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COUNCIL, SOUTH DOWNS NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY & SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL

Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan: Partial Update

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report

August 2022



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1. Introduction

Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to document the ‘screening’ process, undertaken as part of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), to assess the potential effects of the partial update of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (HMWP), also referred to herein as ‘the Plan’, on ‘National Site Network sites (NSN) sites’ (formally known as ‘European sites’) and Ramsar sites. NSN sites and Ramsar sites will be referred to collectively as International sites in this document. The objective of the HRA is to identify any aspects of the Plan that would have the potential to cause a likely significant effect on International sites either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, and thereby affect the integrity of those sites.
- 1.2 The main objectives of this report are as follows:
- Describe how the planning authorities have screened the policies and sites to satisfy the procedural requirements of the Habitats Regulations.
 - Document the screening findings relevant to the Plan area to inform future assessment.
 - Suggest the scope and method for undertaking an Appropriate Assessment of screened in proposed sites and policies, if appropriate.
 - Explain how the appropriate nature conservation bodies will be consulted.
- 1.3 This HRA Screening Report supports the Regulation 18 consultation of the HMWP Partial Update – Draft Plan and the screening of Plan policies and proposed sites is set out in the main body of this report.
- 1.4 This report should be read in conjunction with the Plan¹, as well as the associated HRA Methodology and Baseline Report², prepared in support of the assessment process. All Plan documentation is available on the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan webpages³.

The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan - Partial Update

- 1.5 Hampshire County Council, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, South Downs National Park Authority and Southampton City Council are working in partnership to undertake a partial update of the HMWP, which will guide minerals and waste decision-making in the Plan area.

¹ Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan - Partial Update Draft Plan August 2022 -

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

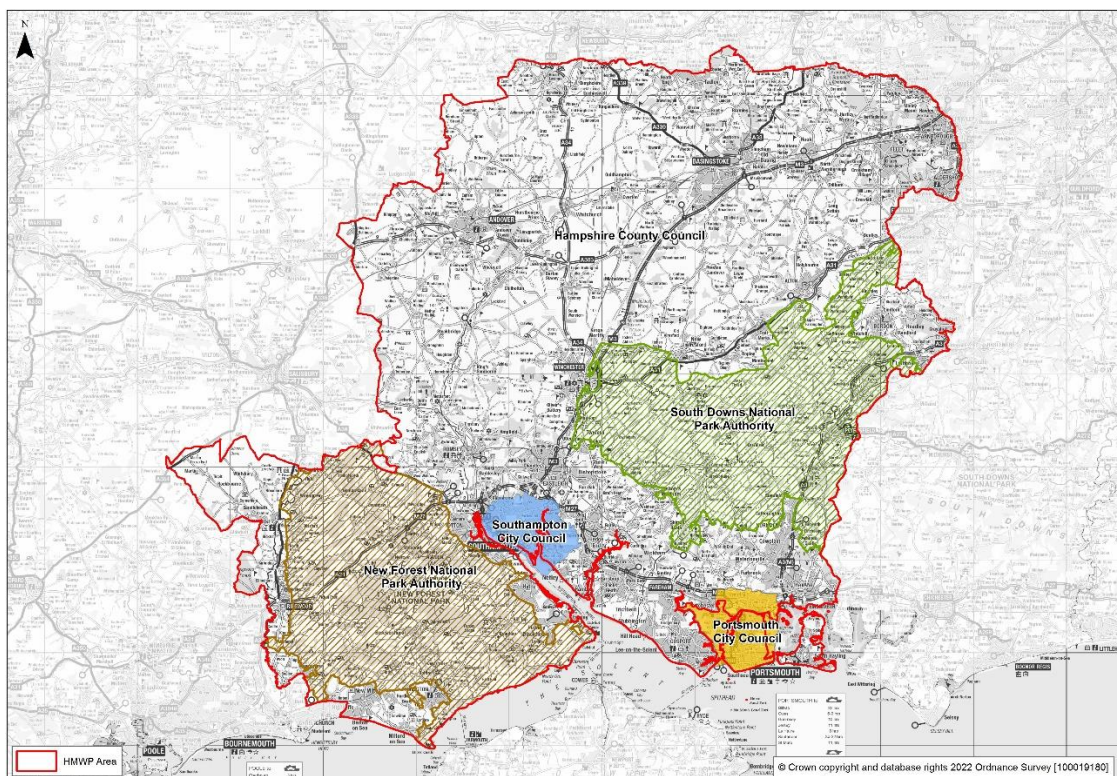
² HMWP Partial Update: HRA Revised Baseline and Methodology Report September 2021 -

