

Pre-Submission Winchester Local Plan Part 2 - Development Management and Site Allocations

Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report

September 2015

prepared by

enfusion



HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT

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Prepared for: Winchester City Council

<i>date:</i>	Draft 25 September 2015 Final 28 September 2015	
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 0.1 Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of spatial development plans is a requirement of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) as set out in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). This report details the Habitats Regulations Assessment for Winchester City Council's Local Plan Part 2 - Development Management and Site Allocations Local Development Document (LDD). It sets out the method, findings and conclusions of the HRA screening.
- 0.2 The following European sites are considered to be within the influence the plan and have therefore been scoped into the HRA:
- Butser Hill SAC
 - Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA/ Ramsar
 - East Hampshire Hangers SAC
 - Emer Bog SAC
 - Mottisfont Bats SAC
 - New Forest SAC/ SPA/ Ramsar
 - Portsmouth Harbour SPA/ Ramsar
 - River Itchen SAC
 - Solent Maritime SAC
 - Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC
 - Solent and Southampton Water SPA/ Ramsar
- 0.3 The screening considered whether the policies and allocations proposed in the plan, have the potential to have significant effects on the European sites listed above. Each of the Draft LPP2 policies and their potential impacts were assessed in turn with consideration given to environmental pathways and sensitivities of the European sites to determine if there is the potential for a significant effect. The findings of the HRA work for the LPP1 was a key consideration and helped to inform the screening assessment for the Draft LPP2.
- 0.4 The screening found that the majority of policies/ allocations were unlikely to have a significant effect on European sites alone given the location and small scale of proposed development. Some allocations were identified as being in close proximity to the River Itchen SAC; however, the screening assessment concluded that there is suitable mitigation provided through strategic policies in the adopted LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant effects on the River Itchen SAC.
- 0.5 The screening found that nine of the site allocations identified to deliver new housing fall within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone. It was concluded that as long as the standard contribution of £172 is provided for each new housing unit delivered within the charge zone, in line with guidance produced by Winchester City Council and the emerging Interim Solent Bird

Disturbance Mitigation Strategy, then the development proposed will not have likely significant in combination effects on the Solent SPAs.

- 0.6 The HRA for the LPP1¹ concluded that there would not be adverse in combination effects on the integrity of European sites as a result of the proposed distribution and overall level of growth proposed in the Plan area (as well as surrounding areas). The Draft LPP2 does not propose any additional growth on top of what is already proposed through the adopted LPP1. It is considered that suitable mitigation is provided through strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant in combination effects on European sites.
- 0.7 The Draft LPP2 HRA Screening Report accompanied the Draft LPP2 on public consultation from 24 October to 05 December 2015. Comments were received from Natural England and the RSBP and these have been taken into account through the iterative and ongoing HRA process.
- 0.8 There have been a number of changes made to the Plan since the publication of the Draft LPP2 in October 2014. The changes were screened and found to not significantly affect the findings of the HRA Screening Report (Sept 2014) which accompanied the Draft LPP2 on consultation.

¹ HRA (AA) of Submission Core Strategy June 2012.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

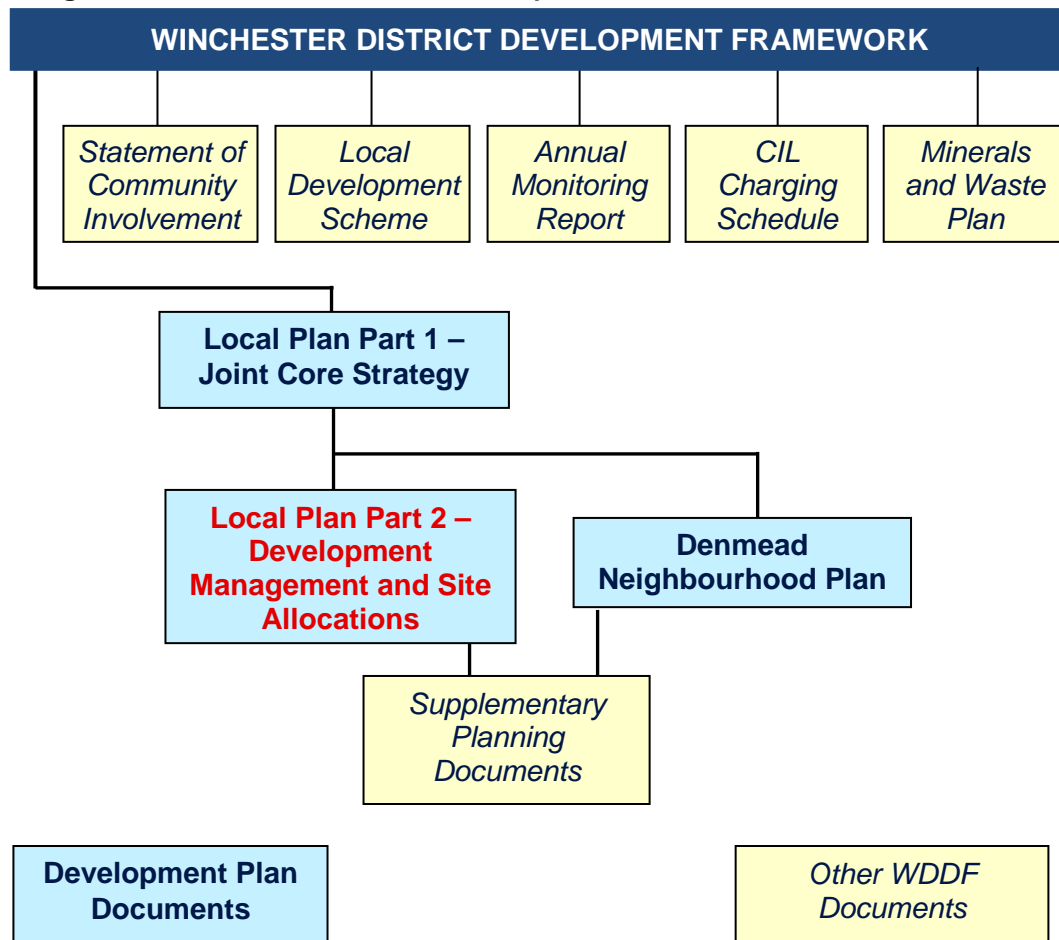
- 1.1 Winchester City Council is currently preparing its Local Plan Part 2 - Development Management and Allocations Local Development Document (LDD) for the District. The LDD is one of two key documents to be prepared as part of the Winchester District Development Framework (WDDF). The other key document is the Local Plan Part 1 - Core Strategy LDD, which is the overarching document of the Winchester District Development Plan and provides the planning framework (vision, objectives, spatial development strategy and core policies for spatial planning) that guides development in District over the plan period to 2031. The Local Plan Part 1 was adopted on 20 March 2013.
- 1.2 The Local Plan Part 2 will set out detailed development management policies and allocate (non-strategic) sites to meet the objectively assessed needs of the District, which includes retail, housing, employment, community, leisure and transport. Enfusion Ltd was commissioned to carry out Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of Winchester City Council's Local Plan Part 2 on behalf of the Council in their role as the competent authority. At the same time Enfusion was also commissioned to undertake Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment [SEA]) of the LDD and this work has been undertaken in parallel, with the two processes informing each other as appropriate.

Background to the Local Plan Part 2 and HRA

Winchester District Development Framework

- 1.3 The Winchester District Development Framework (WDDF) comprises a number of documents which taken as a whole set out Winchester City Council's policies relating to the development and use of land in their area. The WDDF includes:
- Local Plan Part 1 - Joint Core Strategy
 - Local Plan Part 2 - Development Management and Allocations
 - Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) which supplement the Local Plan by providing direction on specific issues: Village and Neighbourhood Design Statements
 - Neighbourhood Plans
 - Statement of Community Involvement
 - Annual Monitoring Report
- 1.4 The diagram below illustrates the relationship between the different WDDF documents.

Figure 1: Winchester District Development Framework



Source Pre Submission LPP2

Local Plan Part 1 - Joint Core Strategy Development

1.5 The LPP1 - Joint Core Strategy is the overarching strategic document of the Winchester City Council's WDDF and sets out the key elements of the planning strategy for the District; it is the spatial expression of the Community Strategy. In particular, the LPP1 established various development requirements for the District's larger settlements. These included the following levels of housing provision from 2011 to 2031:

- Winchester - 4000 dwellings (including 2000 at Barton Farm)
- Whiteley - 3500 dwellings (all at North Whiteley)
- Bishops Waltham - 500 dwellings
- New Alresford - 500 dwellings
- Colden Common - 250 dwellings
- Denmead - 250 dwellings
- Kings Worthy - 250 dwellings
- Swanmore - 250 dwellings
- Waltham Chase - 250 dwellings

- Wickham - 250 dwellings
- 1.6 LPP1 also supports the retention and improvement of employment, public transport, facilities and services in these settlements, as well as containing standards for the provision of open space and built recreation facilities.
 - 1.7 The HRA process for the LPP1 began in 2008, when a HRA Screening Interim Report (Feb 2008) was produced to outline the processes and information gathered up to that point. The Interim Report informed the development of the HRA Screening for the Core Strategy Preferred Options. The findings of this screening process were reported in Consultation Draft HRA Screening of Preferred Options (May 2009). The Screening Report was subject to consultation advice from the statutory nature conservation body, i.e. Natural England (NE).
 - 1.8 Further screening work and an Appropriate Assessment of the Pre-Submission Core Strategy was carried out from November to December 2011. The findings were presented in the HRA (AA) Report (Dec 2011) which accompanied the Pre-submission Core Strategy on consultation from 25th January 2012 to 12th March 2012. The HRA (AA) Report was subject to consultation advice from NE and wider stakeholders. Comments received helped to inform the final HRA (AA) Report (June 2012) which accompanied the Core Strategy on Submission in June 2012.

Local Plan Part 2 – Development Management and Allocations

- 1.9 In addition to the LPP1 - Joint Core Strategy, which is the overarching document of the WDDF, Winchester City Council are in the process of preparing a further planning policy document under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 ('Local Planning Regulations'). The Local Plan Part 2 - Development Management and Allocations aims to refine the development requirements for the District's larger settlements as set out in the LPP1 (please see above paragraphs 1.5 & 1.6) and produce development management policies.
- 1.10 LPP2 only covers the part of Winchester District that lies outside the South Downs National Park and it is required to be in conformity with Local Plan Part 1 and the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 1.11 A key element of LPP2 is to add detail to the development strategy set out in LPP1 by allocating sites as necessary to meet development needs. Furthermore, LPP2 also provides the opportunity to develop detailed development management policies required to assess and determine planning proposals and applications, particularly where these are not already covered by the general policies set out in LPP1.

- 1.12 The preparation of the LPP2 has been informed by a number of technical studies and public consultation events in addition to the findings of the SA/SEA processes recorded in this Report.

Purpose and Structure of Report

- 1.13 This report sets out the findings of the HRA screening for the Local Plan Part 2. Following this introductory section the report is organised into three further sections:
- **Section 2** summarises the requirement for HRA and relevant guidance.
 - **Section 3** outlines the Screening process and the findings of the screening assessment.
 - **Section 4** summarises the findings of the HRA and sets out the next steps, including consultation arrangements.

2.0 HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT (HRA) & THE PLAN

Requirement for Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 2.1 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) [the Habitats Regulations] require that HRA is applied to all statutory land use plans in England and Wales. The aim of the HRA process is to assess the potential effects arising from a plan against the conservation objectives of any site designated for its nature conservation importance.
- 2.2 The Habitats Regulations transpose the requirements of the European Directive (92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna [the Habitats Directive] which aims to protect habitats and species of European nature conservation importance. The Directive establishes a network of internationally important sites designated for their ecological status. These are referred to as Natura 2000 sites or European Sites, and comprise Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) which are designated under European Directive (2009/147/EC) on the conservation of wild birds [the Birds Directive]. In addition, Government guidance also requires that Ramsar sites (which support internationally important wetland habitats and are listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance [Ramsar Convention]) are included within the HRA process as required by the Regulations.
- 2.3 The process of HRA is based on the precautionary principle and evidence should be presented to allow a determination of whether the impacts of a land-use plan, when considered in combination with the effects of other plans and projects against the conservation objectives of a European Site; would adversely affect the integrity of that site. Where effects are considered uncertain, the potential for adverse impacts should be assumed.

Guidance and Good Practice

- 2.4 The HRA Screening of the Draft LPP2 has been carried out in accordance with current guidance and best practice, which includes guidance produced by the European Commission² in 2001. Draft guidance for HRA 'Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment', was published by the Government (DCLG, 2006) and is based on the European Commission's (2001) guidance for the Appropriate Assessment of Plans. The DCLG guidance recommends three main stages to the HRA process:

- **Stage 1:** Screening for Likely Significant Effect

² Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting European Sites. Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. European Commission Environment DG, November 2001.

- **Stage 2:** Appropriate Assessment, Ascertaining Effects on Integrity
 - **Stage 3:** Mitigations Measures and Alternatives Assessment.
- 2.5 NE has produced additional, detailed guidance on the HRA of Local Development Documents (Tyldesley, 2009 (Revised April 2010 and September 2012)), that complements the DCLG guidance, and builds on assessment experience and relevant court rulings.
- 2.6 The approach taken for the HRA of Draft LPP2 follows the method set out in formal guidance documents and has additionally been informed by recent good practice examples. The key stages of the HRA process overall, and the specific tasks undertaken for each stage are set out in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Habitats Regulations Assessment: Key Stages	
Stages	Habitats Regulations Assessment
Stage 1: Screening for Likely significant Effects	1. Identify European sites in and around the plan area.
	2. Examine the conservation objectives of each interest feature of the European site(s) potentially affected.
	3. Analyse the policy/ plan and the changes to environmental conditions that may occur as a result of the plan. Consider the extent of the effects on European sites (magnitude, duration, location) based on best available information.
	4. Examine other plans and programmes that could contribute (cumulatively) to identified impacts/ effects.
	5. Produce screening assessment based on evidence gathered and consult statutory nature conservation body on findings.
	6. If effects are judged likely or uncertainty exists – the precautionary principle applies proceed to Stage 2 .
Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment	1. Agree scope and method of Appropriate Assessment with statutory nature conservation body.
	2. Collate all relevant information and evaluate potential impacts on site(s) in light of conservation objectives.
Stage 3: Mitigation Measures and Alternatives Assessment	1. Consider how effect on integrity of site(s) could be avoided by changes to plan and the consideration of alternatives (e.g. an alternative policy/ spatial location). Develop mitigation measures (including timescale and mechanisms for delivery).
	2. Prepare HRA/ AA report and consult statutory body.
	3. Finalise HRA/AA report in line with statutory advice to accompany plan for wider consultation.

3.0 HRA SCREENING

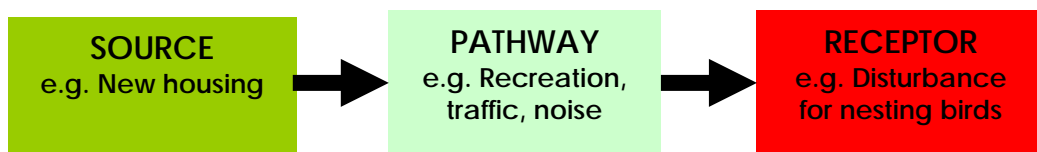
3.1 As detailed in Section 2, Table 1, HRA typically involves a number of stages. This section of the report sets out our approach and findings for Stage 1, HRA Screening for the Draft LPP2. The aim of the screening stage is to assess in broad terms whether the policies and allocations set out in the plan are likely to have a significant effect on a European site(s), and whether in the light of available avoidance and mitigation measures, an Appropriate Assessment (AA) is necessary.

Scope of HRA

3.2 Plans such as the adopted LPP1 and Draft LPP2 can have spatial implications that extend beyond the intended plan boundaries. In particular, it is recognised that when considering the potential for effects on European sites, distance in itself is not a definitive guide to the likelihood or severity of an impact. Other factors such as inaccessibility/ remoteness, the prevailing wind direction, river flow direction, and ground water flow direction will all have a bearing on the relative distance at which an impact can occur. This means that a plan directing development some distance away from a European Site could still have effects on the site and therefore, needs to be considered as part of the HRA screening.

3.3 Therefore, rather than rely on distance alone, a more effective mechanism for considering the scope of the HRA is to use a 'source-pathway-receptor' model (see **Figure 2**) which focuses on whether there is a pathway by which impacts from the plan can affect the identified sensitivities/ vulnerabilities of European site(s)' environmental conditions.

Figure 2: Source, Pathway, Receptor Model



3.4 Using this approach the following sites that lie both within and outside the plan, were scoped into the HRA Screening for the Draft LPP2. These are the same sites that were scoped into the HRA for the LPP1.

