New Forest District Council Local Development Framework

Sites and Development Management Development Plan Document
New Forest District outside the National Park

Habitat Regulations Assessment of Proposed Submission Document

January 2012
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Executive Summary

This report explains the process of screening for Habitats Regulations Assessment. It has been prepared by New Forest District Council with technical advice from the Hampshire County Council ecology section and provides an opinion, for consultation with Natural England and others, on whether the Sites and Development Management DPD requires full assessment under the Habitats Regulations for its effects on European sites. The process of Habitats Regulations Assessment, including interim reports has been used to inform development of the options.

European sites are areas of international nature conservation importance that are protected for the benefit of the habitats and species they support. The following sites have been included in this study because they could be at risk of experiencing negative impacts as a result of the plan:

- River Avon SAC
- Avon Valley SPA
- Avon Valley Ramsar
- Dorset Heathlands SAC
- Dorset Heathlands SPA
- Dorset Heathlands Ramsar
- The New Forest SAC
- New Forest SPA
- The New Forest Ramsar
- Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC
- Solent Maritime SAC
- Solent and Southampton Water SPA
- Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar

Rationale for the selection of sites is provided in Section 2.3

Findings

Based on the information given within this document, and current levels of knowledge of the sites and effects it is New Forest District Council’s considered opinion that one of the policies in the New Forest District Council Sites and Development Management DPD requires full appropriate assessment, under the Habitats Regulations. This site is TOT11 (Eling Wharf).

It is also New Forest District Council’s considered opinion that other policies in the Sites and Development Management DPD will not require full appropriate assessment under the Habitats Regulations, because in themselves they are unlikely to have a significant impact on the integrity of European sites and that, provided adequate and timely mitigation is delivered as recommended in this assessment, it is possible to conclude that their effects in-combination with other plans and programmes will not significantly affect the integrity of the European sites considered in this assessment.
Consultation Arrangements
This Report is being published with the Sites and Development Management DPD Proposed Submission Document. Representations are invited on both.

Representation Forms are available for this purpose. Representations should be sent by e-mail or post by 2 March 2012 to:
SDMrepresentations@newforest.gov.uk
or
Policy and Plans Team
New Forest District Council
Appletree Court
Beaulieu Road
Lyndhurst
Hants
SO43 7PA
1.0 Introduction and Background

New Forest District Council is in the process of producing a Local Development Framework (LDF). The Council adopted the Core Strategy in October 2009. The Sites and Development Management DPD, which will provide more detailed guidance on the implementation of the Core Strategy, is published for a period of Representation prior to Submission.

1.1 New Forest District Council has considered the need to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) or Appropriate Assessment (AA) on proposals of the Sites and Development Management DPD. The assessment has focused on the possible effects of the plan on the nature conservation interests of:

- River Avon SAC
- Avon Valley SPA
- Avon Valley Ramsar
- Dorset Heathlands SAC
- Dorset Heathlands SPA
- Dorset Heathlands Ramsar
- The New Forest SAC
- New Forest SPA
- The New Forest Ramsar
- Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC
- Solent Maritime SAC
- Solent and Southampton Water SPA
- Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar

This scope has been agreed during the preparation of the Sites and Development Management DPD with Natural England and subject to consultation at a stakeholder workshop. Rationale for the selection of sites is provided in Section 2.3.

1.2 Habitats Regulations Assessment of Land Use Plans

The application of Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to land use plans in the UK is a relatively new practice that derives from an October 2005 European Court of Justice Ruling on the transposition of European Union Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive). The ruling found that the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations (1994) failed to correctly implement the intention of the Habitats Directive in that it only required the application of HRA to projects, as opposed to plans and programmes.\(^1\)

1.3 Consequently, HRA must be applied to all Local Development Documents in England in Wales. HRA aims to assess the potential effects of a land use plan against the conservation objectives of any sites designated for their nature conservation importance as part of a system known collectively as the Natura 2000 network of European sites.

1.4 European sites provide ecological infrastructure for the protection of sites which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and

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\(^1\) The Regulations have been revised as a result of the ruling and currently exist as the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) (Amendment) Regulations (2007) (the Habitats Regulations).
species within the European Union. These sites consist of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs, designated under the Habitats Directive) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs, designated under European Union Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (the Birds Directive)). Government policy (PPS9 and Circular 06/05) recommends that Ramsar sites are treated as if they are fully designated European sites for the purposes of considering development proposals that may affect them. This report takes the same approach.

1.5 Under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, the assessment must determine whether or not a plan will adversely affect the integrity of the European site(s) concerned. Where negative effects are identified, the process should consider alternatives to the proposed actions and explore mitigation opportunities. If it is impossible to avoid or remove the perceived adverse effect, the plan-makers must demonstrate, under the conditions of Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, that there are Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest to continue with the proposal. This is widely perceived as an undesirable position and should be avoided if at all possible.

1.6 Conclusions of the Habitat Regulations Assessment of the Core Strategy
At the Preferred Options stage of the Core Strategy, the ‘Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Statement for New Forest District Council Preferred Options’ found that none of the policies, assessed separately, would cause a significant impact on the internationally designated sites, subject to mitigation measures being in place.

1.7 When assessing the policies contained within the Preferred Options Core Strategy alongside other relevant plans and policies, no significant impact was found for most policies. However, a likely significant adverse effect was found regarding the recreational impact of housing development policies in combination with other plans and policies, which propose growth in South Hampshire and South East Dorset, and it was determined that mitigation of these impacts was needed.

Main Potential Effects Likely to Arise from New Development in the Area (identified in ‘Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Statement for New Forest District Council Preferred Options’)

- Visitor pressures on sensitive habitats, in particular the New Forest and coastal SPAs
- Water abstraction to serve new development
- Water pollution e.g. arising from sewage and effluent disposal
- Air pollution and noise disturbance, in particular from traffic

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When the screening assessment was taken forward to the Submission stage of the Core Strategy, the ‘Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Statement and Appropriate Assessment for New Forest District Council Core Strategy – Submission Document’ found that only Policies CS9, 10 and 11 needed to be subject to full appropriate assessment. It was concluded that: “…. The New Forest District Core Strategy submission policies, with the exception of recreational effects of CS9, CS10 and CS11 do not require full appropriate assessment under the Habitats Regulations, because in themselves or in-combination they are unlikely to have a significant impact on the integrity of European sites.”

1.9 All other policies fell into one of three categories; they did not give rise to relevant impacts; or, the impacts are adequately mitigated in the policy and consenting regimes; or, the quantum and location of effects is to be determined by lower tier Development Plan Documents (DPD) which will be more able to appropriately assess effects.

1.10 The housing development policies (CS9/10/11) which were identified at the Preferred Options stage as having likely significant effects in relation to disturbance effects on particular sites were subject to full Appropriate Assessment, as advised by Natural England. The Appropriate Assessment of the housing development policies, in combination with other relevant plans and policies determined that there would not be a significant effect on internationally designated sites, when the mitigation measures proposed were taken into account.

1.11 This conclusion was based on the assumption that the following recommendations would be implemented through the Core Strategy and subsequent Development Plan Documents:

- Adequate protection of international sites from all direct and indirect effects of development, which would allow control of development if adverse effects were identified in the future, with particular reference to in-combination effects of visitor pressure
- Promotion of the role of green infrastructure and commitment to resourcing its delivery across a wide area (e.g. PUSH) to reduce in-combination effects (i.e. provision of new country parks or other informal open space attractions)
- Appropriate levels of open space provision within new development and addressing shortfalls in existing provision. In particular for development areas close to the sites, measure to improve open space to avoid regular day visits such as dog walkers
- Management of the sites to address recreational pressures and the ability to secure resources from new development to contribute to this where necessary
- Measure to establish a partnership monitoring strategy for the interest features of the sites to inform management measures and trigger additional mitigation if required
- Commitment to active partnership working with key stakeholders in the region to deliver the necessary open space, green infrastructure and site access management measures.
1.12 Core Strategy Policies where assessment was left to lower tier documents

Due to the strategic nature of higher level documents in the Local Development Framework hierarchy, it may be possible to conclude that plan policies do not have effects directly. According to David Tyldesley and Associates (for English Nature, draft 2006) there are two reasons why a proposal might have no effect at the Core Strategy level, and it might be more appropriate to assess the effects in a lower tier document:

1. **The policy makes provision for a quantum / type of development (and may or may not indicate one or more broad locations e.g. a county, or district, or sub-region) but the location of the development is to be selected following consideration of options in lower tier plans (development plan documents). The consideration of options in the lower tier plan will need to assess potential effects on European Sites. Providing for a particular quantum of development does not itself have any effect on a European Site and associated sensitive areas. An effect could only occur if the plan directed some or all of the proposed development, directly and explicitly to areas with a European Site or associated sensitive areas. Unless there is evidence to indicate that the quantum of development provided for in the policy cannot be accommodated without potentially affecting a European Site, this would be a policy that would have no effect, because making provision for the quantum / type of development at this strategic level will not itself have any effect on a European Site. Any potential effects will be the result of location of development at a lower tier of plan-making and should be considered at the stage of selecting preferred options in the lower tier plan.**

2. **No development could occur through the policy itself, because it is implemented through later policies in the plan, which are more detailed and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on European Sites and associated sensitive areas. These kinds of policies may be found in the plan where a broad quantum of development may be specified as being delivered through a more specific policy in a later chapter or section.**

1.13 These definitions were particularly pertinent when assessing plans at a level such as the Core Strategy which establishes key strategic policies for an area but does not itself establish the detailed policies for implementation e.g. site allocations and development control policies will be established in later local development documents and will be subject to appropriate assessment.

1.14 Wherever possible the assessment and the process of policy formulation in the Core Strategy adopted a precautionary approach, attempting to consider effects and build avoidance and mitigation into the overall approach to the plan and its policies irrespective of the level of implementation. However some Core Strategy policies are so strategic that it was considered more appropriate for detailed assessment and specific mitigation to be developed as the more relevant policy documents were produced. These are outlined in Table 4 below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CS6</td>
<td>Flood Risk</td>
<td>Development is limited to previously developed land within defined settlements and establishes that flood protection measures should minimise damage to nature conservation interests. Policy subject to the findings of North Solent Shoreline Management Plan and the scale of that plan will more appropriately assess site specific aspects of effects on European sites. Notwithstanding this lower tier assessment, at the Core Strategy level development is not facilitated that would affect European sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS7</td>
<td>Open space, sport and recreation</td>
<td>Policy establishes requirements for open space. New open space will be identified in subsequent Development Plan documents. These LDDs will be subject to lower tier assessment if they give rise to likely significant effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS12</td>
<td>Possible housing development to meet a local housing need</td>
<td>Provides estimates for locations for local needs housing but reserves the identification of specific sites to subsequent local development documents. Assessment of specific site impacts will be more appropriately left to lower tier documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS16</td>
<td>Gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople</td>
<td>Policy itself will not lead to development and criterion takes into account impact on designated sites in the development of later DPD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS20</td>
<td>Town, village and local centres (retail)</td>
<td>Policy establishes spatial pattern of retail provision and modest proposals for expansion within existing centres. Policy itself will not lead to development and will be subject to development DPD which will more appropriately assess any impacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS22</td>
<td>Affordable housing for rural communities</td>
<td>Policy itself does not identify specific locations for development. The impact of any site specific allocations will be more appropriately left to lower tier documents or to planning applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS24</td>
<td>Local Transport Considerations</td>
<td>Policy itself will not lead to development or location of development is not definable spatially at this level of strategy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.16 Purpose of this document

The purpose of this document is to provide a Habitats Regulation Assessment screening of the Sites and Development Management DPD. It will assist in ensuring that Sites and Development Management DPD provides the policy basis to ensure that the Core Strategy policies are implemented effectively, and provide the mitigation required to ensure that the policies will not adversely affect the integrity of SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites. This document determines whether or not a full appropriate assessment will be required for the final Sites and Development Management DPD (or parts thereof).
2.0 **Scope of the Study**

European sites of nature conservation interest (European sites) can be affected by land use plans in a number of different ways. These include the direct footprint of new development, the type of use the land will be put to (for example, a noise emitting use), the pollution a development emits and the resources it uses (during both construction and operation).

2.1 Best practice guidance on Habitats Regulations Assessment suggests that all European sites within the area of coverage of a plan, together with all those within a 10km buffer zone should be considered as potential receptors for negative effects. In addition to these, other European sites further than 10km from the area of coverage of a plan may also be affected. This is particularly the case where there is potential for developments resulting from the plan to generate water-borne pollutants, or where there are particularly high demands for water resources.

2.2 The following European sites are wholly or partially within the area covered by the plan, or close to it, and may potentially be affected by activities arising from the plan:

- River Avon SAC
- Avon Valley SPA
- Avon Valley Ramsar
- Dorset Heathlands SAC
- Dorset Heathlands SPA
- Dorset Heathlands Ramsar
- The New Forest SAC
- New Forest SPA
- The New Forest Ramsar
- Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC
- Solent Maritime SAC
- Solent and Southampton Water SPA
- Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar

2.3 The basis of the rationale for scoping was consideration of sites within 10km of the boundaries of the District covered by the Sites and Development DPD. This was further refined by consideration of sites which potentially could be affected as their feature interests were functionally linked to effects of the Sites and Development Management DPD. Certain sites were excluded at this stage as significant effects were not identifiable and there was no evidence of functional ecological linkages to the District:

- Emer Bog SAC
- Great Yews SAC

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*David Tyldesley and Associates (for English Nature, 2006): Draft Guidance: The Assessment of Regional Spatial Strategies and Sub-Regional Strategies under the Provisions of the Habitats Regulations. [Please note: similar guidance is being prepared by David Tyldesley and Associates for Natural England but is not yet available. In the absence of this document it has been agreed with Natural England and the Environment Agency that the guidance prepared for RSS and SRS is suitable for use with LDD.*
• Mottisfont SAC – n.b. The SAC is designated due to the feature interest of Barbastelle bats. Research shows that this species can range over a large area and therefore there is theoretically potential of interchange with populations within the New Forest, however present knowledge of behaviour suggests breeding colonies are distinct. In addition the Sites and Development Management DPD is not considered likely to promote development of a scale or location likely to adversely affect foraging and commuting routes. Regard has also been given to the fact that any future developments likely to affect the feature interest would themselves be subject to assessment at scheme level.

• Salisbury Plain SAC
• Porton Down SPA

Figure 2.6 shows these sites and how they relate to the area in question.

2.4 Site Descriptions

Site descriptions for the sites considered as part of this assessment can be found in Appendix 2.

2.5 Qualifying Features

The qualifying features of each site (that is, the reasons for which the sites were designated) are reproduced in Appendix 3. This information is derived from templates agreed with Natural England by Tesserae Environmental Consultants on behalf of the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH).
Figure 2.6: Relationship of European Sites to draft Sites and Development Management DPD area
2.7 Conservation Objectives

All SACs and SPAs have agreed nature conservation objectives, and progress towards these objectives can be taken as an indicator of favourable condition at the site. Ramsar sites do not have agreed conservation objectives, but in most instances overlap with SPAs.

2.8 The conservation objectives of the above listed sites are contained in Appendix 4 and have been agreed with Natural England as part of the PUSH study.

2.9 Vulnerabilities and Opportunities

Every European site has distinctive characteristics that make it vulnerable to a variety of impact-inducing activities. Many sites, due to their location or condition, also offer various opportunities for improvement.

The vulnerabilities of the sites and have been agreed with Natural England as part of the PUSH study. They have been used to undertake the screening and are listed as part of the screening matrix in Appendix 5.

2.10 Implementation of Mitigation Measures identified during Appropriate Assessment of the Core Strategy

A key task of this assessment will be to ensure that the relevant mitigation measures identified during the Appropriate Assessment of the Core Strategy are taken forward to the relevant parts of the Sites and Development Management DPD and will be sufficient to mitigate against the recreational impacts identified during the assessment of the Core Strategy.

Table 2.11 Mitigation Measures identified during Appropriate Assessment of the Core Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigation measure</th>
<th>Progress made since Core Strategy Adoption</th>
<th>Relevance to Sites and Development Management DPD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adequate protection of international sites from all direct and indirect effects of development, which would allow control of development if adverse effects were identified in the future, with particular reference to in-combination effects of visitor pressure.</td>
<td>Work is progressing on the Solent Bird Disturbance project and the findings from the work will be published in July 2011.</td>
<td>The next stage of the process will consider the findings of the Solent and Bird Disturbance project work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of the role of green infrastructure and</td>
<td>The PUSH Green Infrastructure Strategy</td>
<td>The Sites and Development Management DPD will need to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation measure</td>
<td>Progress made since Core Strategy Adoption</td>
<td>Relevance to Sites and Development Management DPD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commitment to resourcing its delivery across a wide area to reduce in-combination effects (i.e. provision of new country parks or other informal open space attractions)</td>
<td>has been adopted, and includes a number of strategic sub-regional initiatives including the provision of new country parks. Consultation as part of the SDMDPD Public Consultation Document on an emerging GI Strategy for the Plan Area.</td>
<td>incorporate a local strategy for green infrastructure in the Plan Area. (The Sites and Development Management DPD provides the policy framework for a local strategy for green infrastructure in the Plan Area. This will be progressed as a SPD.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate levels of open space provision within new development and addressing shortfalls in existing provision. In particular for development areas close to the sites, measure to improve open space to avoid regular day visits such as dog walkers</td>
<td>Levels of new open space provision are being monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report. A list of open space projects towards which developer’s contributions can be directed has been created.</td>
<td>The Sites and Development Management DPD will need to ensure that site specific policies ensure the provision of appropriate levels of open space, taking into account the distance of each site to the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar. (Site specific policies in the Sites and Development Management DPD provide for enhanced provision of public open space and green infrastructure.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of the sites to address recreational pressures and the ability to secure resources from new development to contribute to this where necessary</td>
<td>The National Park Authority have adopted a Management Plan for the National Park area which addresses these issues. More information is provided in Appendix 6.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure to establish a partnership monitoring strategy for the interest features of the sites to inform management measures and trigger additional mitigation if required.</td>
<td>Work is progressing on the Solent Bird Disturbance project and the findings from the work will be published in July 2011.</td>
<td>The next stage of the process will consider the findings of the Solent and Bird Disturbance project work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitment to active partnership working with key stakeholders in the region to</td>
<td>The Council remains an active member of PUSH and will also work with N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Mitigation measure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigation measure</th>
<th>Progress made since Core Strategy Adoption</th>
<th>Relevance to Sites and Development Management DPD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deliver the necessary open space, green infrastructure and site access management measures.</td>
<td>both the New Forest National Park and authorities to the west of the Plan Area to deliver this mitigation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.0 Effects of the Plan

#### 3.1 Reasons why policies may not be deemed to have no effect

Due to the strategic nature of higher level documents in the Local Development Framework hierarchy, it may be possible to conclude that plan policies do not have effects directly. According to David Tyldesley and Associates (for English Nature, draft 2006) there are seven most likely reasons why a proposal might have no effect:

"Firstly, because the policy will not itself lead to development (e.g. it relates to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use planning policy).

Secondly, because the policy makes provision for a quantum / type of development (and may or may not indicate one or more broad locations e.g. a county, or district, or sub-region) but the location of the development is to be selected following consideration of options in lower tier plans (development plan documents). The consideration of options in the lower tier plan will need to assess potential effects on European Sites. Providing for a particular quantum of development does not itself have any effect on a European Site and associated sensitive areas. An effect could only occur if the plan directed some or all of the proposed development, directly and explicitly to areas with a European Site or associated sensitive areas. Unless there is evidence to indicate that the quantum of development provided for in the policy cannot be accommodated without potentially affecting a European Site, this would be a policy that would have no effect, because making provision for the quantum / type of development at this strategic level will not itself have any effect on a European Site. Any potential effects will be the result of location of development at a lower tier of plan-making and should be considered at the stage of selecting preferred options in the lower tier plan.

Thirdly a policy or proposal would have no effect where no development could occur through the policy itself, because it is implemented through later policies in the plan, which are more detailed and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on European Sites and associated sensitive areas. These kinds of policies may be found in the plan where a broad quantum of development may be specified as being delivered through a more specific policy in a later chapter or section."
Fourthly, a concentration of development in urban areas will not usually affect European Sites, although there may be some important exceptions, for example, urban areas close to estuarine SPAs, or bat or newt SACs and some river SACs. Generally this policy approach will help to steer development away from European Sites and associated sensitive areas.

Fifthly, a policy that will help to steer development away from European Sites and associated sensitive areas, e.g. by not developing in areas of flood risk or areas otherwise likely to be affected by climate change, is also highly likely to have no effect on a European site.

Sixthly, policies intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity will have no negative effects on European sites.

Seventhly, policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any effect on a European Site will have no effect.”

Using these criteria the following schedule has been created to assess whether the policies of the plan are likely to have an effect:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The policy will not itself lead to development (e.g. it relates to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or it is not a land use planning policy).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The policy makes provision for a quantum / type of development (and may or may not indicate one or more broad locations e.g. a county, or district, or sub-region) but the location of the development is to be selected following consideration of options in lower tier plans (development plan documents). The consideration of options in the lower tier plan will need to assess potential effects on European Sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The policy or proposal would have no effect where no development could occur through the policy itself, because it is implemented through later policies in the plan, which are more detailed and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on European Sites and associated sensitive areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Concentration of development in urban areas will not usually affect European Sites, and will help to steer development away from European Sites and associated sensitive areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Policy that will help to steer development away from European Sites and associated sensitive areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Policies intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity will have no negative effects on European sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any effect on a European Site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The policy steers a quantum of development, or a type of development towards, or encourages development in, an area which does not include a European site. Development may indirectly affect a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The policy steers a quantum of development or a type of development towards, or encourages development in, an area that includes a European site or an area where development may indirectly affect a European site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The policy makes provision for a quantum, or kind of development that in the location(s) proposed would be likely to have a significant effect on a European site. The proposal must be subject to appropriate assessment to establish, in the light of the site’s conservation objectives, whether it can be ascertained that the proposal would not adversely affect the integrity of the site.