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

³ <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

- 1.6 The current HMWP was adopted in October 2013⁴. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that Local Plans should be reviewed to assess whether they require updating at least once every five years⁵.
- 1.7 A review of the 2013 HMWP in 2020 concluded that a partial update of the HMWP was required to reflect national policy changes, the Hampshire 2050 Vision for the Future, and to ensure that the Plan is delivering a steady and adequate supply of minerals and enabling sustainable waste management provision. It was subsequently decided by all partners that the HMWP would be subject to a partial update.
- 1.8 This is important as out of date plans limit the ability for planning authorities to enable the right development, in the right location, at the right time, and may lead to a greater number of planning applications determined at appeal.
- 1.9 Minerals and waste planning issues are most appropriately addressed jointly so that strategic issues can be satisfactorily resolved. The HMWP Partial Update will cover those geographical parts of the minerals and waste planning authorities listed in paragraph 1.5 that are within the Plan boundary (see Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1: Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Area and constituent MWPA



⁴ Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

⁵ National Planning Policy Framework (Para. 33) - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

2. Requirement for HRA Screening

- 2.1 The need for HRA is set out in the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)⁶, commonly referred to as the Habitats Regulations. The Regulations transposed two pieces of retained European law – Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the Birds Directive) and Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna (the Habitats Directive) – into domestic law.
- 2.2 On 31st December 2020, the implementation Period following the UK’s departure from the European Union in January 2020, came to a close. As such, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 are now amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and collectively referred to as ‘the Habitats Regulations’.
- 2.3 The Habitats Regulations requires that:
- any plan or project, which is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a National Site Network (NSN) site,
 - but would be likely to have a significant effect on such a site,
 - either individually or in combination with other plans or projects,
 - shall be subject to an ‘Appropriate Assessment’ of its implications for the NSN site,
 - in view of the site’s Network objectives⁷.
- 2.4 Regulations 105 to 109 of the Habitats Regulations require competent authorities to assess the effects of ‘land use plans’ on International sites where the plans are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of those sites. This requirement applies to Local Development Documents (LDD) including Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and, as such, this requirement applies to the HMWP Partial Update.
- 2.5 Under Regulation 105, the assessment must determine whether or not a plan will adversely affect the integrity of the International site(s) concerned, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Plans can only be permitted having ascertained that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the site(s) in question.
- 2.6 Where effects on ecological integrity are identified, plan-makers must first consider alternative ways of achieving the plan’s objectives that avoid significant effects entirely. Where it is not possible to meet objectives through other means, mitigation measures that allow the plan to proceed by removing or reducing significant effects may be considered. If it is impossible to avoid or mitigate the adverse effect, the plan-makers