Table 2: European Sites within HRA Scope	
European Site	Designation
European Sites within Plan Area	
River Itchen	SAC
Solent Maritime	SAC
Solent and Southampton Water	SPA/ Ramsar
European Sites outside Plan Area	
Butser Hill	SAC
Chichester and Langstone Harbours	SPA/ Ramsar

East Hampshire Hangers	SAC
Emer Bog	SAC
Mottisfont Bats	SAC
New Forest	SAC/ SPA/ Ramsar
Portsmouth Harbour	SPA/ Ramsar
Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons	SAC

- 3.5 Detailed descriptions including conservation objectives and the specific vulnerabilities for each site are provided in **Appendix 1**.

Potential Impacts of the Draft LPP2

- 3.6 The Draft LPP2 aims to refine the requirements and locations for non-strategic development to meet the level of growth set out in the adopted LPP1. The Draft Local Plan Part 2 does not propose any additional growth on top of what is proposed through the adopted LPP1. Housing, employment and infrastructure development has the potential to generate a range of environmental impacts which can, (depending on their nature, magnitude, location and duration), have effects on European sites. A summary of the types of impacts and effects that can arise from these types of development is provided in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Housing, Employment and Infrastructure Development: Summary of Impacts and Effects on European Sites	
Effects on European Sites	Impact Types
Habitat (& species) fragmentation and loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Direct land take, removal of green/ connecting corridors/ supporting habitat, changes to sediment patterns (rivers and coastal locations) ■ Introduction of invasive species (predation)
Disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased recreational activity (population increase) ■ Noise and light pollution (from development and increased traffic)
Changes to hydrological regime/ water levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased abstraction levels (new housing) ■ Increased hard standing non-permeable surfaces/ accelerated run-off ■ Laying pipes/ cables (surface & ground) ■ Topography alteration ■ Changing volume of discharge
Changes to water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase in run-off/ pollutants from non-permeable surfaces (roads, built areas) ■ Increased air pollution (eutrophication) (traffic, housing) ■ Increased volume of discharges (consented)
Changes in air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased traffic movements ■ Increased emissions from buildings

Draft LPP2 Screening Assessment

- 3.7 The first stage in the screening process is to consider whether the policies and allocations proposed in the plan, have the potential to lead to likely significant effects (LSE), such as those identified in **Table 3**, on the European sites scoped into the assessment. Each of the Draft LPP2 policies and their potential impacts were assessed in turn with consideration given to environmental pathways and sensitivities of the European sites to determine if there is the potential for LSE. Potential mitigation provided through adopted LPP1 and Draft LPP2 policies was also considered. The findings of the HRA work for the LPP1 was a key consideration and helped to inform the screening for the Draft LPP2. **Appendix 3** details the results of the HRA screening process for the Draft LPP2. The key findings are summarised below.

Effects Summary - the plan alone

- 3.8 The Draft LPP2 contains a number of policies that seek to refine the requirements and locations for non-strategic development in Winchester District, to meet the level of growth set out in the adopted LPP1. The screening found that the majority of the policies and proposed site allocations are unlikely to have significant effects alone on European sites given the small scale of proposed development, distance from European sites and lack of environmental pathways.
- 3.9 All the site allocation policies require that any proposal for development has to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2, which include the following:
- **LPP1 Policy DS1** (Development Strategy and Principles) requires development proposals to consider the importance of retaining environmental assets and the efficient use of scarce resources. It also requires that development proposals test whether infrastructure has adequate capacity to serve new development, or arrangements are made in a timely manner for appropriate increases in capacity. Development proposals are also required to consider impacts on the water environment are properly addressed.
 - **LPP1 Policy SH1** (Development Strategy for South Hampshire Urban Areas) seeks to protect important natural assets, particularly habitats of national and international importance.
 - **LPP1 Policy CP7** (Open Space, Sport and Recreation) seeks improvements in the open space network and in built recreation facilities within the District. Requires new housing development to make provision of public open space and built facilities.
 - **LPP1 Policy CP15** (Green Infrastructure) supports development proposals that maintain, protect and enhance the function of the integrity of the existing green infrastructure (GI) network in the District and at a sub-regional level, which includes strategic blue

and green corridors. It also supports the proposals identified through the PUSH GI Implementation Strategy.

- **LPP1 Policy CP16** (Biodiversity) supports development which maintains, protects and enhances biodiversity across the District, delivering a net gain in biodiversity and has regard to the following:
 - protecting sites of European importance from inappropriate development.
 - new development will be required to show how biodiversity can be retained, protected and enhanced through its design and implementation.
 - new development will be required to avoid adverse impacts, or if unavoidable, ensure impacts are appropriately mitigated, with compensation measures used as only a last resort. Development proposals will only be supported if the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the harm of the habitat and/or species.
 - maintaining a District wide network of local wildlife sites and corridors to support the integrity of the biodiversity network, prevent fragmentation, and enable biodiversity to respond and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
 - supporting and contributing to the targets set out in the District's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for priority habitats and species.
- **LPP1 Policy CP17** (Flooding, Flood Risk and the Water Environment) supports development that does not cause unacceptable deterioration to water quality or have unacceptable impact on water quantity through suitable pollution prevention measures, optimising water efficiency and taking opportunities to improve water quality where possible.
- **LPP2 Policy DM6** (Open Space Provision for New Developments) requires residential development of 15 dwellings and above to provide usable open space on site, in accordance with LPP1 Policy CP7. All sites should provide adequate amenity space which should contribute to maintaining or enhancing the environmental character of the area and include arrangements for the future management and maintenance of the area.
- **LPP2 Policy DM19** (Developments and Pollution) seeks to minimise pollution arising from new development.

3.10 The screening identified that there are some site allocations proposed in Winchester Town that are in close proximity to the River Itchen SAC, in particular the Silver Hill allocation (Policy WIN4) and Abbotts Barton (Policy WIN 9) which are both 50 m away from the SAC. The screening concluded that there is suitable mitigation provided through the LPP1 and LPP2 policies outlined above and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant effects alone on the River Itchen SAC.

3.11 Whilst not essential to the conclusion of no LSE for Policy WIN 9 (Abbotts Barton), the screening recommended that development should be avoided in the green open space in the north east of the proposed

area, which is the area of the site that is the closest to the River Itchen SAC. The small area of green open space should be retained with improvements sought to green infrastructure links with the surrounding countryside.

- 3.12 The screening found that the majority of the development management policies set out criteria for the consideration of planning applications and will therefore not result in development themselves. Development will occur through lower level planning applications, which will need to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (set out above in Para 3.10). The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project level will help to ensure that any lower level proposals for development do not have likely significant effects on any European sites either alone or in combination.

The screening concluded that none of the policies/allocations in the Draft Local Plan Part 2 are likely to have a significant effect alone on the identified European sites.

Effects Summary - the plan in combination

- 3.13 Other plans, programmes and projects that are being prepared and/or implemented in the area have the potential to have significant effects on European sites. Effects from different plans may interact leading to a cumulative, significant effect overall for the area's biodiversity interests. It is a key requirement of the Habitats Regulations that effects identified through the plan screening are considered for their potential in combination effects. Guidance recommends that the in combination assessment is undertaken in a targeted way, to ensure that the assessment is most effective, by focusing on those plans most likely to interact with the plan under consideration.
- 3.14 The plans and programmes listed below have formed the basis of the in combination test for this policy screening. This list is not exhaustive and represents the most relevant current plans (further details are provided in **Appendix 2**).
- South East River Basin Management Plan, December 2009
 - The Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Final Strategy, March 2006
 - The East Hampshire Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, May 2003
 - The Arun and Western Streams Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, April 2003
 - Portsmouth Water Draft Water Resources Management Plan, 2014
 - Southern Water – Water Resource Management Plan, 2013
 - Thames Water Revised Draft Water Resource Management Plan 2015-2040
 - Hampshire County Council Local Transport Plan 2011-2031

- Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton, New Forest National Park and South Downs National Park Minerals and Waste Plan 2013
- Basingstoke and Dean Borough Council Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan 2014
- East Hampshire District Council and South Downs National Park Joint Core Strategy 2014 (Local Plan Part 1)
- Eastleigh Borough Council Revised Pre-Submission Local Plan 2011-2029
- Fareham Borough Council Core Strategy (adopted) August 2011
- Gosport Borough Council Local Plan 2011-2029 Publication Version
- Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (adopted) March 2011
- New Forest District Council Core Strategy (adopted) October 2009
- New Forest National Park Authority National Park Management Plan 2010-2015
- New Forest National Park Authority Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (adopted) December 2010
- Portsmouth Plan (adopted) 2012
- Southampton City Council Core Strategy (adopted) January 2010
- Test Valley Borough Council Revised Local Plan DPD 2011-2029 Regulation 19 Pre-Submission
- Isle of Wight Council Core Strategy (including Waste and Minerals) and Development Management DPD (adopted) 2012
- Winchester District and South Downs National Park Local Plan Part 1 – Joint Core Strategy (adopted) 2013

3.15 Visitor and disturbance studies have been carried out by the Solent Forum in response to concerns over the impact of recreational pressure on features of the Solent SPA, SAC and Ramsar Sites. The project has sought to assess the impacts of visitor numbers and activities on the survival rates of internationally designated wintering waterbirds throughout the Solent coast, and to establish the likely additional impact from the residents of development proposed in the area. The project has been divided into three phases, with Phases I and II now complete and Phase III ongoing.

3.16 The Phase I and II work concluded that there is likely to be a significant effect on the Solent SPAs from the additional recreational activity that will arise as a result from new housing development in the area. NE advised that the research, "represents the best available evidence, and therefore avoidance measures are required in order to ensure a significant effect, in combination, arising from new housing around the Solent, is avoided"³.

3.17 Following the publication of the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project Phase III Report (Towards an Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy) in May 2013 the relevant Council's, NE and partner conservation organisations have come together under the Solent

³http://www.solentforum.org/forum/sub_groups/Natural_Environment_Group/Disturbance_and_Mitigation_Project/Advice_to_PUSH_and_Solent_Forum%20310513.pdf

Recreation Mitigation Partnership (SRMP) to develop an Interim Solent Bird Disturbance Mitigation Strategy (ISBDMS). The mitigation strategy seeks to address the potential adverse in combination effects of proposed development in the area on the Solent SPAs. Winchester City Council has concurrently been developing guidance for applicants to set out the details of the emerging mitigation strategy and highlight the areas affected within the District.

- 3.18 The SRMP has determined that any new housing development within 5.6km of the Solent SPAs should be considered likely to have a significant in combination effect and will require mitigation. It has been determined that a standard contribution of £172 will be sought per new dwelling unit within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone, which will rise in line with inflation and be updated on 01 April every year. The contributions will be used to implement the mitigation strategy and will enable housing proposals to meet the requirements of the Habitats Directive and Regulations.
- 3.19 The screening found that a number of the policies propose site allocations that either partially or entirely fall within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone. These include the following:

Partially within Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone

- Policy BW2 – Martin Street Housing Allocation
- Policy BW3 – The Vineyard / Tangier Lane Housing Allocation

Entirely within Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone

- Policy WC1 – Morgan’s Yard Mixed Use Allocation
- Policy WC2 – Clewers Lane Housing Allocation
- Policy WC3 – Sandy Lane Housing Allocation
- Policy WC4 – Forest Road (North and South) Housing Allocations
- Policy WK2 – Winchester Road Housing Allocation
- Policy WK3 – The Glebe Housing Allocation
- Policy SHUA1 – Whiteley Green Housing Allocation

- 3.20 A map is provided in Appendix 4 that shows the area of Winchester District that falls within the charge zone as well as the site allocations proposed through the Draft LPP2.
- 3.21 In line with the emerging Interim Solent Bird Disturbance Mitigation Strategy, (July 2014), the screening found that a contribution of £172 will be required for each new housing unit that falls within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone. It should be noted that as set out in the Winchester Guidance to Applicants, this will not be necessary if the developer can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council and Natural England that it will provide alternative measures which will fully mitigate the impact of the development. The screening found that as long as the standard contribution is provided for each new housing unit within the charge zone or the developer

demonstrates that it will provide alternative measures to fully mitigate the impact of development (to the satisfaction of the Council and NE), it can be concluded that the policies set out above will not have likely significant in combination effects on the Solent SPAs.

- 3.22 The screening also found that Little Park Farm (Policy SHUA2) falls within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone. The site is part of a larger allocation for employment uses that extends beyond the administrative boundary of Winchester District westwards into Fareham Borough. Fareham Borough Council is taking this allocation forward into its new Local Plan. Based on the emerging Interim Solent Bird Disturbance Mitigation Strategy, as only employment development is being proposed it is considered that it will not contribute to increased levels recreational activity and is therefore not likely to have a significant in combination effect on the Solent SPAs. Policy SHUA2 requires any proposal for development to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2. The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project will help to ensure that proposed development will not have likely significant in combination effects on any European sites.
- 3.23 The HRA for the LPP1⁴ concluded that there would not be adverse in combination effects on the integrity of European sites as a result of the proposed distribution and overall level of growth proposed in the Plan area (as well as surrounding areas). The Draft LPP2 does not propose any additional growth on top of what is already proposed through the adopted LPP1. It is considered that suitable mitigation is provided through strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (set out above in Para 3.10) and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant in combination effects on European sites.

The screening concluded that none of the policies/allocations in the Draft Local Plan Part 2 are likely to have a significant in combination effect on the identified European sites; therefore, an Appropriate Assessment is not required.

Pre-Submission Local Plan Part 2 (2015)

- 3.24 The Draft Local Plan Part 2 and accompanying HRA Screening Report were published for consultation from October to December 2014. The responses received and how they have been taken into account through the HRA are presented in Appendix 6 of this Report. Following the consultation and review of the representations received, the Council has proposed a number of changes, deletions and additions to the Plan. The proposed changes were subject to HRA screening to determine whether they would significantly affect the findings of the

⁴ HRA (AA) of Submission Core Strategy June 2012.

HRA Screening carried out for the Draft LPP2 in 2014. The screening of changes is presented in Appendix 5 of this Report.

- 3.25 The screening found that the majority of the changes since the publication of the Draft Local Plan in 2014 are associated with provision of improved clarity as well as reflecting updated evidence and consultation responses received. It was concluded that they do not significantly affect the findings of the previous HRA work, set out earlier in this Section.

4.0 HRA CONCLUSIONS

HRA Summary

- 4.1 This report outlines the methods used and the findings arising from the Habitats Regulations Assessment screening for the Winchester City Council's Draft Local Plan Part 2. The HRA of the Draft LPP2 has been undertaken in accordance with current guidance and good practice and has been informed by the findings of the HRA for the adopted LPP1 as well as the findings of the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project.
- 4.2 The screening considered the likely significant effects on sixteen European sites within the influence the plan. It was assessed that the majority of policies/ allocations were unlikely to have a significant effect on European sites alone given the location and scale of proposed development. Some allocations are proposed in close proximity to the River Itchen SAC; however, the screening concluded that there is suitable mitigation provided through strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant effects on European sites.
- 4.3 The screening found that nine of the site allocations identified to deliver new housing fall within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone. It was concluded that as long as the standard contribution of £172 is provided for each new housing unit within the charge zone, in line with the emerging Interim Solent Bird Disturbance Mitigation Strategy, then the development proposed will not have likely significant in combination effects on the Solent SPAs.
- 4.4 The HRA for the LPP1⁵ concluded that there would not be adverse in combination effects on the integrity of European sites as a result of the proposed distribution and overall level of growth proposed in the Plan area (as well as surrounding areas). The Draft LPP2 does not propose any additional growth on top of what is already proposed through the adopted LPP1. It is considered that suitable mitigation is provided through strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant in combination effects on European sites.
- 4.5 The screening concluded that none of the policies/allocations in the Draft Local Plan Part 2 are likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination on the identified European sites; therefore, an Appropriate Assessment is not required.
- 4.6 The Draft LPP2 HRA Screening Report accompanied the Draft LPP2 on public consultation from 24 October to 05 December 2015. Comments were received from Natural England and the RSBP and these have

⁵ HRA (AA) of Submission Core Strategy June 2012.

been taken into account through the iterative and ongoing HRA process.

- 4.7 Since the publication of the Draft LPP2 in October 2014, there have been a number of changes made to the Plan. The proposed changes, deletions and additions from the Draft LPP2 to the Pre-Submission LPP2 were screened and found to not significantly affect the findings of the HRA Screening Report (Sept 2014) which accompanied the Draft LPP2 on consultation.

Appendix 1: European Site Characterisations

SAC

Site Name: Butser Hill Location: SU716197 Size: 238.66ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
Qualifying Features	Annex I Habitats primary reason for selection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) ■ <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles Priority feature
Conservation Objectives	Conservation Objectives The Conservation Objectives for this site are, subject to natural change, to maintain the following habitats and geological features in favourable condition (*), with particular reference to any dependent component special interest features (habitats, vegetation types, species, species assemblages etc.) for which the land is designated (SSSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar) as individually listed in Table 1. Habitat Types represented (Biodiversity Action Plan categories) Lowland Calcareous Grassland Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland Geological features (Geological Site Types) STATIC (FOSSIL) GEOMORPHOLOGICAL (IS) (*) or restored to favourable condition if features are judged to be unfavourable.
Component SSSIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Butser Hill
Key Environmental Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain well drained soils.