Table 3.2 below assesses each policy in the proposed Submission Document against these criteria. Those policies which score 1-7 (green) are screened out as unlikely to have an effect. Those policies which are scored 8 (yellow) are unlikely to have an effect alone, but may have an effect in-combination with other plans and programmes – these policies are considered further in Table 3.5. Those policies which are scored 9 (orange) or 10 (red) may have an effect on a European site and have been considered further both alone in Table 3.4 and in-combination in Table 3.5.
Table 3.2: Initial screening of plan policies using above criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy/Proposal</th>
<th>Relevant Criteria</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM1: Protection of historic street and footpath patterns</td>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>This policy relates to design and protection of the built/historic environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM2: Locally designated sites of importance for nature conservation</td>
<td>6/7</td>
<td>This policy will protect local biodiversity designations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM3: Renewable and low carbon energy generation</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>The policy could steer development towards areas including Europeans sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM4: Contaminated land</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>This policy does not directly lead to development but seeks to achieve environmental improvements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM5: Coastal Change Management Area</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This policy could have an impact on the managed retreat of European sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM6: Restrictions on new soakaways</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>This policy relates to the design of new development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM7: Protection of public open space, private playing fields and sports grounds and school playing fields</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>This policy protects the natural and built environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM8: protection of landscape features</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>This policy protects the natural and built environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM9: Green Infrastructure</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>This policy protects and enhances the natural environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM10: Occupation of housing to meet a local housing need</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>This policy will not lead to development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM11: Residential accommodation for older people</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>This policy will not lead to development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM12: Employment land identified as particularly suitable for marine uses</td>
<td>8/9</td>
<td>Some of the sites covered by this policy are within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM13: Tourism and visitor facilities</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM14: Additional retail floorspace in Totton, Hythe, Lymington, New Milton and Ringwood</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>This policy allows the intensification of retail development within urban areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM15: Primary shopping areas</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>This policy allows the intensification of retail development within urban areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM16: Secondary shopping frontages</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>This policy allows the intensification of retail and commercial uses within urban areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy/Proposal</td>
<td>Relevant Criteria</td>
<td>Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM17: Town centre development</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>This policy concentrates new development in urban areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM18: Local shopping frontages in the built up areas of Totton, Hythe, Lymington, New Milton, Ringwood and Fordingbridge</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>This policy concentrates new development in urban areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM19: Local shopping frontages in Marchwood, Blackfield, Holbury, Fawley, Milford on Sea, Hordle and Brasngore</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>This policy concentrates new development in urban areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM20: Small local shops and public houses</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>This policy concentrates new development in urban areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM21: Residential development in the countryside</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM22: Removal of restrictive conditions on agricultural workers and forestry workers dwellings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>This policy will not lead to development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM23: Employment development in the countryside</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM24: Shops, services and community facilities in rural areas</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM25: Loss of rural employment site, shops, public houses and community facilities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>This policy will not lead to development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM26: Recreational uses in the countryside – including horse-keeping/riding</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>This policy aims to steer horse-keeping and other recreational activities away from sensitive areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy DM27: Development generating significant freight movement</td>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>This policy will not lead to development, and steers development away from sensitive sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT1: Land at Durley Farm</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT2: Land at Loperwood Farm</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT3: Land at Hanger Farm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>This policy will not lead to development, as the site already has planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy/Proposal</td>
<td>Relevant Criteria</td>
<td>Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT4: Land off Oleander Drive, north of Michigan Way</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT5: Land north of Michigan Way, east of Garland Way</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT6: Land east of Brokenford Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT7: Stocklands</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT8: Land off Blackwater Drive</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT9: Bus Depot, Salisbury Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT10: Land at Little Testwood Caravan Site</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT11: Eling Wharf</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT12: Land at Little Testwood Farm</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT13: Land at Sunnyfields Organic Farm, Jacobs Gutter Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT14: Industrial estate west of Brokenford Lane</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15: Totton town centre opportunity sites 1. Totton Conservative Club</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy/Proposal</td>
<td>Relevant Criteria</td>
<td>Comment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15: Totton town centre opportunity sites 2. Library Road Car Park</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect impact on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15: Totton town centre opportunity sites 3. Former petrol station, north of Ringwood Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect impact on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15: Totton town centre opportunity sites 4. Totton retail park servicing area</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Town centre site which is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15: Totton town centre opportunity sites 5. Land north of Commercial Road (nos. 81-97 including Red Lion PH)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Town centre site which is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15: Totton town centre opportunity sites 6. Railway sidings, Junction Road</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Town centre site which is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15: Totton town centre opportunity sites 7. Totton Timber</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Town centre site which is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15: Totton town centre opportunity sites 8. Land between Asda and Junction Road</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Town centre site which is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15: Totton town centre opportunity sites 9. Land at Junction Road and Rumbridge Street</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Town centre site which is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15: Totton town centre opportunity sites 10. 12-16 Eling Lane</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Town centre site which is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15: Totton town centre opportunity sites 11. Land south of High Street</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This site is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15: Totton town centre opportunity sites 12. Car sales site north of Totton by-pass</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Town centre site which is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15: Totton town centre opportunity sites 13. 37-39 Salisbury Street</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect impact on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15: Totton town centre opportunity sites 14. 26 Rumbridge Street</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Town centre site which is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT16: The civic building complex</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>This policy concentrates development in an urban area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy/Proposal</td>
<td>Relevant Criteria</td>
<td>Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT17: Environmental and transport improvements in Totton town centre</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT18: Rumbridge Street Local Shopping Area</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>This policy concentrates development in an urban area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT19: New public open space north east of Bartley Park</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT20: Extension to public open space south of Bartley Park</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT21: Land for allotments, Jacobs Gutter Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.1 Totton A35 east of A326 – highway improvements, including bus priorities, to tackle congestion</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.2 Totton Western Bypass: A35 – Michigan Way Junction to Cockleydown Lane Junction, dualing and junction improvements</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.3 Hounsdown – New Railway Station</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.4 Rumbridge Street to A336/Ringwood Road (via Brockenford Lane) cycle route</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.5 Dales Way to Stonechat Drive cycle route</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.6 Testwood Lane to Salisbury Road (via Library Road) cycle route</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.7 Bartley Park to Brockenford Lane (via Bartley)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy/Proposal</td>
<td>Relevant Criteria</td>
<td>Comment</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water) cycle route</td>
<td></td>
<td>have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.8 Hamtum Gardens to Testwood Lane (via Greenfields Avenue) cycle route</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.9 Jacob's Gutter Lane (west) to Hounsdown Business Park</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.10 Jacobs Gutter Lane to Downs Park Crescent (Hounsdow to Eling) cycle route</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.11 Jacobs Gutter Lane (east of A326 spur) cycle route</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.12 Water Lane/Westfield Car Park: Pedestrian link between Car Park/rear service area and eastern end of Water Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.13 Footpath improvements / cycle route linking to existing cycle routes and paths in West Totton, Greenroute (extended) to Tatchbury Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.14 Footpath/cycleway route linking Greenroute at Hanger Farm Arts Centre to Spruce Drive</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR1: Land between Cracknore Hard Lane and Normandy Way</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR2: Land at Park’s Farm</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR3: Land south of Hythe Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy/Proposal</td>
<td>Relevant Criteria</td>
<td>Comment</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR4: Land off Mulberry Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR5: Marchwood Industrial Park</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR6: Cracknore Industrial Park</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>A very small part of this site is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR7: Marchwood Military Port (Sea Mounting Centre)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Part of this site is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR8.1: Junction improvement and crossing at the junction with A326 and Twiggs Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR8.2: New Railway station at Plantation Drive</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR8.3: Bury Road to Main Road (via Reed Drive and Cranberry Close) on and off road cycle route through the village centre</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR8.4: Marchwood Road/Bury Road (from Tavell’s Lane junction) – adjacent to road cycle route link to Totton cycle network.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This route will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD1: Land at Forest Lodge Farm</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD2: Land off Cabot Drive</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This site is within 400m of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD3: Land between Jones Lane and Southampton Road</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This site is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD4: Town centre opportunity areas</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Site is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Land in vicinity of St John’s Street car park</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Site is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD4: Town centre opportunity areas</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Site is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy/Proposal</td>
<td>Relevant Criteria</td>
<td>Comment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pier Head</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD5: Car Park extensions a) Land adjoining St Johns Street car park</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Site is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD5: Car Park extensions b) Land adjoining New Road car park</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Site is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD6: New Public Open Space south of Hardley Lane, west of Fawley Road</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Site is within 400m of the New Forest SPA/SAC/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD7: New Public Open Space west of Lower Mullins Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD8.1 New Railway station – adjacent to New Road car park including pedestrian/cycle link to School Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD8.2: Pier Head Bus/ferry interchange improvements</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This is a raised route over the Southampton Water &amp; Solent SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD8.3 Cycle route connecting Applemore to National Cycle Network 2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This route takes people towards the New Forest SPA/SAC/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD8.4: North Road to Dibden Local Centre</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD8.5: Cycle route connecting New Road to South Street</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD8.6: Cycle route connecting South Street to Wild Ground Schools</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYD8.7: Public Right of Way Foortpath 10 – reconstruct footway connecting Hythe to Marchwood</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLA1: Land adjacent to Blackfield Primary School</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAW1: Fawley Oil Refinery</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This site is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy/Proposal</td>
<td>Relevant Criteria</td>
<td>Comment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAR1: Land adjoining Hardley Industrial Estate</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This site is within 400m of the New Forest SPA/SAC/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM1: Pinetops Nurseries</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM2: Land north of Alexandra Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM3: Land at Queen Katherine’s Road/Grove Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM4: Land south of Ampress Lane, north of Buckland Gardens</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This site is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM5: Fox Pond dairy depot and garage, Milford Road, Pennington</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM6: Riverside Site, Bridge Road (former chicken factory site)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>This policy will not lead to development, as the site already has planning permission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM7: Ampress Park</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This site is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM8: Town Centre Opportunity Areas 1. 37-29 St Thomas’ Street</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM8: Town Centre Opportunity Areas 2. Wilts and Dorset bus station</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM8: Town Centre Opportunity Areas 3. The Post Office, High Street</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM8: Town Centre Opportunity Areas 4. Council Offices, Avenue Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM8: Town Centre Opportunity Areas</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy/Proposal</td>
<td>Relevant Criteria</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Warehouse, corner of Emsworth Road/New Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM8: Town Centre Opportunity Areas</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This site is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Jewson’s Gosport Street/Canon Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>This site is within 400m of the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM9: Burgage Plots</td>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>This policy protects the built environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM10.1 Pennington to Highfield via Priestlands Road and the Bunny Run cycle route</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM10.2: Marsh Lane to Ampress Park cycle route</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This route takes people towards the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM10.3: Pennington Square/South Street to Pound Road cycle route</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM 10.4: Emsworth car park/ High Street pedestrian / cycleway link</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM10.5: Provision of a footpath (0.15km) linkning Highfields Avenue to Priestlands Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM10.6: Footpath improvements along High Street and St. Thomas Street to enhance walking route through the town centre</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM10.7: Improve connections along Bath Road, between The Quay and the Sea Wall Park</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This route takes people towards the Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/SAC/Ramsar. It will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM10.8: Provision of footpath around the Riverside site (LYM6) (Including railway crossing).</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoS1: Land north of School Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy/Proposal</td>
<td>Relevant Criteria</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoS2.1: Milford on Sea to Downton via Blackbush Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoS2.2: Milford Primary School/Lymington Road to Keyhaven Road via Lyndale Close and Carrington Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoS2.3: Provision of measures to address vehicle/pedestrian conflicts in Carrington Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOR1: Land to the rear of 155-169 Everton Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOR2: Land at Hordle Lane Nursery</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOR3.1 New Milton to Hordle on and off road cycle route between Lower Ashley Road and Stoppes Lane via Hare Lane, Lavender Road and Heath Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOR3.2: Bus stop improvement, near WI Hall, Ashley Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOR3.3: Footpath link from footpath No. 738 to Stopples Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOR 3.4: Sight line improvements at Everton Road crossroad junction with Hordle Land and Woodcock Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOR3.5: Sight line improvements at Everton Road junction with Fry’s Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOR3.6: Footway improvements along Woodcock Lane up to Sheldrake Gardens from junction with Everton Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVT1: Milford Road (A337)/Lymington Road (B3058), traffic lights are proposed at the Milford Road/Lymington Road junction</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT1: Land south of Gore Road, east of the Old Barn</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT2: Land east of Caird Avenue, south of Carrick Way</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT3: Land east of Caird Avenue – Business and employment development</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT4: Land east of Caird Avenue, south of Carrick Way woodland</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT5: Land east of Fernhill Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT6: Ashley Cross garage and motor repairs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT7: Land west of Caird Avenue</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT8: Town centre opportunity areas 1. The Post Office, 22-24 Station Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT8: Town centre opportunity areas 2. Numbers 36-46 Station Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT8: Town centre opportunity areas</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Land bounded by Station Road and the Railway Line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT8: Town centre opportunity areas</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Memorial Hall, off Whitefield Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT9: Land west of Fernhill Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT10: Land off Culver Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT11: South of Lymington Road, north of Chestnut Avenue</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT12: Land for allotments a.) East of existing allotments south of Pitts Place</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT12: Land for allotments b.) West of Moore Close</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT13.1: Station Road/Manor Road junction improvements including junction realignment</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT13.2: A337 to Ashley Road via Caird Avenue superstore</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT13.3: Chatsworth Way – Gore Road: Cycleway linking the industrial estate to residential to north of rail line</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT13.4: Old Milton to Gore Road via Church Lane &amp;</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy/Proposal</td>
<td>Relevant Criteria</td>
<td>Comment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton Mead cycle route</td>
<td></td>
<td>have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT13.5: New Lane (NPA boundary) to Gore Road, on and off road cycle route along Stem Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT13.6: Town centre to Walkford along Gore Road to Gore Road industrial estate (including Elm Avenue) shared cycle/pedestrian use route</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT13.7: Gore Road to Marley Avenue cycle route across bridge via Davies Field</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT13.8: Footpath from Caird Avenue to Lower Ashley Road linking to CCarrick Way, Wentworth Gardens and Glen Spey</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT13.9: Station Road/Albert Road footpath improvements along railway embankment</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMT13.10: Provision of a footpath (0.8km) linking Dark Lane to Fernhill Land residential area to west of sports facilities</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP1: Sopley Camp (Merryfield Park)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RING1: Land east of Christchurch Road – employment land allocation</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This site is within 400m of the River Avon SPA/SAC/Ramsar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RING2: Land south of Castleman Way</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RING3: Land south of Ringwood, west of Crow Lane and adjacent to Crow Arch Lane</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This site is within 400m of the River Avon SPA/SAC/Ramsar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RING4: Town centre opportunity areas 1. The Furlong long stay car park</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This site is within 400m of the River Avon SAC/SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy/Proposal</td>
<td>Relevant Criteria</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RING4</strong>: Town centre opportunity areas 2. Former cinema site, Markey Place and Environs</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>This site is within 400m of the River Avon SAC/SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RING5</strong>: Public open space proposal, land west of Green Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RING6.1</strong>: Cycle route along Kingsfield to Southampton Road via Manor Road, Green Lane, Parsonage Barn Lane, (dismount section on pedestrian bridge over A31) and Winston Way</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RING6.2</strong> School Lane to Cloughs Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RING6.3</strong> Crow Arch Lane to Moortown Lane</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RING6.4</strong>: Cycle route – Castleman Way to Crow Lane via Embankment Way</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RING6.5</strong>: Castleman Way to Town Centre via Quomp and The Close on road cycle route with off road section by Victoria Gardens</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RING6.6</strong>: Cycle route from Mansfield Road to Southampton Road via Carvers sports ground</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RING6.7</strong>: Moortown to Castleman Way via New Street on and adjacent to road cycle route</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Part of this route is adjacent to the Avon Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RING6.8</strong>: Southampton Road enhanced pedestrian environment</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RING6.9</strong>: Cloughs Road footpath improvement and provision where missing</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy/Proposal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RING6.10: Moortown to town centre via Quomp improvements to existing paths and footways, including footway link through Wellworthy site</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Part of this route is adjacent to the Avon Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RING6.11: Southampton Road, west of Frampton Place, footpath widening</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RING6.12: Extension of footpath along Bickerley Road to create a continuation to ‘Danny Cracknell Pocket Park’</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RING9.13: Improve facilities for pedestrians (High Street/West Street)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORD1: Land east of Whitsbury Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASH1: Land adjoining Jubilee Crescent</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAND1: Land to west of Scout Centre, south of Station Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAND2: Sandleheath Industrial Estate</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORD2.1: Marl Lane to Station Road, Ashford, on and off road cycle route via Falconwood Close</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORD2.2: Pennys Lane to Marl Lane crossing Whitsbury Road via Charnwood Drive and Avon Meade and along former railway line</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORD2.3: Cycle route – Ashford to Normandy Way along Station Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy/Proposal</td>
<td>Relevant Criteria</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORD2.4: Recreation Ground to Bickton Mill via U119 cycle route (0.6km) across rural open land with an on road section linking to the town centre</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Part of this route is adjacent to the Avon Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORD2.5: Avon Meade to Green Lane: on and off road cycle route</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORD2.6: Improved footpath route from Flaxfields End (off Station Road)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORD2.7: Footpath from Green Lane to Shaftsbury Street</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORD2.8: Footpath along disused railway line from Whitsbury Road to Avon Valley</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>This policy will not have a direct impact on a European site but it could have an indirect on a European site when considered in combination with other plans and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy / proposal in question</td>
<td>Site(s) affected</td>
<td>Nature of effect</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy DM3: Renewable Energy</strong></td>
<td>River Avon SAC/SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Unknown – would depend on detailed proposals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solent Maritime SAC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy DM5: Coastal Change Management Area</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>There is the risk of loss of SAC/SPA/Ramsar habitat as the result of sea level rise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solent Maritime SAC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy DM12: Employment land identified as particularly suitable for marine uses</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Could lead to requirements for additional coastal defences, but this would be within the context of the protection of urban areas in general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy / proposal in question</td>
<td>Site(s) affected</td>
<td>Nature of effect</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT11: Eling Wharf</td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited decreases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The site is currently leaking contaminants and is adjacent to the SPA/Ramsar. There is the potential to decrease or increase this leakage. Some potential for limited increases in recreational pressures, biological disturbance from domestic animals, visual and noise disturbance, and in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15Town Centre Opportunity Sites (4). Totton retail park servicing area</td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy / proposal in question</td>
<td>Site(s) affected</td>
<td>Nature of effect</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOT15(5). Land north of Commercial Road (nos. 81-97 including Red Lion PH)</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in visual and noise disturbance, and in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOT15(6). Railway sidings, Junction Road</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in recreational pressures, biological disturbance from domestic animals, and in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOT15 (7). Totton Timber</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOT15 (8). Land between Asda and Junction Road</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy / proposal in question</td>
<td>Site(s) affected</td>
<td>Nature of effect</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15 (9). Land at Junction Road and Rumbridge Street</td>
<td>SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15 (10). 12-16 Eling Lane</td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15(11). Land south of High Street</td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT15 (12). Car sales site north of Totton by-pass</td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy / proposal in question</td>
<td>Site(s) affected</td>
<td>Nature of effect</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOT15(14). 26 Rumbridge Street</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAR6: Cracknore Industrial Park</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA</td>
<td>Limited potential for increases in water pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HYD2: Land off Cabot Drive</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in recreational pressures, biological disturbance from domestic animals, and in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy / proposal in question</td>
<td>Site(s) affected</td>
<td>Nature of effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HYD3: Land between Jones Lane and Southampton Road</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HYD4: Town centre opportunity areas (1). Land in vicinity of St John’s Street car park</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HYD4: Town centre opportunity areas (2). Pier Head</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HYD5: Car Park extensions a) Land adjoining St Johns Street car park</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HYD5: Car Park extensions</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy / proposal in question</th>
<th>Site(s) affected</th>
<th>Nature of effect</th>
<th>Avoidance/Mitigation recommended by HRA</th>
<th>Conclusion of HRA – will there be an overall adverse impact on site integrity?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>b) Land adjoining New Road car park</strong></td>
<td>SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
<td>and measures to ensure modal shift to alternative means.</td>
<td>recommendations followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HYD6: New Public Open Space south of Hardley Lane, west of Fawley Road</strong></td>
<td>New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
<td>Mitigation of transport derived pollution through delivery of transport strategies and measures to ensure modal shift to alternative means.</td>
<td>No – providing mitigation recommendations followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HYD8.2: Pier Head Bus/ferry interchange improvements</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Construction of boardwalk.</td>
<td>Boardwalk to be constructed outside of the affected area in a manner which does not affect the site.</td>
<td>No – providing mitigation recommendations followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HYD8.3 Cycle route connecting Applemore to National Cycle Network 2</strong></td>
<td>New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for increased public access to the New Forest.</td>
<td>Creation of a screen or barrier between the end of the cycle path and the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar to discourage public access to this area.</td>
<td>No – providing mitigation recommendations followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FAW1: Fawley Oil</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp;</td>
<td>Limited potential for increases</td>
<td>Commitment within the LDF to ongoing</td>
<td>No – providing the mitigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy / proposal in question</td>
<td>Site(s) affected</td>
<td>Nature of effect</td>
<td>Avoidance/Mitigation recommended by HRA</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Refinery</strong></td>
<td>Southampton Water SPA/SAC/Ramsar</td>
<td>in water pollution.</td>
<td>partnership with Environment Agency, Natural England and water companies to ensure adequate resources are delivered concurrent with new demand and requirements for high levels of efficiency are enshrined in policy.</td>
<td>which has already been secured through Core Strategy policies CS4 Energy and Resource Use and CS8 Community Services and Infrastructure is effectively monitored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
<td>Mitigation of transport derived pollution through delivery of transport strategies and measures to ensure modal shift to alternative means.</td>
<td>No – providing mitigation recommendations followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HAR1: Land adjoining Hardley Industrial Estate</strong></td>
<td>New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
<td>Mitigation of transport derived pollution through delivery of transport strategies and measures to ensure modal shift to alternative means.</td>
<td>No – providing mitigation recommendations followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LYM4: Land south of Ampress Lane, north of Buckland Gardens</strong></td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in recreational pressures.</td>
<td>Formulation and secure delivery of Green Infrastructure Strategy for Lymington.</td>
<td>No - this site is too small to provide open space on site under policy CS7 – however, the site is opposite Buckland Rings (a large area of open space within the National Park) and it is likely that residents would use this area for recreation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy / proposal in question</td>
<td>Site(s) affected</td>
<td>Nature of effect</td>
<td>Avoidance/Mitigation recommended by HRA</td>
<td>Conclusion of HRA – will there be an overall adverse impact on site integrity?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM7: Ampress Park</td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/SAC/Ramsar</td>
<td>Water pollution from sewage and effluent disposal.</td>
<td>Commitment within the LDF to ongoing partnership with Environment Agency, Natural England and water companies to ensure adequate resources are delivered concurrent with new demand and requirements for high levels of efficiency are enshrined in policy.</td>
<td>No – providing the mitigation which has already been secured through Core Strategy policies CS4 Energy and Resource Use and CS8 Community Services and Infrastructure is effectively monitored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM8: Town Centre Opportunity Areas (6). Jewson’s Gosport Street/Canon Street</td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/SAC/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
<td>Mitigation of transport derived pollution through delivery of transport strategies and measures to ensure modal shift to alternative means.</td>
<td>No – providing mitigation recommendations followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM: Town Centre Opportunity Areas</td>
<td>Solent &amp; Southampton Water</td>
<td>Water pollution from sewage and effluent disposal.</td>
<td>Commitment within the LDF to ongoing partnership with Environment Agency, Natural England and water companies to ensure adequate resources are delivered concurrent with new demand and requirements for high levels of efficiency are enshrined in policy.</td>
<td>No – providing the mitigation which has already been secured through Core Strategy policies CS4 Energy and Resource Use and CS8 Community Services and Infrastructure is effectively monitored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
<td>Mitigation of transport derived pollution through delivery of transport strategies and measures to ensure modal shift to alternative means.</td>
<td>No – providing mitigation recommendations followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
<td>Mitigation of transport derived pollution through delivery of transport strategies and measures to ensure modal shift to alternative means.</td>
<td>No – providing mitigation recommendations followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy / proposal in question</td>
<td>Site(s) affected</td>
<td>Nature of effect</td>
<td>Avoidance/Mitigation recommended by HRA</td>
<td>Conclusion of HRA – will there be an overall adverse impact on site integrity?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(7). Employment uses, Bridge Road</em></td>
<td>SPA/SAC/Ramsar</td>
<td>pollution.</td>
<td>alternative means.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RING1: Land east of Christchurch Road – employment land allocation</strong></td>
<td>River Avon SAC/SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
<td>Mitigation of transport derived pollution through delivery of transport strategies and measures to ensure modal shift to alternative means.</td>
<td>No – providing mitigation recommendations followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited potential for increases in water abstraction and water pollution.</td>
<td>Commitment within the LDF to ongoing partnership with Environment Agency, Natural England and water companies to ensure adequate resources are delivered concurrent with new demand and requirements for high levels of efficiency are enshrined in policy.</td>
<td>No – providing the mitigation which has already been secured through Core Strategy policies CS4 Energy and Resource Use and CS8 Community Services and Infrastructure is effectively monitored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RING3: Land south of Ringwood, west of Corw Lane and adjacent to Crow Arch Lane</strong></td>
<td>River Avon SAC/SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
<td>Mitigation of transport derived pollution through delivery of transport strategies and measures to ensure modal shift to alternative means.</td>
<td>No – providing mitigation recommendations followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited potential for increases in water abstraction and water pollution.</td>
<td>Commitment within the LDF to ongoing partnership with Environment Agency, Natural England and water companies to ensure adequate resources are delivered concurrent with new demand and</td>
<td>No – providing the mitigation which has already been secured through Core Strategy policies CS4 Energy and Resource Use and CS8 Community Services and Infrastructure is effectively monitored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy / proposal in question</td>
<td>Site(s) affected</td>
<td>Nature of effect</td>
<td>Avoidance/Mitigation recommended by HRA</td>
<td>Conclusion of HRA – will there be an overall adverse impact on site integrity?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RING4: Town centre opportunity areas</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. The Furlong long stay car park</td>
<td>River Avon SAC/SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
<td>Mitigation of transport derived pollution through delivery of transport strategies and measures to ensure modal shift to alternative means.</td>
<td>No – providing mitigation recommendations followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited potential for increases in water abstraction and water pollution.</td>
<td>Commitment within the LDF to ongoing partnership with Environment Agency, Natural England and water companies to ensure adequate resources are delivered concurrent with new demand and requirements for high levels of efficiency are enshrined in policy.</td>
<td>No – providing the mitigation which has already been secured through Core Strategy policies CS4 Energy and Resource Use and CS8 Community Services and Infrastructure is effectively monitored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RING4: Town centre opportunity areas</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Former cinema site, Markey Place and Environs</td>
<td>River Avon SAC/SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited increases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
<td>Mitigation of transport derived pollution through delivery of transport strategies and measures to ensure modal shift to alternative means.</td>
<td>No – providing mitigation recommendations followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited potential for increases in water abstraction and water pollution.</td>
<td>Commitment within the LDF to ongoing partnership with Environment Agency, Natural England and water companies to ensure adequate resources are delivered concurrent with new demand and requirements for high levels of efficiency are enshrined in policy.</td>
<td>No – providing the mitigation which has already been secured through Core Strategy policies CS4 Energy and Resource Use and CS8 Community Services and Infrastructure is effectively monitored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy / proposal in question</td>
<td>Site(s) affected</td>
<td>Nature of effect</td>
<td>Avoidance/Mitigation recommended by HRA</td>
<td>Conclusion of HRA – will there be an overall adverse impact on site integrity?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RING6.7: Moortown to Castleman Way via New Street on and adjacent to road cycle route</strong></td>
<td>River Avon SAC/SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited decreases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RING6.10: Moortown to town centre via Quomp improvements to existing paths and footways, including footway link through Wellworthy site</strong></td>
<td>River Avon SAC/SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Some potential for limited decreases in traffic leading to some potential increases in air pollution.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FORD2.4: Recreation Ground to Bickton Mill via U119 cycle route (0.6km) across rural open land with an on road section linking to the town centre</strong></td>
<td>River Avon SAC/SPA/Ramsar</td>
<td>Physical damage or loss of habitat as the result of path construction.</td>
<td>Path to be constructed outside of the affected are in a manner which does not affect the site.</td>
<td>No – providing mitigation recommendations followed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4 In-Combination Effects

Other plans and projects being implemented or prepared for in the area may also have the potential to cause negative effects on the integrity of European sites. These effects may be exacerbated when experienced in combination with the effects of the plan in question, possibly leading an insignificant effect to become significant. It is therefore important to consider what effects the plan could have in combination with other plans and projects.

The plans and projects listed in Appendix 6 have been considered in combination with the plan being assessed to determine whether in combination effects are likely.

The following summary shows where policies and proposals of the plan are considered likely to lead to significant adverse effects on site integrity in combination with other known plans and projects.
Table 3.5: Summary table showing effects on European sites caused by the plan in combination with other plans or projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy / proposal in question</th>
<th>Site(s) affected</th>
<th>Nature of effect</th>
<th>Other plan / project in question</th>
<th>Nature of effect</th>
<th>Possible combined effect</th>
<th>Conclusion of HRA – will there be an overall adverse impact on site integrity?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sites for Residential Development</strong></td>
<td>New Forest SAC/ SPA/ Ramsar</td>
<td>Recreational pressures</td>
<td>Housing allocations within the South East plan. Housing development targets in the Poole Core Strategy and existing Local Plans within the South West region. Hampshire and Wiltshire Minerals Plan</td>
<td>Recreational pressures</td>
<td>Substantial growth in South Hampshire and South East Dorset is likely to lead to increased recreational pressures on the New Forest.</td>
<td>Uncertain – significant effects are not identified for the majority of sites providing mitigation and avoidance measures identified (at the Core Strategy Stage) for inclusion in the Sites and Development Management DPD are implemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sites for Residential Development</strong></td>
<td>Solent Maritime SAC Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/ Ramsar</td>
<td>Recreational pressures</td>
<td>Housing development targets in the Poole Core Strategy and existing Local Plans within the South West region. Hampshire and Wiltshire Minerals Plan</td>
<td>Recreational pressures</td>
<td>Growth in South Hampshire could lead to an increase in recreational pressures on the coastal environment.</td>
<td>Uncertain – significant effects are not identified for the majority of sites for development included in the Plan, but there is one policy (TOT11) where significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage. (See Appropriate Assessment: Eling Wharf: Background Paper 48)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.0 Screening Statement

Based on the information given within this document, and current levels of knowledge of the sites and effects it is New Forest District Council’s considered opinion is that one of the policies in the New Forest District Council Sites and Development Management DPD requires full appropriate assessment, under the Habitats Regulations – TOT11: Eling Wharf. (See Appropriate Assessment: Eling Wharf: Background Paper 48)

It is also New Forest District Council’s considered opinion that the remaining policies in the Sites and Development Management DPD will not require full appropriate assessment under the Habitats Regulations, because in themselves they are unlikely to have a significant impact on the integrity of European sites.

The Appropriate Assessment of the South East Plan indicates the potential for effects arising from growth in this area. Whilst there is some uncertainty expressed, it is the New Forest District’s opinion that provided adequate and timely mitigation is delivered as recommended in this assessment, it is possible to conclude that in-combination effects with the New Forest Sites and Development Management DPD Consultation Document will not significantly affect the integrity of the European sites considered in this assessment.

In the South West region there is no regional spatial strategy and housing targets are included within individual local authorities’ plans. Following the abandonment of the South west Regional Spatial Strategy the level of growth which will take place in this area is now unknown. The Dorset Heaths interim delivery plan has been agreed and seeks to provide mitigation for visitor impacts. There is a framework in place to develop this into a DPD approach that will secure the necessary mitigation/avoidance measures.