⁶ Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made>

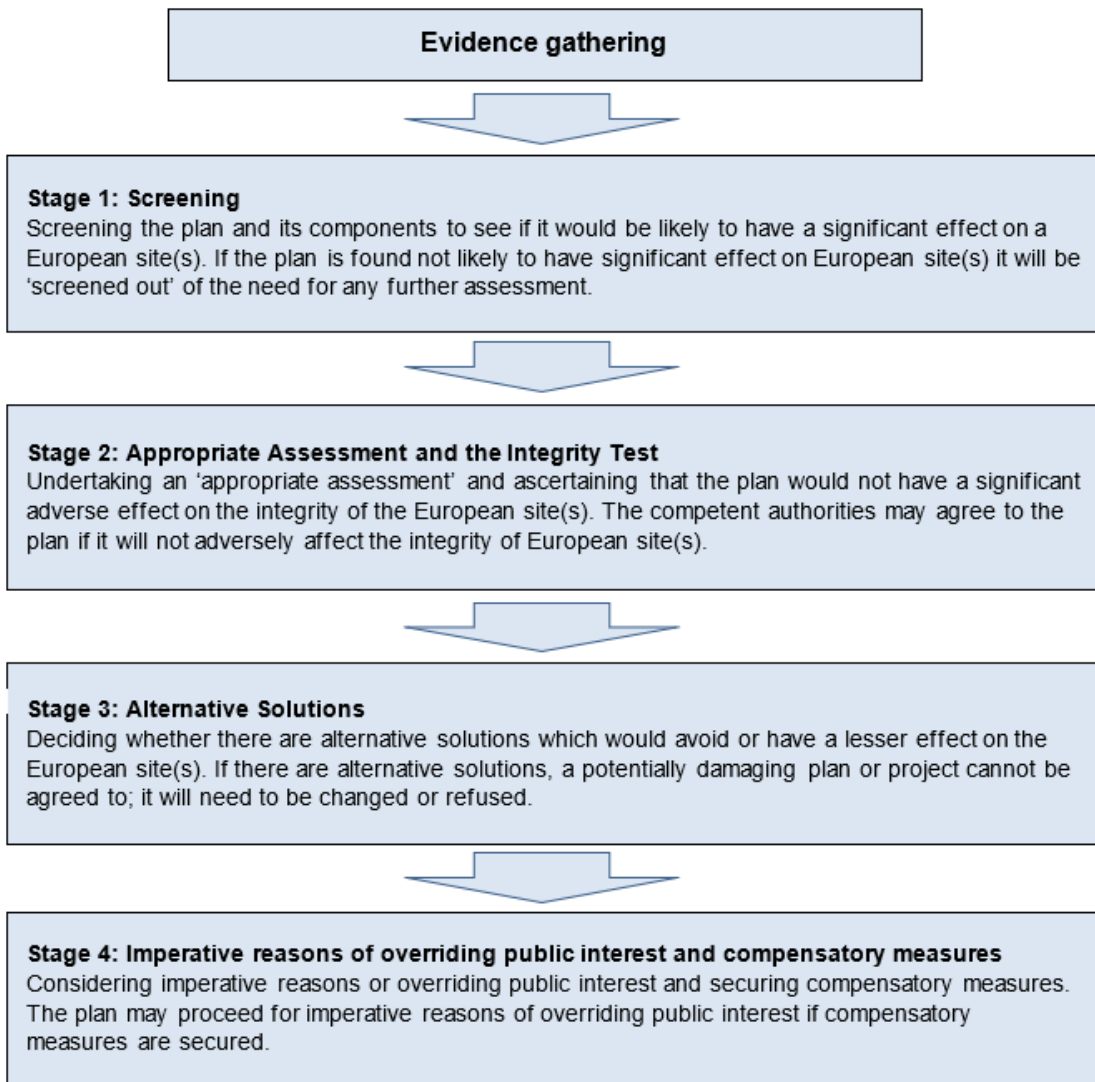
⁷ Management objectives for the national site network which contribute to the conservation of UK habitats and species that are also of pan-European importance, and to the achievement of their Favourable Conservation Status within the UK.

must demonstrate, under the conditions of Regulation 107, that there are Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) to continue with the proposal. In such cases, compensation would be necessary to ensure the overall integrity of the site network. This is widely perceived as an undesirable position and should be avoided if at all possible.

- 2.7 HRA is undertaken by the Competent Authority, which is the authority that has legally delegated powers of authority under Regulation 7 of the Habitats Regulations. In the case of the HMWP Partial Update, Hampshire County Council, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, South Downs National Park Authority and Southampton City Council are the minerals and waste planning authorities (MWPA) for their respective parts of the Plan area, and as such are the competent authorities for this HRA.
- 2.8 Sites which are to be considered in the HRA process include Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (both part of the NSN) designated under the Habitats Regulations. 'Potential' or 'Possible' SACs (pSACs), 'Candidate' SACs (cSACs) and 'Potential' SPAs (pSPAs) (i.e., sites that have yet to be formally 'classified' as SPAs or 'designated' as SACs but are proposed as such) are also considered as NSN sites.
- 2.9 In addition, Ramsar sites (internationally important wetland habitats recognised under the Ramsar Convention) mostly overlie SPA classifications and SAC designations in the UK. The criteria for listing a site as a Ramsar site are different to those used for SPAs and SACs, but the Ramsar criteria are of equal importance for the ecological functioning and integrity of the relevant site. National planning policy⁸ requires that Ramsar sites are also assessed within HRA.
- 2.10 Taken together, SPAs, SACs (and pSACs, cSACs and pSPAs) form the National Sites Network (NSN), as defined and regulated under the Habitats Regulations. For the purposes of this report, the NSN sites considered in the assessment, together with Ramsar sites, are collectively referred to as 'International sites'. Additionally, while the terminology relating to the *designation, classification or listing* of an International site varies depending on whether it is an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site, for the purposes of this report, '*designations*' and '*designated*' will be used to refer collectively to these terms.
- 2.11 The first stage of the HRA is 'screening', a broad filter or 'likely significant effect' test, which determines whether the plan or individual elements of the plan are likely to have a significant effect on International sites, either alone or in-combination with other projects and plans. Further information on the screening process is provided in Section 3.
- 2.12 The four-stage approach to Habitats Regulations Assessment set out in 'The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook' is summarised in Figure 2.1 below.