Site Name: Butser Hill Location: SU716197 Size: 238.66ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
(factors that maintain site integrity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain soil chemistry. ■ Minimise soil disturbance - Manage/restrict recreational use. ■ Maintain levels of grazing.
Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Its immediate location adjacent to the A3 and the surrounding intensively managed arable land means that there is the potential for localised atmospheric pollution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nitrogen deposition ○ Photochemical oxidants (ozone). ○ Particulate matter. ■ Recreational pressure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trampling of shallow/thin soils.

Site Name: East Hampshire Hangers Location: SU739268 Size: 569.68ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
Qualifying Features	<p>Annex I Habitats primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites) * Priority feature ■ <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests ■ <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines Priority feature <p>Annex I Habitats qualifying feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) ■ <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles * Priority feature <p>Annex II Species qualifying feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i>
Conservation Objectives	<p>No conservation objectives available.</p> <p>From the information provided by Natural England on the component SSSIs it is possible that future conservation objectives will try to maintain, in a favourable condition the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites)* Priority feature ■ <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests ■ <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines * Priority feature ■ <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles * Priority feature <p>They could also contain reference to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i>

Site Name: East Hampshire Hangers Location: SU739268 Size: 569.68ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
Component SSSIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Upper Greensand Hangers: Empshott to Hawkley ■ Wick Wood and Worldham Hangers ■ Upper Greensand Hangers: Wyck to Wheatley ■ Noar Hill ■ Selborne Common ■ Wealden Edge Hangers ■ Coombe Wood and The Lythe
Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain soil chemistry. ■ Maintain surface water regime. ■ Minimise soil disturbance. ■ Maintain levels of grazing. ■ Maintain air quality.
Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recreational pressure (trampling, rock climbers etc), this may not be an issue for the <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines due to inaccessibility. ■ Eutrophication as a result of run-off from adjacent agricultural land. ■ Growth of ruderal vegetation. ■ Beech disease.

Site Name: Emer Bog Location: SU394214 Size: 37.5ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
Qualifying Features	Annex I Habitats primary reason for selection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transition mires and quaking bogs
Conservation Objectives	To maintain*, in favourable condition, the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transition Mires and Quaking Bogs *maintenance implies restoration, if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.
Component SSSIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Baddesley Common and Emer Bog
Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain levels of Nitrogen. ■ Maintain surface and groundwater hydrological processes.
Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Principal threat to site is adjacent land-use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nitrogen deposition ○ Affect hydrological processes.

Site Name: Mottisfont Bats Location: SU322297 Size: 196.88ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	
Qualifying Features	Annex II Species primary reason for selection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>
Conservation Objectives	Subject to natural change, maintain, in favourable condition*, the broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland as a habitat for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> <p>* or restored to favourable condition if features are judged to be unfavourable.</p>
Component SSSIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mottisfont Bats
Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain woodland, which the bats use for breeding, roosting, commuting and feeding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appropriate management of vegetation at roost entrances. The presence of trees can cause shading and damage by tree root growth can cause problems to structure. ○ Bats require connectivity of habitat features for commuting and foraging. ■ Restrict/reduce recreational disturbance at site.
Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recreational pressure. ■ Light pollution.

Site Name: River Itchen Location: SU467174 Size: 309.26ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
Qualifying Features	<p>Annex I Habitats primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation <p>Annex II Species primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> ■ Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> <p>Annex II Species qualifying feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> ■ Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> ■ Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> ■ Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Conservation Objectives	<p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the river as a habitat for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ floating formations of water crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus</i>) of plain and sub-mountainous rivers ■ populations of Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) ■ populations of bullhead (<i>Cottus gobio</i>) ■ populations of brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) ■ populations of white-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) <p>and the river and adjoining land as habitat for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ populations of southern damselfly (<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>)

Site Name: River Itchen Location: SU467174 Size: 309.26ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ populations of otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) <p>*maintenance implies restoration, if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
Component SSSIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ River Itchen
Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)	<p>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain hydrological process of river – river velocity, transport etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Manage and monitor abstraction levels¹. <p>Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain shallow, well-vegetated, base-rich runnels and flushes in open areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintenance of grazing. <p>Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain water quality.
Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Decrease in flow velocities and increased siltation. ■ Increased abstraction in the upper catchment has led to a Reduction in macrophyte cover (especially <i>Ranunculus</i>). ■ Low flows interact with nutrient inputs from point sources to produce localised increases in filamentous algae and nutrient-tolerant macrophytes at the expense of <i>Ranunculus</i>. ■ Discharges into the River Itchen SAC from a sewage treatment works at Chickenhall (Eastleigh)².

¹ The Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, March 2006.

² Appropriate Assessment of the Draft South East Plan Final Report, October 2006.

Site Name: Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons Location: SZ608977 Size: 36.24ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
Qualifying Features	Annex I Habitats primary reason for selection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal lagoons Priority feature
Conservation Objectives	Subject to natural change, maintain, in favourable condition*, the coastal lagoons as a habitat for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lagoonal sand-shrimp (<i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>) ■ Starlet sea anemone (<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>) <p>*or restored to favourable condition if features are judged to be unfavourable.</p> <p>Based on information sent from Natural England on the conservation objectives for the Newton Lagoon component SSSI and the Yar Lagoon component SSSI.</p>
Component SSSIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hurst Castle and Lymington River Estuary ■ Langstone Harbour ■ Brading Marshes to St Helens Ledges ■ Gilkicker Lagoon
Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain water quality. ■ Maintain water salinity. ■ Maintain suitable distance between SAC and development to allow for managed retreat of intertidal habitats. ■ Avoid introduction of non-native species, e.g. from shipping activity³.

³ Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Hampshire Minerals Plan Final Report, October 2007.

Site Name: Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons Location: SZ608977 Size: 36.24ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality due to industrial waste disposal/landfill/discharges and diffuse pollution occurring off the site. ■ Effects of sea-level rise; coastal defence. ■ Water level management/slucice maintenance. ■ Water-based and land-based recreational pressures, water quality problems, over-abstraction, coastal squeeze. ■ Pollution from shipping⁴. ■ Recreational Pressure.

⁴ Appropriate Assessment of the Draft South East Plan Final Report, October 2006.

Site Name: Solent Maritime Location: SU756003 Size: 11325.09ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
Qualifying Features	<p>Annex I Habitats primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Estuaries ■ Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>) ■ Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) <p>Annex I Habitats qualifying feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time ■ Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide ■ Coastal lagoons * Priority feature ■ Annual vegetation of drift lines ■ Perennial vegetation of stony banks ■ Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand ■ Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (‘white dunes’) <p>Annex II Species qualifying feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Desmoulin’s whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>)
Conservation Objectives	<p>1. Subject to natural change, maintain* the Estuaries in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Shingle communities. ■ Reedbed communities. ■ Saltmarsh communities. ■ Intertidal mudflat & sandflat communities. ■ Intertidal mixed sediment communities. ■ Subtidal sediment communities.

Site Name: Solent Maritime Location: SU756003 Size: 11325.09ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
	<p>2. The conservation objective for annual vegetation of drift lines</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the Annual vegetation of drift lines in favourable condition.</p> <p>3. The conservation objective for Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia</i>)</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia</i>) in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Low marsh communities. ■ Mid-marsh communities. ■ Upper marsh communities. ■ Transitional high marsh communities. <p>4. The conservation objective for Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Annual Salicornia saltmarsh communities (SM8). ■ <i>Suaeda maritima</i> saltmarsh communities (SM9). <p>5. The conservation objective for cordgrass swards (<i>Spartinion</i>)</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the cordgrass swards (<i>Spartinion</i>) in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Small cordgrass (<i>Spartina maritima</i>) communities.

Site Name: Solent Maritime Location: SU756003 Size: 11325.09ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Smooth cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>) communities. ■ Townsend's cordgrass (<i>Spartina x townsendii</i>) communities. <p>6. The conservation objective for mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Intertidal mud communities. ■ Intertidal muddy sand communities. ■ Intertidal sand communities. ■ Intertidal mixed sediment communities. <p>7. The conservation objective for sandbanks slightly covered by seawater all the time</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the sandbanks slightly covered by seawater all the time in favourable condition, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Subtidal gravel and sands. ■ Subtidal muddy sand. ■ Subtidal eelgrass <i>Zostera marina</i> beds. <p>8. The conservation objective for lagoons</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the lagoons in favourable condition.</p> <p>9. The conservation objective for perennial vegetation of stony banks</p>

Site Name: Solent Maritime Location: SU756003 Size: 11325.09ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
	<p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the Perennial vegetation of stony banks in favourable condition.</p> <p>10. The conservation objective for shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes)</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* the Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) in favourable condition.</p> <p>11. The conservation objective for <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail)</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail)</p> <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
Component SSSIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yar Estuary ■ North Solent ■ Newtown Harbour ■ Langstone Harbour ■ Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary ■ Hurst Castle and Lymington River Estuary ■ King's Quay Shore ■ Eling and Bury Marshes ■ Lower Test Valley ■ Bouldnor and Hamstead Cliffs ■ Medina Estuary ■ Lincegrove and Hackett's Marshes

Site Name: Solent Maritime Location: SU756003 Size: 11325.09ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods ■ Thorness Bay ■ Hythe to Calshot Marshes ■ Chichester Harbour
Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain water quality. ■ Maintain coastal hydrological processes. ■ Maintain suitable distance between intertidal habitats and development to reduce coastal squeeze. ■ Restriction of dredging or land-claim of coastal habitats.
Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Developments pressures including ports, marinas, jetties etc. ■ Existing and proposed flood defence and coast protection works. ■ Coastal squeeze of intertidal habitats due to coastal erosion/ sea level rise and sea-walls/ development in the hinterland. ■ Potential accidental pollution from shipping, oil/chemical spills, heavy industrial activities, former waste disposal sites and waste-water discharge. Chickenhall (Eastleigh) sewage treatment works discharges into the River Itchen SAC, which drains into the Solent Maritime SAC⁵. ■ Introduction of non-native species e.g. from shipping activity. ■ Atmospheric pollution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nitrogen deposition ○ Photochemical oxidants (ozone). ○ Particulate matter.

⁵ Appropriate Assessment of the Draft South East Plan Final Report, October 2006.

Site Name: The New Forest Location: SU225075 Size: 29262.36	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
Qualifying Features	<p>Annex I Habitats primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oligotrophic water containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) ■ Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> ■ Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> ■ European dry heaths ■ <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) ■ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> ■ Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-patraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fragenion</i>) ■ <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests ■ Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains ■ Bog woodland *Priority Feature ■ Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i> *Priority Feature <p>Annex I Habitats qualifying feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transition mires and quaking bogs ■ Alkaline fens <p>Annex II Species primary reason for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Southern Damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> ■ Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> <p>Annex II Species qualifying feature:</p>

Site Name: The New Forest Location: SU225075 Size: 29262.36	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>
Conservation Objectives	<p>The conservation objectives for the European interest on the SSSI are</p> <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Alkaline fens ■ Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanaem Salicion albae</i>) ■ <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests ■ Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) ■ Bog woodland ■ Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion ■ European dry heath ■ Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) ■ North Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> ■ Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains ■ Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and or of the <i>Isoeto-Naonjuncetea</i> ■ Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains: <i>Littorelletalia uniflora</i> ■ Transition mires and quaking bogs <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Great crested newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>)

Site Name: The New Forest Location: SU225075 Size: 29262.36	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Southern damselfly (<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>) ■ Stag beetle (<i>Lucanus cervus</i>) <p>* maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition</p>
Component SSSIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The New Forest ■ Langley Wood and Homan's Copse ■ Roydon Woods ■ Whiteparish Common ■ Loosehanger Copse and Meadows ■ Landford Bog
Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain natural hydrological regime. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water levels. ○ Flushing rates of the system. ■ Maintain sedimentary regime within acceptable limits. ■ Maintain water quality. ■ Management of heathland. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Control of inappropriate and invasive species. ○ Grazing. ■ Maintain sward composition and structure (height, litter and bare ground). ■ Management of vegetation structure. ■ Management of surrounding tress and scrubs. ■ Management of woodland required to maintain natural processes, a diverse woodland structure, tree regeneration potential, a diverse age structure, control invasive species, and support characteristic species and habitat types.

Site Name: The New Forest Location: SU225075 Size: 29262.36	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SAC
Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The New Forest is a popular tourist destination and is subject to recreational pressures potentially affecting habitats. ■ Drainage of wetland habitats for improved grazing and farming has affected the condition of habitats. ■ Areas of the New Forest have undergone afforestation of heathland habitats, with conifers and other non-native species, modifying the original biodiversity of the area. ■ Risks also exist due to fluctuating farming trends (relating to the level of livestock) and the extent of grazing.

SPA

Site Name: Chichester & Langstone Harbours Location (Lat & Long): 50 48 23 N 00 55 12 W Size: 5810.03ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SPA
Qualifying Features	<p>Article 4.1 Qualification</p> <p>During the breeding season the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Sterna albifrons</i> 4.2% of the GB breeding population ■ <i>Sterna Hirundo</i> 0.3% of the GB breeding population ■ <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> 0.2% of the GB breeding population <p>Over winter the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Limosa Lapponica</i> 3.2% of the GB breeding population <p>Article 4.2 Qualification</p> <p>Over winter the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Anas acuta</i> 1.2% of the population in Great Britain ■ <i>Anas clypeata</i> 1% of the population in Great Britain ■ <i>Anas crecca</i> 0.5% of the population ■ <i>Anas Penelope</i> 0.7% of the population in Great Britain ■ <i>Arenaria interpres</i> 0.7% of the population in Great Britain ■ <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> 5.7% of the population ■ <i>Calidris alba</i> 0.2% of the population ■ <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> 3.2% of the population

<p>Site Name: Chichester & Langstone Harbours Location (Lat & Long): 50 48 23 N 00 55 12 W Size: 5810.03ha</p>	<p>HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p>SPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> 3% of the population in Great Britain ■ <i>Mergus serrator</i> 3% of the population in Great Britain ■ <i>Numenius arquata</i> 1.6% of the population in Great Britain ■ <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> 2.3% of the population ■ <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> 3.3% of the population in Great Britain ■ <i>Tringa tetanus</i> 1% of the population <p>Article 4.2 Qualification: Internationally Important Assemblage of Birds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 93,230 Waterfowl
<p>Conservation Objectives</p>	<p>1. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sand and shingle ■ Shallow coastal waters <p>2. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reedbeds

<p>Site Name: Chichester & Langstone Harbours Location (Lat & Long): 50 48 23 N 00 55 12 W Size: 5810.03ha</p>	<p>HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p>SPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Standing water ■ Coastal and inundation grassland ■ Sand and shingle ■ Saltmarsh ■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats ■ Mixed sediment shores ■ Shallow coastal waters <p>3. The conservation objective for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reedbeds ■ Standing water ■ Coastal and inundation grassland ■ Sand and shingle ■ Saltmarsh ■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats ■ Mixed sediment shores ■ Shallow coastal waters <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>

Site Name: Chichester & Langstone Harbours Location (Lat & Long): 50 48 23 N 00 55 12 W Size: 5810.03ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SPA
Component SSSIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chichester Harbour ■ Langstone Harbour
Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain water quality. ■ Maintain hydrological regime, e.g. freshwater flows at heads of channels for birds. ■ Maintain suitable distance between SPA and development to allow for managed retreat of intertidal habitats and avoid coastal squeeze. ■ Maintain short grasslands surrounding SPA as it is a key foraging resource for Brent Goose⁶. ■ Avoid introduction of non-native species, e.g. from shipping activity⁷.
Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Significant recreational pressure during summer months. ■ Effluent discharges and agricultural run-off can lead to localised eutrophication. This more likely to occur at Chichester Harbour as it surrounded mainly by high grade farmland. ■ Sea-level rise and 'coastal squeeze' are significant threats to the long-term maintenance of habitat diversity and structural integrity. ■ Incremental loss of fringing habitats and transitional communities is a threat as hard coastal defences are maintained by riparian land-owners. ■ SPA lies close to the A259 so there is potential for atmospheric pollution, especially in the case of Langstone Harbour, which is fringed by urban and industrial development.

⁶ Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Hampshire Minerals Plan Final Report, October 2007.

⁷ Opcite.