This conclusion is reliant on consideration and inclusion, including within the Sites and Development Management DPD, of strategic avoidance and mitigation such as the delivery of Green Infrastructure. Effective and timely delivery of mitigation is therefore key to the ability to reach this conclusion. New Forest District Council is committed to working with partners to ensure the necessary strategies are put in place, resources are made available and that their delivery is monitored.

In order to reach this conclusion the following recommendations, which were made following the Appropriate Assessment of the Core Strategy, must be implemented through the Sites and Development Management DPD:

- Promotion of the role of green infrastructure and commitment to resourcing its delivery.
- Appropriate levels of open space provision within new development and addressing shortfalls in existing provision.

In order to reach this conclusion the following recommendations, which were made following the Appropriate Assessment of the Core Strategy, must be implemented through subsequent Supplementary Planning Documents:

- In particular for development areas close to the sites, measures to improve open space to avoid regular day visits such as dog walkers
This opinion is subject to consultation with Natural England and other key stakeholders and the public and may be revised in light of any comments given, as well as any additional evidence such as recently commissioned research.
### APPENDIX 1: Policies in proposed Submission Sites and Development Management DPD

**Section 2: Development Management Policies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy DM1: Protection of historic street and footpath patterns</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In development schemes, proposals should respect historic road, street and footpath patterns that contribute to the character and quality of an area.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy DM2: Locally designated sites of importance for nature conservation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development likely to harm a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Local Nature Reserve (LNR) or Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites (RIGGS) will not be permitted unless the local planning authority is satisfied that the harm to the nature conservation value of the site is outweighed by other material considerations. Where such development is permitted, the local planning authority will use conditions and/or planning obligations to minimise the damage and to provide compensatory and site management measures where appropriate.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Policy DM3: Renewable and low carbon energy generation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The benefits associated with development proposals relating to renewable energy schemes will be given significant weight, provided that they avoid unacceptable impacts on:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) land uses, including all nature conservation designations (with particular regard to any impacts on international designations within or near to the plan area) and heritage assets, including the setting of heritage assets;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) the immediate and wider landscape, giving particular importance to impacts on the New Forest National Park and the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB;</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iii) residential amenity both during and after construction; and</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iv) the road network.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Policy DM4: Contaminated land</th>
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<tr>
<td>Where development is proposed on a site that is known or suspected to be contaminated, a detailed site assessment will be required to establish the nature and extent of the contamination. On some sites it will be necessary to complete a significant part of the investigation and assessment process before applying for a change of use so as to illustrate that the proposals are feasible. Where contamination issues are identified, development proposals for the site should incorporate appropriate remediation and subsequent management measures to remove unacceptable risks to human health, groundwater and the wider environment identified in the assessment process, as appropriate for the uses proposed. The full implementation of approved remediation measures will normally be required prior to</td>
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the occupation of the proposed development.

**Policy DM5: Coastal Change Management Area**

A coastal change management area (CCMA) is defined along the Plan Area’s southern coast as shown on the Proposals Map (See maps DM4a and DM4b below). Within this CCMA the following criteria will apply:

a. New residential development will generally not be appropriate (subject to the exceptions in criteria e.i and e.ii, below);

b. Certain types of essential infrastructure and Ministry of Defence installations may be permitted;

c. Within the indicative erosion zone up to 2025, only development directly linked to the coastal strip, such as beach huts, cafes/tea rooms, car parks and sites used for holiday or short-let caravans and camping may be permitted. All development will be subject to time-limited planning permissions.

d. Within the indicative erosion zones from 2025 up to 2055, and 2055 to 2105, in addition to the above, the following types of development may be permitted subject to time-limited planning permission where appropriate:

i. hotels, shops, office or leisure activities requiring a coastal location and providing substantial economic and social benefits to the community;

ii. key community infrastructure, which has to be sited within the CCMA to provide the intended benefit to the wider community and there are clear, costed plans to manage the impact of coastal change on it and the service it provides;

e. Within the indicative erosion zones from 2025 up to 2055, and 2055 to 2105, the following types of residential development may be permitted:

i. subdivisions of properties, including residential subdivisions; and

ii. limited residential extensions that are closely related to the existing scale of the property.

**Policy DM6: Restrictions on new soakaways**

A soakaway restriction zone is defined at Barton on Sea. Within this zone, development will only be permitted if there is capacity to connect directly to an available surface water system, or highway drainage system via a controlled connection, which may require the use of storage. Alternatively it may be appropriate to construct a new surface water system or a rainwater harvesting system.

**Policy DM7: Protection of public open space, private recreation land and school playing fields**

Development will not be permitted on public open spaces, private recreation land/playing fields/sports grounds and school playing fields, as shown on the Proposals Map, or on open space provided as a requirement of a development scheme. In appropriate circumstances, small scale development of ancillary facilities to enhance the recreational use of these areas may be permitted.

**Policy DM8: Protection of Landscape features**
Development will not be permitted which would cause loss of, or significant damage to landscape features, including those identified on the Proposals Maps, which make an important contribution to the character and local distinctiveness, or the green infrastructure network, within the locality.

**Policy DM9: Green Infrastructure**

Development proposals should maintain, and where possible enhance, the integrity of the network of important green infrastructure (including those identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy Supplementary Planning Document.)

In particular development proposals should:

(i) maintain green buffers between development and major transport routes;
(ii) maintain and enhance the character of tree lined streets and streets with spacious verges:
(ii) make a feature of watercourses and their banks, and avoid putting the watercourse into a culvert.
(iv) protect the open character of an area which is important to the setting of the settlement ('landscape setting'), including for example, wedges of countryside extending into the settlement;
(v) enhance 'green links' between green spaces within the settlements and between the built up area and the countryside, in particular those that enhance recreational opportunities (for walking/cycling) and those that create wildlife corridors (enhancing biodiversity). Such links should not result in an increase in visitor pressures on internationally protected nature conservation sites.

The Green Infrastructure Strategy Supplementary Planning Document will give guidance on the location of features where the above requirements will be particularly relevant to the consideration to a development proposal.

Any development proposal deemed likely to add to recreational pressures on sensitive European (nature conservation) sites will be required to contribute to the provision of alternative natural green-space.

**Policy DM10: Occupancy of housing provided to meet a local need**

To ensure that the affordable housing, as provided for under Core Strategy Policy CS12, is directed primarily towards the needs of the community in which the development is located, the following occupancy criteria will be applied.

For those in housing need, top priority will be given to persons with a local connection to the parish in which the development is built, followed by those with a local connection to adjoining parishes, followed by other persons resident within New Forest District (including the National Park).

The strength of an applicant’s local connection with a parish will be defined according to the following bands:

- **Band A:** Persons who live or have their workbase in the parish and have done so for longer than 10 years, or who have lived in the parish for longer than 10 years previously, or a designated key-worker performing an essential service for the
community where there is an established need for an applicant to be re-housed to maintain the service.

Band B: Persons who live or have their workbase in the parish and have done so for longer than 5 years, or who have lived in the parish for longer than 5 years within the last 15 years, or whose parents, siblings or adult children live in the parish and have done so for 10 years or longer.

Band C: Persons who live or have their workbase in the parish and have done so for longer than 2 years, or who have lived in the parish for longer than 2 years within the last 15 years, or whose parents, siblings or adult children live in the parish and have done so for 5 years or longer.

**Policy DM11: Residential accommodation for older people**

Residential accommodation designed specifically to meet the needs of older people, including care homes and extra care housing, will normally be permitted on sites appropriate for residential development. Care homes will not be permitted on sites allocated for residential development under Core Strategy policies CS11 and CS12.

**Policy DM12: Employment land identified as particularly suitable for marine uses**

Land adjoining the water frontage within the following sites is identified as being particularly suitable for marine-related businesses;

- a) Marchwood Industrial Park (wharf and environs)
- b) Cracknore Industrial Park
- c) Marchwood Military Port
- d) Hythe Marina Boat Yard, Endeavour Way
- e) Hythe Boat Yard, St. Johns Street
- f) Hythe Marine Park, Shore Road
- g) Lymington Marina, Bath Road
- h) Bath Road, Lymington, yacht clubs, harbour office, car and boat parks
- i) Boat Yard, Mill Lane, Lymington
- j) Boat Works, Undershore Road, Lymington
- k) Lymington Yacht Haven, Kings Saltern Road

New employment development on these sites should secure opportunities for marine-related businesses to have access to the water frontage.

Other coastal sites in employment, utility or recreational use which provide, or are capable of providing access to coastal waters, will be retained for uses which require such access.

**Policy DM13: Tourism and visitor facilities**

Within the defined built-up areas, new serviced visitor accommodation and facilities will be permitted outside of the primary shopping areas, having regard to compatibility with adjoining uses and the need to avoid unacceptable impacts.
Outside the defined built-up areas, development to provide visitor accommodation and/or facilities will only be permitted where it is:

i. part of a farm diversification project or through the conversion of existing buildings in accordance with Policy DM23; or

ii. to extend an existing hotel or guest house, to improve its operating efficiency or to maintain the viability of the business, and where any physical extension is of a scale and design which does not have an unacceptable impact directly or indirectly on the character and setting of the building or the surrounding area; or

iii. to relocate an existing camping or caravan site to a less sensitive location, thereby reducing the impact on nature conservation interests and the local environment; or

iv. to enable environmental improvements to be made at an existing holiday park, camping or caravan site; or

v. to up-grade ancillary facilities at an existing holiday park, camping or caravan site, or visitor attraction, provided this does not materially increase the overall impact of the development.

In the countryside, any new development should be of an appropriate design and scale in keeping with the rural character of the area, and should not result in significant harmful impacts (either directly or indirectly) on the countryside or rural communities. Where the development involves the re-use of an existing building, it must be one of an appropriate scale and appearance to its rural setting and structurally sound so that it can be re-occupied without major rebuilding.

Throughout the Plan Area, where an existing hotel or guest house accommodation use is not viable, the building should be used for an alternative leisure/visitor based business use(s) which continue to contribute to the local economy.

**Policy DM14: Additional retail floorspace in Totton, Hythe, Lymington, New Milton, Ringwood and Fordingbridge**

Within the Town Centre boundary, as defined on the proposals maps, (see Map TOT-TC1, Map HYD-TC1 (Section 3), Map LYM-TC1, Map NMT-TC1 (Section 4), Map RING-TC1, Map FORD-TC1 (Section 5)) new retail development, including improvements and extension of existing commercial premises will be permitted. New retail developments of over 1000sq.metres should be within 300 metres of the primary shopping area. Preference will be given to the “town centre opportunity sites” identified in Policies TOT15, HYD4, LYM8, NMT8 and RING4.

Outside of town centres retail development should complement town centre provision by providing for day to day ‘top up’ convenience shopping and services. Retail developments of over 1000 metres square will be subject to an impact assessment which will need to demonstrate that it both fulfils a local consumer need which cannot be accommodated within the town centre boundary, and would not have a significant adverse impact on the vitality and viability of the town centre.

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4 Locations which are within 300 metres of the primary shopping area will be considered as ‘well connected’ and ‘within easy walking distance’ of the primary shopping area.
### Policy DM15: Primary Shopping Areas

Within the primary shopping areas, as defined on the Proposals Maps, the following will be permitted:

(a) retail development, including improvements and extension of existing commercial premises;
(b) appropriate non-retail uses (uses other than Class A1), provided the length of ground floor street frontage in non-retail use within the primary shopping area is no greater than 30% of the overall length of ground floor street frontage. Non-retail uses will not be considered appropriate in premises in prominent locations within a primary shopping area; and
(c) on upper floors, and at basement level, uses which are compatible with retail use (and its associated storage and servicing) of the ground floor unit. This could include residential uses where this can be achieved without the loss of gross floorspace in retail or appropriate non-retail uses within existing premises, the loss of ancillary storage space, or the ability to service the premises off-street.

Exceptions to part (b) of this policy may be made where a proposal is for a non-retail use which is appropriately located in a shopping street and where:

(i) the proposed use will add to the vitality and attractiveness of the primary shopping area to shoppers; and
(ii) it can be demonstrated that the proposed development will generate customer activity levels (footfall) similar to a typical retail unit.

Residential development will not be permitted at ground floor level.

### Policy DM16: Secondary Shopping Frontages

Within town centre secondary shopping frontages, as defined on the Proposals Maps, the following will be permitted:

(a) the development, improvement or expansion of retail and appropriate non-retail uses; and
(b) the change of use of retail premises to appropriate non-retail uses.

Residential development will not be permitted at ground floor level in premises within the defined frontage. Residential development may be provided on other floors where it does not result in the loss of retail and/or other appropriate non-retail uses capable of being satisfactorily used for an alternative business or employment use appropriate to a town centre location.

### Policy DM17: Town centre development

Within the Town Centre Boundary, as defined on the Proposals Maps, excluding the Primary Shopping Area and premises in secondary shopping frontages, the following will be permitted:

(a) the development, improvement or expansion of retail and appropriate non-retail uses.

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7 The assessment will take into account unimplemented planning permissions for changes of use.
(b) entertainment and community uses;
(c) office and business development; and
(d) residential development provided:
   (i) it does not result in the loss of retail, appropriate non-retail (as defined in para. 2.69); or other employment or business uses, or sites capable of being satisfactorily used for an alternative business or employment use appropriate to a town centre location;
   (ii) it does not prejudice development opportunities identified in TOT15, HYD5, LYM8, NMT8 and RING4.

Policy DM18: Local Shopping Frontages in the built-up areas of Totton, Hythe, Lymington, New Milton, Ringwood and Fordingbridge

In Local Shopping Frontages, as defined on the Proposals Maps, uses which provide for the day to day shopping and service needs of the area will be permitted.

A minimum of 40% of ground floor units within the defined frontage should be in retail use.

Residential development will not be permitted at ground floor level in premises within the defined frontage. Residential development may be provided on other floors where it does not result in the loss of retail and/or other appropriate non-retail uses capable of being satisfactorily used for an alternative business or employment use appropriate to the location.

Policy DM19: Local Shopping Frontages in Marchwood, Blackfield, Holbury, Fawley, Milford on Sea, Hordle, Bransgore

In Local Shopping Frontages, as defined on the Proposals Maps, uses which provide for the day to day shopping and service needs of the area will be permitted. Retail developments of over 500 square metres will be subject to an impact assessment which will need to demonstrate that it fulfils a local consumer need and would not have a significant adverse impact on the vitality and viability on nearby town centres.

In the defined Local Shopping Frontages of Bransgore, Marchwood and Milford on Sea, a minimum of 50% of ground floor units within the defined frontage should be in retail use.
In other defined Local Shopping Frontages, a minimum of 40% of ground floor units within the defined frontage should be in retail use.

Residential development will not be permitted at ground floor level in premises within the defined frontage. Residential development may be provided on other floors where it does not result in the loss of retail and/or other appropriate non-retail uses capable of being satisfactorily used for an alternative business or employment use appropriate to the location.

Policy DM20: Small local shops and public houses
Outside of town centres and defined local shopping frontages, local convenience stores of up to 280 square metres will be permitted where they provide for the day to day needs of a community, which otherwise would not be provided for, and are located within the community served.

Development proposals which result in the loss of small local shops (outside defined local shopping frontages) or public houses will not be permitted where the proposal would result in the loss of an important local facility or if this would leave the local area without such a facility. Change of use to an alternative business/employment or community use will be acceptable where the loss of a shop or public houses is permitted.

**Policy DM21: Residential Development in the countryside**

Residential development in the countryside will only be permitted where it is:

1. a limited extension to an existing dwelling; or
2. the replacement of an existing dwelling, except where it:
   1. is the result of a temporary permission(s); and/or
   2. is an unauthorised use; and/or
   3. it has been abandoned; or
3. affordable housing to meet a local need, in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS22; or
4. an agricultural worker’s or forestry worker’s dwelling in accordance with Policy DM22.

In all cases, development should be of an appropriate design, scale and appearance in keeping with the rural character of the area, and should not be harmful to the rural character of the area by reason of traffic and other activity generated or other impacts.

Replacement dwellings and dwelling extensions should not normally provide for an increase in floorspace of more than 30%. A dwelling may be permitted to exceed the 30% limit provided the increased floorspace will not result in a dwelling in excess of 100 sq. metres floorspace. In all cases proposals should be designed to respect the character and scale of the existing dwelling, and not significantly alter the impact of built development on the site within its setting.

**Policy DM22: Agricultural or forestry workers dwellings**

New permanent dwellings will be allowed to support existing agricultural/ forestry activities on well-established agricultural or forestry enterprises, where:

1. there is a clearly established existing functional need;
2. the need relates to a full-time worker, or one who is primarily employed in the agriculture/ forestry enterprise and does not relate to a part-time requirement;
3. the unit and the agricultural/ forestry activity concerned have been established for at least three years, have been profitable for at least one of them, are currently financially sound, and have a clear prospect of remaining so;
4. the functional need could not be fulfilled by another existing dwelling on the unit, or any other existing accommodation in the area which is suitable and available for occupation by the workers concerned.

Where the need is established the dwelling should be sited so as to meet the
identified functional need and be well-related to existing farm buildings, or other dwellings. All dwellings permitted under this policy will be subject to an appropriate restrictive occupancy condition.

An occupancy condition restricting the occupancy of a dwelling to a person employed or last employed in agriculture or forestry will not be removed unless the local planning authority is satisfied that the long-term need for the dwelling has ceased and there is no evidence of a continuing need for housing for persons employed or last employed in the locality in these categories.

**Policy DM23: Employment development in the countryside**

Rural employment/business development will be permitted where it is:

(a) part of a farm diversification project supporting a farm business, making best use of existing permanent buildings. Where new buildings are necessary they should be contained within the existing complex of farm buildings, and be limited to ensure the development remains of a scale and character appropriate to its rural setting; or

(b) the re-use of existing permanent buildings which are structurally sound so that they can be re-occupied without major rebuilding or extension.

And, for an established rural enterprise:

(c) the redevelopment of an existing employment site which results in local environmental benefits; or

(d) the extension to an existing building in employment use.

In all cases, development should be of an appropriate design, scale and appearance and should not be harmful to the rural character of the area by reason of visual impact, traffic and other activity generated or other impacts.

**Policy DM24: Shops, services and community facilities in rural areas**

Within and adjoining rural communities (Core Strategy Policy CS9: Level 4 settlements):

(a) local convenience stores of up to 280sq. metres will be permitted where they provide for the day to day needs of a community which otherwise would not be provide for, and are located within the community served.

(b) small-scale development projects that provide the local delivery of services and community facilities will be permitted.

Small-scale specialist retail uses ancillary to a rural business activity, such as a farm or craft business, will be considered favourably where they help sustain the viability of an existing rural enterprise.

Proposals should, where possible involve the re-use or adaptation of existing permanent buildings.

New development in open countryside will not be permitted.

In all cases, development should be of an appropriate design, scale and appearance in keeping with the rural character of the area, and should not be harmful to the rural character of the area by reason of traffic and other activity generated or other impacts.
Policy DM25: Loss of rural employment sites, shops, public houses and community facilities

Development which would result in the loss of rural employment sites, shops, public houses and community facilities will not be permitted, except where:

(a) alternative equivalent provision is secured as part of the development proposal; or
(b) the proposed development use would provide greater community benefits, for which there is a recognised local need, than the use lost; or
(c) the use of the site or building has an adverse impact on the character and amenities of the area which is not capable of being resolved by appropriate measures.

Policy DM26: Recreational uses in the countryside – including horse-keeping/riding

Development associated with recreational uses will be permitted where it:

(a) will help meet a local recreational need; and/or
(b) will assist in the diversification of an agricultural enterprise; and/or
(c) will assist in relieving harmful pressures on a sensitive part of the New Forest National Park;

provided that there will not be unacceptable impacts on the amenities of local residents, the rural character of the area, local roads or other environmental or agricultural interests (including nearby parts of the New Forest National Park and coast).

Development related to recreational horse keeping and riding will be permitted provided the scale is appropriate to the rural setting and character and it will not result in harmful increases in riding pressures on sensitive parts of the New Forest (in particular those subject to international nature conservation designations) or otherwise have unacceptable impacts on neighbouring uses, the rural landscape, local roads or on road safety.

Policy DM27: Development generating significant freight movements

Development that generates significant freight movements within the District should normally be located close to the main road network. Links between such developments and the main road network should be capable of accommodating the additional freight movements anticipated. Appropriate measures to mitigate any demonstrable adverse impact of additional freight movements along such links will be sought. In addition, developers will be expected to work with occupiers of freight distribution developments, to ensure that numbers of and timings of lorry movements, and access routes are managed to minimise adverse impacts on communities and congestion.

Section 3: Site Specific Proposals – Totton and the Waterside

TOT1: Land at Durley Farm, Hounsdown
Land at Durley Farm, Hounsdown is allocated for residential development including affordable housing in accordance with Policy CS15(a) of the Core Strategy, public open space and allotments. The overall amount of development will be limited by transport considerations and site constraints as set out below.

The site will be developed in accordance with the following site specific criteria:

- provision of vehicular access to the site via Jacob’s Walk and pedestrian and cycle links to Main Road (A35);
- implementation of appropriate measures to reduce the traffic impacts of the development on adjoining residential roads;
- provision of a cycle route through the site from Jacob’s Gutter Lane to Hounsdown Business Park (See Policy TOT 22.9);
- provision of a landscape buffer alongside the A326 Totton western bypass and Main Road in order to screen the National Park and reduce the impacts of traffic noise on the development;
- retention of existing woodland, mature trees and hedgerows within the site;
- protection and enhancement of the Site of Importance for Nature Conservation designated within the site. Where encroachment on the SINC is unavoidable appropriate compensation measures will be required, involving the creation of compensatory habitats of equivalent biological value;
- provision of suitable land for a minimum of 10 full size allotment plots within the site;
- on site provision of 3.2ha of public open space to include an equipped play-space for children within the development and formal public open space accessible to Hounsdown School;
- appropriate provision for the future management of green infrastructure within the site including public open spaces, allotment land and areas designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation;
- no built development beneath power lines crossing the site.

TOT2: Land at Loperwood Farm

Land at Loperwood, is allocated for residential development including affordable homes in accordance with Policy CS15(a) of the Core Strategy. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- provision of vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access to the site from Calmore Road;
- appropriate landscape treatment to the boundaries of the site, in particular to enhance the Loperwood and Calmore Road frontages and the setting of St. Anne’s Church; and
- provision of public open space in accordance with Policy CS7, to include natural play space for young children on the site.

TOT3: Land at Hanger Farm, Totton

Land at Hanger Farm, is allocated for residential development, including affordable homes in accordance with Policy CS15(d) of the Core Strategy.

The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- provision of public open space in accordance with Policy CS7, to include equipped play-space for children within the development;
- provision of a landscape buffer alongside the A326 Totton western bypass in order to screen the National Park and reduce the impacts of traffic noise on the development;
- provision of green infrastructure links through the site, including completion of the west Totton greenroute on land west of Dales Way to Stonechat Drive and the continuation of the west Totton greenroute from the Hanger Farm Arts Centre to the roundabout serving Morrisons supermarket; (See TOT22. 14 );
- provision of a wildlife corridor between the Hanger Farm Arts Centre and the landscape buffer on the western edge of the site.

**TOT4: Land off Oleander Drive, north of Michigan Way**

Land off Oleander Drive, north of Michigan Way is allocated for residential development, including affordable homes in accordance with Policy CS15(d) of the Core Strategy. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- provision of vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access to the site from Oleander Drive;
- retention of important trees and hedgerows on the site;
- retention and enhancement of the paddock along the Michigan Way frontage as part of the Green Infrastructure Strategy green buffer along Michigan Way;
- retention and enhancement of the route of the existing public right of way along the northern boundary of the site linking to the A326 underpass, to provide pedestrian and recreational cycling links to the countryside west of the bypass (See TOT.13);
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7 to include natural play space for young children on the site.

**TOT5: Land north of Michigan Way, east of Garland Way**

Land north of Michigan Way, east of Garland Way is allocated for residential development, including affordable homes in accordance with Policy CS15(d) of the Core Strategy. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site specific criteria:

- provision of vehicular access from Singleton Way and pedestrian and cycle access onto Garland Way and the green route link to the west;
- completion of the Green Infrastructure Strategy green buffer along the Michigan Way frontage;
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, to include natural play space for young children on the site.

**TOT6: Land east of Brokenford Lane**

Land east of Brokenford Lane is allocated for residential development, including affordable homes in accordance with Policy CS15(d) of the Core Strategy. The further intensification of existing industrial uses by extension or new development will not be permitted.

The development should include the provision of public open space in accordance with
Core Strategy Policy CS7, to include natural play space for young children on the site.

A site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (in accordance for Core Strategy Policy CS6) will be required. This must demonstrate that the development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.

**TOT7: Stocklands, Calmore Drive**

As an alternative to the continued use of this site as a care home, the Stocklands site, north of Calmore Drive could be developed for residential development, including affordable homes in accordance with Policy CS15(d) of the Core Strategy.

Development should meet the following site-specific criteria:
- retention of existing trees and hedgerows on the site where possible and additional landscape treatment to enhance the frontage with Calmore Drive;
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, to include natural play space for young children on the site.

**TOT8: Land off Blackwater Drive, Calmore**

Should the existing sheltered housing scheme become redundant, land at Blackwater Drive, Calmore could be redeveloped for residential development including affordable homes in accordance with Policy CS15(d) of the Core Strategy.

Development should meet the following site-specific criteria:
- provision of vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access from Blackwater Drive;
- retention of existing trees where possible and provision of additional planting along Blackwater Drive;
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7;
- compensation for the loss of public open space through landscape enhancements to the existing open space to the north including play space provision for young children.

**TOT9: Bus Depot, Salisbury Road**

The bus depot, Salisbury Road is allocated for residential development, including affordable homes in accordance with Policy CS15(d) of the Core Strategy. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:
- provision of vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access to the site from Salisbury Road;
- an assessment of potential contamination on the site and any necessary remediation;
- retention of mature trees and hedgerows;
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7 to include play space for young children on the site.

**TOT10: Land at Little Testwood Farm caravan site**
Land used as a transit caravan site for gypsies and travellers at Little Testwood Farm is safeguarded for that use.

Land adjoining the east of the existing transit caravan site, up to the site boundary, is allocated for the development of permanent residential caravan pitches for gypsies and travellers in accordance with Policy CS16 of the Core Strategy. Development of the site should provide for:

- vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access to the site from Salisbury Road;
- the retention of trees and woodland around the site boundary;
- improved ablution facilities on the site;
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7 to include children’s play space on the site.

**TOT11: Eling Wharf**

Eling Wharf is allocated for a mixed use development, primarily for employment development in accordance with Policy CS17 of the Core Strategy. Residential development, community and leisure uses will also be acceptable as part of a comprehensive redevelopment of the site. In determining the appropriate balance between the uses on the site, regard will be had to:

(i) the need to enable a scheme which overall is financially viable and will produce overall benefits to the environment and local economy; and
(ii) the need to avoid unacceptable significant impacts on the Solent Maritime SAC and the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site.

