	
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>Portsmouth will plan for an additional 420-490 new homes per year, 243,00sq.m of new employment space and 50,000sq.m net of retail floorspace up to 2027.</p> <p>Much of this development is directed towards the Western Corridor, Southsea and the Southern Waterfront and Portsdown Hill, with the Western Corridor accommodating nearly two thirds of the new housing and employment development, and all the new retail floorspace.</p>	<p>The HRA (February 2011) recommended a series of avoidance and mitigation measures for resolving adverse effects in relation to the identified impacts of the plan. The recommendations were examined and changes subsequently made to the Core Strategy. The HRA Report concluded that there will be no adverse effects on the ecological integrity of any European site as a result of the Portsmouth Core Strategy in relation to the following impact types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Water abstraction; and</li> <li>■ Waste water pollution.</li> </ul> <p>The Report also concludes that adverse effects associated with the Core Strategy in relation to the following impact types can be overcome provided the avoidance and mitigation package is successfully adopted and implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Atmospheric pollution;</li> <li>■ Disturbance from recreation;</li> <li>■ Flood risk and coastal squeeze; and</li> <li>■ Displacement and collision mortality risk from site-specific developments.</li> </ul>

Southampton City Council Core Strategy (adopted) January 2010.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p><b>City Centre</b> The continuing viability and vitality of the city centre is key to the achievement of the growth set out in the emerging South East Plan. Consequently this is the focus for significant new offices, retail, hotel and leisure development, the majority of which can be accommodated in a strategic site, the major development quarter (MDQ) located next to the West Quay shopping centre. About 5400 new homes will be built in the city centre provided flood risk issues are dealt with.</p> <p><b>Shirley Town Centre and Bitterne, Portswood, Lordshill, Woolston District Centres</b> The continuing viability of these centres is important to local residents since very often they are the focus for the community, providing local shops, small scale offices, leisure and other facilities and services.</p> <p><b>Residential Neighbourhoods</b> Outside the city centre approximately 6,400 new homes will be dispersed through the residential neighbourhoods, generally on smaller sites. This figure excludes homes that have already been built, small sites and a figure for houses on unidentified sites. Local services and shops will be found in the district centres and local centres, however, individual shops and local services such as doctors, schools and community centres will be encouraged throughout the neighbourhoods. Such local provision, within walking distance for many people, reduces the need to use motorised transport.</p> <p><b>The Port, Employment Sites and Areas</b> Approximately 97,000 sq m of new and expanded industrial</p>	<p>The HRA for the Core Strategy determined that there is the potential for likely significant effects as a result of proposed development and recommended a number of mitigation measures to address them. The HRA conclusions were uncertain in some cases as a result of the emerging evidence base for recreational impacts on International Sites. It noted that it will be necessary to undertake further Appropriate Assessment on lower tier plans in the future.</p>

<b>Southampton City Council Core Strategy (adopted) January 2010.</b>	
and warehousing uses will be directed to established employment areas and sites. The Port will rationalise and intensify its uses in the city within its existing boundaries supported through improved transport infrastructure within and outside the city. Significant additional office and retail floorspace will be located in the city centre.	

<b>Test Valley Borough Council Revised Local Plan DPD 2011-2029 Regulation 19 Pre-Submission.</b>	
<b>Document Details</b>	<b>Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects</b>
<p>The Revised Local Plan sets the spatial Vision and Strategic Objectives for the future development of the Borough.</p> <p>The plan promotes the provision of 10,584 new dwellings between 2011-2029, which includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Northern test Valley (Andover &amp; Rural Test Valley) – 7,092</li> <li>■ Southern Test Valley – 3,492</li> </ul> <p>As well as many strategic employment development sites at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ University of Southampton Science Park</li> <li>■ Whitenap, Romsey</li> <li>■ Nursling</li> <li>■ Walworth Business Park</li> <li>■ Andover Airfield Business Park</li> </ul>	<p>Generic effects arising as a result of proposed development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Increased water abstraction, which can lead to reduced water levels at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased water discharges (consented), which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased surface water runoff, which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased atmospheric pollution, which can result in reduced air quality at European sites.</li> <li>■ Increased recreational activity, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites</li> <li>■ Increased noise and light pollution, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites.</li> <li>■ Land take, which can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation of designated and/or supporting habitats.</li> </ul> <p>There is potential for likely significant in-combination effects on Mottisfont Bats SAC through habitat loss and fragmentation and the New Forest SAC/</p>

Test Valley Borough Council Revised Local Plan DPD 2011-2029 Regulation 19 Pre-Submission.	
	SPA/ Ramsar through increased levels of disturbance.