Site Name: New Forest Location (Lat & Long): 50 49 32 N 01 39 22 W Size: 28002.81	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SPA
Qualifying Features	<p>Article 4.1 Qualification</p> <p>During the breeding season the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> 8.8% of the GB breeding population ■ <i>Lullula arborea</i> 29.5% of the GB breeding population ■ <i>Pernis apivorus</i> 12.5% of the GB breeding population ■ <i>Sylvia undata</i> 33.6% of the GB breeding population <p>Over winter the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Circus cyaneus</i> 2% of the GB population] <p>Article 4.2 Qualification</p> <p>During the breeding season the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Falco subbuteo</i> 5% of the GB population ■ <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> 2% of the GB population
Conservation Objectives	<p>The conservation objectives for the European interest on the SSSI are</p> <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Alkaline fens ■ Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanaem Salicion albae</i>) ■ <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests

Site Name: New Forest Location (Lat & Long): 50 49 32 N 01 39 22 W Size: 28002.81	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robur-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) ■ Bog woodland ■ Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion ■ European dry heath ■ Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) ■ North Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix ■ Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains ■ Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and or of the <i>Isoeto-Naonjuncetea</i> ■ Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains: <i>Littorelletalia uniflora</i> ■ Transition mires and quaking bogs <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ dry heathland ■ dry grassland ■ inclosure and pasture woodlands <p>+ Honey Buzzard, Nightjar, Woodlark, Dartford Warbler, Hen Harrier</p> <p>* maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition</p>

Site Name: New Forest Location (Lat & Long): 50 49 32 N 01 39 22 W Size: 28002.81	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SPA
Component SSSIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The New Forest
Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Manage/maintain habitats (see Key Environmental Conditions for The New Forest SAC) ■ Reduce disturbance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Manage recreational activities.
Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recreational pressure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Walkers. ○ Predation by dogs. ■ Low water levels. ■ Many mires have been damaged in the past by drainage to improve grazing and forestry, which in turns dries out the peat layers. ■ Afforestation of heathland habitats, with conifers and other non-native species, modifying the original biodiversity of the area. ■ Grazing trends.

Site Name: Portsmouth Harbour Location (Lat & Long): 50 49 41 N 01 07 32 W Size: 1248.77ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SPA
Qualifying Features	<p>Article 4.2 Qualification</p> <p>Over winter the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> 0.9% of the population ■ <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> 1% of the population in Great Britain ■ <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> 0.4% of the population in Great Britain ■ <i>Mergus serrator</i> 0.9% of the population in Great Britain
Conservation Objectives	<p>The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal and inundation grassland ■ Saltmarsh ■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats ■ Shallow coastal waters <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
Component SSSIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Portsmouth Harbor
Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain water quality. ■ Maintenance of freshwater inputs for certain bird species.

Site Name: Portsmouth Harbour Location (Lat & Long): 50 49 41 N 01 07 32 W Size: 1248.77ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SPA
integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Restriction of dredging or land-claim of coastal habitats. ■ Maintain suitable distance between SPA and development to allow for managed retreat of intertidal habitats and avoid coastal squeeze. ■ Restrict public access over-wintering periods. ■ Avoid introduction of non-native species, e.g. from shipping activity⁸.
Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Modification of physical processes through large-scale land-claim, capital and maintenance dredging, sea defences and the knock on effects on the extent and distribution of intertidal habitats. ■ Sea Level Rise and issues related to Coastal Squeeze. ■ Maintenance and development of both commercial and military ports. ■ Accidental pollution from shipping and heavy industrial activities, former military and waste disposal sites, re-distribution of contaminated sediments. ■ High levels of recreational pressure both on shore and offshore which can have disturbance effects during sensitive (over-wintering) periods.

⁸ Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Hampshire Minerals Plan Final Report, October 2007.

Site Name: Solent & Southampton Water Location (Lat & Long): 50 44 25 N 01 31 33 W Size: 5505.86	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SPA
Qualifying Features	<p>Article 4.1 Qualification</p> <p>During the breeding season the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Larus melancephalus</i> 15.4% of the GB breeding population ■ <i>Sterna albifrons</i> 2% of the GB breeding population ■ <i>Sterna dougallii</i> 3.1% of the GB breeding population ■ <i>Sterna hirundo</i> 2.2% of the GB breeding population ■ <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> 1.7% of the GB breeding population <p>Article 4.2 Qualification</p> <p>Over winter the area regularly supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Ana crecca</i> 1.1% of the population ■ <i>Branta bernicula</i> 2.5% of the population ■ <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> 1.2% of the population ■ <i>Limosa islandica</i> 1.7% of the population <p>Article 4.2 Qualification: Internationally Important Assemblage of Birds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 51,361 Waterfowl
Conservation Objectives	1. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species

<p>Site Name: Solent & Southampton Water Location (Lat & Long): 50 44 25 N 01 31 33 W Size: 5505.86</p>	<p>HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p>SPA</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Standing water ■ Sand and shingle ■ Saltmarsh ■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats ■ Shallow coastal waters ■ Lagoons <p>2. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Grazing marsh ■ Reedbeds ■ Standing water ■ Coastal and inundation grassland ■ Saltmarsh ■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats ■ Boulder and cobble shores

<p>Site Name: Solent & Southampton Water Location (Lat & Long): 50 44 25 N 01 31 33 W Size: 5505.86</p>	<p>HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p>SPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mixed sediment shores ■ Lagoons <p>3. The conservation objective for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Grazing marsh ■ Reedbeds ■ Standing water ■ Coastal and inundation grassland ■ Saltmarsh ■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats ■ Boulder and cobble shores ■ Mixed sediment shores ■ Lagoons <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
<p>Component SSSIs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Thorness Bay ■ Sowley Pond ■ Medina Estuary ■ Hurst Castle and Lymington River Estuary

Site Name: Solent & Southampton Water Location (Lat & Long): 50 44 25 N 01 31 33 W Size: 5505.86	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	SPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Brading Marshes to St. Helen's Ledges ■ Lymington River Reedbeds ■ Lincegrove and Hackett's Marshes ■ Lower Test Valley ■ Ryde Sands and Wootton Creek ■ Lee-on-The-Solent to Itchen Estuary ■ Titchfield Haven ■ Newtown Harbour ■ Yar Estuary ■ King's Quay Shore ■ Eling and Bury Marshes ■ Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods ■ Hythe to Calshot Marshes ■ Whitecliff Bay and Bembridge Ledges ■ North Solent
Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Retain the current extent and condition of the habitat whilst allowing natural coastal processes to operate along the length of the rocky coast. ■ Maintenance of a broad and integrated approach to coastal management as inappropriate coastal defences or development which may alter erosion/deposition rates may have indirect, off-site impacts on an interconnected part of the coast ■ Maintenance of the natural processes and dynamics of dune development and succession in order to

<p>Site Name: Solent & Southampton Water Location (Lat & Long): 50 44 25 N 01 31 33 W Size: 5505.86</p>	<p>HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p>SPA</p> <p>maintain the range of habitats and associated species reflecting the different stages of succession. Mobility of the substrate is essential to maintain vegetation diversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Management of access to minimise trampling and disturbance. ■ Maintenance of good water quality and sediment quality is vital, and maintenance of the sediment budget within the estuarine or coastal system to ensure it is not restricted by anthropogenic influences. ■ Create space to enable landward roll-back to take place in response to sea-level rise and allow the system to be dynamic and retain the flexibility to respond to associated changes such as migrating subtidal sandbanks. ■ Where saltmarshes have a history of management through grazing, continue this to provide habitat variety, particularly for wintering birds, and maintain botanical diversity - avoid overgrazing as this may reduce species diversity and impact the sediments supporting the saltmarsh. ■ Where there is no history of grazing, the saltmarsh will be able to maintain itself and grazing-sensitive species are likely to be present so grazing should not be introduced. ■ Maintain grazing. ■ Agricultural operations should be avoided before mid-June to minimise disturbance to breeding birds or the destruction of nests. ■ An element of managed scrub, both within and fringing a field can be of importance to birds and invertebrates, as can a surrounding hedge. ■ A mosaic of flooded grassland and permanently un-flooded grassland is desirable, with both temporary and permanent pools present to provide roosting and feeding habitat for birds – area of flooding should be adjusted to meet seasonal bird needs. ■ Minimise any harmful disturbance, especially at times when bird populations are under stress, such as severely cold conditions. ■ Predators, especially crows and related species, should be controlled and this may be best achieved by

<p>Site Name: Solent & Southampton Water Location (Lat & Long): 50 44 25 N 01 31 33 W Size: 5505.86</p>	<p>HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p>SPA</p>
	<p>limiting their nesting sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Careful maintenance of existing ditches and drains is usually acceptable practice, but abandonment or deepening of ditches can be harmful. ■ Maintaining salinity and water depths.
<p>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sea level rise and coastal squeeze ■ Due to the scale of Southampton port and increasing concentration of shipping transportation the potential for accidental pollution from shipping, heavy industrial activities and former waste disposal sites is a serious threat to the environment. ■ The area is also vulnerable to ongoing impacts from waste water discharge. ■ The area is highly developed with ongoing pressures both on shore and at sea from recreational and commercial interests. ■ Modified physical processes and sediment transfer patterns caused by previous flood and coastal defence works, which may have a knock on effect on the extent and distribution of intertidal habitats. ■ Flood and coastal defence works - sedimentation, sea level rise. Physical damage from dredging. ■ Accidental pollution from former waste disposal sites, toxic contamination.

Ramsar

Site Name: Chichester & Langstone Harbour Location (Lat & Long): 50 48 23 N 00 55 12 W Size: 5810.03ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	Ramsar
Qualifying Features	<p>Ramsar criterion1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Two large estuarine basins linked by the channel which divides Hayling Island from the main Hampshire coastline. The site includes intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, sand and shingle spits and sand dunes. <p>Ramsar criterion 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Species with peak counts in winter (76480 waterfowl) <p>Ramsar criterion 6</p> <p>Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ringed plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ■ Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> ■ Common redshank, <i>Tringa totanus tetanus</i> ■ Species with peak counts in winter: ■ Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> ■ Common shelduck, <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ■ Grey plover, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ■ Dunlin, <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>
Conservation Objectives	1. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species

<p>Site Name: Chichester & Langstone Harbour Location (Lat & Long): 50 48 23 N 00 55 12 W Size: 5810.03ha</p>	<p>HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p>Ramsar</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sand and shingle ■ Shallow coastal waters <p>2. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reedbeds ■ Standing water ■ Coastal and inundation grassland ■ Sand and shingle ■ Saltmarsh ■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats ■ Mixed sediment shores ■ Shallow coastal waters <p>3. The conservation objective for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl</p>

<p>Site Name: Chichester & Langstone Harbour Location (Lat & Long): 50 48 23 N 00 55 12 W Size: 5810.03ha</p>	<p align="center">HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p align="center">Ramsar</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reedbeds ■ Standing water ■ Coastal and inundation grassland ■ Sand and shingle ■ Saltmarsh ■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats ■ Mixed sediment shores ■ Shallow coastal waters <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
<p>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain water quality. ■ Maintain hydrological regime, e.g. freshwater flows at heads of channels for birds. ■ Maintain suitable distance between SPA and development to allow for managed retreat of intertidal habitats and avoid coastal squeeze. ■ Maintain short grasslands surrounding SPA as it is a key foraging resource for Brent Goose⁹. ■ Avoid introduction of non-native species, e.g. from shipping activity¹⁰.

⁹ Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Hampshire Minerals Plan Final Report, October 2007.

¹⁰ Opcite.

<p>Site Name: Chichester & Langstone Harbour Location (Lat & Long): 50 48 23 N 00 55 12 W Size: 5810.03ha</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ramsar</p>
<p>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Significant recreational pressure during summer months. ■ Effluent discharges and agricultural run-off can lead to localised eutrophication. This more likely to occur at Chichester Harbour as it surrounded mainly by high grade farmland. ■ Sea-level rise and 'coastal squeeze' are significant threats to the long-term maintenance of habitat diversity and structural integrity. ■ Incremental loss of fringing habitats and transitional communities is a threat as hard coastal defences are maintained by riparian land-owners. ■ SPA lies close to the A259 so there is potential for atmospheric pollution, especially in the case of Langstone Harbour, which is fringed by urban and industrial development.

Site Name: New Forest Location (Lat & Long): 50 49 32 N 01 39 22 W Size: 28002.81ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	Ramsar
Qualifying Features	Ramsar criterion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Valley mires and wet heaths found throughout the site – largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain. ■ Diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. ■ Mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity – concentration of rare and scarce wetland species.
Conservation Objectives	The conservation objectives for the European interest on the SSSI are To maintain*, in favourable condition, the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Alkaline fens ■ Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanaem Salicion albae</i>) ■ <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests ■ Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Illici-Fagenion</i>) ■ Bog woodland ■ Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> ■ European dry heath ■ Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) ■ North Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> ■ Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains ■ Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and or of

<p>Site Name: New Forest Location (Lat & Long): 50 49 32 N 01 39 22 W Size: 28002.81ha</p>	<p align="center">HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p align="center">Ramsar</p> <p>the Isoeto-Naonjuncetea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains: <i>Littorelletalia uniflora</i> ■ Transition mires and quaking bogs <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Great crested newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>) ■ Southern damselfly (<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>) ■ Stag beetle (<i>Lucanus cervus</i>) <p>To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ dry heathland ■ dry grassland ■ inclosure and pasture woodlands <p>+ Honey Buzzard, Nightjar, Woodlark, Dartford Warbler, Hen Harrier</p> <p>* maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition</p>
<p>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain natural hydrological regime. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water levels. ○ Flushing rates of the system. ■ Maintain water quality.

<p>Site Name: New Forest Location (Lat & Long): 50 49 32 N 01 39 22 W Size: 28002.81ha</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ramsar</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Management of vegetation structure. ■ Management of surrounding tress and scrubs.
<p>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The New Forest is a popular tourist destination and is subject to recreational pressures potentially affecting habitats. ■ Drainage of wetland habitats for improved grazing and farming has affected the condition of habitats. ■ Areas of the New Forest have undergone afforestation of heathland habitats, with conifers and other non-native species, modifying the original biodiversity of the area. ■ Risks also exist due to fluctuating farming trends (relating to the level of livestock) and the extent of grazing.

Site Name: Portsmouth Harbour Location (Lat & Long): 50 49 41 N 01 07 32 W Size: 1248.77ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	Ramsar
Qualifying Features	<p>Ramsar criterion 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The intertidal mudflat areas possess extensive beds of eelgrass <i>Zostera angustifolia</i> and <i>Zostera noltei</i> which support the grazing dark-bellied brent geese populations. ■ The mud-snail <i>Hydrobia ulvae</i> is found at extremely high densities, which helps to support the wading bird interest of the site. ■ Common cord-grass <i>Spartina anglica</i> dominates large areas of the saltmarsh and there are also extensive areas of green algae <i>Enteromorpha spp.</i> and sea lettuce <i>Ulva lactuca</i>. ■ More locally the saltmarsh is dominated by sea purslane <i>Halimione portulacoides</i> which gradates to more varied communities at the higher shore levels. ■ The site also includes a number of saline lagoons hosting nationally important species. <p>Ramsar criterion 6 Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> - 2105 individuals, representing an average of 2.1% of the GB population
Conservation Objectives	<p>The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal and inundation grassland ■ Saltmarsh ■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats

Site Name: Portsmouth Harbour Location (Lat & Long): 50 49 41 N 01 07 32 W Size: 1248.77ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	Ramsar
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Shallow coastal waters <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain water quality. ■ Maintenance of freshwater inputs for certain bird species. ■ Restriction of dredging or land-claim of coastal habitats. ■ Maintain suitable distance between SPA and development to allow for managed retreat of intertidal habitats and avoid coastal squeeze. ■ Restrict public access over-wintering periods. ■ Avoid introduction of non-native species, e.g. from shipping activity¹¹.
Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Modification of physical processes through large-scale land-claim, capital and maintenance dredging, sea defences and the knock on effects on the extent and distribution of intertidal habitats. ■ Sea Level Rise and issues related to Coastal Squeeze. ■ Maintenance and development of both commercial and military ports. ■ Accidental pollution from shipping and heavy industrial activities, former military and waste disposal sites, re-distribution of contaminated sediments. ■ High levels of recreational pressure both on shore and offshore which can have disturbance effects during sensitive (over-wintering) periods.

¹¹ Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Hampshire Minerals Plan Final Report, October 2007.