In addition to policy requirements in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies in Section 2 of this document, the site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- the primary use of the site should be employment development, and in particular forms of business development creating higher value and density of jobs;
- residential development, including affordable homes in accordance with Policy CS15(d), should be located on the western part of the site, adjoining Eling Lane.
- the primary access to the employment areas should be from the A35, and the primary access to the housing areas should be from Eling Lane with all accesses being to the satisfaction of the highway authority;
- adjoining Eling Quay, in the southern part of the site, provision of appropriate commercial and leisure uses, which could include limited retail and restaurant uses along the waterfront;
- public open space will need to be provided, including appropriate public access to the waterfront;
- existing contamination issues will need to be resolved prior to, or in association with development;
- significant environmental improvement will be required, including the provision of appropriate Green Infrastructure, to create a high quality environment across the whole site;
- unacceptable impacts on areas designated for national and international importance for nature conservation will be avoided, and where avoidance is not possible, will be mitigated. Where residual impacts remain, compensation will be provided. Any such measures will need to be informed by relevant site-
specific investigations (e.g. bird surveys; visitor surveys) and designed in consultation with New Forest District Council and Natural England. It is anticipated that these investigations will take the form of a project level Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations to accompany any planning application.

In respect of Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site and Solent Maritime SAC (and associated SSSIs) the types of impact to be investigated and corresponding avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures may include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- Water pollution during construction - scheme of pollution prevention measures agreed with the Environment Agency and NFDC.

- Recreational disturbance - prevention of access onto the mud and salt marsh; provision of alternative space for salt marsh recreation. Light pollution and noise disturbance - avoidance of construction or operational activities which give rise to noise or light pollution above normal background levels during the sensitive overwintering period (October-March).

- Air pollution – traffic management measures sufficient to avoid significant effects on the integrity of the designated sites from traffic-related air pollution including: proposals for employment development to include a Green Transport Plan that commits to measures to support public transport use, walking and cycling by employees; proposals for residential development proposals to commit to measures to support increased use of sustainable modes (e.g. through promotion of car clubs, provision of electric vehicle charging points, provision of secure cycle parking).

- Impact of tall structures - avoidance of disruption to bird flight paths, provision of roosting, nesting or perching space for predatory bird species or shading of habitats.

- unacceptable impacts will need to be avoided on Eling conservation area;

- a Flood Risk Assessment will be required for development proposals on the site. If housing development is proposed in Flood Zones 2 and 3 then detailed control measures for flood protection will be required. Any necessary control measures must show that they:
  - are appropriate and consistent with the North Solent Shoreline Management Plan and the West Solent Coastal Defence Strategy
  - will not result in an increased level of flood risk to others
  - have clear responsibilities for their provision; and
  - have suitable arrangements in place for their future maintenance, where relevant;

- a cycle/footpath route through the site should connect to the existing cycle routes adjacent to the A35 to the north of the site and the on road route along Eling Lane to the west of the site. This route would improve links for pedestrians and cyclists and would encourage cycling and walking to and from the site.

Appropriate mitigation measures will need to be incorporated into the design of the scheme to ensure avoidance of significant adverse impacts of the development on the
international nature conservation designations. These measures should include mitigation of the effects of construction work.

**TOT12: Land at Little Testwood Farm**

Land at Little Testwood Farm is allocated for employment development in accordance with Policy CS18 of the Core Strategy. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- provision of vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access from Salisbury Road;
- retention of important trees on the site;
- additional landscape treatment on the boundaries of the site to include retention and improvement of the hedge fronting Salisbury Road;
- retention and enhancement of watercourses on the site;
- an assessment of potential contamination on the site and the implementation of appropriate remediation measures.

**TOT13: Land at Sunnyfields Farm, Jacob’s Gutter Lane**

The development of food production and processing activities and ancillary training facilities at Sunnyfields Farm, south of Jacobs Gutter Lane will be permitted, subject to:

- development being contained within the area defined on the Proposals Map;
- retail floorspace being restricted to that appropriate as ancillary to the food production and processing uses on the site;
- implementation of local environmental improvements to minimise the impact of development on the countryside, including appropriate landscaping to screen buildings;
- provision of safe connections to the off-road cycleway proposal along to Jacob’s Gutter Lane (see TOT22.11); and
- retention of woodland on the western boundary and other important trees on site.

A detailed Development Brief for the site should be prepared and agreed by the Local Planning Authority before further development is permitted.

**TOT14: Industrial estate west of Brokenford Lane**

The extension of existing industrial uses within the existing employment site west of Brokenford Lane, will not be permitted if the proposed development would increase industrial traffic on Brokenford Lane.

**Policy TOT15: Totton town centre opportunity sites**

The following sites are identified as ‘Town Centre Opportunity Sites’. Proposals for development or redevelopment on these sites should be primarily for the uses indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Site address</th>
<th>Development opportunity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

67
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Use(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Totton Conservative Club, Salisbury Road</td>
<td>Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Library Road Car Park</td>
<td>Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Former Petrol Station, north of Ringwood Road</td>
<td>Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Totton Retail Park Servicing Area</td>
<td>Retail/office/entertainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Land north of Commercial Road (Nos.81-97, including Red Lion PH)</td>
<td>Retail/office/entertainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Railway Sidings, Junction Road</td>
<td>Retail/office/residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Totton Timber</td>
<td>Retail/office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Land between Asda and Junction Road</td>
<td>Retail/office/community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Land at Junction Road and Rumbridge Street</td>
<td>Retail/office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>12-16 Eling Lane</td>
<td>Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Land south of High Street</td>
<td>Office/commercial use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Car sales site north of Totton by-pass</td>
<td>Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>37-39 Salisbury Road</td>
<td>Office/community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>26 Rumbridge Street</td>
<td>Office/retail/commercial use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where appropriate, site specific supplementary planning guidance will be produced to guide the development of these sites.

**TOT16: The Civic Building complex**

Only civic and community uses will be permitted in the area of the Civic Centre, library, medical centres, fire and police stations, and associated car parks, as defined on the Proposals Map.

**TOT17: Environmental and transport improvements in Totton Town Centre**

Environmental and transport improvements will be undertaken in Totton town centre to improve accessibility for cyclists and pedestrians and improve the environment in the town centre by reducing the dominance of road traffic.
**TOT18: Rumbridge Street Local Shopping Area**

Within the Rumbridge Street Local Shopping Area, as defined on the Proposals Map, development proposals which enhance the commercial vitality of the area will be permitted. A minimum of 45% of the total street frontage should be retained in retail use. No residential uses will be permitted within the ground floor street frontages.

**TOT19: New Public Open Space north east of Bartley Park**

Land south of the railway line, east of Lackford Avenue is allocated as Public Open Space.

**TOT20: Extension to Public Open Space south of Bartley Park**

Land north of the railway line, south of the Skateboard Park is allocated as Public Open Space.

**TOT21: Land for allotments, Jacobs Gutter Lane**

Approximately 0.8 hectares of land at Jacob’s Gutter Lane is allocated for allotments.

**TOT22: Transport Schemes**

The following transport schemes in Totton are proposed, primarily to reduce the adverse impact of traffic and promote the use of public transport, cycling and walking:

- **TOT22.1 (TE/T/69):** Totton A35 east of A326 – highway improvements, including bus priorities, to tackle congestion.

- **TOT22.2 (TE/T/42):** Totton Western Bypass (A326): A35 - Michigan Way Junction to Cocklydown Lane junction, junction improvements.

- **TOT22.3 (TE/T/44):** Hounsdown - new railway station.

- **TOT22.4 (TE/T/2):** Rumbridge Street to A336/Ringwood Road (via Brokenford Lane) cycle route.

- **TOT22.5 (TE/T/4):** Dales Way to Stonechat Drive cycle route.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.6 (TE/T/11)</td>
<td>Testwood Lane to Salisbury Road (via Library Road) cycle/pedestrian route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.7 (TE/T/12)</td>
<td>Bartley Park to Brokenford Lane (via Bartley Water) cycle route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.8 (TE/T/14)</td>
<td>Hamtun Gardens to Testwood Lane (via Greenfields Avenue) cycle route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.9 (TE/T/17)</td>
<td>Jacob’s Gutter Lane (west) to Hounsdon Business Park: On-road and off-road cycle route linking through Durley Farm site, connecting to A35 and A326.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.10 (TE/T/16)</td>
<td>Jacob’s Gutter Lane to Downs Park Crescent (Hounsdon to Eling) cycle route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.11 (TE/T/19)</td>
<td>Jacob’s Gutter Lane (east of A326 spur) cycle route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.12 (TE/T/45)</td>
<td>Water Lane/Westfield Car Park: Pedestrian link between car park/rear service area and eastern end of Water Lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.13 (TE/T/51)</td>
<td>Footpath improvements/cycle route linking to existing cycle routes and paths in West Totton, Greenroute (extended) to Tatchbury Lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT22.14</td>
<td>Footpath/cycleway route linking Greenroute at Hanger Farm Arts Centre to Spruce Drive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MAR1: Land between Cracknore Hard Lane and Normandy Way**

Land between Cracknore Hard Lane and Normandy Way, is allocated for residential development specifically to provide for local housing needs in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS15(b) of the Core Strategy. 70% of the dwellings provided will be affordable housing. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- retention of important trees and hedgerows on boundaries of the site. Verges on Cracknore Hard Lane should be retained as far as possible whilst allowing for the creation of a safe access into the site; and
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, to include natural play space for young children on the site.

**MAR2: Land at Park’s Farm**
Land at Park’s Farm is allocated for residential development specifically to provide for local housing needs in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS15(b) of the Core Strategy. 70% of the dwellings provided will be affordable housing. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- provision of pedestrian/cycle access to the site linking with footpaths and cycleways, and providing a green route (green infrastructure corridor) for pedestrians and cyclists through the site linking between Long Lane and Twiggs Lane;
- provision of measures to address the existing parking problems associated with Marchwood Infant School adjacent to the site;
- retention and enhancement of the Site of Importance for Nature Conservation in the southern corner of the site, or alternative compensatory nature conservation provision;
- provision of a landscape buffer adjacent to the A326 in order to screen the development and attenuate traffic noise;
- retention and enhancement of field boundary hedgerows within the site;
- provision of additional landscape planting particularly on the north-eastern and north-western boundaries of the site to help screen the new development from existing housing on Hythe Road and Long Lane and to improve the biodiversity potential of green corridors;
- on-site provision of public open space in accordance with Policy CS7, including formal open space provision, and equipped play-space for children and designed space for young people located within the residential development;
- provision of suitable land for a minimum of 10 full size allotments plots either within the site, or on an alternative suitable site adjoining the village.

**MAR3: Land south of Hythe Road**

Land south of Hythe Road is allocated for residential development, specifically to provide for local housing needs in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS15(b) of the Core Strategy. 70% of the dwellings provided will be affordable housing. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site specific criteria:

- provision of vehicular access from St. Contest Way;
- provision of pedestrian/cycle access to the site which link with footpaths and cycleways, including, a direct pedestrian link through the development to the Hythe Road footway;
- retention of important trees and hedgerows on the perimeter of the site;
- provision of a landscape buffer between the development and the A326 in order to screen the development, attenuate traffic noise and enhance biodiversity;
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, to include natural play space for young children on the site.

**MAR4: Land off Mulberry Road**

Land off Mulberry Road is allocated for residential development, including affordable homes in accordance with Policy CS15(d) of the Core Strategy. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:
- provision of satisfactory vehicular access from Arakan Crescent;
- retention of important trees and hedgerows on the site including enhancement of the existing frontage to Main Road (Green Infrastructure Strategy ‘Streets with Spacious verge’ feature);
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, to include natural play space for young children on the site.

A site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS6) will be required.

**MAR5: Marchwood Industrial Park**

The development, redevelopment and intensification of employment uses at Marchwood Industrial Park will be encouraged in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS17. New development will be subject to the following site-specific criteria:
- retention of the wharf;
- provision of a cycle route linking from Cracknore Hard Lane to the waterfront;
- retention and enhancement of existing landscape features associated with the lakes and boundaries of the site to screen development and enhance biodiversity.

**MAR6: Cracknore Industrial Park**

The development, redevelopment and intensification of employment uses at Cracknore Industrial Park will be encouraged in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS17. New development will be subject to the following site-specific criteria:
- areas adjoining the waterfront should be reserved for marine-related employment uses which require direct access to the water (see also Policy DM12: Sites safeguarded for marine uses);
- retention of public access to Cracknore Hard for the launching and landing of boats by the public;
- provision of improvements to the parking, mooring and launching facilities associated with the public use of Cracknore Hard.

**MAR7: Marchwood Military Port (Sea Mounting Centre)**

Marchwood Military Port, as defined on the Proposals Map, is safeguarded for military port use. Development proposals related to the continued use of the site as a military port should have particular regard to Core Strategy policies CS1 (Sustainable development principles), CS3 (Protecting and enhancing our special environment), CS5 (Safe and healthy communities), CS6 (Flood risk), and CS24 (Transport considerations).

In the event that the military port use ceases, in whole or in part, and land within the defined site becomes available for non-military development, the future use of the site will be addressed through the preparation of a Site Development Brief. The following principles will guide the preparation of a Development Brief for the site and the consideration of appropriate alternative uses:
a.) Any use of the wharfage facilities should utilise the existing rail freight infrastructure. Associated storage uses will not be permitted to extend beyond the defined site boundary (as shown on the Proposals Map);

b.) The developed area, currently occupied by military buildings south of the site entrance may be redeveloped. Future uses which may be considered appropriate as part of a redevelopment scheme include residential and business development.

c.) Development proposals should make provision for the sports pitches to the south and east of the site to be retained as a sports facility or be returned to agricultural or other uses appropriate in the countryside;

d.) The overall impact of traffic on the local roads should not exceed that of the current low-key military uses.

e.) Development proposals should be compatible with any remaining military port use.

In considering appropriate development proposals particular regard will be given to Core Strategy policies CS1 (Sustainable development principles), CS3 (Protecting and enhancing our special environment), CS5 (Safe and healthy communities), CS6 (Flood risk), and CS24 (Transport considerations).

**MAR8: Transport Schemes**

The following transport schemes to improve safety, reduce the adverse impact of traffic, and promote the use of public transport, walking and cycling in Marchwood are proposed:

**MAR8.1 (MA/T/19):** Junction Improvement and crossing at the junction with A326 and Twiggs Lane.

**MAR8.2 (MA/T/20):** New railway station at Plantation Drive.

**MAR8.3 (MA/T/6) Bury Road to Main Road (via Reed Drive and Cranberry Close)** on- and off-road cycle route through the village centre.

**MAR8.4 (MA/T/7) Marchwood Road/Bury Road (from Tavell's Lane junction) - adjacent to road cycle route link to Totton cycle network.**

**HYD1: Land at Forest Lodge Farm**

Land at Forest Lodge Farm, east of Fawley Road is allocated for residential
development, specifically to provide for local housing needs in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS15(b) of the Core Strategy. 70% of the dwellings provided will be affordable housing. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- provision of vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access from Fawley Road with suitable links to cycle routes;
- the retention of important trees and hedgerows on the boundaries of the site;
- appropriate landscape treatment to Fawley Road boundaries of the site to screen development from the highway and provide a high quality setting for the development;
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, to include provision of children’s play space and provision for young people on the site;
- provision of suitable land for a minimum of 5 full size allotment plots within the site.

**HYD 2: Land off Cabot Drive, Dibden**

Land off Cabot Drive is allocated for residential development, including affordable homes in accordance with Policy CS15(d), and education development. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- residential development to be located in the northern part of the site;
- retention of existing trees and hedgerow across the site;
- provision of vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access from Cabot Drive;
- provision of a pedestrian and cycle route through the site linking the residential development to the footpath/cycleway alongside Applemore playing fields;
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, to include natural play space for young children on the site.

**HYD3: Land between Jones Lane and Southampton Road, Hythe**

Land between Jones Lane and Southampton Road, Hythe is allocated for employment development.

**HYD4: Hythe Town Centre Opportunity Sites**

The following sites are identified as possible ‘Town Centre Opportunity Sites’. Proposals for development or redevelopment on these sites should be primarily for the uses indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Development opportunity primarily for the following uses:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Land in vicinity of St. John’s Street car park</td>
<td>Retail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where appropriate, supplementary planning guidance will be produced to guide the development of these sites.

**HYD5: Car park extensions**

Land adjoining St John’s Street car park and land adjoining New Road car park, as identified on the Proposals Map, is identified for possible car park extensions.

**HYD6: New Public Open Space south of Hardley Lane, west of Fawley Road**

Land south of Hardley Lane, west of Fawley Road is allocated as public open space.

**HYD7: New Public Open Space west of Lower Mullins Lane**

Land to the west of Lower Mullins Lane is allocated for public open space.

**HYD8: Transport Schemes**

The following transport schemes to reduce the adverse impact of traffic and promote the use of public transport, cycling and walking in Hythe and Dibden are proposed:

- **HYD8.1 (HY/T/49):** New railway station - adjacent to New Road car park including pedestrian/cycle link to School Road.
- **HYD8.2 (HY/T/47 and 48):** Pier Head bus/ferry interchange improvements and pedestrian link between the pier head and the Promenade.
- **HYD8.3 (HY/T/2):** Cycle route linking Applemore to National Cycle Network 2
- **HYD8.4 (HY/T/3):** North Road to Dibden Local Centre Cycle route.
- **HYD8.5 (HY/T/5):** Cycle route connecting New Road to South Street.
- **HYD8.6 (HY/T/6):** Cycle route connecting South Street to Wild Ground Schools.
- **HYD8.7 (HY, MA, TE/T/C):** Public Right of Way Footpath 10 - reconstruct footway
connecting Hythe to Marchwood.

### BLA1: Land adjacent to Blackfield Primary School

Land north of Blackfield Primary School is allocated for residential development specifically to provide for local housing needs in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS15(b) of the Core Strategy. 70% of the dwellings provided will be affordable housing. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- provision of vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access to the site from Hampton Lane;
- retention of boundary hedgerows and important groups of trees on the site;
- landscaping the boundary of the site to the north and west in order to screen development from the open countryside;
- provision of public open space, including informal open space and an equipped or mixed natural and equipped play area should be provided on the site;
- provision of suitable land for a minimum of 5 full size allotments plots within the site.

### FAW1: Fawley Oil Refinery

Within the Fawley Oil Refinery and petrochemicals complex (as defined on the Proposals Map), land may be developed for uses directly related to the petrochemical industry, provided development does not conflict with any policies in the Core Strategy or the Development Management policies within this document.

### HAR1: Land adjoining Hardley Industrial Estate

Land adjoining Hardley Industrial Estate is allocated for industrial / office / business development. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- provision of vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access to the site from Hampton Lane;
- retention of existing trees along the northern and eastern boundaries of the site;
- provision of a landscape buffer between new employment development and existing housing adjoining the site to the south;
- the existing footpath along the northern boundary of the site being retained;
- direct foot/cycle access being secured between the site and Long Lane via Falconer Court;
- provision of lorry turning space incorporated into the design of the access in Lime Kiln Lane.

### Section 4: Site Specific Proposals – The Coastal Towns and Villages
LYM1: Pinetops Nurseries

Land at Pinetops Nurseries, Pennington is allocated for residential development specifically to provide for local housing needs in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS15(b) of the Core Strategy. 70% of the dwellings provided will be affordable housing. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- provision of pedestrian/cycle access to the site with the cycling access linking to the proposed on-road cycle route on Ramley Road;
- enhancement of the setting of the adjacent listed building, Myrtle Farm Cottage; and
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, including provision of play space(s) for both younger and older children located within the residential development.

LYM2: Land north of Alexandra Road

Land north of Alexandra Road is allocated for residential development specifically to provide for local housing needs in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS15(b) of the Core Strategy. 70% of the dwellings provided will be affordable housing. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- provision of vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access from Alexandra Road, and pedestrian links to the public footpath along the eastern boundary of the site;
- retention and enhancement of important trees and hedgerows on site boundaries;
- provision of a green buffer landscape feature including a recreational footpath along the northern boundary of the site connecting with woodland to the west;
- on site provision of public open space in accordance with Policy CS7, including the provision of play space(s) for both younger and older children located within the residential development; and
- provision of suitable land for a minimum of 10 full size allotments plots within the site.

LYM3: Land at Queen Katherine Road/Grove Road

Land at Queen Katherine Road/Grove Road is allocated for residential development, including affordable housing in accordance with Policy CS15(c) of the Core Strategy.

The site will be developed in accordance with the following site specific criteria:

- provision of footpath improvements along Grove Road between South Grove and Captain's Row;
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, to include a play space for younger children located within the development.

LYM4: Land south of Ampress Lane, north of Buckland Gardens

Land south of Ampress Lane, north of Buckland Gardens, is allocated for residential
development, including affordable housing in accordance with Policy CS15(c) of the Core Strategy.

The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:
- provision of vehicular, cycle and pedestrian access from Ampress Lane;
- retention of trees and enhanced landscaping on the Southampton Road frontage.

### LYM5: Fox Pond Dairy Depot and Garage, Milford Road, Pennington

Land at Fox Pond Dairy Depot and Garage, Milford Road, Pennington is allocated for mixed use development, primarily for residential development, with commercial uses on the ground floor along Milford Road. The residential development will include affordable housing in accordance with Policy CS15(c) of the Core Strategy.

### LYM6: Riverside Site, Bridge Road (former chicken factory site)

Land adjacent to Lymington River, off Bridge Road, is allocated primarily for residential development, including affordable housing in accordance with Policy CS15(c) of the Core Strategy. The development should be designed to include a publicly accessible river frontage, incorporating uses that will attract the wider public – such uses could include a cafes/restaurant/public house, small retail units and recreational/leisure uses. Employment generating uses may also be included within the scheme where they are compatible with other uses.

The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:
- provision of a development of the highest quality of design which significantly adds to the character and attractiveness of this part of Lymington and in public views of the Lymington River frontage;
- provision of the principal vehicular access from Bridge Road;
- provision of public access through the site and along the whole river frontage, including the provision of a pedestrian footbridge to cross the railway line in the vicinity of the station as part of a pedestrian route linking the site with the town centre;
- inclusion of appropriate measures to address flood risk (See Core Strategy Policy CS6, (c) and (d) in particular);
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, to include public open space on the river frontage and provision of play space(s) for both younger and older children located within the residential development; and
- implementation of remediation measures to address any site contamination issues.

A site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS6) will be required.

### LYM7: Ampress Park, Southampton Road

The development and redevelopment of employment uses at Ampress Park will be
encouraged in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS17.

On land north of Ricardo Way development will be subject to the following site-specific criteria:
- the de-culverting of Passford Water and diversion to the northern boundary of the site; and
- provision of additional landscaping on the northern boundary of the site in order to screen development from neighbouring residential properties.

On land west of Lymington Enterprise Centre, off Ampress Lane, development proposals should include provision for managed workspaces designed to meet the needs of business start-ups and small local firms.

LYM8: Lymington Town Centre Opportunity Sites

The following sites are identified as possible ‘Town Centre Opportunity Sites’. Proposals for development or redevelopment on these sites should be primarily for the uses indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Development opportunity primarily for the following uses:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>37 to 39 St Thomas’ Street</td>
<td>Retail/community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wilts and Dorset Bus Station, High Street</td>
<td>Retail/bus station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Post Office, High Street</td>
<td>Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Council Offices, Avenue Road</td>
<td>Retail/office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Warehouse, corner of Emsworth Road/New Street</td>
<td>Offices/community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jewson’s, Gosport Street/Cannon Street</td>
<td>Offices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, the following edge of centre site is identified:

| 7   | Employment uses, Bridge Road                             | Large format retail/office                                                     |

Where appropriate, supplementary planning guidance will be produced to guide the development of these sites.

LYM9: Burgage Plots

Development will not be permitted which would significantly encroach into the rear gardens or result in the loss of burgage plot boundaries at:
- Nos. 2 to 24 High Street;
- Nos. 45 to 51 High Street;
- Nos. 55 to 58 High Street;
- Nos. 63 to 75 High Street;
e. Nos. 124 to 131 High Street; and
f. Nos. 43 to 48 St Thomas’ Street.
Further development will be restricted to the limited rear extension of properties fronting the High Street.

LYM10: Transport Schemes

The following transport schemes to reduce the adverse impact of traffic and promote the use of public transport, cycling and walking in Lymington are proposed:

LYM10.1 (LP/T/2): Pennington to Highfield via Priestlands Road and the Bunny Run cycle route

LYM10.2 (LP/T/5): Marsh Lane to Ampress Park cycle route

LYM10.3 (LP/T/15): Pennington Square/South Street to Pound Road cycle route

LYM10.4 (LP/T/30): Provision of a footpath (0.15km) linking Highfields Avenue to Priestlands Lane

LYM10.5 (LP/T/34): Footway improvements along High Street and St Thomas Street to enhance walking route through the town centre.

LYM10.6: Improve connections along Bath Road, between The Quay and the Sea Wall path

LYM10.7 (LP/T/36): Provision of footpath around the Riverside site (LYM6) (including railway crossing).

MoS1: Land north of School Lane

Land north of School Lane is allocated for residential development specifically to provide for local housing needs in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS15(b) of the Core Strategy, and for public open space. 70% of the dwellings provided will be affordable housing. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- provision of a maximum of 30 dwellings;
- provision of land for a minimum of 2 hectares of formal public open space in the northern part of the site (east of the Milford Primary School) to include public playing fields, and play space for children within the residential development in the southern part of the site;
- provision of suitable land for a minimum of 5 full size allotment plots within the site;
provision of vehicular access from Lymington Road at the southern end of the site (diverting School Lane at its western end though the site, with the existing route of School Lane being retained as a pedestrian and cycle route and for access only to existing properties in School Lane and Lymefields) ;
provision of off-road cycleway along the site frontage with Lymington Road with links through to public open space provided on the site;
pedestrian access to the site from Lymington Road and School Lane;
provision of a safe pick-up and drop-off area for Milford Primary School;
enhancement of landscaping along the Lymington Road and School Lane;
provision of a significant landscape buffer (trees and hedgerow), to screen the residential development from views from the open countryside to the east, as part of the first phase of development.

MoS2: Transport Schemes

The following transport schemes to reduce the adverse impact of traffic and promote the use of cycling and walking in Milford on Sea are proposed:

MoS2.1 (MF/T/6): Milford on Sea to Downton via Blackbush Road

MoS2.2 (MF/T/9): Milford Primary School/Lymington Road to Keyhaven Road via Lyndale Close and Carrington Lane

MoS2.3 (MF/T/10): Provision of measures to address vehicle/pedestrian conflicts in Carrington Lane. Where opportunities arise, this will include provision of a footway on the east side of Carrington Lane

HOR1: Land to the rear of 155-169 Everton Road, Hordle

Land to the rear of 155-169 Everton Road is allocated for residential development specifically to provide for local housing needs in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS15(b) of the Core Strategy. 70% of the dwellings provided will be affordable housing.