Isle of Wight Council Core Strategy (including Waste and Minerals) and Development Management DPD (adopted), 2012.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Key Regeneration Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Medina Valley (Newport, Cowes and East Cowes)</li> <li>■ Ryde</li> <li>■ The Bay (Sandown, Shanklin and Lake)</li> </ul> <p>Smaller Regeneration Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ West Wight (Freshwater and Totland)</li> <li>■ Ventnor</li> </ul> <p>Housing</p> <p>The strategy provides for 8,320 dwellings for the Isle of Wight in the plan period These will be delivered across the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 3,200 existing permissions</li> <li>■ Medina Valley (1,350).</li> <li>■ Ryde (2,100).</li> <li>■ The Bay (370).</li> <li>■ West Wight (240).</li> <li>■ Ventnor (80).</li> </ul>	<p>The HRA Report (April 2011) considered that all negative effects of the Core Strategy in relation to the conservation objectives of European sites can be effectively removed and do not require further assessment at this level in combination with the effects of other plans and projects, provided the avoidance and mitigation measures set out are adopted and implemented successfully.</p> <p>The HRA concluded there are no likely significant effects as a result of the strategic-level Core Strategy policies. It also found that in relation to European and Ramsar sites, the identified level of development can be accommodated within the broad locations set out in the Core Strategy.</p>



Isle of Wight Council Core Strategy (including Waste and Minerals) and Development Management DPD (adopted), 2012.	
<p>■ Rural Service Centres and wider rural area (980)</p> <p>Economic Development The strategy allows for at least 42 hectares of new economic development land to be delivered over the plan period, primarily within the Key Regeneration Areas and the Smaller Regeneration Areas. The 42 hectares should consist of around 9 hectares of B1b, B1c and B2 uses, around 13 hectares of B8 uses and around 20 hectares of B1a uses.</p> <p>To contribute to this target, the Council allocates the following sites for employment uses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Up to 17.5 hectares of land at Horsebridge Hill, Newport, for a range of B-type employment uses that reflect the general split outlined above to meet local and Island-wide need for employment provision.</li> <li>2. Up to 8.8 hectares of land at Stag Lane, Newport, for a range of B1, B2 and B8 employment uses, primarily related to renewable energy.</li> <li>3. Up to 2.8 hectares of land to the east of Pan Lane, Newport, for a range of B1 and B2 uses suitable to a mixed-use scheme.</li> <li>4. Up to 14.7 hectares of land to the south of Nicholson Road, Ryde, for a mix of primarily smaller scale B1 and B2 uses.</li> </ol>	

Winchester District and South Downs National Park Local Plan Part 1 – Joint Core Strategy (adopted) 2013.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The JCS sets the Spatial Vision and Strategic Objectives for the future development of the District.</p> <p>The JCS promotes the delivery of 12,500 new dwellings, distributed across the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Winchester Town (4,000)</li> <li>South Hampshire Urban Areas (6,000)</li> <li>Market Towns and Rural Area (2,500)</li> </ul> <p>Further to this, the JCS promotes the delivery of around 20ha of new employment land within the key economic sectors of; public administration and business services, land based industries, tourism and recreation, knowledge and creative industries and retail. The JCS also seeks to promote measures to support working from home, including live-work accommodation and good access to communications technology.</p>	<p>The HRA noted that the impacts of individual developments are carefully regulated through development controls/ site management measures, including the requirement for project level HRA. It concluded that these measures along with mitigation provided by Joint Core Strategy Policies and further recommendations provided by the HRA would ensure that the Core Strategy alone will not have adverse effects on the integrity of the European sites.</p> <p>The HRA also considered the potential for the Core Strategy to have adverse in combination effects - with development proposed in surrounding areas - on seven of the identified European sites through reduced air quality, water levels and quality and increased disturbance. Given a lack of available evidence and ongoing studies, the AA was unable to conclude with certainty that the Core Strategy would not have adverse effects on the integrity of the identified European sites as a result of these issues. To strengthen the mitigation already proposed in the Plan the HRA recommended a number of policy safeguards to help provide effective plan level mitigation that will contribute to minimising the impacts of proposed development on air quality, water levels and water quality. Recommendations included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the monitoring of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) at key locations within or close to the proposed strategic sites;</li> <li>additional policy wording that supports the findings of the Solent Bird Disturbance and Mitigation Project and ensure any proposed strategic avoidance and/or mitigation measures are adopted;</li> <li>the requirement for any proposal on land at North Whiteley to incorporate suitable areas for dog walking;</li> <li>the requirement for sustainable water strategies to accompany</li> </ul>

Winchester District and South Downs National Park Local Plan Part 1 – Joint Core Strategy (adopted) 2013.	
	<p>all proposals for strategic developments; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ seeking the incorporation of higher water efficiency measures in developments where suitable, in particular for strategic sites.</li> </ul> <p>The assessment also considered the potential for the Core Strategy to have adverse in combination effects on the eight of the European sites through the loss and fragmentation of supporting habitats. The AA concluded that the potential impacts of proposed development on supporting habitats would most appropriately be addressed at the project level. Project level HRA would provide a detailed site level analysis of the importance of the site to the designated features, and provide suitable mitigation measures to reduce the adverse effects of the proposed development. The AA recommended additional policy wording to strengthen the protection of important supporting habitats within the Core Strategy.</p> <p>The majority of the recommendations proposed in the HRA were incorporated into the Submission Core Strategy. Some recommendations, such as requiring the phasing and management of construction to minimise any impacts on air quality, have not resulted in direct changes or additions to the Core Strategy as they are being addressed in lower lever planning documents, such as the Development Management and Site Allocations DPD.</p>