<p>Site Name: Solent & Southampton Water Location (Lat & Long): 50 44 25 N 01 31 32 W Size: 5346.44ha</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ramsar</p>
<p>Qualifying Features</p>	<p>Ramsar criterion 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs. <p>Ramsar criterion 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. <p>Ramsar criterion 5 Assemblages of international importance: Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 51343 waterfowl <p>Ramsar criterion 6 Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</p> <p>Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation): Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ringed plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>, 397 individuals, representing an average of 1.2% of the GB population <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p>

Site Name: Solent & Southampton Water Location (Lat & Long): 50 44 25 N 01 31 32 W Size: 5346.44ha	HRA Data Proforma
Designation	Ramsar
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>, 6456 individuals, representing an average of 3% of the population ■ Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, 5514 individuals, representing an average of 1.3% of the population ■ Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, 1240 individuals, representing an average of 3.5% of the population
Conservation Objectives	<p>1. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring Annex 1 species, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Standing water ■ Sand and shingle ■ Saltmarsh ■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats ■ Shallow coastal waters ■ Lagoons <p>2. The conservation objective for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important populations of the regularly occurring migratory species, in particular:</p>

<p>Site Name: Solent & Southampton Water Location (Lat & Long): 50 44 25 N 01 31 32 W Size: 5346.44ha</p>	<p>HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p>Ramsar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Grazing marsh ■ Reedbeds ■ Standing water ■ Coastal and inundation grassland ■ Saltmarsh ■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats ■ Boulder and cobble shores ■ Mixed sediment shores ■ Lagoons <p>3. The conservation objective for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition the habitats for the internationally important assemblage of waterfowl, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Grazing marsh ■ Reedbeds ■ Standing water ■ Coastal and inundation grassland ■ Saltmarsh ■ Intertidal mudflats and sandflats ■ Boulder and cobble shores

<p>Site Name: Solent & Southampton Water Location (Lat & Long): 50 44 25 N 01 31 32 W Size: 5346.44ha</p>	<p>HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p>Ramsar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mixed sediment shores ■ Lagoons <p>*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.</p>
<p>Key Environmental Conditions (factors that maintain site integrity)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Retain the current extent and condition of the habitat whilst allowing natural coastal processes to operate along the length of the rocky coast. ■ Maintenance of a broad and integrated approach to coastal management as inappropriate coastal defences or development which may alter erosion/deposition rates may have indirect, off-site impacts on an interconnected part of the coast ■ Maintenance of the natural processes and dynamics of dune development and succession in order to maintain the range of habitats and associated species reflecting the different stages of succession. Mobility of the substrate is essential to maintain vegetation diversity. ■ Management of access to minimise trampling and disturbance. ■ Maintenance of good water quality and sediment quality is vital, and maintenance of the sediment budget within the estuarine or coastal system to ensure it is not restricted by anthropogenic influences. ■ Create space to enable landward roll-back to take place in response to sea-level rise and allow the system to be dynamic and retain the flexibility to respond to associated changes such as migrating subtidal sandbanks. ■ Where saltmarshes have a history of management through grazing, continue this to provide habitat variety, particularly for wintering birds, and maintain botanical diversity - avoid overgrazing as this may reduce species diversity and impact the sediments supporting the saltmarsh. ■ Where there is no history of grazing, the saltmarsh will be able to maintain itself and grazing-sensitive species are likely to be present so grazing should not be introduced.

<p>Site Name: Solent & Southampton Water Location (Lat & Long): 50 44 25 N 01 31 32 W Size: 5346.44ha</p>	<p>HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p>Ramsar</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain grazing. ■ Agricultural operations should be avoided before mid-June to minimise disturbance to breeding birds or the destruction of nests. ■ An element of managed scrub, both within and fringing a field can be of importance to birds and invertebrates, as can a surrounding hedge. ■ A mosaic of flooded grassland and permanently un-flooded grassland is desirable, with both temporary and permanent pools present to provide roosting and feeding habitat for birds – area of flooding should be adjusted to meet seasonal bird needs. ■ Minimise any harmful disturbance, especially at times when bird populations are under stress, such as severely cold conditions. ■ Predators, especially crows and related species, should be controlled and this may be best achieved by limiting their nesting sites. ■ Careful maintenance of existing ditches and drains is usually acceptable practice, but abandonment or deepening of ditches can be harmful. ■ Maintaining salinity and water depths.
<p>Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sea level rise and coastal squeeze ■ Due to the scale of Southampton port and increasing concentration of shipping transportation the potential for accidental pollution from shipping, heavy industrial activities and former waste disposal sites is a serious threat to the environment. ■ The area is also vulnerable to ongoing impacts from waste water discharge. ■ The area is highly developed with ongoing pressures both on shore and at sea from recreational and commercial interests. ■ Modified physical processes and sediment transfer patterns caused by previous flood and coastal defence

<p>Site Name: Solent & Southampton Water Location (Lat & Long): 50 44 25 N 01 31 32 W Size: 5346.44ha</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HRA Data Proforma</p>
<p>Designation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ramsar</p> <p>works, which may have a knock on effect on the extent and distribution of intertidal habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Flood and coastal defence works – sedimentation, sea level rise. Physical damage from dredging. ■ Accidental pollution from former waste disposal sites, toxic contamination

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"> • The Environment Agency will modify abstraction licences and discharge consents to ensure no adverse impact on the River Itchen Special Area of Conservation. • Southern Water will improve sewage works at three locations including Eastleigh and Millbrook to reduce levels of phosphate and organic pollutants. • 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. • 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 	<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"> • The Environment Agency will monitor salmon and control invasive non-native fish. • The Environment Agency will work with industry to minimise the impact of fish farms and cress farms on water quality. • 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. • WWF will work with the Environment Agency and partners in the Rivers on the Edge project that includes the Itchen. <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>	

South East River Basin Management Plan, December 2009.	
<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>	

The Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Final Strategy, March 2006.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<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"> • Cheriton Stream at Swards Bridge Itchen - No Water Available • River Alre at Drove Lane Itchen - No Water Available • Candover Stream at Borough Bridge Itchen - No Water Available • River Itchen at Easton Itchen - No Water Available • River Itchen at Allbrook & Highbridge Itchen - Over Abstracted • River Itchen at Riverside Park Itchen - Over Abstracted • River Itchen Total Itchen - Over Abstracted • Monks Brook at Stoneham Lane Itchen - No Water 	<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 Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Final Strategy, March 2006.	
<p>Available</p> <p>The final assessment for water resource management units was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Itchen to Easton Itchen - No Water Available • Candover Stream to Borough Bridge Itchen - No Water Available • Lower Itchen from Easton to Woodmill Itchen - Over Abstracted 	

The East Hampshire Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, May 2003.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<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>

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

The Arun and Western Streams Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, April 2003.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<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"> ■ WRMU 1 as 'water available' ■ WRMU 2 as 'over-abstracted' 	<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"> ■ WRMU 3 as 'over-licensed' ■ WRMU 4 as 'over-abstracted' ■ WRMU 5 as 'no water available' ■ WRMU 6 as 'no water available' ■ WRMU 7 as 'over-licensed' 	

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 MI/d at the base year to just over 7 MI/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"> ■ Chichester Harbour SPA ■ Langstone Harbour SPA ■ Portsmouth Harbour SPA ■ Solent Maritime SAC ■ Solent and Southampton Water SPA ■ River Itchen SAC <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"> ■ a significant reduction in deployable output at the Company's Gaters Mill abstraction on the River Itchen. ■ a marginal reduction in deployable output for the Havant & Bedhampton Springs licence. ■ the imposition of time-limited licences for the remaining Hampshire sources which result in uncertainty for the future.

Portsmouth Water - Draft Water Resources Management Plan, 2014.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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.

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"> ■ Further leakage reductions to 4 MI/d below the current target over the life of the plan ■ IWL6 groundwater rehabilitation in 2027 ■ HDT2 20 MI/d coastal desalination in 2028 ■ IWL7 utilise full capacity of existing cross-Solent main in 2032 ■ Water efficiency schemes in 2019 and 2033-35 	<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"> ■ Chichester Harbour SPA ■ Langstone Harbour SPA ■ Portsmouth Harbour SPA ■ Solent Maritime SAC ■ Solent and Southampton Water SPA ■ River Itchen SAC <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>

Southern Water - Water Resource Management Plan, October 2013.	
<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"> ▪ The HSL3 & HST2 conjunctive use scheme ▪ The JO3a groundwater scheme, and ▪ The T-HSO-3a bulk supply from Portsmouth Water <p>These are alongside smaller scale options and a longer term desalination plant.</p>	

Thames Water – Revised Draft Water Resource Management Plan, 2015-2040.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause ‘in-combination’ effects
<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"> ■ Main Priority 1: To support economic growth by ensuring the safety, soundness and efficiency of the transport network in Hampshire. ■ 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. ■ 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; 	<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>

Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton and New Forest National Park and South Downs National Park Minerals and Waste Plan, 2013.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<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"> ■ Increased water abstraction, which can lead to reduced water levels at European sites. ■ Increased water discharges (consented), which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites. ■ Increased surface water runoff, which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites. ■ Increased atmospheric pollution, which can result in reduced air quality at European sites. ■ Increased recreational activity, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites ■ Increased noise and light pollution, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites. ■ Land take, which can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation of designated and/or supporting habitats.

East Hampshire District Council and South Downs National Park Joint Core Strategy, 2014 (Local Plan Part 1).	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<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 & 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"> ■ Increased water abstraction, which can lead to reduced water levels at European sites. ■ Increased water discharges (consented), which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites. ■ Increased surface water runoff, which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites. ■ Increased atmospheric pollution, which can result in reduced air quality at European sites. ■ Increased recreational activity, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites ■ Increased noise and light pollution, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites. ■ Land take, which can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation of designated and/or supporting habitats.

Eastleigh Borough Council Revised Pre-Submission Local Plan 2011-2029	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<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"> ■ Increased water abstraction, which can lead to reduced water levels at European sites. ■ Increased water discharges (consented), which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites. ■ Increased surface water runoff, which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites. ■ Increased atmospheric pollution, which can result in reduced air quality

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

Fareham Borough Council Core Strategy (adopted) August 2011.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>CS1 Employment Provision</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"> ■ Completed floorspace between April 2006 and March 2010; ■ Safeguarding existing employment areas; ■ Implementing existing commitments; 	<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"> ■ Atmospheric pollution at the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar; ■ Water abstraction in relation to River Itchen SAC, Solent Maritime SAC, Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar, and Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar; ■ Water pollution in relation to Solent Maritime SAC, Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar, and Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar; and ■ Loss / degradation of supporting habitats in relation to Portsmouth

Fareham Borough Council Core Strategy (adopted) August 2011.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Requiring the inclusion of 10,000 sq.m of new B1 development as part of mixed use schemes within Fareham town centre; ■ 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); ■ Taking a flexible approach to the redevelopment of existing employment sites for different uses which contribute to economic development. <p>CS2 Housing Provision</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"> ■ completions between April 2006 and March 2010 (1,637 units); ■ sites that already have planning permission (1,434 units); ■ dwellings on previously developed land; ■ sites allocated in earlier local plans; ■ the Strategic Development Allocation at the former Coldeast Hospital; ■ the Strategic Development Location at Fareham Town Centre; and 	<p>Harbour SPA/Ramsar and Solent & 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>Atmospheric pollution Atmospheric pollution effects at River Itchen SAC, Solent Maritime SAC, Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar, Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar, and Solent & 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>Disturbance from recreation Disturbance effects from recreational activity at Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar, Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar, Solent & 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>Displacement effects from potential wind energy generation</p>

Fareham Borough Council Core Strategy (adopted) August 2011.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ new allocations and redesignations to be identified through the Site Allocations and Development Management DPD <p>CS6 The Development Strategy</p> <p>Development will be focussed in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fareham (Policy CS7), the Western Wards & Whiteley (Policy CS9), Portchester, Stubbington & Hill Head and Titchfield (Policy CS11); ■ Land at the Strategic Development Locations to the North of Fareham (Policy CS13) and Fareham Town Centre; (Policy CS8); ■ Land at the Strategic Development Allocations at the former Coldeast Hospital (Policy CS10) and Daedalus Airfield (Policy CS12). 	<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>

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

Gosport Borough Council Local Plan 2011-2029 Publication Version.	
<p>Development will be focussed at the following strategic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Gosport Waterfront and Gosport Town Centre (mixed-use); ■ Daedalus (mixed-use employment led); ■ The Haslar Peninsula at Royal Hospital Haslar (mixed-use medical/health/care led) and Blockhouse (mixed-use leisure/ maritime use led); and ■ Rowner (mixed-use residential led). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased atmospheric pollution, which can result in reduced air quality at European sites. ■ Increased recreational activity, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites ■ Increased noise and light pollution, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites. ■ Land take, which can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation of designated and/or supporting habitats. <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>

Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (adopted) March 2011.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Employment 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"> ■ 75,000 square metres of B1 offices ■ 45,500 square metres of B2 manufacturing ■ 41,500 square metres of B8 warehousing. <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>

Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (adopted) March 2011.	
<p>will: - 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, Waterlooville, Emsworth and Hayling Island.</p> <p>The council will permit development at the following strategic sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Havant Public Service Village 2. Havant Thicket Reservoir 3. Dunsbury Hill Farm 4. Major Development Area and Waterlooville Town Centre Integration 5. Woodcroft Farm 	

New Forest District Council Core Strategy (adopted) October 2009.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<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"> ■ around 100 dwellings at Totton; and ■ around 150 dwellings at Ringwood. <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>

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

New Forest National Park Authority National Park Management Plan 2010-2015	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<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"> ■ Minimise the impact of external development pressures on 	<p>Generic effects arising as a result of proposed development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased water abstraction, which can lead to reduced water levels at European sites. ■ Increased water discharges (consented), which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites. ■ Increased surface water runoff, which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites. ■ Increased atmospheric pollution, which can result in reduced air quality at European sites. ■ Increased recreational activity, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites ■ Increased noise and light pollution, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites. ■ Land take, which can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation of designated and/or supporting habitats. <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>

New Forest National Park Authority National Park Management Plan 2010-2015	
<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>

New Forest National Park Authority Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (adopted) December 2010	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<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>

Portsmouth Plan (adopted) 2012.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<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"> ■ Water abstraction; and ■ Waste water pollution. <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"> ■ Atmospheric pollution; ■ Disturbance from recreation; ■ Flood risk and coastal squeeze; and ■ Displacement and collision mortality risk from site-specific developments.

Southampton City Council Core Strategy (adopted) January 2010.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>City Centre 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>Shirley Town Centre and Bitterne, Portswood, Lordshill, Woolston District Centres 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>Residential Neighbourhoods 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>The Port, Employment Sites and Areas 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>

Southampton City Council Core Strategy (adopted) January 2010.	
<p>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.</p>	

Test Valley Borough Council Revised Local Plan DPD 2011-2029 Regulation 19 Pre-Submission.	
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<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"> ■ Northern test Valley (Andover & Rural Test Valley) – 7,092 ■ Southern Test Valley – 3,492 <p>As well as many strategic employment development sites at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ University of Southampton Science Park ■ Whitenap, Romsey ■ Nursling ■ Walworth Business Park ■ Andover Airfield Business Park 	<p>Generic effects arising as a result of proposed development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased water abstraction, which can lead to reduced water levels at European sites. ■ Increased water discharges (consented), which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites. ■ Increased surface water runoff, which can lead to reduced water quality at European sites. ■ Increased atmospheric pollution, which can result in reduced air quality at European sites. ■ Increased recreational activity, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites ■ Increased noise and light pollution, which can lead to increased disturbance at European sites. ■ Land take, which can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation of designated and/or supporting habitats. <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 Key Regeneration Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medina Valley (Newport, Cowes and East Cowes) ■ Ryde ■ The Bay (Sandown, Shanklin and Lake) <p>Smaller Regeneration Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ West Wight (Freshwater and Totland) ■ Ventnor <p>Housing 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"> ■ 3,200 existing permissions ■ Medina Valley (1,350). ■ Ryde (2,100). ■ The Bay (370). ■ West Wight (240). ■ Ventnor (80). 	<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"> 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. 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. 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. 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. 	