HOR2: Land at Hordle Lane Nursery

Land at Hordle Lane Nursery, is allocated for residential development specifically to provide for local housing needs in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS15(b) of the Core Strategy and allotments. 70% of the dwellings provided will be affordable housing.

The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria;  
• provision of suitable land for a minimum of 10 full size allotments plots, which may be provided on land adjacent to the site and
• provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, to include natural play space for younger children located within the residential
HOR3: Transport Schemes

The following transport schemes to reduce the adverse impact of traffic and promote the use of public transport, cycling and walking in Hordle and Everton are proposed:

HOR3.1 (HO/T/2): New Milton to Hordle on and off-road cycle route between Lower Ashley Road and Stopples Lane via Hare Lane, Lavender Road and Heath Road.

HOR3.2 (HO/T/7): Bus stop improvement, near Women’s Institute Hall, Ashley Lane, Hordle.

HOR3.3 (HO/T/8): Footpath link from Footpath No 738 to Stopples Lane.

HOR3.4 (HO/T/9): Sight line improvements at Everton Road crossroad junction with Hordle Lane and Woodcock Lane.

HOR3.5 (HO/T/10): Sight line improvements at Everton Rd junction with Fry’s Lane.

HOR3.6 (HO/T/12): Footway improvements along Woodcock Lane up to Sheldrake Gardens from the junction with Everton Road.

HOR3.7 (HO/T/A and B): Milford Road (A337)/Lymington Road (B3058).

NMT1: Land south of Gore Road, east of the Old Barn

Land south of Gore Road is allocated for residential development specifically to provide for local housing needs in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS15(b) of the Core Strategy. 70% of the dwellings provided will be affordable housing. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- removal of existing structures and hard-standings from the site prior to commencement of development;
- enhancement of the setting of the listed building (the Old Barn) to the west of the site;
- continuation of footway with grass verges along the frontage to Gore Road, with provision for cycleway proposal NMT13.6; and
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, including provision of informal open space and natural play space on-site.

Land NMT2: Land east of Caird Avenue, south of Carrick Way
Land east of Caird Avenue, south of Carrick Way is allocated for residential development, including affordable housing in accordance with Policy CS15(d) of the Core Strategy.

The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- provision of vehicular access from Caird Avenue at the Tesco/supermarket roundabout, and the implementation of any necessary improvements to the roundabout;
- improvement to the junctions of Caird Avenue with Ashley Road and the A337;
- retention of woodland and balancing pond on the northern part of the site;
- provision of pedestrian/cycle access with links to the footpath and cycleway network and land to the south east, allocated in Policy NMT4. In particular provision of footpath and cycleways from the site to Carrick Way and south through the site to link with Caird Avenue (see NMT13.2 and NMT13.8);
- provision of appropriate landscape buffers:
  
  i. between the employment and residential development to protect the amenities of residents;
  
  ii. along the western site boundary with Caird Avenue to enhance the Green Infrastructure Strategy green buffer;
  
  iii. between Carrick Way woodland and residential properties of 25m width to safeguard the Site of Importance for Nature Conservation. (This buffer could serve a dual function as open space);
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, including provision of informal open space, equipped or mixed natural and equipped play areas and space for young people as part of the residential development.

NMT3: Land east of Caird Avenue – Business and employment development
Land east of Caird Avenue is allocated for employment development in accordance with Policy CS17 of the Core Strategy. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- provision of vehicular access from Caird Avenue at the Tesco/supermarket roundabout, and the implementation of any necessary improvements to the roundabout;
- provision of an access road through the site from the Tesco/supermarket roundabout to provide access to land to the east, allocated for developed in Policy NMT4;
- improvement to the junctions of Caird Avenue with Ashley Road and the A337;
- provision of a secondary vehicular access about 180m south of the roundabout on Caird Avenue, with the inclusion of a pedestrian refuge on Caird Avenue;
- provision of pedestrian/cycle access with links to the existing footpath and cycleway network. In particular provision of footpath and cycleways from the southern part of the site to link with Caird Avenue (see NMT13.2 and NMT13.8);
- provision of appropriate landscape buffers:
  i. between the employment and residential uses;
  ii. along the western site boundary with Caird Avenue to enhance the Green Infrastructure Strategy green buffer;
  iii. between the development and the southern boundary of the site in order to screen the development from the countryside and views from the A337.

NMT4: Land east of Caird Avenue, south of Carrick Way woodland

Land east of Caird Avenue, south of Carrick Way woodland, is allocated for residential development specifically to provide for local housing needs in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS15(b) of the Core Strategy, and employment development. 70% of the dwellings provided will be affordable housing. Five hectares of the site should be for employment development in accordance with Policy CS18 of the Core Strategy.

The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- provision of vehicular, pedestrian and cycle accesses from Caird Avenue via the development to the west of the site (Policies NMT2 and NMT3);
- implementation of any necessary improvements to the Caird Avenue Tesco/supermarket roundabout;
- improvement to the junctions of Caird Avenue with Ashley Road and the A337;
- provision of pedestrian/cycle access and routes through the site and linking with the footpath and cycleway network. In particular provision of a footpath link to Carrick Way woodland and the development to the west of the site (see NMT13.2 and NMT13.8);
- retention of important trees within the site and on site boundaries;
- provision of appropriate landscape buffers:
  i. between employment and residential uses within the site;
  ii. between the site and adjacent Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (Carrick Way woodland and Ashley Meadows)
iii. between the development and the southern boundary of the site in order to screen the development from the countryside and views from the A337

- cessation of mineral and mineral related operations from the site and implementation of appropriate remediation measures to address any contamination issues related to the site, prior to or in association with development proposals;
- protection of the Danes Stream water body;
- on-site provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, including provision of informal open space, equipped or mixed natural and equipped play areas and space for young people as part of the residential development; and
- provision of suitable land for a minimum of 10 full size allotments plots within the site
- within the employment land allocation, inclusion of provision for development in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS17(a) and (b).

**NMT5: Land east of Fernhill Lane**

Land east of Fernhill Lane is allocated for residential development, including affordable housing in accordance with Policy CS15(d) of the Core Strategy. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- provision of vehicular access from Forest Oak Drive;
- retention of the trees on the boundary of the site with Fernhill Lane;
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, including a natural play space for young children located within the development.

**NMT6: Ashley Cross Garage and Motor Repairs, Ashley Lane**

Land of Ashley Cross Garage and Motor Repairs is allocated for residential development, including affordable housing in accordance with Policy CS15(d) of the Core Strategy. Trees on the northern boundary of the site should be retained.

**NMT7: Land west of Caird Avenue**

Land west of Caird Avenue is allocated for employment development in accordance with Policy CS17 of the Core Strategy. Large format / retail warehousing development in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS20(d) may be accommodated within the site.

The site will be developed in accordance with the following site specific criteria:

- access from the Caird Avenue roundabout;
- provision of pedestrian/cycle access to and within the site, linking in with the existing footpaths and the cycleway network in the area (see NMT 12.2);
- retention of trees and enhancement of the landscape buffer on the northern and western boundaries; and
• provision of appropriate landscaping to complete the green buffer along the Caird Avenue.

### NMT8: New Milton Town Centre Opportunity Sites

The following sites are identified as possible ‘Town Centre Opportunity Sites’. Proposals for development or redevelopment on these sites should be primarily for the uses indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>Site Address</th>
<th>Development opportunity primarily for the following uses:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Post Office, 122-124 Station Road</td>
<td>Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Numbers 36 to 46 Station Road</td>
<td>Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Land bounded by Station Road/Manor Road and the railway line</td>
<td>Retail/office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Memorial Hall, off Whitefield Road</td>
<td>Cultural/entertainment/community facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where appropriate, supplementary planning guidance will be produced to guide the development of these sites.

### NMT9: New Public Open Space west of Fernhill Lane

Land west of Fernhill Lane is allocated as Public Open Space.

### NMT10: New Public Open Space off Culver Road

Land off Culver Road is allocated as Public Open Space.

### NMT11: New Public Open Space south of Lymington Road, north of Chestnut Avenue.

Land south of Lymington Road, north of Chestnut Avenue is allocated for public open space.

### NMT12: Land for allotments

Land is allocated for the provision of new allotments:
  a) East of existing allotments south of Pitts Place (0.5 hectares);
b) West of Moore Close (0.5 hectares).

**NMT13: Transport Schemes**

The following transport schemes to reduce the adverse impact of traffic and promote the use of public transport, cycling and walking in New Milton are proposed:

NMT13.1 (NM/T/18): Station Road/Manor Road/Avenue Road Junction improvements including junction realignment.

NMT13.2 (NM/T/11): A337 to Ashley Road via Caird Avenue superstore.

NMT13.3 (NM/T/2): Chatsworth Way - Gore Road: Cycleway linking the industrial estate to residential area to the north of the railway line.

NMT13.4 (NM/T/3): Old Milton to Gore Road via Church Lane and Milton Mead cycle route.

NMT13.5 (NM/T/7): New Lane (NPA boundary) to Gore Road, on- and off-road cycle route along Stem Lane.

NMT13.6 (NM/T/5): Town Centre to Walkford along Gore Road to Gore Road Industrial Estate (including Elm Avenue), shared cycle/pedestrian use route.

NMT13.7 (NM/T/17): Gore Road to Marley Avenue Cycle Route across bridge via Davis Field.

NMT13.8 (NM/T/38): Footpath from Caird Avenue to Lower Ashley Road linking to Carrick Way, Wentwood Gardens and Glen Spey.

NMT13.9 (NM/T/19): Station Road/Albert Road footpath improvements along railway embankment.

NMT13.10 (NM/T/20): Provision of a footpath (0.8km) linking Dark Lane to Fernhill Lane residential area to west of sports facilities.
Section 5: Site Specific Proposals – Ringwood, Fordingbridge, the Avon Valley and Downlands

**SOP1: Sopley Camp (Merryfield Park)**

A limited amount of development may be permitted within the framework of a comprehensive site restoration plan to remove existing buildings, structures and hard-standings. The aim is to return most of the Sopley Camp site to agriculture and forestry, and significantly improve the environmental appearance of the site. Overall, the resulting development should have a reduced impact on the openness of the Green Belt compared with the former military camp buildings and structures.

The total amount of development will be limited to that needed to produce a financially viable scheme that achieves these aims, demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority. In addition to agricultural and forestry uses, uses that may be considered acceptable as part of a restoration plan include business uses, training/education uses and a limited amount of residential accommodation (including affordable housing).

**RING1: Land east of Christchurch Road – employment land allocation**

Land east of Christchurch Road is allocated for employment development in accordance with Policy CS17 of the Core Strategy. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site specific criteria:

- within the site, the provision of an access road linking through the site from Christchurch Road to Crow Arch Lane via land allocated south of Crow Arch Lane Industrial Estate in Policy RING3;
- a full transport assessment outlining how any negative impacts upon the road network will be satisfactorily dealt with;
- appropriate transport contribution being paid towards any necessary transport improvements;
- provision of a cycle route within the site linking Christchurch Road to New Street (see RING6.7);
- pedestrian and cycle links to Castleman Way and Christchurch Road (see RING6.10);
- the resolution of existing contamination issues prior to, or in association with development (See Policy DM4); and
- compatible employment uses being located in those areas of the site closest to existing housing. Consideration will need to be given to any impact on residential amenities in terms of noise or other disturbance.

**RING2: Land south of Castleman Way**

Land south of Castleman Way is allocated for employment development in accordance with Policy CS17 of the Core Strategy.

**RING3: Land south of Ringwood, west of Crow Lane and adjacent to Crow Arch Lane**
Land south of Ringwood, west of Crow Lane and adjacent to Crow Arch Lane is allocated to provide:

- residential development of up to around 150 dwellings, with 50% of the dwellings provided to be affordable housing, in accordance with Policy CS11(ii) and Policy CS15(a) of the Core Strategy;
- up to 5 hectares of employment development in accordance with Policy CS18 of the Core Strategy; and
- a minimum of 3.4 hectares of public open space, to include formal playing fields.

The site will be developed in accordance with the following site-specific criteria:

- the residential development being located principally in the northern and eastern parts of the site adjoining the existing housing;
- the employment development being located in the western and southern parts of the site, primarily adjoining Crow Arch Lane Industrial Estate and Hightown Industrial Estate;
- provision of an access road, to serve employment uses south of the route of the old railway line, linking Crow Arch Lane to Christchurch Road, through the site and the industrial land allocation east of Christchurch Road (Policy RING1);
- a full transport assessment outlining how any negative impacts upon the road network will be satisfactorily dealt with;
- appropriate transport contributions being paid towards any necessary transport improvements;
- retention and enhancement of the green route/cycleway on the route of the old railway line (see RING6.4);
- provision of links to the proposed cycle route on Hightown Gardens to the north of the site (see Background Paper XX: Ringwood Town Access Plan) and the proposed cycle route on the Castleman Trailway (RING6.4) towards the south of the site including links across the site;
- provision of appropriate landscape buffers between the employment and residential uses;
- public open space provision, both formal and informal, of around 1.2 to 1.4ha, including provision of children’s play space(s) located within the residential development (based on 150 dwellings);
- the provision of land (at least 2 hectares) to provide formal playing fields, on site or on suitable adjacent land, to help address the shortfall of playing fields in Ringwood;
- provision of land for a minimum of 15 full size allotment plots within the site in order to provide for local needs arising from the development and in the wider community; and
- phasing of development being agreed, to tie in with the prior development of the majority of site RING1.

RING4: Ringwood Town Centre Opportunity Sites

The following sites are identified as possible ‘Town Centre Opportunity Sites’. Proposals for development or redevelopment on these sites should be for the uses indicated below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref:</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Development opportunity primarily for the following uses:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Furlong Long Stay Car Park</td>
<td>Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Former Cinema Site, Market Place and environs</td>
<td>Retail/entertainment/office</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where appropriate, supplementary planning guidance will be produced to guide the development of these sites.

**RING5: New public open space, land west of Green Lane**

Land to the west of Green Lane is allocated for public open space.

**RING6: Transport Schemes**

The following transport schemes to reduce the adverse impact of traffic and promote the use of public transport, cycling and walking in Ringwood are proposed:

RING6.1 (PC2): Cycle route along Kingsfield to Southampton Road via Manor Road, Green Lane, Parsonage Barn Lane, (dismount section on pedestrian bridge over A31) and Winston Way.

RING6.2 (PC3): School Lane to Cloughs Road - on-road cycle route via Manor Road with short off-road section adjacent to the schools.

RING6.3 (PC6): Crow Arch Lane to Moortown Lane - cycleway across fields to Moortown Lane.


RING6.5 (PC11): Castleman Way to Town Centre via Quomp and The Close on-road cycle route with off-road section through Victoria Gardens open space.

RING6.6 (PC14): Cycle route from Mansfield Road to Southampton Road via Carvers sports ground.

RING6.7 (PC15): Moortown to Castleman Way via New Street – cycle route on and adjacent to road.
RING6.8 (PR1): Southampton Road enhanced pedestrian environment to make the area safe and attractive for walking and cycling, southern section to Fridays Cross.

RING6.9 (PC20): Moortown to Town Centre via Quomp, improvements to existing paths and footways, including footway link through the employment land allocation east of Christchurch Road.

RING6.10 (PC21): Southampton Road, west of Frampton Place, footpath widening to provide shared pedestrian/cycle route.

RING6.11 (AP3): Extension of footpath alongside Bickerley Road to create a continuation to Danny Cracknell Pocket Park.

RING6.12 (TMH4): Improve facilities for pedestrians to encourage greater footfall in this part of the shopping area whilst maintaining vehicle access for shopping and servicing.

FORD1: Land east of Whitsbury Road, Fordingbridge

Land east of Whitsbury Road is allocated for residential development specifically to provide for local housing needs in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS15(b) of the Core Strategy, and for public open space. 70% of the dwellings provided will be affordable housing. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site specific criteria:

- provision on site of 2.8 hectares of public open space, including provision of natural children's play spaces and recreational space for young people located within the residential development and formal open space on the northern part of the site;
- provision of vehicular access from Whitsbury Road, with safe pedestrian crossing points;
- provision of pedestrian/cycle routes (FORD2.8), through the site linking to the footpath and cycleway network. This should provide links between Whitsbury Road and the adjoining school sites;
- provision of a safe pick-up and drop-off facility within the site to serve the adjoining schools;
- retention and enhancement of important trees and hedgerows on the site;
- provision of a landscape buffer along the Whitsbury Road frontage and the south-eastern boundary of the site;
- provision of suitable land for a minimum of 10 full size allotments plots within the site.

ASH1: Land adjoining Jubilee Crescent, Ashford
Land adjoining Jubilee Crescent is allocated for residential development specifically to provide for local housing needs in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS15(b) of the Core Strategy. 70% of the dwellings provided will be affordable housing. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site specific criteria:

- provision of vehicular access from Jubilee Crescent;
- protection of important boundary trees;
- provision of pedestrian route through the development to the line of the dismantled railway, enabling links to nearby public rights of way; and
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, to include natural play space for younger children located within the residential development.

**SAND1: Land west of Scout Centre, south of Station Road**

Land to the west of the Scout centre, south of Station Road is allocated for residential development specifically to provide for local housing needs in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS15(b) of the Core Strategy. 70% of the dwellings provided will be affordable housing. The site will be developed in accordance with the following site specific criteria:

- provision of a landscape buffer on the southern boundary of the site; and
- provision of public open space in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS7, to include natural play space for younger children located within the residential development.

**SAND2: Sandleheath Industrial Estate**

Land at Sandleheath Industrial Estate is allocated for employment development.

**FORD2: Transport Schemes**

The following transport schemes to reduce the adverse impact of traffic and promote the use of public transport, cycling and walking in Fordingbridge and Ashford are proposed (there are no specific proposals at Sandleheath):

- **FORD2.1 (FO/T/1):** Marl Lane to Station Road, Ashford, on- and off-road cycle route via Falconwood Close.
- **FORD2.2 (FO/T/2):** Pennys Lane to Marl Lane crossing Whitsbury Road via Charnwood Drive and Avon Meade and along former railway line.
- **FORD2.3 (FO/T/6):** Cycle route - Ashford to Normandy Way along Station Road.
- **FORD2.4 (FO/T/7):** Recreation Ground to Bickton Mill via U119 cycle route (0.6km)
across rural open land with an on-road section linking to the town centre.

FORD2.5 (FO/T/8): Avon Meade to Green Lane: on-road and off-road cycle route.

FORD2.6 (FO/T/13): Improved footpath route from Flaxfields End (off Station Road).

FORD2.7: Footpath from Green Lane to Shaftsbury Street.

FORD2.8 (FO/T/12): Provision of footpath adjacent to former railway line east of Whitsbury Road.
APPENDIX 2: European Site Descriptions
Southampton and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC

The Solent on the south coast of England encompasses a series of coastal lagoons, including percolation, isolated and sluiced lagoons. The site includes a number of lagoons in the marshes in the Keyhaven – Pennington area, at Farlington Marshes in Chichester Harbour, behind the sea-wall at Bembridge Harbour and at Gilkicker, near Gosport. The lagoons show a range of salinities and substrates, ranging from soft mud to muddy sand with a high proportion of shingle, which support a diverse fauna including large populations of three notable species: the nationally rare foxtail stonewort Lamprothamnium papulosum, the nationally scarce lagoon sand shrimp Gammarus insensibilis, and the nationally scarce starlet sea anemone Nematostella vectensis. The lagoons in Keyhaven – Pennington Marshes are part of a network of ditches and ponds within the saltmarsh behind a sea-wall. Farlington Marshes is an isolated lagoon in marsh pasture that, although separated from the sea by a sea-wall, receives sea water during spring tides. The lagoon holds a well-developed low-medium salinity insect-dominated fauna. Gilkicker Lagoon is a sluiced lagoon with marked seasonal salinity fluctuation and supports a high species diversity. The lagoons at Bembridge Harbour have formed in a depression behind the sea-wall and sea water enters by percolation. Species diversity in these lagoons is high and the fauna includes very high densities of N. vectensis.

Solent Maritime SAC

The Solent encompasses a major estuarine system on the south coast of England with four coastal plain estuaries (Yar, Medina, King’s Quay Shore, Hamble) and four bar-built estuaries (Newtown Harbour, Beaulieu, Langstone Harbour, Chichester Harbour). The site is the only one in the series to contain more than one physiographic sub-type of estuary and is the only cluster site. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime of four tides each day, and for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive estuarine flats, often with intertidal areas supporting eelgrass Zostera spp. and green algae, sand and shingle spits, and natural shoreline transitions. The mudflats range from low and variable salinity in the upper reaches of the estuaries to very sheltered almost fully marine muds in Chichester and Langstone Harbours. Unusual features include the presence of very rare sponges in the Yar estuary and a sandy ‘reef’ of the polychaete Sabellaria spinulosa on the steep eastern side of the entrance to Chichester Harbour.

Solent Maritime is the only site for smooth cord-grass Spartina alterniflora in the UK and is one of only two sites where significant amounts of small cord-grass S. maritima are found. It is also one of the few remaining sites for Townsend’s cord-grass S. x townsendii and holds extensive areas of common cord-grass Spartina anglica, all four taxa thus occurring here in close proximity. It has additional historical and scientific interest as the site where S. alterniflora was first recorded in the UK (1829) and where S. x townsendii and, later, S. anglica first occurred.

The Solent contains the second-largest aggregation of Atlantic salt meadows in south and south-west England. Solent Maritime is a composite site composed of a large number of separate areas of saltmarsh. In contrast to the Severn estuary, the salt meadows at this site are notable as being representative of the ungrazed type and support a different range of communities dominated by sea-purslane Atriplex portulacoides, common sea-lavender Limonium vulgare and thrift Armeria maritima. As a whole the site is less truncated by man-made features than other parts of the south coast and shows rare and unusual transitions to freshwater reedswamp and alluvial woodland as well as coastal grassland. Typical Atlantic salt meadow is still widespread in this site, despite a long history of colonisation by cord-grass Spartina spp.
Solent and Southampton Water SPA

The Solent and Southampton Water are located on the south English coast. The area covered extends from Hurst Spit to Hill Head along the south coast of Hampshire, and from Yarmouth to Whitecliff Bay along the north coast of the Isle of Wight. The site comprises a series of estuaries and harbours with extensive mud-flats and saltmarshes together with adjacent coastal habitats including saline lagoons, shingle beaches, reedbeds, damp woodland and grazing marsh. The mud-flats support beds of Enteromorpha spp. and Zostera spp. and have a rich invertebrate fauna that forms the food resource for the estuarine birds. In summer, the site is of importance for breeding seabirds, including gulls and four species of terns. In winter, the SPA holds a large and diverse assemblage of waterbirds, including geese, ducks and waders. Dark-bellied Brent Goose Branta b. bernicla also feed in surrounding areas of agricultural land outside the SPA.

Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar

The area covered extends from Hurst Spit to Gilkicker Point along the south coast of Hampshire and along the north coast of the Isle of Wight. The site comprises of estuaries and adjacent coastal habitats including intertidal flats, saline lagoons, shingle beaches, saltmarsh, reedbeds, damp woodland, and grazing marsh. The diversity of habitats support internationally important numbers of wintering waterfowl, important breeding gull and tern populations and an important assemblage of rare invertebrates and plants.

The estuaries and harbours of the Solent are particularly sheltered and form the largest number and tightest cluster of small estuaries anywhere in Great Britain. The Solent and Isle of Wight system is notable for its large range and extent of different habitats.

The intertidal area is predominantly sedimentary in nature with extensive intertidal mud and sandflats within the sheltered harbours and areas of gravel and pebble sediments on more exposed beaches. These conditions combine to favour an abundant benthic fauna and green algae which support high densities of migrant and over-wintering wildfowl and waders. Eelgrass Zostera beds occur discontinuously along the north shore of the Isle of Wight and in a few places along the northern shore of The Solent.

The Solent system supports a wide range of saltmarsh communities. Upper saltmarshes are dominated by sea purslane Atriplex portulacoides, sea plantain Plantago maritima, sea meadow grass Puccinellia maritima and sea lavender Limonium vulgare; locally thrift Armeria maritima and the nationally scarce golden samphire Inula crithmoides are abundant. Lower saltmarsh vegetation tends to be dominated by sea purslane, cord grass Spartina spp., glasswort Salicornia spp. and sea-blite Suaeda maritima. Cord-grasses dominate much of the saltmarsh in Southampton Water and in parts of the Solent and it was the original location of the introduction of Spartina alterniflora and subsequent hybridisation with the native species.

There are several shingle spits including Hurst spit, Needs Ore Point, Calshot spit and Newtown Harbour spits which support a characteristic shingle flora.

A range of grassland types lie inshore of the intertidal zone including unimproved species-rich neutral and calcareous grasslands, brackish grazing marsh systems and reed dominated freshwater marshes.
The brackish water lagoons associated with grazing marsh systems behind the seawalls, e.g. Keyhaven-Lymington, Gilkicker lagoon, and at Brading Marshes contain internationally important communities of rare and endangered invertebrates and plants.

**New Forest SAC**

Hatchet Pond in the New Forest in the south of England is in fact three ponds, one of which is an example of an oligotrophic waterbody amidst wet and dry lowland heath developed over fluvial deposits. It contains shoreweed Littorella uniflora and isolated populations of northern species such as bog orchid Hammarbya paludosa and floating bur-reed Sparganium angustifolium, alongside rare southern species such as Hampshire-purslane Ludwigia palustris. Hatchet Pond is therefore important as a southern example of this lake type where northern species, more common in the uplands of the UK, co-exist with southern species.

In the New Forest vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea occurs on the edge of large temporary ponds, shallow ephemeral pools and poached damp hollows in grassland, which support a number of specialist species in a zone with toad rush Juncus bufonius. These include the two nationally scarce species coral-necklace Illecebrum verticillatum and yellow centaury Cicendia filiformis, often in association with allseed Radiola linoides and chaffweed Anagallis minima. Heavy grazing pressure is of prime importance in the maintenance of the outstanding flora of these temporary pond communities. Livestock maintain an open habitat, controlling scrub ingress, and trampling the surface. Commoners' animals also transport seed in their hooves widely from pond to pond where suitable habitat exists. Temporary ponds occur throughout the Forest in depressions capable of holding water for part of the year. Most ponds are small (between 5-10 m across) and, although great in number, amount to less than 10 ha in total area.

The New Forest contains the most extensive stands of lowland northern Atlantic wet heaths in southern England, mainly of the M16 Erica tetralix – Sphagnum compactum type. M14 Schoenus nigricans – Narthecium ossifragum mire is also found on this site. The wet heaths are important for rare plants, such as marsh gentian Gentiana pneumonanthe and marsh club moss Lycopodiella inundata, and a number of dragonfly species, including the scarce blue-tailed damselfly Ischnura pumilio and small red damselfly Ceriagrion tenellum. There is a wide range of transitions between wet heath and other habitats, including dry heath, various woodland types, Molinia grasslands, fen, and acid grassland. Wet heaths enriched by bog myrtle Myrica gale are a prominent feature of many areas of the Forest. Unlike much lowland heath, the New Forest heaths continue to be extensively grazed by cattle and horses, favouring species with low competitive ability.