⁸ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Figure 2.1: Four stage approach to HRA



Adapted from The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook, www.dtapublications.co.uk
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3. Screening Methodology

Introduction

- 3.1 The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook⁹ has been referred to during the preparation of this document. The handbook is updated regularly and therefore provides the most up-to-date guidance on interpretation of the Habitats Regulations and the process of HRA. This guidance is non-statutory, but *'based on experience, good practice and authoritative published guidance'*.
- 3.2 The objective of this stage of the HRA is to 'screen out' elements of the plan that are unlikely to have any significant effect on any International site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; and to identify any aspects of the Plan that could have such an effect, so that mitigation measures can be considered at the next stage of HRA. Significant effect is defined as *'...any effect that may reasonably be predicted as a consequence of a plan or project that may affect the conservation objectives of the features for which the site was designated, but excluding trivial or inconsequential effects'*¹⁰
- 3.3 To determine if the proposals are likely to have any significant effects on International sites the following issues are considered:
- Could the proposals affect the qualifying interest of the International site (is the site sensitive to the effect)?
 - The probability of the effect happening.
 - The likely consequences for the site's Network/Conservation Objectives (as defined by Natural England) if the effect occurred.
 - The magnitude, duration and reversibility of the effect.
- 3.4 Screening tables have been used to systematically screen policies, minerals sites and waste sites, and are provided in sections 6, 7 and 8, respectively. The HRA baseline and methodology was agreed with Natural England prior to assessment and is set out in the HRA Baseline and Methodology Report¹¹.
- 3.5 Any elements of the Plan identified through screening as having likely significant effects will be assessed against the International site conservation/network objectives to demonstrate whether or not they would adversely affect the integrity of International sites, through further stages of the HRA known as Appropriate Assessment.
- 3.6 The screening process will be updated after each iteration of Plan preparation. A final HRA record will document the culmination of screening iterations on completion of Plan preparation.

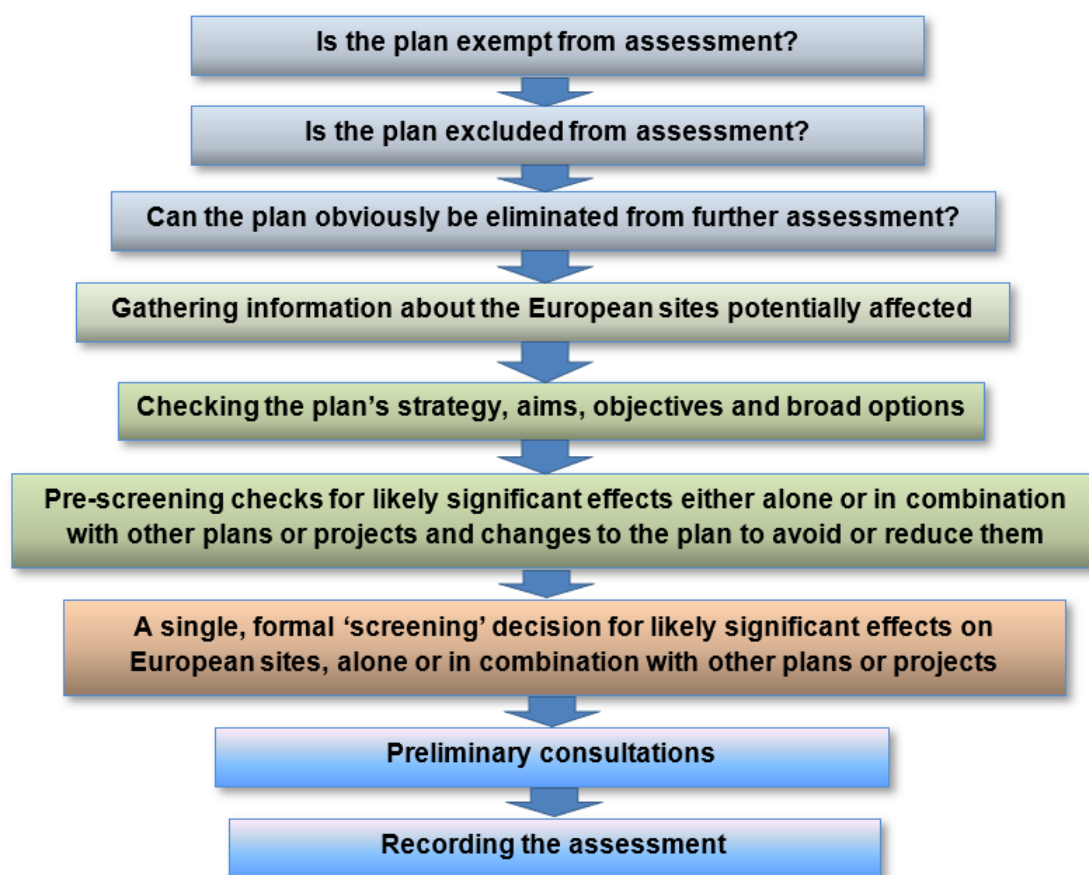
⁹ Tyldesley, D. and Chapman, C., (2013) The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook, May 2018 edition (DTA Publications Ltd: Berkshire) - www.dtapublications.co.uk