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"> ▪ Winchester Town (4,000) ▪ South Hampshire Urban Areas (6,000) ▪ Market Towns and Rural Area (2,500) <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"> ▪ the monitoring of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) at key locations within or close to the proposed strategic sites; ▪ 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; ▪ the requirement for any proposal on land at North Whiteley to incorporate suitable areas for dog walking; ▪ the requirement for sustainable water strategies to accompany

Winchester District and South Downs National Park Local Plan Part 1 – Joint Core Strategy (adopted) 2013.	
	<p style="padding-left: 40px;">all proposals for strategic developments; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ seeking the incorporation of higher water efficiency measures in developments where suitable, in particular for strategic sites. <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>

Appendix 3: Draft LPP2 Policy Screening

Likely Significant Effect (LSE) Key	
x	There are unlikely to be significant effects.
?	There may be significant effects but the effects are uncertain at this stage
✓	There are likely to be significant effects

Draft LPP2 Policies	Screening Commentary	LSE
Winchester Town		
WIN 1 - Winchester Town	The policy seeks to highlight the main considerations when assessing a planning application for development in Winchester Town. While the policy sets out criteria for the granting of planning permission it will not lead to development itself. Development will occur through lower level planning applications, which will have to meet the requirements of the Habitats Directive and Regulations.	x
WIN 2 - Town Centre	The policy seeks to highlight the main considerations when assessing a planning application for development in Winchester Town Centre. As for Policy WT1, the policy itself will not lead to development. Development will occur through lower level planning applications, which will have to meet the requirements of the Habitats Directive and Regulations.	x
Win 3 - Views & Roofscape	The policy will not lead to development itself as it seeks to protect views in Winchester. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
WIN 4 - Silver Hill	<p>The policy seeks to highlight the main considerations when assessing a planning application for mixed-use development proposals in the area of Silver Hill. The site is approximately 50 m from the River Itchen SAC; however, it is separated by existing development as well as Eastgate Street and is brownfield land. The policy requires any proposal for development to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2, which include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LPP1 Policy DS1 (Development Strategy and Principles) requires development proposals to consider the importance of retaining environmental assets and the efficient use of scarce resources. It also requires that development proposals test whether infrastructure has adequate capacity to serve new development, or arrangements are made in a timely manner for appropriate increases in capacity. Development proposals 	x

	<p>are also required to consider impacts on the water environment are properly addressed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LPP1 Policy SH1 (Development Strategy for South Hampshire Urban Areas) seeks to protect important natural assets, particularly habitats of national and international importance. ■ LPP1 Policy CP7 (Open Space, Sport and Recreation) seeks improvements in the open space network and in built recreation facilities within the District. Requires new housing development to make provision of public open space and built facilities. ■ LPP1 Policy CP15 (Green Infrastructure) supports development proposals that maintain, protect and enhance the function of the integrity of the existing green infrastructure (GI) network in the District and at a sub-regional level, which includes strategic blue and green corridors. It also supports the proposals identified through the PUSH GI Implementation Strategy. ■ LPP1 Policy CP16 (Biodiversity) supports development which maintains, protects and enhances biodiversity across the District, delivering a net gain in biodiversity and has regard to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ protecting sites of European importance from inappropriate development. ○ new development will be required to show how biodiversity will be retained, protected and enhanced through its design and implementation. ○ new development will be required to avoid adverse impacts, or If unavoidable, ensure impacts are appropriately mitigated, with compensation measures used as only a last resort. Development proposals will only be supported if the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the harm of the habitat and/or species. ○ maintaining a District wide network of local wildlife sites and corridors to support the integrity of the biodiversity network, prevent fragmentation, and enable biodiversity to respond and adapt to the impacts of climate change. ○ supporting and contributing to the targets set out in the District's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for priority habitats and species. ■ LPP1 Policy CP17 (Flooding, Flood Risk and the Water Environment) supports development that does not cause unacceptable deterioration to water quality or have unacceptable impact on water quantity through suitable pollution prevention measures, optimising water efficiency and taking opportunities to improve water quality where possible. ■ LPP2 Policy DM6 (Open Space Provision for New Developments) requires residential development of 15 dwellings and above to provide usable open space on site, in accordance with LPP1 Policy CP7. All sites should provide adequate amenity space which should contribute to maintaining or enhancing the environmental character of the area and include arrangements for the future management and maintenance of the area. ■ LPP2 Policy DM19 (Developments and Pollution) seeks to minimise pollution from new development. 	
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	<p>Policy WIN4 (Silver Hill) requires any planning application to include an Environmental Impact Assessment, which should include an assessment of the potential impacts on air quality and any mitigation measures necessary and a transport assessment. It is considered that suitable mitigation is provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant effects alone on the River Itchen SAC.</p> <p>The HRA for the Core Strategy concluded that there would not be adverse in combination effects on the integrity of European sites as a result of the proposed distribution and overall level of growth in the Plan area (as well as surrounding areas). The Draft Local Plan Part 2 does not propose any additional growth on top of what is proposed through the adopted LPP1. It is considered that suitable mitigation is provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies) and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant in combination effects on European sites. It should be noted that this site does not fall within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone, so is therefore considered not likely to have significant in combination effects on the Solent SPAs.</p>	
WIN 5 - Station Approach Area - development principles	The policy seeks to highlight the main considerations when assessing a planning application for mixed-use development in the Station Approach area, which includes the Carfax and Cattlemarket sites proposed in Policies WIN 6 and 7. Please refer to the commentary for Policies WIN 6 and 7.	x
WIN 6 - The Carfax Site - mixed uses	<p>The policy seeks to highlight the main considerations when assessing a planning application for mixed-use development at the Carfax site. The site is just over 800m from the River Itchen SAC. The policy requires any proposal for development to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). Given the location of the site within Winchester Town and distance from the SAC along with mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project level it is considered that development is not likely to have significant effects on any European sites alone.</p> <p>Please refer to the in combination commentary for Policy WIN 4 (Silver Hill).</p>	x
WIN 7 – Cattlemarket – mixed uses	The policy seeks to highlight the main considerations when assessing a planning application for mixed-use development in the area known as the Cattle Market. This site is situated approximately 150 m to the north of the Carfax site considered above. The site is therefore a similar distance from the River Itchen SAC at just over 800m. The policy requires any proposal for development to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). Given the location of the site within Winchester Town and distance from the SAC along with mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project level it is considered that development is not likely to have significant effects on any European sites alone.	x

	Please refer to the in combination commentary for Policy WIN 4 (Silver Hill).	
WIN 8 - Stanmore	<p>The policy seeks to implement the key principles and proposals set out within the Stanmore Planning Framework (SPF). It also highlights the main considerations for any planning applications that come forward within the Stanmore area. The SPF identifies sites with the potential to deliver around 150 new dwellings in the long term. The Council also intends to investigate opportunities for improving community facilities as well as additional housing and improved open space. The Stanmore area is approximately 550m away from the River Itchen SAC, separated by existing development. Given the distance from the River Itchen SAC, location of area within Winchester Town and the scale of development that is likely to occur, it is considered unlikely that this policy will have significant effects on European sites.</p> <p>The policy requires any proposal for development to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN3 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). It is considered that there is sufficient mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project to ensure that development in the Stanmore area will not have significant effects on any European sites alone.</p> <p>Please refer to the in combination commentary for Policy WIN 4 (Silver Hill).</p>	x
WIN 9 – Abbots Barton	<p>The policy seeks to implement the key principles and proposals set out within the Abbots Barton Planning Framework (ABPF). It also highlights the main considerations for any planning applications that come forward within the Abbots Barton area. The ABPF proposes the provision of around 50 new dwellings along with improvements to community facilities, parking provision and open space. The north east boundary of the Abbots Barton area is approximately 50m away from the River Itchen SAC. The river gradually moves further away from the boundary of the site as you move south. The south east corner of the site is approximately 360m away from the River Itchen SAC.</p> <p>The policy requires any proposal for development to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN3 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project is likely ensure that any proposed development does not have significant effects alone on the SAC. However, given the proximity of the SAC and lack of existing development in the north east, it is recommended that no new housing development is located in this area. The small area of green open space could be retained with improvements sought to green infrastructure links with the surrounding countryside. This is not considered fundamental to the finding of no likely significant effect.</p>	x

	Please refer to the in combination commentary for Policy WIN 4 (Silver Hill).	
WIN 10 – Houses in Multiple Occupation	The policy seeks to restrict permitted development rights in relation to the creation of Houses in Multiple Occupation in designated areas (designated through an Article 4 Direction) and highlights the criteria for determining whether a conversion from a dwelling to a HMO is acceptable in planning terms. This policy will not result in any development itself, no likely significant effect.	x
Market Towns and Rural Areas		
BW1 – Coppice Hill Housing Allocation	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 80 new dwellings on the land at Coppice Hill (Bishop’s Waltham) and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. The site is over 5km away from any European sites and given the small scale of proposed development and lack of environmental pathways it is considered unlikely that there will be significant effects on European sites alone.</p> <p>There is also the potential to act in combination with the other allocations proposed in LPP2, strategic development proposed in LPP1 as well as development proposed in surrounding LAs. The site falls outside the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone (Appendix 4), so is considered unlikely to contribute to in combination effects on the Solent SPAs. The HRA for the Core Strategy concluded that there would not be adverse in combination effects on the integrity of European sites as a result of the proposed distribution and overall level of growth in the Plan area (as well as surrounding areas). The Draft Local Plan Part 2 does not propose any additional growth on top of what is proposed through the adopted LPP1. It is considered that suitable mitigation is provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies (see commentary against Policy WIN3 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies) and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant in combination effects on European sites.</p>	x
BW2 – Martin Street Housing Allocation	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 60 new dwellings on the land at Martin Street (Bishop’s Waltham) and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. Given the small scale of proposed development and distance from European sites (over 5km away) there is unlikely to be any significant effects alone. However, a small area in the south of the site falls within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone (Appendix 4). Given the orientation of the site it is likely that the majority of development would be located adjacent to the existing settlement, which lies outside the charge zone.</p> <p>Following the publication of the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project Phase III Report (Towards an Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy) the relevant Council’s and NE have been in the process of developing an Interim Solent Bird Disturbance Mitigation Strategy (ISBDMS). Concurrently, Winchester City Council has developed guidance for applicants to set out the details of the mitigation strategy and highlight the areas</p>	x

	<p>affected within the District. The emerging ISBDMS states that any new housing development within 5.6km of the Solent SPAs should be considered likely to have a significant effect and will require mitigation. It has been determined by the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership that a standard contribution of £172 will be sought per new dwelling unit within the charge zone, which will rise in line with inflation and be updated on 01 April every year. The contributions will be used to implement the mitigation strategy and will enable housing proposals to meet the requirements of the Habitats Directive and Regulations.</p> <p>In line with the emerging Interim Solent Bird Disturbance Mitigation Strategy, a contribution will be required for each new housing unit on this site that falls within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone. It should be noted that this will not be necessary if the developer can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council and Natural England that it will provide alternative measures which will fully mitigate the impact of the development. As long as the standard contribution is provided for each new housing unit within the charge zone or the developer demonstrates that it will provide alternative measures to fully mitigate the impact of development, it is possible to conclude that development proposed through this policy will not have likely significant in combination effects on the Solent SPAs. It is recommended that this Policy or somewhere else in the Draft LPP2 specifically refers to the mitigation strategy and requires any new housing units within the charge zone to provide the standard contribution.</p> <p>The policy requires any proposal for development to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project will help to ensure that development proposed development will not have likely significant in combination effects on any European sites.</p>	
BW3 – The Vineyard / Tangier Lane Housing Allocation	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 120 new dwellings on the land at The Vineyard and the land east of Tangier Lane (Bishop’s Waltham), and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. Given the small scale of proposed development and distance from European sites (over 5km away) there is unlikely to be any significant effects alone. However, a small area in the south of the site falls within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone (Appendix 4). Given the orientation of the site it is likely that the majority of development would be located adjacent to the existing settlement, which lies outside the charge zone.</p> <p>Please refer to the commentary for Policy BW2 (Martin Street Housing Allocation).</p>	x
BW4 – Albany Farm Housing Allocation	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 120 new dwellings on the land at Albany Farm (Bishop’s Waltham) and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. The site is over 5km</p>	x

	<p>away from any European sites and given the small scale and lack of environmental pathways it is considered unlikely that there will be significant effects on European sites alone.</p> <p>There is also the potential to act in combination with the other allocations proposed in LPP2, strategic development proposed in LPP1 as well as development proposed in surrounding LAs. The site falls outside the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone (Appendix 4), so is considered unlikely to contribute to in combination effects on the Solent SPAs. The HRA for the Core Strategy concluded that there would not be adverse in combination effects on the integrity of European sites as a result of the proposed distribution and overall level of growth in the Plan area (as well as surrounding areas). The Draft Local Plan Part 2 does not propose any additional growth on top of what is proposed through the adopted LPP1. It is considered that suitable mitigation is provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies (see commentary against Policy WIN3 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies) and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant in combination effects on European sites.</p>	
<p>BW5 – Tollgate Sawmill Mixed Use Allocation</p>	<p>The policy seeks to deliver employment land and a limited amount of housing on the land at Tollgate Sawmill (Bishop’s Waltham) and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. The site is over 5km away from any European sites and given the small scale and lack of environmental pathways it is considered unlikely that there will be significant effects on European sites alone.</p> <p>Please refer to the in combination commentary for Policy BW4 (Albany Farm Housing Allocation).</p>	<p>x</p>
<p>CC1 – Main Road Housing Allocation</p>	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 165 new dwellings on the land at Sandyfields Nurseries and fronting Main Road (Colden Common) and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. The site is just over 1 km from the River Itchen SAC, separated by the existing settlement. The policy requires any proposal for development to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). Given the distance from the River Itchen SAC and scale of proposed development along with mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project level it is considered that development is not likely to have significant effects on any European sites alone.</p> <p>The HRA for the Core Strategy concluded that there would not be adverse in combination effects on the integrity of European sites as a result of the proposed distribution and overall level of growth in the Plan area (as well as surrounding areas). The Draft Local Plan Part 2 does not propose any additional growth on top of what is proposed through the adopted LPP1. It is considered that suitable mitigation is provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies) and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant in combination effects on European sites. It should be</p>	<p>x</p>

	noted that this site does not fall within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone, so is therefore considered not likely to have significant in combination effects on the Solent SPAs.	
CC2 – Travellers Site	<p>The policy seeks to deliver a permanent gypsy and traveller accommodation site (as indicated within the Policies Map) on the land at Ashbrook Stables (Colden Common) and highlights the main considerations and requirements for such a development at this site. The site is over 1.5 km from the River Itchen SAC and separated from it by the existing settlement. The policy requires any proposal for development to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). Given the distance from the River Itchen SAC and scale of proposed development along with mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project level it is considered that development is not likely to have significant effects on any European sites alone.</p> <p>Please refer to the in combination commentary for Policy CC1 (Main Road Housing Allocation).</p>	x
KW1 – Lovedon Lane Housing and Open Space Allocation	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 50 new dwellings (as indicated within the Policies Map) on the land at Lovedon Lane and Eversley Park (Kings Worthy) and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. The site is approximately 360 m from the River Itchen SAC, separated by existing development. The policy requires any proposal for development to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN3 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). Given the distance from the River Itchen SAC and scale of proposed development along with mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project level it is considered that development is not likely to have significant effects on any European sites alone.</p> <p>Please refer to the in combination commentary for Policy CC1 (Main Road Housing Allocation).</p>	x
NA1 – Car Park Provision	The policy seeks to retain existing car parks in New Alresford as well as seeks additional public car parking in conjunction with Policy NA2. The provision of new car parking will be considered alongside the other development proposed in Policy NA2. No likely significant effects.	x
NA2 – The Dean Housing Allocation	The policy seeks to deliver around 65 new dwellings, commercial and parking uses on this brownfield site. The site is approximately 120m from the River Itchen SAC, separated by existing residential development. The policy requires any proposal for development to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). Given the distance from the River Itchen SAC and scale of proposed development along with mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project level it is considered that development is not likely to have significant effects on any European sites alone.	x

	Please refer to the in combination commentary for Policy CC1 (Main Road Housing Allocation).	
NA3 – Sun Lane Mixed Use Allocation	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 320 new dwellings, 5 ha of new employment and 15 ha of informal and recreational open space and a burial ground adjacent to east of New Alresford. The site is approximately 700m from the River Itchen SAC, separated by the existing settlement. The policy requires any proposal for development to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). Given the distance from the River Itchen SAC and mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project level it is considered that development is not likely to have significant effects on any European sites alone.</p> <p>Please refer to the in combination commentary for Policy CC1 (Main Road Housing Allocation).</p>	x
SW1 – Swanmore College Housing and Open Space Allocations	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 70 new dwellings and replacement College recreational land on the land at Swanmore College of Technology and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. The site is over 6 km away from any European sites and given the small scale and lack of environmental pathways it is considered unlikely that there will be significant effects on European sites alone.</p> <p>Please refer to the in combination commentary for Policy CC1 (Main Road Housing Allocation).</p>	x
SW2 – The Lakes Housing Allocation	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 140 new dwellings and areas of open space on the land to the north of The Lakes (Swanmore) and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. The site is over 6 km away from any European sites and given the small scale and lack of environmental pathways it is considered unlikely that there will be significant effects on European sites alone.</p> <p>Please refer to the in combination commentary for Policy CC1 (Main Road Housing Allocation).</p>	x
SW3 – Lower Chase Road Open Space and Housing Allocation	<p>The policy seeks to deliver public open space and a limited amount of housing on the land at Lower Chase Road (Swanmore) and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. The site is over 6 km away from any European sites and given the small scale and lack of environmental pathways it is considered unlikely that there will be significant effects on European sites alone.</p> <p>Please refer to the in combination commentary for Policy CC1 (Main Road Housing Allocation).</p>	x
WC1 – Morgan's Yard Mixed Use Allocation	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 60 new dwellings, an extension of the St John the Baptist Primary School and new employment uses on land at Morgan's Yard (Waltham Chase) and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. The site is approximately 4.4 km away from the Solent</p>	x