The New Forest represents European dry heaths in southern England and is the largest area of lowland heathland in the UK. It is particularly important for the diversity of its habitats and the range of rare and scarce species which it supports. The New Forest is unusual because of its long history of grazing in a traditional fashion by ponies and cattle. The dry heaths of the New Forest are of the H2 Calluna vulgaris – Ulex minor heath type, and H3 Ulex minor – Agrostis curtisii heath is found on damper areas. There are a wide range of transitions between dry heath and wet heath, Molinia grassland, fen, acid grassland and various types of scrub and woodland. Both the New Forest and the two Dorset Heath SACs are in southern England. All three areas are selected because together they contain a high proportion of all the lowland European dry heaths in the UK. There are, however, significant differences in the ecology of the two areas, associated with more oceanic conditions in Dorset and the continuous history of grazing in the New Forest.

The New Forest represents Molinia meadows in southern England. The site supports a large area of the heathy form of M24 Molinia caerulea – Cirsium dissectum fen-meadow. This vegetation occurs in
situations of heavy grazing by ponies and cattle in areas known locally as 'lawns', often in a fine-scale mosaic with 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths and other mire and grassland communities. These lawns occur on flushed soils on slopes and on level terrain on the floodplains of rivers and streams. The New Forest Molinia meadows are unusual in the UK in terms of their species composition, management and landscape position. The grasslands are species-rich, and a particular feature is the abundance of small sedges such as carnation sedge Carex panicea, common sedge C. nigra and yellow-sedge C. viridula ssp. oedocarpa, and the more frequent occurrence of mat-grass Nardus stricta and petty whin Genista anglica compared to stands elsewhere in the UK.

The New Forest, one of three sites selected in southern England, is considered to hold the largest area in England of Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion, in complex habitat mosaics associated primarily with the extensive valley bogs of this site. The habitat type is developed in three situations: in natural bog pools of patterned bog surfaces, in flushes on the margins of valley mires and in areas disturbed by peat-digging, footpaths, tracks, ditches etc. In places the habitat type is rich in brown mosses Cratoneuron spp. and Scorpidium scorpioides, suggesting flushing by mineral-rich waters. The mosaics in which this habitat type occurs are an important location for bog orchid Hammarbya paludosa.

The New Forest is the largest area of mature, semi-natural beech Fagus sylvatica woodland in Britain and represents Atlantic acidophilous beech forests in the most southerly part of the habitat's UK range. The mosaic with other types of woodland and heath has allowed unique and varied assemblages of epiphytic lichens and saproxylic invertebrates to be sustained, particularly in situations where the woodland is open and the tree trunks receive plenty of light. The traditional common grazing in the Forest by cattle and ponies provides opportunities to explore the impact of large herbivores on the woodland system.

The New Forest is the largest area of mature, semi-natural beech Fagus sylvatica woodland in Britain; much of it is a form of W14 Fagus sylvatica – Rubus fruticosus woodland that conforms to the Annex I type Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests. The mosaic with other types of woodland and heath has allowed unique and varied assemblages of epiphytic lichens and saproxylic invertebrates to be sustained, particularly in situations where the woodlands are open and the tree trunks receive plenty of light. The traditional common grazing in the Forest by cattle and ponies provides opportunities to explore the impact of large herbivores on the woodland system.

The New Forest is representative of old acidophilous oak woods in the southern part of its UK range. It is the most extensive area of active wood-pasture with old oak Quercus spp. and beech Fagus sylvatica in north-west Europe and has outstanding invertebrate and lichen populations. This site was preferred over other sites that lack a succession of age-classes because, although scattered over a wide area, the oak stands are found within a predominantly semi-natural landscape with a more balanced age-structure of trees. The traditional common grazing in the Forest by cattle and ponies provides opportunities to explore the impact of large herbivores on the woodland system. The New Forest has been identified as of potential international importance for its saproxylic invertebrate fauna by the Council of Europe (Speight 1989).

Within the New Forest, in southern England, birch – willow Betula – Salix stands occur over valley bog vegetation, with fringing alder Alnus – Sphagnum stands where there is some water movement. These stands appear to have persisted for long periods in stable association with the underlying Sphagnum bog-moss communities. The rich epiphytic lichen communities and pollen record provide evidence for the persistence of this association. The Bog woodland occurs in association with a range of other habitats for which the site has also been selected.

The New Forest contains many streams and some small rivers that are less affected by drainage and
canalisation than those in any other comparable area in the lowlands of England. Associated with many of the streams, particularly those with alkaline and neutral groundwater, are strips of alder Alnus glutinosa woodland which, collectively, form an extensive resource with a rich flora. In places there are examples of transitions from open water through reedswamp and fen to alder woodland. The small rivers show natural meanders and debris dams, features that are otherwise rare in the lowlands, with fragmentary ash Fraxinus excelsior stands as well as the alder strips. In other places there are transitions to 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains and 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion roboripetraeae or Ilici-Fagenion), for which this site has also been selected.

The New Forest in central southern England is an outstanding locality for southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale, with several population centres and strong populations estimated to be in the hundreds or thousands of individuals and with a long history of records. With Preseli, Dorset Heaths and the River Itchen, it represents one of the four major population centres in the UK.

The New Forest represents stag beetle Lucanus cervus in its Hampshire/Sussex population centre, and is a major stronghold for the species in the UK. The forest is one of the most important sites in the UK for fauna associated with rotting wood, and was identified as of potential international importance for its saproxylic invertebrate fauna by the Council of Europe (Speight 1989).

**New Forest SPA**

The New Forest is located in southern Hampshire, west of the Solent in southern England. It comprises a complex mosaic of habitats overlying mainly nutrient-poor soils over plateau gravels. The major components are the extensive wet and dry heaths with their rich valley mires and associated wet and dry grasslands, the ancient pasture woodlands and inclosure woodlands, the network of clean rivers and streams, and frequent permanent and temporary ponds. The area supports important populations of breeding birds associated with such habitats, including Nightjar Caprimulgus europaeus, Woodlark Lullula arborea and Dartford Warbler Sylvia undata. Breeding Honey Buzzard Pernis apivorus and wintering Hen Harriers Circus cyaneus are also notable.

**New Forest Ramsar**

The New Forest is an area of semi-natural vegetation including valley mires, fens and wet heath within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. The habitats present are of high ecological quality and diversity with undisturbed transition zones.

The suite of mires is regarded as the locus classicus of this type of mire in Britain. Other wetland habitats include numerous ponds of varying size and water chemistry including several ephemeral ponds and a network of small streams mainly acidic in character which have no lowland equivalent in the UK. The plant communities in the numerous valleys and seepage step mires show considerable variation, being affected especially by the nutrient content of groundwater. In the most nutrient-poor zones, Sphagnum bog-mosses, cross-leaved heath, bog asphodel, common cottongrass and similar species predominate. In more enriched conditions the communities are more fen-like.

**River Avon SAC**

The Avon in southern England is a large, lowland river system that includes sections running through chalk and clay, with transitions between the two. Five aquatic Ranunculus species occur in the river system, but stream water-crowfoot Ranunculus penicillatus ssp. pseudofluitans and river water-crowfoot R. fluitans are the main dominants. Some winterbourne reaches, where R. peltatus is the dominant water-crowfoot species, are included in the SAC.
There is an extensive population of Desmoulin’s whorl snail Vertigo mouminsiana along about 20 km of the margins and associated wetlands of the Rivers Avon, Bourne and Wylye. This is one of two sites representing the species in the south-western part of its range, in chalk stream habitat. It occurs here in a separate catchment from the Kennet and Lambourn, within an environment more heavily dominated by arable agriculture.

The Avon represents sea lamprey Petromyzon marinus in a high-quality river in the southern part of its range. There are excellent examples of the features that the species needs for survival, including extensive areas of sand and gravel in the middle to lower reaches of the river where sea lampreys are known to spawn.

The Avon is a high-quality river that represents the southern part of the range of brook lamprey Lampetra planeri. A healthy, stable population occurs in the main river and in a number of tributaries. The main river, and in particular its tributaries, provides clean beds of gravel for spawning and extensive areas of fine silt for juveniles to burrow into.

The Avon in southern England represents a south coast chalk river supporting Atlantic salmon Salmo salar. The salmon populations here are typical of a high-quality chalk stream, unaffected by the introduction of genetic stock of non-native origin. The Avon has an excellent mosaic of aquatic habitats, which include extensive areas of gravels essential for spawning and growth of juvenile fry. There has been limited modification of the river course by comparison with many other southern lowland rivers in England.

The Avon represents bullhead Cottus gobio in a calcareous, relatively unmodified river in the southern part of its range in England. The River Avon has a mosaic of aquatic habitats that support a diverse fish community. The bullhead is an important component of this community, particularly in the tributaries.

**River Avon SPA**

The Avon Valley SPA encompasses the lower reaches of the River Avon and its floodplain on the south coast of England. The site extends for approximately 20 km between Bickton and Christchurch. The River Avon displays wide fluctuations in water level and parts of the valley are regularly flooded in winter. Consequently, the valley includes one of the largest expanses of unimproved floodplain grassland in Britain, including extensive areas managed as hay meadows and grazing marsh under low-intensity agricultural systems. These extensive floodplain grasslands support wintering Bewick's Swans Cygnus columbianus bewickii in numbers of European importance, and Blashford Lakes Gravel Pits within the SPA are particularly important for wintering Gadwall Anas strepera.

**Avon Valley Ramsar**

The site encompasses the lower reaches of the River Avon and its floodplain between Bickton and Christchurch. The River Avon displays wide fluctuations in water level and parts of the valley are regularly flooded in winter. The Avon valley has a greater range of habitats and a more diverse flora and fauna than any other chalk river in Britain. The valley includes one of the largest expanses of unimproved floodplain grassland in Britain, including extensive areas managed as hay meadow.

**Dorset Heaths SAC**

This is a complex site which includes 37 SSSIs, most of which include fine transitions between European dry heaths and wet lowland heathland and mires, as well as other habitats such as woodland, grassland, pools, saltmarsh and reedswamp. The common characteristics of the M16 Erica
tetralix – Sphagnum compactum wet heaths are the dominance of cross-leaved heath Erica tetralix, heather Calluna vulgaris and purple moor-grass Molinia caerulea, and the presence of a diverse group of rare species. These include Dorset heath Erica ciliaris (which readily hybridises with E. tetralix), white beak-sedge Rhynchospora alba, brown beak-sedge R. fusca, marsh gentian Gentiana pneumonanthe, great, round- and oblong-leaved sundews Drosera anglica, D. rotundifolia and D. intermedia, and marsh clubmoss Lycopodiella inundata. Typical mosses of the wet heath include Sphagnum compactum, S. pulchrum and S. tenellum. These sites are a stronghold for invertebrates, particularly dragonflies, damselflies, butterflies and spiders, including the Annex II species Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale. Within the UK, some of these invertebrates are restricted to the Dorset heaths.

This site displays fine transitions between Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix, dry heaths and other habitats. Dry heath NVC types include H2 Calluna vulgaris – Ulex minor, H3 Ulex minor – Agrostis curtisii, H4 Ulex gallii – Agrostis curtisii and H8 Calluna vulgaris – Ulex gallii. The area of heathland has been reduced and fragmented, with about 86% lost since the mid-18th century. However, the Dorset heaths represent some of the biggest and finest remaining areas of lowland heathland in the UK. The dry heath occurs on very infertile soils and is not very diverse botanically, but occasionally some nationally scarce plants occur, such as mossy stonecrop Crassula tillaea and yellow centaury Cicendia filiformis. In places, where heather Calluna vulgaris occurs in mature stands, lichens of the genus Cladonia are very abundant. Uncommon features of the south-eastern heathlands are the localised presence of bilberry Vaccinium myrtillus and the co-existence in some areas of western gorse Ulex gallii and dwarf gorse U. minor. The dry heaths support populations of European importance of several species, including rare butterflies (e.g. silver-studded blue Plebejus argus), grasshoppers and spiders. Among birds, the dry heath is very important for woodlark Lullula arborea, European nightjar Caprimulgus europaeus, Dartford warbler Sylvia undata and some migrants such as hen harrier Circus cyaneus and Eurasian hobby Falco subbuteo. All six species of native British reptiles, including the Annex IV species sand lizard Lacerta agilis and smooth snake Coronella austriaca, occur within the Dorset Heaths.

The two Dorset Heaths cSACs, together with the New Forest, support a large proportion of the resource of Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion within England. The habitat is widespread on the Dorset Heaths, both in bog pools of valley mires and in flushes. There are numerous valley mires within the Dorset Heaths, and the habitat type is most extensively represented here as part of a habitat mosaic. This location shows extensive representation of brown-beak sedge Rhynchospora fusca and is also important for great sundew Drosera anglica and bog orchid Hammarbya paludosa.

This site in south-west England, along with Dorset Heaths (Purbeck and Wareham) and Studland Dunes, represents the Dorset stronghold of southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale. The large size of the two cSACs, and a long history of records indicating well-established populations, should ensure the future viability of the small populations that occur here.

Dorset Heathlands SPA

The Dorset Heathlands cover an extensive complex of heathland sites at the western edge of the Hampshire Basin in southern England. The area is centred around the large estuary of Poole Harbour and lies in close proximity to the urban conurbation of Bournemouth and Poole. Past losses of the heathland (an estimated 75% during the twentieth century to development, agriculture and afforestation) have left the remaining heaths in a highly fragmented state. Despite this decline and fragmentation, the heaths show a high degree of ecological cohesion. They contain large areas of dry heath, wet heath and acid valley mire, all habitats that are restricted to the Atlantic fringe of Europe. The examples of the Dorset Heathlands are among the best of their type in the UK. There are also
transitions to coastal wetlands and floodplain fen habitats. The whole complex has an outstanding fauna in a European context, covering many different taxa. Many species have a specialist ecology, strongly associated with, or restricted to, heathland. The area is ornithologically important for specialist breeding birds of lowland heathland, as well as for some wintering raptors.

**Dorset Heathlands Ramsar**

Extensive and fragmented, these heathland areas are centred around the estuary of Poole Harbour and are adjacent to the urban conurbation of Bournemouth and Poole. The heathland contains numerous examples of wet heath and acid valley mire, habitats that are restricted to the Atlantic fringe of Europe. These heath wetlands are among the best of their type in lowland Britain. There are also transitions to coastal wetland and fen habitat types. The wetland flora and fauna includes a large assemblage of nationally rare and scarce species, especially invertebrates.
APPENDIX 3 – Qualifying Features

Southampton and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC

Qualifying features:

Coastal lagoons

Solent Maritime SAC

Qualifying features:

Estuaries
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)
Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
Sandbanks - slightly covered by sea water all the time
Mudflats and sandflats - not submerged at low tide
Annual vegetation drift lines
Perennial vegetation of stony banks
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand
Shifting white dunes with Ammophila arenaria
Desmoulin’s whorl snail Vertigo mouliinsiana

Solent and Southampton Water SPA

Qualifying features:

Little Tern Sterna albigrons, 49 pairs representing at least 2.0% of the breeding population in Great Britain (5 year peak mean, 1993-1997)
Sandwich Tern Sterna sandvicensis, 231 pairs representing at least 1.7% of the breeding population in Great Britain (5 year peak mean, 1993-1997)
Common Tern Sterna hirundo, 267 pairs representing at least 2.2% of the breeding population in Great Britain (5 year peak mean, 1993-1997)
Mediterranean Gull Larus melanocephalus, 2 pairs representing at least 20.0% of the breeding population in Great Britain (5 year peak mean, 1994-1998)
Roseate Tern Sterna dougallii, 2 pairs representing at least 3.3% of the breeding population in Great Britain (5 year peak mean, 1993-1997)
Black-tailed Godwit Limosa limosa islandica, 1,125 individuals representing at least 1.6% of the wintering Iceland - breeding population (5 year peak mean, 1992/3-1996/7)
Dark-bellied Brent Goose Branta bernicla bernicla, 7,506 individuals representing at least 2.5% of the wintering Western Siberia/Western Europe population (5 year peak mean, 1992/3-1996/7)
Ringed Plover Charadrius hiaticula, 552 individuals representing at least 1.1% of the wintering Europe/Northern Africa - wintering population (5 year peak mean, 1992/3-1996/7)
Teal Anas crecca, 4,400 individuals representing at least 1.1% of the wintering Northwestern Europe population (5 year peak mean, 1992/3-1996/7)

Birds Directive Assemblage Qualification (the area qualifies by regularly
supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl): - Over winter, the area regularly supports 51,361 individual waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998) (cf 53,948 individual waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6))

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**Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar**

**qualifying features:**

Ramsar criterion 1: several outstanding wetland habitat types, including unusual double tidal flow, a major sheltered channel, saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs

Ramsar criterion 2: nationally rare species assemblage

Ramsar criterion 5: winter assemblage of 51,343 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99 - 2002/03)

Ramsar criterion 6: Ringed plover, Charadrius hiaticula, Europe/Northwest Africa, 397 individuals, representing an average of 1.2% of the (on passage) GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Ramsar criterion 6: Black-tailed godwit, Limosa limosa islandica, Iceland/W Europe, 1,240 individuals, representing an average of 3.5% of the over-wintering GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Ramsar criterion 6: Dark-bellied brent goose, Branta bernicla bernicla, 6,456 individuals, representing an average of 3% of the over-wintering GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Ramsar criterion 6: Eurasian teal Anas crecca, NW Europe, 5,514 individuals, representing an average of 1.3% of the GB over-wintering population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/03)

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**New Forest SAC**

**qualifying features:**

Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix

European dry heaths

Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)

Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robori-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)

Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests

Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains

Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)

Bog woodland

Alkaline fens

Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion

Transition mires and quaking bogs

Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)

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Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Iso?to-Nanojuncetea
Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale
Stag beetle Lucanus cervus
Great crested newt Triturus cristatus

New Forest SPA

qualifying features:
Dartford Warbler Sylvia undata, 538 pairs representing at least 33.6% of the breeding population in Great Britain
Honey Buzzard Pernis apivorus, 2 pairs representing at least 10.0% of the breeding population in Great Britain
Nightjar Caprimulgus europaeus, 300 pairs representing at least 8.8% of the breeding population in Great Britain
Woodlark Lullula arborea, 184 pairs representing at least 12.3% of the breeding population in Great Britain (Count as at 1997)
Hen Harrier Circus cyaneus, 15 individuals representing at least 2.0% of the wintering population in Great Britain

New Forest Ramsar

qualifying features:
Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale
Stag beetle Lucanus cervus
Great crested newt Triturus cristatus
Bullhead Cottus gobio
Brook lamprey Lampetra planeri
Dartford Warbler Sylvia undata, 538 pairs representing at least 33.6% of the breeding population in Great Britain
Hen Harrier Circus cyaneus, 15 individuals representing at least 2.0% of the wintering population in Great Britain
Ramsar criterion 1: outstanding valley mires - bog woodland
Ramsar criterion 1: outstanding valley mires - depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
Ramsar criterion 1: outstanding wet heaths
Ramsar criterion 2: nationally rare species assemblage
Ramsar criterion 3: species assemblage of importance to maintaining biogeographic biodiversity

River Avon SAC

qualifying features:
Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation
Bullhead Cottus gobio
Brook lamprey Lampetra planeri
Sea lamprey Petromyzon marinus
Atlantic salmon Salmo salar
Desmoulin's whorl snail Vertigo moullinsiana

Avon Valley SPA

qualifying features: Bewick's swan Cygnus columbianus bewickii, 135 individuals representing an average of 1.9% of GB overwintering population (5yr peak mean 1991/92-1995/96)
Gadwall Anas strepera, 667 individuals representing an average 2.2% of the population GB overwintering population (5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96)

Avon Valley Ramsar

qualifying features: Ramsar criterion 1: greater range of habitats than any other chalk river in Britain, including fen, mire, lowland wet grassland and small areas of woodland.
Ramsar criterion 2: diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally-rare species.
Ramsar criterion 6: Gadwall Anas strepera strepera, NW Europe, 537 individuals, representing an average of 3.1% of the GB overwintering population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Ramsar criterion 6: Northern pintail Anas acuta, NW Europe, 715 individuals representing an average of 1.1% of the ovr-wintering population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Ramsar criterion 6: Black-tailed godwit Limosa limosa islandica, Iceland/W Europe, 1142 individuals, representing an average of 3.2% of the over-wintering population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Dorset Heaths SAC

qualifying features: Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
European dry heaths
Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains
Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
Alkaline fens
Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale
Great crested newt Triturus cristatus
Dorset Heathlands SPA

**qualifying features:**

- **Dartford Warbler Sylvia undata,** 418 pairs representing at least 26.1% of the breeding population in Great Britain (three count mean, 1991/2 & 4)
- **Nightjar Caprimulgus europaeus,** 436 pairs representing at least 12.8% of the breeding population in Great Britain (two year mean 1991-2)
- **Woodlark Lullula arborea,** 41 pairs representing at least 6.8% of the breeding population in Great Britain (three count mean 1991-2 & 4)
- **Hen Harrier Circus cyaneus,** 20 individuals representing 2.7% of the wintering population in Great Britain (Count 1991/2)
- **Merlin Falco columbarius,** 15 individuals representing 1.2% of the winter population in Great Britain (Count 1991/2)

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Dorset Heathlands Ramsar

**qualifying features:**

- **Ramsar criterion 1:** particularly good example of northern Atlantic wet heaths with cross-leaved heath Erica tetralix
- **Ramsar criterion 1:** particularly good example of acid mire with Rhynchosporion
- **Ramsar criterion 1:** largest example in Britain of southern Atlantic wet heaths with Dorset heath Erica ciliaris and cross-leaved heath Erica tetralix.
- **Ramsar criterion 2:** 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species, and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species.
- **Ramsar criterion 3:** high species richness and high ecological diversity of wetland habitat types and transitions, and lies in one of the most biologically-rich wetland areas of lowland Britain, being continuous with three other Ramsar sites: Poole Harbour, Avon Valley and The New Forest.
APPENDIX 4 – Conservation Objectives

Southampton and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC

conservation objectives:

Gilkicker Lagoon
The conservation objective for the European interest on the site is, subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition, the: lagoon
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Brading Marshes to St Helen’s Ledges
The conservation objective for the European interest on the site is, subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition, the: lagoon
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Langstone Harbour
The conservation objective for the European interest on the site is, subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition, the: lagoon
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Hurst Castle & Lymington River Estuary
The conservation objective for the European interest on the site is, subject to natural change, maintain* in favourable condition, the: lagoon
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Solent Maritime SAC

conservation objectives: Medina estuary
Subject to natural change, to maintain the following habitats 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:
- Littoral sediment
(*) or restored to favourable condition if features are judged to be unfavourable.

Yar estuary
Subject to natural change, to maintain the following habitats 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:
- Littoral sediment
- Coastal lagoon
(*) or restored to favourable condition if features are judged to be unfavourable.

Boulder and Hamstead Cliffs
Subject to natural change, to maintain the following habitats 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:
- Littoral sediment
(*) or restored to favourable condition if features are judged to be unfavourable.

Chichester Harbour
Subject to natural change, maintain* the Chichester Harbour estuary in favourable condition, in particular:
- Saltmarsh communities
- Intertidal mudflat communities
- Intertidal sandflat communities
- Intertidal mixed sediment communities
- Subtidal sediment communities
Subject to natural change, maintain* the Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco - Puccinellietalia) favourable condition?, in particular:
- Pioneer marsh communities
- Low marsh communities
- Mid-marsh communities
- High-marsh communities
- Transitional high marsh communities
Subject to natural change, maintain* the Cordgrass swards (Spartinion) favourable condition?, in particular:
- Small cordgrass (Spartina maritima) communities
- Smooth cordgrass (Spartina alterniflora) Communities
- Townsend’s cordgrass (Spartina townsendii) Communities
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Langstone Harbour
Subject to natural change, maintain* the estuary in favourable condition, in particular:
- Saltmarsh communities
- Intertidal mudflat communities
- Intertidal sandflat communities
- Intertidal mixed sediment communities
- Subtidal sediment communities
Subject to natural change, maintain* the Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco - Puccinellietalia) in favourable condition, in particular:
- Pioneer marsh communities
- Low marsh communities
- Mid-marsh communities
- High-marsh communities
- Transitional high marsh communities
Subject to natural change, maintain*, in favourable condition, the:
- saline lagoons
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Hurst Castle and Lymington River estuary
Subject to natural change, maintain* the Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco - Puccinellietalia) favourable condition, in particular:
- Pioneer marsh communities
- Low marsh communities
- Mid-marsh communities
- High-marsh communities
- Transitional high marsh communities
Subject to natural change, maintain* the saline lagoons in favourable condition
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.
condition.