¹⁰ English Nature (1999) Habitats regulations HR3GN guidance note : The Determination of Likely Significant Effect under The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994. English Nature November 1999.

¹¹ HMWP Partial Update: HRA Revised Baseline and Methodology Report September 2021 - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

3.7 A flow chart outlining the steps in the screening process is provided in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Outline of the Screening steps



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Timing of HRA and integration with plan preparation

3.8 The HRA assessment process is undertaken in parallel with the partial update of the HMWP in order that the HRA can inform the development of the Plan. Regulation 105(1) provides that, where necessary, an appropriate assessment must be made 'before the plan is given effect' and Regulation 63(1) requires a competent authority to make an appropriate assessment before deciding to undertake or agree to a Plan that is likely to have a significant effect on an International site. Natural England and other relevant stakeholders will be consulted throughout the HRA assessment process. The Appropriate Assessment stage, if necessary, will follow this HRA screening stage.

3.9 The HRA assessment process will also be undertaken concurrently with the Sustainability Appraisal (SA), which incorporates Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA), of the HMWP Partial Update. Although this is a different process, the findings of the HRA can inform the SA/SEA process and its conclusions in relation to biodiversity. This HRA Screening Report will document the initial 'screening' of policy options and site proposals under the Habitats Regulations Assessment in parallel with

the SA. Natural England and the Environment Agency are key consultees for the SA process and will, therefore, be engaged as the policy options are generated and assessed under SA, and then screened as part of the HRA process. The findings from this screening stage will be documented alongside the relevant SA Report.

Scale and level of detail

- 3.10 It is recognised by the UK courts that the assessment of a plan may not be as precise and detailed as that of a project at application stage. The method and level of detail required of this HRA is dependent on the scale and geographic area of the Plan, the nature of its policies, and how International sites may be affected as a result. The competent authority is responsible for ensuring the assessment is appropriate and compliant.
- 3.11 The method selected for assessing the HMWP Partial Update is a judgement which may be limited or refined by the information available. Such limitations are outlined below. Natural England will be consulted following completion of the screening report and subsequently engaged throughout the stages of HRA with regard to appropriate method, scale and level of detail of the assessment. Any detailed minerals and waste development proposals that are brought forward as a result of the Plan, which may have a likely significant effect on International sites will be subject to detailed HRA to ensure that their effects on those sites are fully assessed.

Limitations and assumptions

- 3.12 There will usually be limitations on the prediction of effects, and the degree of risk that can then be forecast, for example, those relating to:
- the level of detail and stage of the Plan;
 - the information available at the time about the qualifying features, including habitat composition, distribution or extent, or species' population, abundance, distribution, mobility or behaviour etc;
 - the age, type or format of data;
 - availability or accessibility of data;
 - timescales and seasonal restrictions;
 - scientific know-how or techniques;
 - scientific understanding of natural processes and ecosystems;
 - ecological understanding of likely responses;
 - experience and prior knowledge about the particular effects;
 - outcomes of trials or experiments; and
the availability of information from monitoring the effects of past plans and projects.
- 3.13 These limitations may need to be overcome by additional surveys, investigations or research. It follows that there are likely to be differing levels of certainty or confidence in the predictions as to both the characteristics of the effects and the risk of them occurring. If assumptions, which strongly influence the outcome of the assessment, need to be made about the Plan or the qualifying features, or the effects of risks, they should be stated in the assessment record. In cases where effects on a sites' integrity are uncertain, the assessment should consider how adopting different assumptions

might vary the outcome of the assessment. This will test the sensitivity of the assessment outcomes to the use of different assumptions.