	<p>Maritime SAC and Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar and therefore falls within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone (Appendix 4).</p> <p>Following the publication of the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project Phase III Report (Towards an Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy) the relevant Council's and NE have been in the process of developing an Interim Solent Bird Disturbance Mitigation Strategy (ISBDMS). Concurrently, Winchester City Council has also developed guidance for applications to set out the details of the mitigation strategy and highlight the areas affected within the District. The emerging ISBDMS states that any new housing development within 5.6km of the Solent SPAs should be considered likely to have a significant effect and will require mitigation. It has been determined that a standard contribution of £172 will be sought per new dwelling unit within the charge zone, which will rise in line with inflation and be updated on 01 April every year. The contributions will be used to implement the mitigation strategy and will enable housing proposals to meet the requirements of the Habitats Directive and Regulations.</p> <p>In line with the emerging Interim Solent Bird Disturbance Mitigation Strategy, a contribution will be required for each new housing unit on this site as it is entirely within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone. It should be noted that this will not be necessary if the developer can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council and Natural England that it will provide alternative measures which will fully mitigate the impact of the development. As long as the standard contribution is provided for each new housing unit or the developer demonstrates that it will provide alternative measures to fully mitigate the impact of development, it is possible to conclude that development proposed through this policy will not have likely significant in combination effects on the Solent SPAs.</p> <p>The policy requires any proposal for development to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project will help to ensure that development proposed development will not have likely significant in combination effects on any European sites.</p>	
<p>WC2 – Clewers Lane Housing Allocation</p>	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 30 new dwellings on the land at Clewers Lane (Waltham Chase) and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. The site is approximately 5.1 km away from the Solent Maritime SAC and Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar and therefore falls within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone (Appendix 4).</p> <p>Please refer to the commentary for Policy WC1 (Morgan's Yard Mixed Use Allocation).</p>	<p>x</p>

WC3 – Sandy Lane Housing Allocation	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 60 new dwellings (as indicated within the Policies Map) on the land at Sandy Lane (Waltham Chase) and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. The site is approximately 4.5 km away from the Solent Maritime SAC and Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar and therefore falls within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone (Appendix 4).</p> <p>Please refer to the commentary for Policy WC1 (Morgan’s Yard Mixed Use Allocation).</p>	x
WC4 – Forest Road (North and South) Housing Allocations	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 85 new dwellings on the land to the north and south of Forest Road (Waltham Chase) and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. The sites are approximately 4.9 and 5.2 kms away from the Solent Maritime SAC and Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar and therefore fall within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone (Appendix 4).</p> <p>Please refer to the commentary for Policy WC1 (Morgan’s Yard Mixed Use Allocation).</p>	x
WK1 – Drainage Infrastructure	<p>The policy seeks to highlight the drainage infrastructure requirements for any new development in Wickham. The policy itself will not lead to development as this will occur through Policies WK2 and WK3.</p>	x
WK2 – Winchester Road Housing Allocation	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 125 new dwellings in phased development across two sites (as indicated within the Policies Map) at Winchester Road (Wickham) in conjunction with new sports pitches at Mill Lane, and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. The site is approximately 4 km away from the Solent Maritime SAC and Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar and therefore falls within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone (Appendix 4).</p> <p>Following the publication of the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project Phase III Report (Towards an Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy) the relevant Council’s and NE have been in the process of developing an Interim Solent Bird Disturbance Mitigation Strategy (ISBDMS). Concurrently, Winchester City Council has developed guidance for applications to set out the details of the mitigation strategy and highlight the areas affected within the District. The emerging ISBDMS states that any new housing development within 5.6km of the Solent SPAs should be considered likely to have a significant effect and will require mitigation. It has been determined that a standard contribution of £172 will be sought per new dwelling unit within the charge zone, which will rise in line with inflation and be updated on 01 April every year. The contributions will be used to implement the mitigation strategy and will enable housing proposals to meet the requirements of the Habitats Directive and Regulations.</p>	x

	<p>In line with the emerging Interim Solent Bird Disturbance Mitigation Strategy, a contribution will be required for each new housing unit on this site that falls within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone. It should be noted that this will not be necessary if the developer can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council and Natural England that it will provide alternative measures which will fully mitigate the impact of the development. As long as the standard contribution is provided for each new housing unit within the charge zone or the developer demonstrates that it will provide alternative measures to fully mitigate the impact of development, it is possible to conclude that development proposed through this policy will not have likely significant in combination effects on the Solent SPAs. It is recommended that this Policy or somewhere else in the Draft LPP2 specifically refers to the mitigation strategy and requires any new housing units within the charge zone to provide the standard contribution.</p> <p>The policy requires any proposal for development to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project will help to ensure that development proposed development will not have likely significant in combination effects on any European sites.</p>	
WK3 – The Glebe Housing Allocation	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 80 new dwellings on the land at the southern end of The Glebe (Wickham), in conjunction with new public open space at the northern end of the site (as indicated within the Policies Map) and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. The site is approximately 4.5 km away from the Solent Maritime SAC and Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar and therefore falls within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone (Appendix 4).</p> <p>Please refer to the commentary for Policy WK2 (Winchester Road Housing Allocation).</p>	x
South Hampshire Urban Areas		
SHUA1 – Whiteley Green Housing Allocation	<p>The policy seeks to deliver around 75 new dwellings on the land at Whiteley Green (South Hampshire) adjacent to the M27 and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. The site is approximately 4 km away from the Solent Maritime SAC and Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar and therefore falls within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone (Appendix 4).</p> <p>Please refer to the commentary for Policy WK2 (Winchester Road Housing Allocation).</p>	x
SHUA2 – Little Park Farm Employment Allocation	<p>The policy seeks to deliver employment on land at Little Park Farm (South Hampshire) adjacent to the M27 and highlights the main considerations and requirements when assessing a planning application. This site is part of a larger allocation for employment uses that extends beyond the administrative boundary of Winchester District</p>	x

	<p>westwards into Fareham Borough. Fareham Borough Council is taking this allocation forward into its new Local Plan.</p> <p>The site falls within the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Charge Zone. However, based on the emerging Interim Solent Bird Disturbance Mitigation Strategy, as only employment development is being proposed it is considered that this policy will not contribute to increased levels recreational activity and is therefore not likely to have a significant in combination effect on the Solent SPAs.</p> <p>The policy requires any proposal for development to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project will help to ensure that proposed development will not have likely significant in combination effects on any European sites.</p>	
Development Management		
DM1 – Locating New Development	<p>The policy permits development that accords with the relevant strategic policies in LPP1 and LPP2 within the boundaries of the following settlements: Bishops Waltham, Colden Common, Compton Down, Denmead, Hursley, Kings Worthy, Knowle, Littleton, Micheldever, Micheldever Station, New Alresford, Old Alresford, Otterbourne, South Wonston, Southdown, Southwick, Sparsholt, Sutton Scotney, Swanmore, Waltham Chase, Whiteley, Wickham, Winchester Town.</p> <p>There is no development proposed through the policy itself as this will occur through lower level planning applications. Any proposals for development is required to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project will help to ensure that any lower level proposals for development do not have likely significant effects on any European sites either alone or in combination.</p>	x
DM2 – Dwelling Sizes	The policy seeks to provide a suitable mix of housing and will not lead to development itself. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM3 – Small Dwellings in the Countryside	<p>The policy seeks to restrict large extensions and replacement of smaller dwellings in the rural areas and highlights the main considerations when assessing a planning application.</p> <p>There is no development proposed through the policy itself as this will occur through lower level planning applications. Any proposals for development is required to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project will help to</p>	x

	ensure that any lower level proposals for development do not have likely significant effects on any European sites either alone or in combination.	
DM4 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpersons	<p>The policy seeks to deliver 33 gypsy/traveler pitches and 11 travelling showpeople’s pitches over the plan period. A specific allocation for pitches is proposed through Policy CC2 (Travellers Site), which has been considered separately. The other potential sites are not known at this stage.</p> <p>Any proposals for development is required to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project will help to ensure that any proposals for development do not have likely significant effects on any European sites either alone or in combination. Once the location of other potential sites is known then further HRA screening work will need to be carried out to ensure that there are no likely significant effects on any European sites.</p>	x
DM5 – Protecting Open Areas	The policy will not lead to development itself as it seeks to protect open areas with an important amenity, biodiversity, heritage or recreational value. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM6 – Open Space Provision for New Developments	The policy will not lead to development itself as it sets out the requirements for open space provision for new developments. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM7 – Town Centres	The policy sets out criteria for the location and consideration of town centre uses. There is no development proposed through the policy itself as this will occur through lower level planning applications. Any proposals for development is required to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project will help to ensure that any lower level proposals for development do not have likely significant effects on any European sites either alone or in combination.	x
DM8 – Primary Shopping Frontage	The policy seeks to retain A1 uses in the primary shopping frontages for a number of settlements. It also sets out criteria for the permission of a change of use. The policy will not lead to development itself, no likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM9 – Secondary Shopping Frontage	The policy sets out criteria for the consideration of proposals within the secondary shopping frontage. The policy will not lead to development itself, no likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM10 – Essential	The policy sets out the criteria necessary for the permission of essential development within the countryside.	x

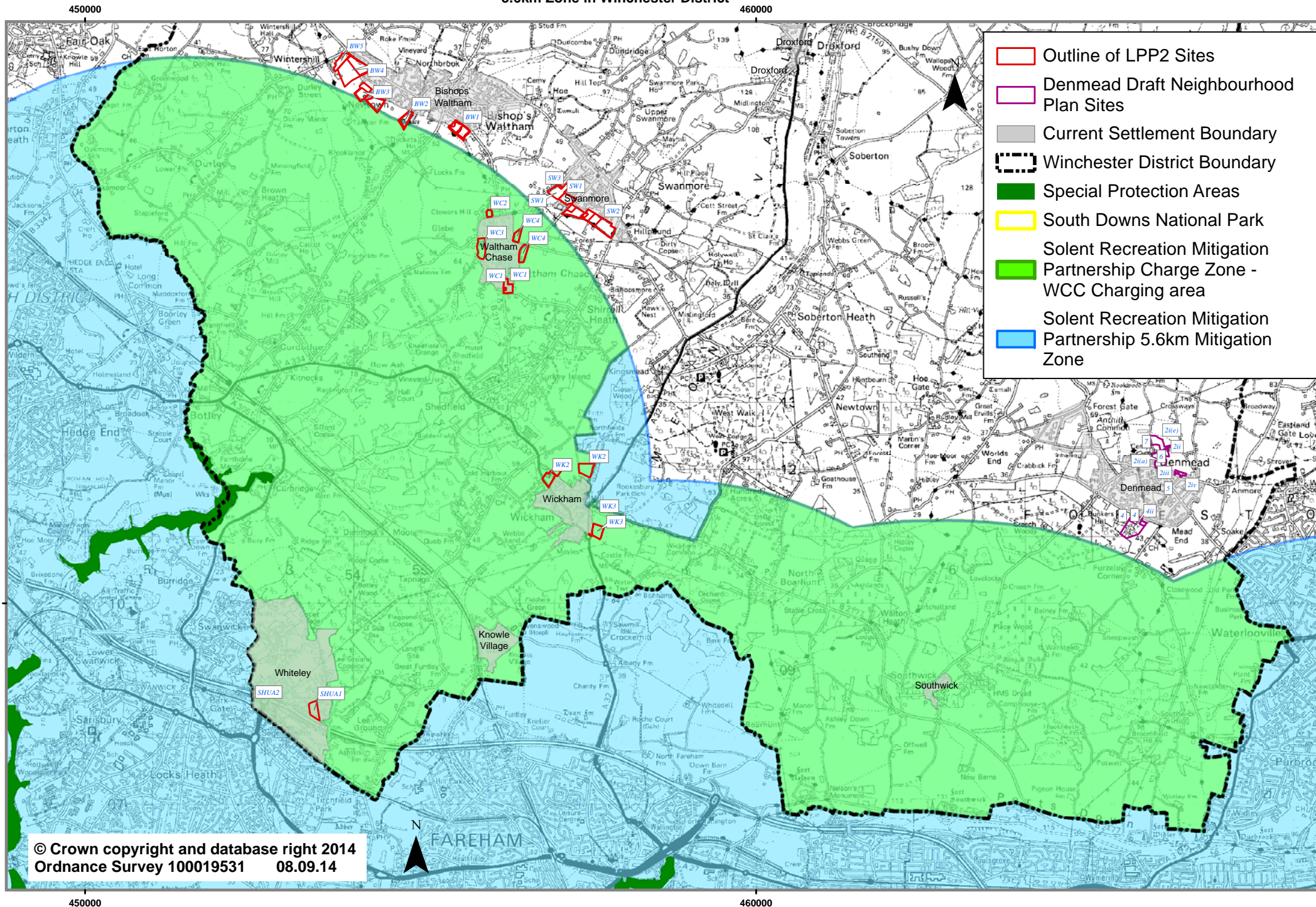
Development in the Countryside	There is no development proposed through the policy itself as this will occur through lower level planning applications. Any proposals for development is required to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project will help to ensure that any lower level proposals for development do not have likely significant effects on any European sites either alone or in combination.	
DM11 – Housing for Agricultural Workers	The policy supports and sets out the criteria for considering for proposals to deliver permanent dwellings to support existing agricultural/forestry activities on well-established agricultural or forestry enterprises. There is no development proposed through the policy itself as this will occur through lower level planning applications. Any proposals for development is required to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project will help to ensure that any lower level proposals for development do not have likely significant effects on any European sites either alone or in combination.	x
DM12 – Equestrian Development	The policy sets out the criteria for considering any proposals for horse related facilities. There is no development proposed through the policy itself as this will occur through lower level planning applications. Any proposals for development is required to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project will help to ensure that any lower level proposals for development do not have likely significant effects on any European sites either alone or in combination.	x
DM13 – Leisure and Recreation in the Countryside	The policy sets out the criteria for considering any proposals for new leisure and recreational facilities outside of settlement boundaries. There is no development proposed through the policy itself as this will occur through lower level planning applications. Any proposals for development is required to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project will help to ensure that any lower level proposals for development do not have likely significant effects on any European sites either alone or in combination.	x
DM14 – Masterplans for Large Landholdings	The policy will not lead to development itself as it requires that any proposals that coming forward on sites occupied by major landowners/users be part of a long term master plan. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM15 – Local Distinctiveness	The policy will not lead to development itself as it seeks to protect local distinctiveness. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x

DM16 – Site Design Criteria	The policy will not lead to development itself as it sets out design criteria for development proposals. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM17 – Site Development Principles	The policy will not lead to development itself as it sets out criteria for development proposals. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM18 – Access and Parking	The policy will not lead to development itself as it sets out access and parking criteria for development proposals. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM19 – Development and Pollution	The policy will not lead to development itself as it sets out pollution criteria for development proposals. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM20 – Development and Noise	The policy will not lead to development itself as it sets out noise criteria for development proposals. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM21 – Contaminated Land	The policy will not lead to development itself as it sets out criteria relating to contaminated land. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM22 – Telecommunications , Services and Utilities	The policy sets out the criteria for the consideration of any proposals for radio/telecommunication and utilities and services development. There is no development proposed through the policy itself as this will occur through lower level planning applications. Any proposals for development is required to accord with the strategic policies in LPP1 and development management policies in LPP2 (see commentary against Policy WIN4 - Silver Hill for further detail on the policies). The mitigation provided through LPP1 and LPP2 policies and available at the project will help to ensure that any lower level proposals for development do not have likely significant effects on any European sites either alone or in combination.	x
DM23 – Rural Character	The policy will not lead to development itself as it seeks to protect the rural character of the plan area. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM24 – Special Trees, Hedgerows and Ancient Woodlands	The policy will not lead to development itself as it requires development to avoid the loss or deterioration of ancient woodlands, hedgerows, special trees and distinctive ground flora. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM25 – Historic Parks and Landscapes	The policy will not lead to development itself as it seeks to protect the historic parks and landscapes. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x

DM26 - Archaeology	The policy will not lead to development itself as it seeks to ensure that any planning applications take appropriate consideration of archaeology. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM27 - Development in Conservation Areas	The policy will not lead to development itself as it seeks to protect Conservation Areas by minimizing the impacts of development within them. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM28 - Demolition in Conservation Areas	The policy will not lead to development itself as it seeks to protect Conservation Areas by setting out criteria for proposals involving demolition. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM29 – Alterations to Heritage Assets	The policy will not lead to development itself as it seeks to avoid harm to the special interest of heritage assets. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM30 – Changes of Use of Listed Buildings	The policy will not lead to development itself as it sets out criteria for the consideration of any proposals for the change of use of Listed Buildings. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM31 – Locally Listed Heritage Assets	The policy will not lead to development itself as it sets out a commitment for the LPA to compile a list of locally listed heritage assets and also seeks to protect them. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM32 – Undesignated Rural Heritage Assets	The policy will not lead to development itself as it sets out criteria for the consideration of any proposals for the change of use of undesignated rural heritage assets. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM33 – Shopfronts	The policy will not lead to development itself as it sets out criteria for the consideration of any proposals that alter or replace existing shopfronts. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM34 – Signage	The policy will not lead to development itself as it sets out criteria relating to signage. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x
DM35 – Redundant Heritage Buildings and Structures	The policy will not lead to development itself as it sets out criteria for the use of redundant heritage buildings and structures. No likely significant effects either alone or in combination.	x

Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership (SRMP) Charging Zone

5.6km Zone in Winchester District



Appendix 5 - Screening of Changes, Deletions and Additions

Policy	Summary of Changes, Deletions and Additions	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the HRA Report (September 2014)?
Winchester Town		
Policies WIN1 to Win10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minor changes, deletions and additions to the introductory and supporting text to provide further clarification as well as reflect updated evidence. ■ Breakdown of net housing requirement amended to reflect net completions and outstanding permissions ■ The key changes are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy WIN 1 - now includes additional text that extends protection to heritage assets. It also includes new text to support the town in realising its creativity and cultural potential. ● Policy WIN 2 - now includes additional text to; identify a town centre boundary; promote the town centre as a visitor destination; identify the growth potential; and enhance the historic environment. ● Policy WIN 3 - now includes additional text to; protect views integral to local character and distinctiveness; and ensure that development makes a positive contribution to Winchester’s roofscape. Additional supporting text also identifies the appropriate scale for development in Winchester Town and identifies the SPD which provides detailed design guidance. ● Policy WIN 4 - now includes additional text to ensure that development at this site (Silver Hill) enhances the public realm, improves pedestrian and cycle access, and provides a landscape framework to maximise planting opportunities. ● Policy WIN 5 - text is amended to provide further clarity, and now includes additional text to encourage innovation in building design; and ensure that development at this site (Station Approach Area) establishes opportunities for new planting through a landscape framework. The supporting text also identifies updated evidence to support development applications, and updated evidence reflecting the archaeological potential of the area. 	<p>Overall, the proposed changes are minor and do not significantly affect the findings of the previous HRA work.</p> <p>A new policy has been added that supports the role of the Winnall Area as one of the main employment areas in Winchester Town, and expands the potential employment uses that will be supported in the area. This is not considered likely to have significant effects on any European sites either alone or in-combination.</p>

Policy	Summary of Changes, Deletions and Additions	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the HRA Report (September 2014)?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy WIN 6 - now includes additional text to protect and enhance the former Registry Office according to its significance. • Policy WIN 7 - minor deletion of text, to remove constraints associated with retaining a view of the Cathedral from the site. • Policy WIN 8 - no changes • Policy WIN 9 - previously Policy WIN 10 - no change • Policy WIN 10 - previously Policy WIN 9 - now includes additional text to support the delivery of green infrastructure. • Policy WIN 11 – new policy that supports the role of the Winnall Area as one of the main employment areas in Winchester Town, and expands the potential employment uses that will be supported in the area. The Policy is a continuation of Policy CP9 in LPP1. 	
Market Towns and Rural Area		
Bishop's Waltham Policies BW1 to BW5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minor changes, deletions and additions to the introductory and supporting text to provide further clarification as well as reflect updated evidence and consultation responses received. ■ Small reduction (6 dwellings) in the net housing requirement to take account of current evidence. ■ Majority of changes to the Policies are minor and either provide further clarification or seek consistency. The key changes are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy BW1 - now includes additional text that relates to avoiding unacceptable impacts on the historic significance of the Bishops Palace, Park Lug and Palace Deer Park. It also contains additional text that seeks the retention of the open undeveloped nature of the countryside to the south/east which lies within the Bishops Waltham – Swanmore- Waltham Chase- Shedfield- Shirrell Heath settlement gap. • Policy BW2 - now includes additional text that relates to creating sensitive links with the adjacent permissive route - Bishops Waltham to Botley trail, so as to minimise harm to the integrity of the Local Nature Reserve. It also now includes text seeking the creation of a green corridor along the southern boundary of the site to improve 	<p>The proposed changes are minor and do not significantly affect the findings of the previous HRA work.</p>

Policy	Summary of Changes, Deletions and Additions	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the HRA Report (September 2014)?
	<p>pedestrian and biodiversity links.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy BW3 - now includes additional text that relates to the nature and phasing of development. There is also additional text that seeks to protect, retain and reinforce existing tree boundaries, ensure no net detriment to biodiversity and create a green corridor along the southern boundary of the site to improve pedestrian and biodiversity links. • Policy BW4 - now includes additional text that relates to avoiding unacceptable impacts on the historic significance of the Bishops Palace, Park Lug and Palace Deer Park. It also contains additional text that seeks to protect, retain and reinforce existing tree boundaries and retain sufficient space to support trees and tree belts. The policy now also requires the provision of a connection to the nearest point of adequate capacity in the sewerage network. • Policy BW5 - now includes additional text that relates to the nature and phasing of development. There is also additional text that relates to avoiding unacceptable impacts on the historic significance of the Bishops Palace, Park Lug and Palace Deer Park. It also contains additional text that seeks to protect, retain and reinforce existing tree boundaries and retain sufficient space to support trees and tree belts. The policy now also requires the provision of a connection to the nearest point of adequate capacity in the sewerage network. 	
<p>Colden Common Policy CC1 & CC2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minor changes, deletions and additions to the introductory and supporting text to provide further clarification as well as reflect updated evidence and consultation responses received. ■ The key changes to the policies are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy CC1 - now includes additional text that seeks the retention and reinforcement of planting along existing boundaries around the site within multifunctional green areas to accommodate both public open space and ecological connections to other areas of natural greenspace off site. The policy now requires any proposal to prepare an ecological assessment setting out how biodiversity 	<p>The Clayfield Park housing allocation (SHLAA Refs 888 & 889) is situated within the settlement and over approx 700m away from the River Itchen SAC. Given the location of the site and small level of development proposed (53 dwellings) it is not considered likely that there will be any significant effects on any European sites.</p> <p>The remaining changes are considered to</p>

Policy	Summary of Changes, Deletions and Additions	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the HRA Report (September 2014)?
	<p>interests will be protected and enhanced as well as any proposal to promote a housing density and layout which respects the location of the site in relation to the National Park. The policy now also requires the provision of a connection to the nearest point of adequate capacity in the sewerage network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy CC2 (Travellers' Site) has now been replaced with a new site allocation policy (Clayfield Park Housing Allocation). The Travellers' site was deleted as it is no longer available. The Council intends to produce a separate Gypsy and Travellers DPD to meet identified needs and allocate sites. Policy CC2 now proposes the delivery of 53 dwellings at land at Clayfield and adjoining Avondale Park, Main Raod (SHLAA Refs 888 & 889). 	<p>be minor and do not significantly affect the findings of the previous HRA work.</p>
<p>Kings Worthy Policy KW1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minor changes, deletions and additions to the introductory and supporting text to provide further clarification as well as reflect updated evidence and consultation responses received. ■ Small increase (from 22 to 51 dwellings) in the remaining quantity of housing to be allocated in order to meet the overall requirement of 250 dwellings for Kings Worthy. ■ Minor changes to Policy KW1, including the requirement for the provision of open space and substantial new planting. The policy now also requires any proposal to avoid any detrimental impacts on the South Downs National Park and its setting. 	<p>The proposed changes do not significantly affect the findings of the previous HRA work.</p>
<p>New Arlesford Policies NA1 to NA3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minor changes, deletions and additions to the introductory and supporting text to provide further clarification as well as reflect updated evidence and consultation responses received. ■ Small increase (from 386 to 400 dwellings) in the remaining quantity of housing to be allocated in order to meet the overall requirement of 500 dwellings for New Arlesford. ■ The key changes to the policies are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy NA1 - is now more prescriptive in terms of the number of additional public parking spaces to be provided in conjunction with redevelopment in The Dean. 	<p>The proposed changes do not significantly affect the findings of the previous HRA work.</p>

Policy	Summary of Changes, Deletions and Additions	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the HRA Report (September 2014)?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy NA2 - now proposes a slightly higher number of dwellings, increasing the provision by 10 to a total of 75 dwellings. Additional text that requires any proposal for the site to be accompanied by a comprehensive assessment relating to contamination. There is also additional text requiring the provision of a connection to the nearest point of adequate capacity in the sewerage network. • Policy NA3 - small increase in the number of proposed dwellings from 320 to 325. A number of minor changes, including additional text requiring the provision of a connection to the nearest point of adequate capacity in the sewerage network. 	
<p>Swanmore Policy SW1 to SW3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minor changes, deletions and additions to the introductory and supporting text to provide further clarification as well as reflect updated evidence and consultation responses received. ■ Small decrease (from 209 to 146 dwellings) in the remaining quantity of housing to be allocated in order to meet the overall requirement of 250 dwellings for Swanmore. ■ The key changes to the policies are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy SW1 - has now been deleted as the site has been granted planning permission and is now under construction. • Policy SW2 - has now become Policy SW1 as a result of the deletion above. A number of minor changes, including additional text requiring the provision of a connection to the nearest point of adequate capacity in the sewerage network. • Policy SW3 - small number of minor changes for consistency. 	<p>The proposed changes do not significantly affect the findings of the previous HRA work.</p>
<p>Waltham Chase Policies WC1 to WC4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minor changes, deletions and additions to the introductory and supporting text to provide further clarification as well as reflect updated evidence and consultation responses received. ■ The key changes to the policies are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy WC1 - now requires that any proposal should be accompanied by a comprehensive site assessment which sets out the nature and extent of any contamination present together with a programme of remedial works. 	<p>The proposed changes do not significantly affect the findings of the previous HRA work.</p>

Policy	Summary of Changes, Deletions and Additions	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the HRA Report (September 2014)?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy WC4 - now requires landscaping to the southern edge of the site to provide a strong buffer in order to protect the Waltham Chase Meadows SSSI. It also states that the layout should recognise the presence of the nearby Lower Chase Stream which adjoins parts of the site, and where appropriate a suitable landscaped buffer zone should be incorporated into the scheme, to allow for access, and to ensure that no back gardens immediately back onto the watercourse. These changes are as a result of comments received from Natural England and the Environment Agency. 	
Wickham Policies WK1 to W3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minor changes, deletions and additions to the introductory and supporting text to provide further clarification as well as reflect updated evidence and consultation responses received. ■ Small decrease (from 206 to 196 dwellings) in the remaining quantity of housing to be allocated in order to meet the overall requirement of 250 dwellings for Wickham. ■ The key changes to the policies are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy WK1 - has been updated to be consistent with and reflect the findings of the Wickham Flood Investigation Report (2015) and Wickham Drainage Area Plan. • Policy WK2 - has had some minor changes made, including additional text in relation to off-site junction improvements as well as any access to the Meon Valley Trail being sensitive to its location in the National Park. • Policy WK3 - has had some minor changes made, including additional text that requires an archaeological investigation for the whole site. 	<p>The proposed changes do not significantly affect the findings of the previous HRA work.</p>
Denmead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Denmead section has been updated to reflect the current situation of the Denmead Neighbourhood Plan. 	<p>The proposed changes do not significantly affect the findings of the previous HRA work.</p>
The Smaller Villages & Rural Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minor changes, deletions and additions to provide further clarification as well as reflect updated evidence and consultation responses received. 	<p>The proposed changes do not significantly affect the findings of the previous HRA work.</p>

Policy	Summary of Changes, Deletions and Additions	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the HRA Report (September 2014)?
South Hampshire Urban Areas		
Whiteley & Botley Bypass Policies SHUA1 and SHUA2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minor changes, deletions and additions to the introductory and supporting text to provide further clarification as well as reflect updated evidence and consultation responses received. ■ The key changes to the policies are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Previous Policy SHUA2 is now Policy SHUA4; however, there have been no changes to the policy text itself. ● New Policy SHUA2 - now proposes an employment allocation at Solent 1. ● New Policy SHUA3 - now proposes an employment allocation at Solent 2. ● New Policy SHUA5 - safeguards land for the construction of the Botley Bypass. 	<p>Solent 1 and 2 are existing business parks that have predominantly been built out. New Policies SHUA2 and SHUA 3 seek to try and develop the small areas within these existing employment areas that remain undeveloped. The policies therefore essentially seek the retention of these areas for employment purposes. As a result, these policies are not considered likely to have significant effects on any European sites.</p> <p>At this stage new Policy SUA5 does not propose the delivery of the Botley Bypass, only the safeguarding of land for its construction if necessary, as it is a long term aspiration of both Hampshire County Council and Eastleigh Borough Council. The safeguarded route is located approximately 700m from the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent & Southampton Water Ramsar Site, and Solent & Southampton Water SPA. The development of the bypass therefore has the potential for likely significant effects on the European sites; however, it is likely that there is suitable mitigation available to address them.</p> <p>As the Plan is currently only safeguarding</p>

Policy	Summary of Changes, Deletions and Additions	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the HRA Report (September 2014)?
		<p>the land for the future, it is not considered that the addition of Policy SUA5 significantly affects the findings of the previous HRA work. If the policy was amended in the future to propose the delivery of the bypass then further consideration would be needed through the HRA process. Any proposal for the development of the bypass would be subject project level HRA, which would ensure that there are no significant effects on the European sites.</p> <p>The remaining changes are all considered minor and do not significantly affect the findings of the previous HRA work.</p>
Development Management Policies		
Policies DM1 to DM34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minor changes, deletions and additions to the introductory and supporting text to provide further clarification as well as reflect updated evidence and consultation responses received. ■ The key changes to the policies are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy DM1 - no changes ● Policy DM2 - minor changes to the text to set minimum gross internal floor areas. ● Policy DM3 – no changes ● Policy DM4 – minor changes to reflect the availability of updated evidence ● Policy DM5 – minor text change to provide further clarity ● Policy DM6 – minor grammatical amendment ● Policy DM7 – minor text amendment to improve clarity and identify the application of the sequential test ● Policy DM8 – no changes ● Policy DM9 – no changes 	The proposed changes do not significantly affect the findings of the previous HRA work.

Policy	Summary of Changes, Deletions and Additions	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the HRA Report (September 2014)?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy DM10 – no changes • Policy DM11 – minor text amendments to improve clarity and grammar • Policy DM12 – minor deletion of text relating to isolated and scattered development • Policy DM13 – no changes • Policy DM14 – no changes • Policy DM15 – minor text amendment in relation to historic landscapes • Policy DM16 – minor text amendment to include cycle storage in parking provisions in site design schemes • Policy DM17 – minor text amendments to improve clarity and provide further mitigation for heritage assets, as well as to seek high speed broadband connection in new residential and business developments • Policy DM18 – minor text amendments to allow flexibility for continual updates to parking standards and promote cycle parking • Policy DM19 – minor text amendments to improve clarity and grammar • Policy DM20 – minor text amendments to improve clarity and grammar • Policy DM21 – no changes • Policy DM22 – no changes • Policy DM23 – minor text deletion of criteria that relate to dwellings under 120sq.m • Policy DM24 – no changes • Policy DM25 – minor text amendment to improve the mitigation provided for the significance of heritage assets and the historic environment • Policy DM26 – no changes • Policy DM27 – minor text amendment to improve the mitigation provided for special architectural and historic interests, and improve clarity 	

Policy	Summary of Changes, Deletions and Additions	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the HRA Report (September 2014)?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy DM28 – minor text amendment to allow demolition of unlisted buildings in a Conservation Area where it would enhance or better reveal the significance of the Conservation Area • Policy DM29 – minor text amendments to improve clarity • Policy DM30 – minor text deletion relating to under-use of buildings • Policy DM31 – minor text amendment to reflect updated evidence in the creation of a list of locally significant heritage • Policy DM32 – minor title amendment to include industrial as well as rural heritage assets • Policy DM33 – no changes • Policy DM34 – minor text deletion relating to signage in a Conservation Area which supports a night time business 	

Appendix 6 - Summary of Responses to the HRA

Draft LPP2 HRA Report (September 2014)

Summarised Comment	Response
50085 - Natural England	
<p>The HRA of the LPP 2 is relying on elements of the HRA of the LPP 1. Since the LPP 1 was adopted, Natural England has undertaken more work with the Environment Agency regarding the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) for the area covering the River Itchen SAC. Revised targets have been published which are more stringent than those when the HRA of the LPP 1 was undertaken. Advise that these revised targets need to be taken into account in the assessment of Local Plan Part 2. Concur with the conclusion of the HRA Screening Report September 2014 that is: "4.5 The screening concluded that none of the policies/allocations in the Draft Local Plan Part 2 are likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination on the identified European sites; therefore, an Appropriate Assessment is not required".</p>	<p>Noted. These targets have been taken into account and are not considered to significantly affect the findings of the HRA Report (Sept 2014).</p>
50217 - RSPB	
<p>Concern that the New Forest SPA has been screened out the HRA. The available evidence relating to the New Forest shows that increased residential development within 20km of the SPA will significantly increase recreational pressures on the three Annex 1 heathland bird populations. Without mitigation, new housing within the South and West of the District (including Bishops Waltham, Wickham, Whiteley, and parts of Winchester) could lead to in-combination adverse effects on the integrity of the SPA, meaning that those developments could not go ahead. It is critical that provision is made within the Local Plan Part 2 to ensure that the necessary policy is in place, in line with that of surrounding local authorities (including Fareham and Test Valley).</p>	<p>The overall level and distribution of growth, which includes the distribution of growth between the settlements (including Bishops Waltham, Wickham, Whiteley, and parts of Winchester), was considered through the HRA process for Local Plan Part 1. The HRA Report (2012) concluded that there would not be any adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites, subject to the inclusion of a number of recommendations.</p>