Eling and Bury Marshes
Subject to natural change, maintain* the Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco - Puccinellietalia) favourable condition, in particular:
- Pioneer marsh communities
- Low marsh communities
- Mid-marsh communities
- High-marsh communities
- Transitional high marsh communities
Subject to natural change, maintain* the Cordgrass swards (Spartinion) in favourable condition, in particular:
- Smooth cordgrass (Spartina alterniflora) Communities
- Townsend’s cordgrass (Spartina townsendii) Communities
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Hythe to Calshot Marshes
Subject to natural change, maintain* the Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco - Puccinellietalia) in favourable condition, in particular:
- Pioneer marsh communities
- Low marsh communities
- Mid-marsh communities
- High-marsh communities
- Transitional high marsh communities
Subject to natural change, maintain* the Cordgrass swards (Spartinion) in favourable condition, in particular:
- Smooth cordgrass (Spartina alterniflora) Communities
- Townsend’s cordgrass (Spartina townsendii) Communities
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

King’s Quay Shore
Subject to natural change, maintain* the estuary in favourable condition, in particular:
- Saltmarsh communities
- Intertidal mudflat communities
- Intertidal sandflat communities
- Intertidal mixed sediment communities
- Subtidal sediment communities
Subject to natural change, maintain* the Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco - Puccinellietalia) in favourable condition, in particular:
- Pioneer marsh communities
- Low marsh communities
- Mid-marsh communities
- High-marsh communities
- Transitional high marsh communities
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen estuary
Subject to natural change, maintain* the estuary in favourable condition, in particular:
- Saltmarsh communities
- Intertidal mudflat communities
- Intertidal mixed sediment communities
- Subtidal sediment communities
Subject to natural change, maintain* the Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia) in favourable condition, in particular:
- Pioneer marsh communities
- Low marsh communities
- Mid-marsh communities
- High-marsh communities
- Transitional high marsh communities
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Lincegrove to Hackett's Marshes
Subject to natural change, maintain* the Estuary in favourable condition, in particular:
- Saltmarsh communities
- Intertidal mudflat communities
- Intertidal mixed sediment communities
- Subtidal sediment communities
Subject to natural change, maintain the Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia) in favourable condition, in particular:
- Pioneer marsh communities
- Low marsh communities
- Mid-marsh communities
- High-marsh communities
- Transitional high marsh communities
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Lower Test Valley
Subject to natural change, maintain*, in favourable condition, the estuary, with particular reference to:
- Saltmarsh communities
- Intertidal mudflat communities
- Intertidal mixed sediment communities
- Subtidal sediment communities
Subject to natural change, maintain*, in favourable condition, the Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia), with particular reference to:
- Pioneer marsh communities
- Low marsh communities
- Mid-marsh communities
- High-marsh communities
- Transitional high marsh communities
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Newtown Harbour
Subject to natural change, maintain*, in favourable condition, the estuary, with particular reference to:
- Saltmarsh communities
- Intertidal mudflat communities
- Intertidal mixed sediment communities
- Subtidal sediment communities
Subject to natural change, maintain*, in favourable condition, the Cordgrass swards (Spartinion), with particular reference to:
- Small cordgrass (Spartina maritima) communities
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.
North Solent
Subject to natural change, maintain* the estuary in favourable condition, in particular:
- Saltmarsh communities
- Intertidal mudflat communities
- Intertidal mixed sediment communities
- Subtidal sediment communities
Subject to natural change, maintain the Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco - Puccinellietalia) in favourable condition, in particular:
- Pioneer marsh communities
- Low marsh communities
- Mid-marsh communities
- High-marsh communities
- Transitional high marsh communities
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Thorness Bay
Subject to natural change, maintain* the Estuary in favourable condition, in particular:
- Intertidal mudflat communities
- Intertidal mixed sediment communities
- Subtidal sediment communities
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Upper Hamble estuary and woods
Subject to natural change, maintain* the estuary in favourable condition, in particular:
- Saltmarsh communities
- Intertidal mudflat communities
- Intertidal mixed sediment communities
- Subtidal sediment communities
Subject to natural change, maintain the Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco - Puccinellietalia) in favourable condition, in particular:
- Pioneer marsh communities
- Low marsh communities
- Mid-marsh communities
- High-marsh communities
- Transitional high marsh communities
* maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Solent and Southampton Water SPA

conservation objectives: Medina estuary
Subject to natural change, to maintain the following habitats 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:
Habitat Types represented (Biodiversity Action Plan categories)
- Neutral grassland
- Fen, marsh and swamp
- Broad-leaved woodland
Littoral sediment
(*) or restored to favourable condition if features are judged to be unfavourable.

Yar estuary
Subject to natural change, to maintain the following habitats 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:

Habitat Types represented (Biodiversity Action Plan categories)
- Grazing marsh comprising neutral grassland
- Supra Littoral sediment
- Littoral sediment
- Coastal lagoon

(*) or restored to favourable condition if features are judged to be unfavourable.

Brading Marshes to St Helen’s Ledges
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- coastal grassland
- standing water
- boulder and cobble shores
- saltmarsh
- intertidal sand and mudflat
+ dark-bellied brent goose, teal, ringed plover and black-tailed godwit.

To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- coastal grassland
- standing water
- boulder and cobble shores
- saltmarsh
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats

*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Lymington River Reedbeds
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- coastal grassland
- standing water
- reedbed
- saltmarsh
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats
+ dark-bellied brent goose, teal, ringed plover and black-tailed godwit.

To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- coastal grassland
- standing water
- reedbed
- saltmarsh
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats

*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Ryde Sands and Wooton Creek
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for populations of migratory bird
species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats
+ dark-bellied brent goose, teal and ringed plover.
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- intertidal sand and mudflats
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**Sowley Pond**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- coastal grassland
- standing water
+ teal.
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- coastal grassland
- standing water
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**Titchfield Haven**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- Rebeds and open water with marshy grassland and scrub
+ Common Tern.
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- Rebed and open water with marshy grassland and scrub
+ teal, ringed plover and black-tailed godwit.
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- Rebed and open water with marshy grassland and scrub
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**Hurst Castle and Lymington River**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of the Annex 1 species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- intertidal with saltmarsh and shingle
+ Mediterranean gull, Sandwich Tern, Common Tern, Little Tern
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- intertidal with saltmarsh and shingle
- grazing marsh
- permanent grassland
+ dark-bellied brent goose, teal, ringed plover and black-tailed godwit
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- intertidal with saltmarsh and shingle
- grazing marsh
- permanent grassland
- reedbed/open water
- vegetated shingle
- saline lagoons
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**Eling and Bury Marshes**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- intertidal mudflat
- saltmarsh and fringing habitats
+ dark-bellied brent goose, teal, ringed plover and black-tailed godwit.
To maintain*, in favourable condition?, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- intertidal mudflat
- saltmarsh and fringing habitats
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**Hythe to Calshot Marshes**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- saltmarsh
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats
- mixed sediment shores
+ dark-bellied brent goose, teal, ringed plover and black-tailed godwit.
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- saltmarsh
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats
- mixed sediment shores
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**King’s Quay Shore**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- saltmarsh
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats
+ dark-bellied brent goose and teal.
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- saltmarsh
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen estuary**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- Estuarine habitats
- intertidal mudflats and shingle
- coastal and inundation grasslands
+ Dark-bellied Brent Goose, Teal, Ringed Plover and Black-tailed Godwit.
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- Estuarine habitats
- intertidal mudflats and shingle
- coastal and inundation grasslands
- reedbeds
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Lincegrove to Hackett’s Marshes
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- Estuarine and marginal habitats
+ dark-bellied brent goose, teal, ringed plover and black-tailed godwit.
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- Estuarine and marginal habitats
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Lower Test Valley
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- marshy grassland/fen meadow
- grazed swamp
- reedbed
- saltmarsh
+ dark-bellied brent goose, teal ringed plover and black-tailed godwit.
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- marshy grassland/fen meadow
- grazed swamp
- reedbed
- saltmarsh.
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Newtown Harbour
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- shingle
- saltmarsh
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats
- shallow coastal waters
+ Sandwich tern, Common tern, Mediterranean Gull
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- coastal grassland
- standing water
- saltmarsh
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats
+ dark-bellied brent goose, teal, ringed plover and black-tailed godwit.
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with
particular reference to:
- coastal grassland
- standing water
- saltmarsh
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats

*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**North Solent**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- standing water
- shallow coastal waters
- shingle
- saltmarsh
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats
+ mediterranean gull, sandwich tern, roseate tern, common tern and little tern.
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- coastal grassland
- standing water
- saltmarsh
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats
+ dark-bellied brent goose, teal, ringed plover and black-tailed godwit.
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- coastal grassland
- standing water
- saltmarsh
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**Thorness Bay**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species of European importance, with particular reference to:
- coastal grassland
- standing water
- saltmarsh
- reedbeds
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats
- mixed sediment shores
+ Dark-bellied brent goose, teal, ringed plover, black-tailed godwit
to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- coastal grassland
- standing water
- saltmarsh
- reedbeds
- intertidal mudflats and sandflats
- mixed sediment shores
*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**Upper Hamble estuary and woods**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- Estuarine and marginal habitats
  + dark-bellied brent goose, teal, ringed plover and black-tailed godwit.

To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- Estuarine and marginal habitats
*"maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**Whitecliff Bay and Bembridge Ledges**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- Intertidal mudflats and sandflats
- Boulder and cobble shores
  + dark-bellied brent goose and ringed plover.

To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:
- Intertidal mudflats and sandflats
- Boulder and cobble shores
  "maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar**

**New Forest SAC**

**conservation objectives:**

**Langley Wood and Homan's Copse**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the:
- Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
  "maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**Loosehanger Copse and Meadows**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the:
- Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
- Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
  "maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**White Parish Common**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the:
- Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests
- Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains
- Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
- Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the
shrublayer (Quercion robori-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:
- Stag beetle (Lucanus cervus)
* maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

The New Forest
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the:
- Alkaline fens
- Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae-Salicion albae)
- Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests
- Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robori-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)
- Bog woodland
- Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhyncosporion
- European dry heath
- Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
- North Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix
- Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains
- Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and or of the Isoeto-Naonjuncetea
- Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains: Littorelletalia uniflora
- Transition mires and quaking bogs
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:
- Great crested newt (Triturus cristatus)
- Southern damselfly (Coenagrion mercuriale)
- Stag beetle (Lucanus cervus)
* maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

Landford Bog
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the:
- Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhyncosporion
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:
- Southern damselfly (Coenagrion mercuriale)
* maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

New Forest SPA

conservation objectives:
The New Forest
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- dry heathland
- dry grassland
- inclosure and pasture woodlands
+ Honey Buzzard, Nightjar, Woodlark, Dartford Warbler, Hen Harrier
* maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

New Forest Ramsar
River Avon SAC

conservation objectives:

**Jones' Mill**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:
- Desmoulin's whorl snail (Vertigo moulinsiana).
* maintenance implies restoration, if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**Lower Woodford Water Meadows**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:
- Desmoulin's whorl snail (Vertigo moulinsiana).
* maintenance implies restoration, if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**Porton Meadows**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:
- Desmoulin's whorl snail (Vertigo moulinsiana).
* maintenance implies restoration, if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

**River Avon System**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the:
- river habitats: floating formations of water crowfoot (Ranunculus) of plain and sub-mountainous rivers
the river as a habitat for:
- populations of Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) and bullhead (Cottus gobio)
- populations of brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) and sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus)
and the river and adjoining land as habitat for:
- populations of Desmoulin's whorl snail (Vertigo moulinsiana)
* maintenance implies restoration, if the feature is not in favourable condition.

**River Till**
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the river as a habitat for:
- floating formations of water crowfoot (Ranunculus) of plain and sub-mountainous rivers
- populations of Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar)
- populations of bullhead (Cottus gobio)
- populations of brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri)
- populations of sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus).
and the river and adjoining land as habitat for:
- populations of Desmoulin's whorl snail (Vertigo moulinsiana).
* maintenance implies restoration, if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

River Avon SPA

conservation objectives:

To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- standing water
- marshy grassland
- arable
  - Bewick's swan
To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species + of European importance, with particular reference to:
- open water and surrounding marginal habitats.
+ Gadwall
* maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition

Avon Valley Ramsar – not available
Dorset Heaths SAC – awaiting data
Dorset Heathlands SPA – awaiting data
Dorset Heathlands Ramsar - not available
## APPENDIX 5: Habitats Regulations Significance Screening Matrix

### River Avon SAC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type of impacts that would affect the Site</th>
<th>Which, if any, of these impacts likely to arise from policies?</th>
<th>Will SDMDPD policies have significant impact on the vulnerability of the Site's qualifying features?</th>
<th>Evidence/justification for impact</th>
<th>Other plans/projects with in-combination effects</th>
<th>Will policies have significant effect in combination with other plans?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>River Avon SAC</td>
<td>Below-average rainfall / drought</td>
<td>Increased abstraction</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Possible impacts from the potential allocation of sites for residential development considered most relevant. Open space, green infrastructure and transport polices in the area may increase levels of visitors and use of sites, however the quantum of effect is likely to be small and mitigation measures have been identified.</td>
<td>Housing allocations within the South East plan. Housing development targets in the Poole Core Strategy and existing Local Plans within the South West region. Hampshire, Wiltshire and Dorset Minerals Plans</td>
<td>No - although effects are dependent on implementation of mitigation and avoidance in the plans prepared by other local authorities within the south east and south west regions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decreased flow velocities and increased siltation (especially affecting Ranunculus cover)</td>
<td>Point source nutrient inputs/plants/changes in nutrient loading:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water abstraction: The EA Review of Consents process in the south west has found current levels of licensed water abstraction in the River Avon to be having an adverse effect on the site's integrity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased abstractions</td>
<td>Extent of habitat:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Development of new houses in the New Forest District and the requirement for greater primary aggregate extraction may result in increased abstraction from the Avon. Abstraction is subject to lower tier consents by the Environment Agency that safeguard the qualifying features of the site. The Environment Agency has not identified that adequate controls are not available in their response to Preferred Options.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combined effect of low flow with point sources of nutrient inputs producing localised increases in competitive plant growth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The South-east Plan concludes the timing and location of new water resource development are crucial to ensure there are no impacts on designated sites. Provided water resources are in place and predicted water efficiency improvements secured, the plan’s assessment concludes no adverse effect on integrity. Policy CS4 of the New Forest submission plan requires water efficiency measures in line with the Code for Sustainable homes linked to the requirements of the RSS.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inappropriate stocking with fish populations (intentional or accidental)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water quality: Development of new houses in New Forest District may result in increased wastewater disposal into the Avon (for example, from Ringwood Sewage Treatment Works) and an associated decline in water quality. However these issues are subject to controls and consents that safeguard the qualifying features of the site. The proposed levels of development are small and provide for only a proportion of housing in proximity to the Ringwood and New area.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extent and condition of habitat cover (including species composition, vegetative cover and characteristic communities)</td>
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<tr>
<td>compounds</td>
<td>Non-toxic contamination - changes in nutrient loading</td>
<td>The EA Review of Consents process has found existing licensed discharges to the River Avon from the STW, fish and cress farms and the MOD to be having an adverse effect on the site’s integrity. Any future demands for wastewater treatment capacity to serve the new development are likely to increase this adverse effect. The South-east Plan concludes the timing and location of new water resource development are crucial to ensure there are no impacts on designated sites. Provided water resources are in place and predicted water efficiency improvements secured, the plan’s assessment concludes no adverse effect on integrity. Increased recreation associated with the development of sites allocated for housing, and the provision of additional footpaths and open space in the area, could also cause trampling and erosion and biological disturbance due to fishing. Scale of visitor increase and impact uncertain. Potential improvements to roads could also increase air pollution at the site. However, there is no APIS or EA data available for current pollutant levels or deposition loads at this site. Mitigation and avoidance is delivered through transport policies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-toxic contamination - changes in organic loading</td>
<td>Non-toxic contamination - changes in mineral loading</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-toxic contamination - changes in thermal regime</td>
<td>Non-toxic contamination - changes in turbidity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Biological disturbance - microbial pathogens</td>
<td>Biological disturbance - non-native species, translocation or introduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biological disturbance - selective extraction of species</td>
<td>Food availability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Increased abstractions: | Point source nutrient inputs/changes in nutrient loading: | No | As above. Housing and residential use is likely to increase domestic cat numbers. However the risk to qualifying interest feature (Bewick’s swan and Gadwall) is limited. Evidence relating to other habitats suggests small mammals are a preferred prey group and maximum roaming 1500m. The distance of interest feature from new residential development, number of physical barriers including major roads and the low likelihood of cats foraging in the habitats preferred by the interest feature combine to allow conclusion that significant impacts are not likely. |
| Increased abstraction: | Extent of habitat: | 
| Predation - domestic animals | | 

| Avon Valley SPA | Water levels and hydology (groundwater, rainwater or floodwater-fed) | Housing allocations within the South East plan. Housing development targets in the Poole Core Strategy and existing Local Plans within the South West region. Hampshire, Wiltshire and Dorset Minerals Plans | No - although effects are dependent on implementation of mitigation and avoidance in the plans prepared by other local authorities within the south east and south west regions. |
| Water level management | Water depth (standing water - fresh water, brackish or saline) | 
| Increased abstractions | Extent and condition of habitat cover (including species composition, vegetative cover and characteristic communities) | 

<p>| As above. |
| Housing and residential use is likely to increase domestic cat numbers. However the risk to qualifying interest feature (Bewick’s swan and Gadwall) is limited. Evidence relating to other habitats suggests small mammals are a preferred prey group and maximum roaming 1500m. The distance of interest feature from new residential development, number of physical barriers including major roads and the low likelihood of cats foraging in the habitats preferred by the interest feature combine to allow conclusion that significant impacts are not likely. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-physical disturbance - noise</th>
<th>Biographical disturbance - non-native species, translocation or introduction</th>
<th>Biological disturbance - selective extraction of species</th>
<th>Predation - domestic animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-physical disturbance - visual disturbance</td>
<td>Height/density of vegetative cover (as bird refuge)</td>
<td>Obstruction to sight lines</td>
<td>Connectivity - between sheltering and foraging habitats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological disturbance - visual disturbance</td>
<td>Food availability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Water levels and hydology (groundwater, rainwater or floodwater-fed) | Increased abstraction: | No | As above |
| Decreased flow velocities and increased siltation (especially affecting Ranunculus cover) | Point source nutrient inputs/changes in nutrient loading: | | |
| Increased abstraction | Extent of habitat: | | |
| Inappropriate stocking with fish populations (intentional or accidental) | Predation - domestic animals | | |
| Extent and condition of habitat cover (including species composition, vegetative cover and characteristic communities) | | | |

Avon Valley Ramsar

| Housing allocations within the South East plan. |
| Housing development targets in the Poole Core Strategy and existing Local Plans within the South West region. |
| Hampshire, Wiltshire and Dorset Minerals |

No - although effects are dependent on implementation of mitigation and avoidance in the plans prepared by other local authorities within the south east and south west regions.
<p>| Inappropriate control of vegetation - burning, grazing, mowing or clearing of deadwood |
| Succession |
| Isolating barrier - presence and nature |
| Physical damage - siltation |
| Non-physical disturbance - noise |
| Non-physical disturbance - visual disturbance |
| Toxic contamination - synthetic compounds |
| Biological disturbance - non-native species, translocation or introduction |
| Predation - domestic animals |</p>
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<tr>
<td>Dorset Heathlands SAC</td>
<td>Mix of acid and alkaline soil conditions</td>
<td>Possible impacts from potential sites for residential development within 5km of the heathlands considered relevant. (SOP1, RING3, RING-08B, ASHF-03 and SAN-05). The creation of a new built up area boundary at Blashford (Policy DM8(b)) could lead to some residential intensification as the result of a more permissive approach to development. DM13 will promote increased provision of serviced accommodation which may increase levels of visitors and use of sites, however the quantum of effect is likely to be small and the policy does provide the test that development must be consistent with environmental objectives. Water abstraction: Abstraction impacts will be limited due to lack of hydrological connectivity between water abstraction for supply and sources contributing to site integrity of interest features. Licensing of abstractions by EA will limit the impact and avoid harm. Lower tier of development plan documents will be subject to assessment and in particular site allocations will more accurately determine impacts. Current sites such as CS11 are hydrologically remote and unconnected from the European sites. Physical loss (via recreational pressures) through trampling and wildfires result from urban effects (Liley et al 2006) and are linked to residential development, particularly close enough for regular visits. However the locality of the area where development is directed is over this distance and separated by major roads. Although an increase quantum of housing is provided for in the Core Strategy, the plan predicts an overall decrease in human residential population with the New Forest District. Impacts arising from residential development proposed in the plan may therefore be reduced. The provision of open space and green Infrastructure via Core Strategy Policy CS7 and draft policies within this consultation document will direct recreation away from this site, and provide avoidance for effects generated by the plan. Core Strategy Policy CS25 allows for developer contribution if the Dorset Heaths DPD identifies a requirement. Town centre policies (DM14, RING5, RING6, FORD2) not considered likely to...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No - provided mitigation secured - The Dorset Heaths interim delivery plan has been agreed and seeks to provide mitigation for visitor impacts. There is a framework in place to develop this into a DPD approach that will secure the necessary mitigation/avoidance measures and that can reasonably be relied upon</td>
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<td>Physical loss - removal</td>
<td>No</td>
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contribution if the Dorset Heaths DPD identifies a requirement.

Town centre policies (DM14, RING5, RING6, FORD2) not considered likely to contribute to recreational pressures as retail centres within the existing towns not considered to generate trips to the site.

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<td>Physical loss - removal</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Possible impacts from potential sites for residential development within 5km of the heathlands considered relevant. (SOP1, RING3, RING-0BB, ASHF-03 and SAN-05) The creation of a new built up area boundary at Blashford (Policy DM8(b)) could lead to some residential intensification as the result of a more permissive approach to development. DM13 will promote increased provision of serviced accommodation which may increase levels of visitors and use of sites, however the quantum of effect is likely to be small and the policy does provide the test that development must be consistent with environmental objectives. Although an increase quantum of housing is provided for the Core Strategy, the plan predicts an overall decrease in human residential population with the New Forest District. Impacts arising from residential development proposed in the plan may therefore be reduced. The provision of open space and green Infrastructure via Core Strategy Policy CS7 and draft policies within this consultation document will direct recreation away from this site, and provide avoidance for effects generated by the plan. Core Strategy Policy CS25 allows for developer contribution if the Dorset Heaths DPD identifies a requirement.</td>
<td>Housing development targets in the Poole Core Strategy and existing Local Plans within the South West region. No - provided mitigation secured - The Dorset Heaths interim delivery plan has been agreed and seeks to provide mitigation for visitor impacts. There is a framework in place to develop this into a DPD approach that will secure the necessary mitigation/avoidance measures and that can reasonably be relied upon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The New Forest SPA</td>
<td>Soil compaction</td>
<td>Soil compaction (linked to recreation)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Non-physical disturbance (recreational pressures): The potential allocation of sites for residential development creates a risk that there will be associated increases in recreational visits to the site as research (e.g. Tourism South East Survey 2005), shows visits to the site are made by people living in the District area. There is uncertainty with respect to the</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extent and condition of habitat cover (including species composition, vegetative cover and characteristic)</td>
<td>Inappropriate control of vegetation - burning, grazing, mowing or clearing of</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Housing allocations within the South East plan.</td>
<td>No - provided mitigation and avoidance measures identified for</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
communities)
Inappropriate control of vegetation - burning, grazing, mowing or clearing of deadwood
Non-physical disturbance - noise
Non-physical disturbance - visual disturbance
Biological disturbance - non-native species, translocation or introduction
Biological disturbance - selective extraction of species
Predation - domestic animals
Height/density of vegetative cover (as bird refuge)
Food availability

deadwood
Non-physical disturbance - noise
Non-physical disturbance - visual disturbance
Predation - domestic animals
Biological disturbance - non-native species, translocation or introduction

likely increase in recreational activity as housing growth is not necessarily linked to population increase, however there is no authoritative research to show increased recreation is not a reasonable expectation. Research carried out by Footprint Ecology (2008) suggests that there is some avoidance of high visitor areas within the New Forest SPA by woodlark and other Annex 1 species. The significance of impacts is difficult to establish with the current level of understanding of both species and visitor behaviour and based on current analysis there is insufficient evidence to rule out a possible significant effect. This position has also been advised by Natural England.

Core Strategy Policy CS7 requires that any sites allocated for residential development will be accompanied by the delivery of open space and that adequate green infrastructure is provided to avoid in-combination effects (e.g. CS7) and that development will not be permitted that is harmful (CS3). Core Strategy Policy CS25 also recognises that developer contributions may be required to mitigate effects on the environment outside of the District (e.g. National Park) and provision of Green Infrastructure. Thus the Core Strategy in its totality already provides for avoidance and mitigation of effects.

Although an increase quantum of housing is provided for in the Core Strategy, the plan predicts an overall decrease in human residential population with the New Forest District over the plan period. Thus increase in recreational effects e.g. abrasion from the scale of new development cannot be automatically assumed to accompany the additional housing. There however remains uncertainty, particularly surrounding the impacts of the potential allocation of sites for residential development in very close proximity to the site (BLA2 and BLA3). Significant effects cannot be ruled out for these sites at this stage.

Open space, green infrastructure and transport polices in the area may increase levels of visitors and use of sites, however the quantum of effect is likely to be small and mitigation measures have been identified.

DM13 will promote increased provision of serviced accommodation which may increase levels of visitors and use of sites, however the quantum of effect is likely to be small and the policy does provide the test that development must be consistent with environmental objectives.

Predation - Domestic animals: Site specific research on this issue is lacking but predation by cats has been shown to occur up to approx 1500m from domestic dwellings elsewhere (Liley et al 2006). The vast majority of the spatial pattern of development is beyond this distance and in addition there are considerable physical barriers in some cases (main roads/watercourses) and thus the effects arising from most potential allocations for residential development are considered to be de minimus.
However, there is uncertainty, surrounding the impacts of the potential allocation of sites for residential development in very close proximity to the site (BLA2 and BLA3). Significant effects cannot be ruled out for these sites at this stage.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>The New Forest Ramsar</th>
<th>Mix of acid and alkaline soil conditions</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Water levels and hydrology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil compaction</td>
<td></td>
<td>Inappropriate control of vegetation - burning, grazing, mowing or clearing of deadwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Below-average rainfall / drought</td>
<td></td>
<td>Physical damage - abrasion/erosion</td>
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<td>Water levels and hydology (groundwater, rainwater or floodwater-fed)</td>
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<td>Water depth (standing water - fresh water, brackish or saline)</td>
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<td>Extent of suitable larval habitat (southern damselfly)</td>
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<td>Extent of suitable larval habitat (stag beetle)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Although an increase quantum of housing is provided for in the Core Strategy, the plan predicts an overall decrease in human residential population with the New Forest District over the plan period. Thus increase in recreational effects e.g. abrasion from the scale of new development cannot be automatically assumed to accompany the additional housing. There however remains uncertainty, particularly surrounding the impacts of the potential allocation of sites for residential development in very close proximity to the site (BLA2 and BLA3). Significant effects cannot be ruled out for these sites at this stage.</td>
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<td>Open space, green infrastructure and transport polices in the area may increase levels of visitors and use of sites, however the quantum of effect is likely to be small and mitigation measures have been identified.</td>
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<td>Succession</td>
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<td></td>
<td>River channel workings leading to less natural form</td>
<td></td>
<td>No - provided mitigation and avoidance measures identified for inclusion in the Sites and Development Management Plan are implemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical loss - removal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Housing allocations within the South East plan.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Physical damage - abrasion/erosion</td>
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<td>Housing development targets in the Poole Core Strategy and existing Local Plans within the South West region.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical damage - selective extraction</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hampshire and Minerals Plan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Non-physical disturbance - noise</td>
<td></td>
<td>Local Transport Plans</td>
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Toxic contamination - synthetic compounds
Toxic contamination - non-synthetic compounds
Non-toxic contamination - changes in nutrient loading
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Biological disturbance - microbial pathogens
Biological disturbance - non-native species, translocation or introduction
Biological disturbance - selective extraction of species
Predation - domestic animals
Height/density of vegetative cover (as bird refuge)
Food availability
development must be consistent with environmental objectives.

Wildfires: Arson can be linked to proximity to human populations (Liley et al 2006) and with climate change trends represents a possible threat. The extent and magnitude of impact is limited by the coordination of effective responses by plans such as the Wildfire Plan and National Park Management Plan. The majority of potential allocation of sites for residential and employment development in the consultation document are within existing urban centres or away from proximity to the European sites. Given the spatial pattern of development proposed and mitigatory controls this is considered a de minimus effect.

Physical damage-abrasion/erosion: Although an increase quantum of housing is provided for the Core Strategy, the plan predicts an overall decrease in human residential population with the New Forest District over the plan period. Thus increase in recreational effects e.g. abrasion from the scale of new development cannot be assumed to accompany the additional housing. There however remains uncertainty, particularly surrounding the impacts of the potential allocation of sites for residential development in very close proximity to the site (BLA2 and BLA3). Significant effects cannot be ruled out for these sites at this stage.