Other Plans and Projects

- 3.14 It is a requirement of the Regulations that the impacts and effects of any land use plan being assessed are not considered in isolation but in combination with other plans and projects that may also be affecting the International site(s) in question. It is neither practical nor necessary to assess the 'in combination' effects of the Draft Plan within the context of all other plans and projects within the region. Principal plans and projects, including relevant Nationally significant Infrastructure Projects, have been considered as part of the screening of minerals and waste sites and are listed in Appendix 1.

Recent European Court Judgements

- 3.15 The HRA has paid proper regard to relevant and recent caselaw regarding the process. Until recently, the 2008 'Dilly Lane' judgement (*R on the application of Hart DC v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government*) clarified that measures that were incorporated into a project or which formed part of a project could properly be taken into account when screening for Likely Significant Effect during HRA.
- 3.16 However, the 2017 *People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta* judgement has ruled that this approach is not compliant with the Directives. Instead, any measures that are incorporated into a project to address impacts to International sites can no longer be considered to avoid or reduce (mitigate) a Likely Significant Effect, unless the avoidance effects of a particular feature of the development are essential for the delivery of that project regardless of any effect that feature may have in avoiding or mitigating impacts to the International site.
- 3.17 This has resulted in a change in the approach to HRA; before, if a scheme incorporated and embedded measures within its design to specifically address impacts to an International site, then these measures may have been sufficient for the competent authority to conclude no Likely Significant Effect and for there to be no need to proceed to Appropriate Assessment. However, the new judgement has ruled that such features cannot be taken as ruling out a Likely Significant Effect, because those features are not essential for the delivery of the purpose of the development and therefore should not be included in the consideration of Likely Significant Effect.

Likely Significant Effect

- 3.18 The HRA Screening process requires the competent authority to identify whether a 'project' is *likely* to have a *significant effect* on any International site (NSN site or Ramsar site).
- 3.19 **Likelihood:** A likely effect is one that cannot be ruled out on the basis of objective information. Ordinarily, '*likely*' might be considered to mean that an effect is *probable* or *might well happen*. However, the Waddenzee case (ECJC-127/02) in the European Court ruled that a project should be the subject of an Appropriate Assessment '*if it*

cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that it will have a significant effect on the site either individually or in combination with other plans and projects’.

- 3.20 **Significance**: Where a plan or project, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, could undermine the site’s conservation/network objectives, the effects on the site must be considered to be significant. The relevant consideration is the potential effect on the ecological functioning of the site, rather than consideration solely on proportion or area of the habitats or species affected on a site. In the Waddenzee ruling the European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruled that a significant effect is one which undermines the conservation objectives of the International site, for example displaces the species for which the site is designated. An effect which does not undermine the conservation objectives of a site, such a low-impact temporary effect, or trivial or inconsequential effects cannot be deemed significant.
- 3.21 **Effect**: The first task, therefore, is to identify the effects that could flow from the implementation of the project, and how they might affect any given International site.
- 3.22 **Alone or in-combination**: In some cases, a plan or project may have a Likely Significant Effect on its own merits – for example a major infrastructure project immediately adjacent to a SAC. It must be recognised however that in some cases, the effects of a project on its own would be either unlikely or insignificant, but that there may be a number of plans or projects (each of which would be unlikely to have a significant effect alone), which may be likely to have a significant effect if their individual effects were to be added together, by them all coming forward over time.
- 3.23 An assessment of the ‘Likely Significant Effects’ of HMWP Partial Update policies and proposed minerals and waste sites on International sites was undertaken in line with Regulation 61 of the Habitats Regulations. This is set out in Sections 6, 7 and 8, respectively, using the following rationale, which is based on the precautionary principle (i.e. a no Likely Significant Effect conclusion was only reached where it was considered extremely unlikely a policy would have an effect on the integrity of an NSN site or Ramsar site):
- There are Likely Significant Effects, or uncertainty due to a lack of available information – Appropriate Assessment required at the next stage of HRA.
 - There are no Likely Significant Effects – Appropriate Assessment not required.
- 3.24 The HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan sets out a range of policies in line with its Vision. The Plan does not provide detailed information on specific projects or development proposals at this stage which will help deliver the Vision. Therefore, the effects of the Plan can only be broadly judged at this stage from the policies and proposed site allocations it sets out.