The Core Strategy provides for additional open space and recreational opportunities to divert activity from sensitive areas (policy CS 7 and parts of CS19). Detailed proposals for the implementation of this approach are included within the consultation document. The National Park Management Plan manages recreation within the site and controls the extent of opportunity for erosion/abrasion of features. Core Strategy Policy CS 19 seeks to provide opportunities to divert tourism pressure from sensitive locations and vulnerable habitats.

Predation - Domestic animals: Site specific research on this issue is lacking but predation by cats has been shown to occur up to approx 1500m from domestic dwellings elsewhere (Liley et al 2006). The vast majority of the spatial pattern of development is beyond this distance and in addition there are considerable physical barriers in some cases (main roads/watercourses) and thus the effects arising from most potential allocations for residential development are considered to be de minimus. However, there is uncertainty, surrounding the impacts of the potential allocation of sites for residential development in very close proximity to the site (BLA2 and BLA3). Significant effects cannot be ruled out for these sites at this stage.

Water levels and hydrology: Review of consents and water authority data suggests that capacity for abstraction to supply residential and commercial development is available provided resources measures put in place and predicted efficiency savings are achieved. These are provided for within
the Core Strategy. Potential sites for allocation for development are remote from the Ramsar site and not hydrologically linked to its interest features.
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC</td>
<td>Water level management</td>
<td>Extent in habitat cover (linked to algal growth)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Algal growth and changes in nutrient loading: The potential allocation of sites for residential development could add to pressures on the volume of waste water and its quality. The discharges from several STW’s currently result in nutrient enrichment of the SAC, which has been associated with an increase in macro-algal growth and nutrient inputs. Inputs have been identified as being particularly critical by the Environment Agency’s Review of Consents. The extent of growth is facilitated by policies in the Core Strategy. It is considered that the potential allocation of sites for</td>
<td>Housing allocations within the South East plan. Housing development targets in the Poole Core Strategy and existing Local Plans within the South West region. Shoreline Management Plans</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solent Maritime SAC</td>
<td>Water level management</td>
<td>Extent in habitat cover (linked to algal growth)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Algal growth and changes in nutrient loading: The potential allocation of sites for residential development could add to pressures on the volume of waste water and its quality. The discharges from several STW’s currently result in nutrient enrichment of the SAC, which has been associated with an increase in macro-algal growth and nutrient inputs. Inputs have been identified as being particularly critical by the Environment Agency’s Review of Consents. The extent of growth is facilitated by policies in the Core Strategy. It is considered that the potential allocation of sites for</td>
<td>Housing allocations within the South East plan. Housing development targets in the Poole Core Strategy and existing Local Plans</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
residential development will not add significantly to N inputs given the availability of treatment and the provision for infrastructure improvements identified in the SE Plan and policy C55 and C5 8.

Coastal Squeeze: Policy DM12, and some of the potential allocations for development (TOT1, MAR5, MAR6, MAR7 and LYM6) could lead to a requirements for additional coastal defences, however, this would be within the context of the protection of urban areas in general. The Shoreline Management Plan is seen as the strategic management tool for flood risk, this will be subject to lower level assessment of its predicted effects. The designation of coastal change management areas and associated development management measures in Policy DM5 will assist in the managed retreat of some areas of coastline, as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan. The Shoreline Management Plan seeks to minimise harm to nature conservation interests and provides for replacement habitats and the mitigation of nature conservation impacts.

Physical damage - abrasion/erosion: This was not identified as a likely significant effect at the Core Strategy stage, however, Natural England are currently advising authorities within the Solent area that further evidence may be required to support this conclusion. Whilst the condition assessment of the component SSSI identifies that two units are being unfavourable due to erosion/abrasion these are outside the District area and within the New Forest National Park in the vicinity of Lepe Country Park. Ongoing research, commissioned by a partnership of local authorities and stakeholders facilitated by the Solent Forum, will assist in providing further evidence to base decisions but this will not be available until July 2011. Until such time as further evidence is available, this assessment has considered that housing growth as a result of the plan is relatively modest and the majority will be provided in areas away from the site. Mitigation is integrated within the plan in the form of open space provision and Green Infrastructure Strategies. Regard has also been given to the recreational management that is facilitated by the National Park Recreation Management Strategy and existing wardening of the coast in the New Forest area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type of impacts that would affect the Site (Vulnerability of features)</th>
<th>Which, if any, of these impacts likely to arise from policies?</th>
<th>Will SDMDPD policies have significant impact on the vulnerability of the Site’s qualifying features?</th>
<th>Evidence/justification for impact</th>
<th>Other plans/projects with in-combination effects</th>
<th>Will policy have significant effect in combination with other plans?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Solent and Southampton Water SPA | Water level management Water depth (standing water - fresh water, rackish or saline) Changes in flow velocity Extent and condition of habitat cover (including species composition, vegetative cover and characteristic communities) Extent of suitable foraging habitat Changes in creek system pattern Coastal defences / coastal squeeze Sea level rise Sedimentation regime Physical loss - removal Physical loss - smothering Physical damage - abrasion/erosion Physical damage - selective extraction Non-physical disturbance - noise | Coastal defences / coastal squeeze Non-physical disturbance - noise Non-physical disturbance - visual disturbance Toxic contamination | Uncertain - significant effects are not identified for the majority of sites for development included in the document but there is one policy (TOT11) where significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage. This site is subject to full Appropriate Assessment (See Appropriate Assessment: Eling Wharf: Background Paper 48) | Coastal squeeze: Policy DM12, and some of the potential allocations for development (TOT11, MAR5, MAR6, MAR7 and LYM6) could lead to a requirements for additional coastal defences, however, this would be within the context of the protection of urban areas in general. The Shoreline Management Plan is seen as the strategic management tool for flood risk, this will be subject to lower level assessment of its predicted effects. The designation of coastal change management areas and associated development management measures in Policy DM5 will assist in the managed retreat of some areas of coastline, as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan. The Shoreline Management Plan seeks to minimise harm to nature conservation interests and provides for replacement habitats and the mitigation of nature conservation impacts. Non-physical disturbance, noise and visual: This was not identified as a likely significant effect at the Core Strategy stage, however, Natural England are currently advising authorities within the Solent area that further evidence may be required to support this conclusion. Whilst the majority of the potential sites for development included in the consultation document propose growth that could theoretically add to pressures this assessment does not currently conclude significant effects are likely due to:  
- The Green Infrastructure Strategy and additional open space allocations provide substantive mitigation for disturbance effects  
- Areas where coastal visitor activity is currently highest in the vicinity of the New Forest District such as Lepe Country Park are subject to visitor management including coverage within the New Forest National Park Management Plan. | Housing allocations within the South East plan. Housing development targets in the Poole Core Strategy and existing Local Plans within the South West region. Port related activities (channel dredging) Shoreline Management Plans Southampton City Council Core Strategy | Uncertain - significant effects are not identified for the majority of potential sites for development included within the document but there is one policy (TOT11) where significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage. This site is subject to full Appropriate Assessment (See Appropriate Assessment: Eling Wharf: Background Paper 48) |
### Non-physical disturbance - visual disturbance

- Toxic contamination - synthetic compounds
- Toxic contamination - non-synthetic compounds
- Non-toxic contamination - changes in nutrient loading
- Non-toxic contamination - changes in organic loading
- Biological disturbance - non-native species, translocation or introduction
- Biological disturbance - selective extraction of species
- Predation - domestic animals
- Height/density of vegetative cover (as bird refuge)
- Obstruction to sight lines
- Connectivity - between sheltering and foraging habitats
- Food availability

### Toxic contamination
- One of the potential sites for development (TOT1) is adjacent to the site. It is highly contaminated and is currently leaking contaminants. The development of this site has the potential to decrease or increase the levels of contaminants leaked, depending on management.

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<th>Will policy have significant effect in combination with other plans?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar</td>
<td>Extent and condition of habitat cover (including species composition, vegetative cover and characteristic communities)</td>
<td>Coastal defences / coastal squeeze</td>
<td>Uncertain - significant effects are not identified for the majority of potential sites for development included within the</td>
<td>Coastal Squeeze: As above. Non-physical disturbance, noise and visual: As above Predation domestic animals: Although cat predation can be increased by an increase in housing development the quantum in vicinity to the designated sites themselves is relatively small and obstacles exist such Housing allocations within the South west plan.</td>
<td>Uncertain - significant effects are not identified for the majority of potential sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea level rise</td>
<td>Sedimentation regime</td>
<td>Physical loss - removal</td>
<td>Physical loss - smothering</td>
<td>Physical damage - abrasion/erosion</td>
<td>Physical damage - selective extraction</td>
<td>Non-physical disturbance - noise</td>
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</table>

as major roads and watercourses that will reduce the propensity for cat activity. Likely significant effects are therefore not anticipated.

**Obstruction to sight lines:** Although the document is consulting on the potential allocation of sites for development in the vicinity of the sites it is not possible to predict the design of any built structures at this level. Further levels of assessment can adequately control effects and ensure designs do not obstruct sight lines and current submission policies provide protection (CS1,3)

**South east plan**

Port related activities (channel dredging)

Shoreline Management Plans

Southampton City Council draft Core Strategy

Included within the document but there is one policy (TOT11) where significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage. (See Appropriate Assessment: Eling Wharf: Background Paper 48)
APPENDIX 6: Other plans and projects
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix 6 – Other plans and projects</th>
<th>Key objectives of relevant plan/ programme etc</th>
<th>Implications for Strategy</th>
<th>Implications for HRA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REGIONAL</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Integrated Regional Framework (IRF) for the South East 2004</strong></td>
<td>The IRF provides the overarching high-level policy framework for the region. It includes separate sections on the range of strategies in the region and on data and trends for each objective. Overall objective: to establish a shared vision and objectives for integrated working and ultimately sustainable development of the region. Has 25 regional objectives to co-ordinate regional level policy. It provides a shared regional vision which guides development in the region. (The RSF sets a common vision, four priorities and 25 objectives for sustainable development all of which will help guide action in the region. It sets the overarching framework within which all regional strategies and policies should be formulated and implemented).</td>
<td>LDF needs to provide for environmental, social and economic spatial dimensions of objectives</td>
<td>Objectives set strategic sustainability goals for strategic planning documents such as the Core Strategy. Provides for protection of sites; however social and economic aspirations may have adverse impacts if promoted without the balance of true environmental sustainability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South East Plan</strong></td>
<td>Contains policies for the protection of the New Forest National Park, and for conservation and improvement of biodiversity. Also</td>
<td>LDF must bring into effect proposals of the SE Plan relating</td>
<td>HRA should take account of new development across the region and the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 6 – Other plans and projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/ Program/ Strategy/ Legislation/ Advice</th>
<th>Key objectives of relevant plan/ programme etc</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **LDF must be in general conformity with RSS**  
(All Regional Spatial Strategies are proposed to be abolished) | proposes substantial new development in South East Hampshire which may impact on New Forest National Park through increased population and traffic pressures. | to this area. | pressures this may bring in terms of recreation demand, water resources, air pollution etc. |

| **Action for Biodiversity in South East England (South East England Biodiversity Forum, 2001)** informs preparation of LDF | Objective: to promote a consensus on biodiversity priorities in the region.  
This programme sets out the importance of the region’s habitats and provides planners with essential information on regional biodiversity targets | Will need to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in policies | Consideration of biodiversity within the policies will provide a basis for supporting avoidance/ mitigation measures proposed. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>COUNTY</strong></th>
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</table>
| **Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)**  
Non-statutory guidance | The plan:  
- identifies habitats and species of priority nature conservation concern in Hampshire (including pasture woodland, coast, river valleys, chalk downlands and numerous species)  
- prepares action plans for these habitats and species  
- provides a basis for monitoring  
- identifies issues and actions affecting biodiversity including land | Should include policies to protect and encourage appropriate management of habitats / species identified in Hampshire BAP | Consideration of biodiversity within the policies will provide a basis for supporting avoidance/ mitigation measures proposed. |
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</table>
| Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Non-statutory guidance | The plan:  
• identifies the distribution of UK Priority BAP species in Wiltshire, and describes the key habitats found in the New Forest.  
• Prepares action plans for these habitats and species (including woodlands, wood-pasture and ancient trees, river and stream habitats, standing open water, arable farmland, hedgerows, lowland calcareous grasslands, unimproved neutral grasslands, bats, and for urban areas).  
• identifies broad landscape areas that have particularly high wildlife value, termed Areas of High Ecological Value (AHEV). Most of the New Forest National Park that lies in Wiltshire has been designated as an AHEV. | Should include policies to protect and encourage appropriate management of habitats / species identified in Wiltshire BAP | Consideration of biodiversity within the policies will provide a basis for supporting avoidance/ mitigation measures proposed |
| Wiltshire County Structure Plan | Protect and enhance New Forest Heritage Area – no harm to landscape, nature conservation or commoning interests – provision for social & economic interests – no major development proposals unless in national interest.  
Reclamation/ restoration of spoiled/ derelict land in rural areas to enhance landscape quality | Highest priority to protection of character and heritage of New Forest and the AONB | Provides for housing with associated impacts on water resources.  
Direct impacts on designated sites avoided by policy protection. Measures for avoidance and enhancement of biodiversity promoted. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Guidance for the Solent (Solent Forum)</th>
<th>Key objectives of relevant plan/ programme etc</th>
<th>Implications for Strategy</th>
<th>Implications for HRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General non-statutory guidance on coastal issues for LDDs and coastal management plan</td>
<td>Maintain, enhance and promote understanding and enjoyment of nature conservation value, landscape character and quality and archaeological &amp; historic heritage of the Solent</td>
<td>Recognise and protect coastal nature conservation, landscape &amp; archaeological/ historic interests</td>
<td>Consideration of biodiversity within the policies will provide a basis for supporting avoidance/ mitigation measures proposed. Consideration of biodiversity within the policies will provide a basis for supporting avoidance/ mitigation measures proposed. Whilst works are promoted these should not adversely affect sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In shoreline management seek to balance conservation of natural systems with protection of human life and property.</td>
<td>Enable necessary coast protection/ flood defence works subject to environmental constraints</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton, and New Forest National Park Minerals and Waste Local Development</th>
<th>Key objectives of relevant plan/ programme etc</th>
<th>Implications for Strategy</th>
<th>Implications for HRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that infrastructure for the management of waste and the extraction of minerals are developed with due regard to the principles of sustainable development. Provide for a supply of minerals to meet national, regional and local requirements including the regional apportionments for recycled and secondary aggregates and land-won sand and gravel, with due</td>
<td>DC Policies provide specific guidance for the National Park and international designated sites. Planning permission for major proposals, including land-won sand and gravel, non-hazardous landfill and 'strategic'</td>
<td>HRA should take account of new development and the pressures this may bring in terms of recreation demand, water resources, air pollution etc</td>
<td>Consideration of biodiversity within the</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Framework ‘Core Strategy’</strong></td>
<td>regard to geological, environmental and market considerations. Ensure the high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral working and landfill taking into account public access, biodiversity, agricultural and forestry objectives, climate change considerations and aerodrome safeguarding. Protect land with international and national biodiversity designations, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and historic heritage sites and building of national importance from the impact of mineral and waste development. Protect local communities and areas of environmental interest from the adverse impact of mineral, waste and resources developments.</td>
<td>recycling, aggregate processing and recovery and treatment facilities, within or likely to impact upon the New Forest National Park will not be permitted. Planning permission for minor proposals will only be granted where these would not prejudice the purpose of the designation or where the reasons for development exceed the likely impacts of development and any adverse impact can be mitigated, provided the development primarily serves the communities within these areas and the development is designed appropriately to a high standard.</td>
<td>policies (including the development control policies) will provide a basis for supporting avoidance/mitigation measures proposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOCAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>New Forest District (areas outside the National Park) Core Strategy</strong></td>
<td>To promote and safeguard biodiversity, protection and enhancement of wildlife, and landscape quality in the Plan Area. To avoid harmful impacts on the New Forest National Park and the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. To promote public education and understanding of the care and quiet enjoyment of the natural environment.</td>
<td>Conserve and enhance the New Forest whilst attempting to meet local needs through the provision of housing and employment sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appendix 6 – Other plans and projects</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Legislation/ Advice</strong></td>
<td><strong>Key objectives of relevant plan/ programme etc</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Southampton Water and Western Solent Shoreline Management Plan</strong>&lt;br&gt;Strategic plan for coastal defences that must be taken into account in LDF and development control</td>
<td>Provides strategic framework for planning and implementation of coast defence works&lt;br&gt;For each section of the coast indicates intention to:&lt;br&gt;• do nothing (except to monitor the management unit);&lt;br&gt;• hold the existing defence line by maintaining or changing the standard of protection afforded by existing works;&lt;br&gt;• advance the existing defence line seawards; or&lt;br&gt;• retreat the existing defence line to a point further inland (managed retreat).</td>
<td>Restrict development in areas at risk from coastal erosion and flooding&lt;br&gt;Restrict development likely to give rise to a need for new coast protection/ coastal flood defence works&lt;br&gt;Enable coast defence works/ managed realignment</td>
<td>Promotes objectives and criteria that should minimise impact by restricting development in areas at risk of coastal flooding and/or erosion whilst enabling coast protection and flood defence works necessary to protect existing developed areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solent European Marine Sites (SEMS) Management Plan</strong></td>
<td>• Achievement/ maintenance of coastal sites subject to European designations in favourable condition&lt;br&gt;• Control/ management of human activities likely to impact on these sites</td>
<td>Control of activities likely to have an adverse impact on the coastal SACs/ SPAs</td>
<td>Minimises risk of activities contributing to adverse impacts on site integrity by providing common management framework across the Solent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crown Lands Management Plan (draft 2008)</strong></td>
<td>• Restoring and sustaining habitats mosaics&lt;br&gt;• Achieving sustainable woodland management&lt;br&gt;• Contributing to the enjoyment of the Crown Lands and providing opportunities for learning</td>
<td>Partnership actions for management of access and promoting education</td>
<td>Seek to maintain and enhance habitats and sustainable management of woodlands. Promote opportunities for management of recreation and enjoyment within Crown Lands</td>
</tr>
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| Solent European Marine Sites (SEMS) Management Plan | • Achievement/ maintenance of coastal sites subject to European designations in favourable condition  
• Control/ management of human activities likely to impact on these sites | Control of activities likely to have an adverse impact on the coastal SACs/ SPAs | Minimises risk of activities contributing to adverse impacts on site integrity by providing common management framework across the Solent. |

**OTHER AGENCIES' STRATEGIES/ ADVICE**

**Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB Partnership**

**Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB Management Plan**
Prepared in accordance with CRoW Act 2004. Informs LDFs and Community Plan

**Biodiversity**
Protect habitats characteristic of AONB and geological/geomorphological sites

| | Protect designated nature conservation habitats in the AONB | Promotes objectives and criteria that should minimise risk of adverse impacts on habitats and support avoidance/mitigation measures. |

**Environment Agency**

**New Forest Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy**
Strategy for management of water resources at a local level. Balances needs of abstractors, water users and the aquatic environment in consultation with community and stakeholders. Manages time limited licences and license practises. Sets out availability of water resource in the catchment.

| | Current projections indicate existing abstraction licenses can supply anticipated development and demand. However to satisfy likely future demand resource | Commitments to water resource management, including efficiency savings should be supported and practically implemented through policy. |
### Hampshire Avon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy March 2006

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy for management of water resources at a local level. Balances needs of abstractors, water users and the aquatic environment in consultation with community and stakeholders. Manages time limited licences and license practises. Sets out availability of water resource in the catchment.</td>
<td>Current projections indicate existing abstraction licenses can supply anticipated development, however these consents are the subject of an ongoing HRA review, the results of which are expected in March 2008.</td>
<td>Commitments to water resource management, including efficiency savings should be supported and practically implemented through policy. Policies should allow for evolution as results of Consents Review become available.</td>
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### NEIGHBOURING AUTHORITIES’ PLANS – TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN CONSIDERING CROSS-BOUNDARY ISSUES

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<tr>
<td>Seeks to conserve essential qualities of the New Forest through effective management: natural beauty; diversity of plants and animals; historic, cultural and archaeological heritage; commoning; the New Forest pony; tranquillity; opportunities for quiet learning, recreation and discovery; a healthy environment and strong and distinctive local communities</td>
<td>Protect and conserve the New Forest</td>
<td>Mitigation of impacts of the Plan on the New Forest SPA/SAC/Ramsar through management of National Park users.</td>
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schemes outside the area require investigation e.g. increasing treatment capacity at Testwood, reservoir at Havant Thicket. Policy commitments in South East Plan will require translation into effective action.
<table>
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<td><strong>New Forest National Park Management Plan</strong></td>
<td>Seeks to conserve essential qualities of the New Forest through effective management: natural beauty; diversity of plants and animals; historic, cultural and archaeological heritage; commoning; the New Forest pony; tranquillity; opportunities for quiet learning, recreation and discovery; a healthy environment and strong and distinctive local communities</td>
<td>Protect and conserve the New Forest</td>
<td>Mitigation of impacts of the Plan on the New Forest SPA/SAC/Ramsar through management of National Park users.</td>
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</table>
| **Cite of Southampton Core Strategy and City of Southampton Local Plan** | Provision for:  
- Shopping – access to sub-regional scale shopping facilities  
- Industrial and commercial uses, including Southampton Port  
- Life-long learning – including higher education  
- Access to health care – including major hospitals  
- Cultural and leisure facilities – sub-regional centre for arts, entertainment and sporting facilities | Ensure sustainable transport links to enable access for shopping, employment, education, health and cultural/ sporting facilities. | Possible increase in trip generation across the National Park.  
Promotes protection and enhancement of the natural environment which may support avoidance/mitigation measures.  
Establishes targets for housing with consequent consequences for water resources. Water efficiency measures promoted. |
| **Test Valley Borough Local Plan** | ‘To protect and conserve the Borough’s natural and built environment, including wildlife, landscapes, natural resources and cultural heritage’  
Identified areas include the New Forest National Park area – also Valley of the River Test Heritage Area | Protect and conserve the New Forest  
Policy for River Test valley to be coordinated with TVBC (subject to review under PPS7) | HRA should take account of new development and the pressures this may bring in terms of recreation demand, water resources, air pollution etc.  
Consideration of biodiversity within the policies will provide a basis for supporting avoidance/mitigation measures proposed |
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</table>
| South Wiltshire Core Strategy/ Replacement Salisbury District Local Plan | Providing a decent affordable home and employment opportunities in the Southern Wiltshire Community Area:  

- 740 new homes will be provided to meet the needs of Southern Wiltshire Community Area over the lifetime of the Strategy.  

- Appropriate sites will be identified in a subsequent Site Specific Allocations DPD and, in accordance with the Sustainable Settlement Strategy, are likely to be focused on Downton  

Protecting and enhancing high quality environments:—  

The south-eastern boundary of the area covered by the Strategy abuts the New Forest National Park. The Strategy imposes a policy to control the impact of development outside of the National Park.  

To maintain and enhance the traditional character of the New Forest through planning policy whilst ensuring the social and economic well-being of all those who live and work in the area.  

- Housing permitted in defined villages  

- Provision for commoners' dwellings  

- Small scale business development in defined villages  

- Employment development by change of use only outside villages  

- Indoor sport & recreation provision in and on the edge of defined villages  

- No outdoor recreation facilities that increase pressures on New Forest – no golf courses or new riding establishments  

Policy for Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB to be coordinated with those of other authorities. Policy for Avon Valley to be coordinated with SDCs | Protect and conserve the New Forest whilst ensuring social and economic well-being of the local community | Seeks to maintain and enhance nature conservation interests including those of the New Forest  

Ensure thriving rural economy, supports commoning and land management practices which could contribute to enhancing site integrity.  

Need for essential utilities and transport infrastructure identified but qualified by having regard to environmental constraints  

Promotes local open space and recreation opportunities |
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<tr>
<td>150 Appendix 6 – Other plans and projects</td>
<td>List of objectives and implications</td>
<td>Basis for location of South West Hampshire Green Belt south of Ringwood</td>
<td>Ensure thriving rural economy, supports commoning and land management practices which could contribute to enhancing site integrity. Needs for essential utilities and transport infrastructure qualified by having regard to environmental constraints. Expansion of air travel may result in increased trip generation across the National Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranborne Chase &amp; West Wiltshire Downs AONB – as per national policies</td>
<td>Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB – as national policies</td>
<td>Assess traffic implications for roads of employment expansion at Bournemouth Airport (e.g. B3347, Avon Causeway) Policy for Cranborne Chase &amp; West Wiltshire Downs AONB to be coordinated with those of other authorities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Legislation/ Advice</td>
<td>Key objectives of relevant plan/ programme etc</td>
<td>Implications for Strategy</td>
<td>Implications for HRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christchurch Local Plan</td>
<td>South East Dorset Green Belt</td>
<td>Basis for location of South West Hampshire Green Belt south of Ringwood</td>
<td>Establishes targets for housing with consequent consequences for water resources. Water efficiency measures promoted. Needs for essential utilities and transport infrastructure qualified by having regard to environmental constraints. Expansion of air travel may result in increased trip generation across the National Park. Promotes local open space and recreation opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expansion of employment at Bournemouth Airport and associated road proposals</td>
<td>Assess traffic implications for roads of employment expansion at Bournemouth Airport (e.g. B3347, Avon Causeway)</td>
<td>Infrastructure qualified by having regard to environmental constraints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poole &amp; Christchurch Bays Shoreline Management Plan</td>
<td>Provides strategic framework for planning and implementation of coast defence works</td>
<td>Restrict development in areas at risk from coastal erosion and flooding Restrict development likely to give rise to a need for new coast protection/ coastal flood defence works Enable coast defence works/</td>
<td>Promotes objectives and criteria that should minimise impact by restricting development in areas at risk of coastal flooding and/ or erosion whilst enabling coast protection and flood defence works necessary to protect existing developed areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic plan for coastal defences that must be taken into account in LDF and development control</td>
<td>For each section of the coast indicates intention to: do nothing (except to monitor the management unit); hold the existing defence line by maintaining or changing the standard of protection afforded by existing works; advance the existing defence line seawards; or retreat the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Appendix 6 – Other plans and projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Legislation/ Advice</th>
<th>Key objectives of relevant plan/ programme etc</th>
<th>Implications for Strategy</th>
<th>Implications for HRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>existing defence line to a point further inland (managed retreat).</td>
<td>managed realignment</td>
<td>Ensure sustainable transport links to enable access for shopping, employment, education, health and cultural/ sporting facilities</td>
<td>Establishes targets for housing with consequent consequences for water resources. Water efficiency measures promoted. Needs for essential utilities and transport infrastructure qualified by having regard to environmental constraints. Promotion of tourism may result in trip generation and visitor disturbance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bournemouth District Wide Local Plan**

- Sustainable provision for:
  - Shopping
  - Industrial and commercial uses
  - Tourism
  - Life-long learning
  - Access to health care
  - Cultural and leisure facilities

Strong link to tourism – some Bournemouth tourism marketing based on proximity to the New Forest