Precautionary Principle

- 3.25 HRA is underpinned by the precautionary principle, which is embedded in the Habitats Regulations and supported in case law, whereby the Competent Authority acts to avoid potential harm in the face of scientific uncertainty. If it is not possible in a 'likely significant effect' test to rule out a risk of significant effect on an International site on the basis of available evidence, then it should be assumed a risk may exist and needs to be addressed at the next stage of HRA. The precautionary approach should be exercised at all stages of the assessment.

Categorising Potential Effects

- 3.26 In order to compile the screening matrix, each element of the plan will be categorised on its likely effects on each interest feature of each International site identified in the evidence base. There are four categories of potential effects as follows:

| |
|--|
| Elements of the plan/options that would have no negative effect on an International site at all. |
| Elements of the plan/options that could have an effect, but the likelihood is there would be no significant negative effect on an International site either alone or in combination with other elements of the same plan, or other plans or projects. |
| Elements of the plan/options that could or would be likely to have a significant effect alone and will require the plan to be subject to an appropriate assessment before the plan may be adopted. |
| Elements of the plan/options that would be likely to have a significant effect in combination with other elements of the same plan, or other plans or projects and will require the plan to be subject to an appropriate assessment before the plan may be adopted. |

- 3.27 Categories A, C and D are further subdivided (Tables 3.1 – 3.3) to provide transparency in relation to the decision making process, and relate to the ways in which the plan may affect the International site(s).

Table 3.1: Potential effects of components of the plan: Category A and B (No negative effect/ significant effects)

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Category A1 | Options / policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy. |
| Category A2 | Options / policies intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity. |
| Category A3 | Options / policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on an International site (e.g. restoration). |
| Category A4 | Options / policies that positively steer development away from International sites and associated sensitive areas. |
| Category A5 | Options / policies that would have no effect because no development could occur through the policy itself, the development being implemented through later policies in the same plan, which are more specific and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on International sites and associated sensitive areas. |
| Category B | Options/ policies could have an effect but the effect would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on International sites (i.e. trivial or 'de minimis' effects). |

Table 3.2: Potential effects of components of the plan: Category C (Likely significant effect alone)

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Category C1 | The option, policy or proposal could directly affect an International site because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development onto an International site, or adjacent to it. |
| Category C2 | The option, policy or proposal could indirectly affect an International site e.g. because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development that may be very close to it, or ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or it may increase disturbance as a result of increased recreational pressures. |
| Category C3 | Proposals for a magnitude of development that, no matter where it was located, the development would be likely to have a significant effect on an International site. |
| Category C4 | An option, or policy that makes provision for a quantity / type of development (and may indicate one or more broad locations), but the effects are uncertain because the detailed location of the development is to be selected following consideration of options in a later, more specific plan . (This does not apply to the HMWP Partial Update because lower-tier 'site allocation plans' are not being prepared). |
| Category C5 | Options, policies or proposals for developments or infrastructure projects that could block options or alternatives for the provision of other development or projects in the future, which will be required in the public interest that may lead to adverse effects on International sites, which would otherwise be avoided. |
| Category C6 | Options, policies or proposals which depend on how the policies etc are implemented in due course, for example, through the development management process. There is a theoretical possibility that if implemented in one or more particular ways, the proposal could possibly have a significant effect on an International site. |
| Category C7 | Any other options, policies or proposals that would be vulnerable to fail the assessment under the Habitats Regulations at project assessment stage. |
| Category C8 | Any other proposal that may have an adverse effect on an International site, which might try to pass the tests of the Habitats Regulations at project assessment stage by arguing that the plan provides the imperative reasons of overriding public interest to justify its consent despite a negative assessment. (This does not apply to the HMWP Partial Update since there are no reserves of national importance in the plan area, and waste management is a local matter). |

Table 3.3: Potential effects of components of the plan: Category D (Likely significant effect in combination)

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Category D1 | The option, policy or proposal alone would not be likely to have significant effects but if its effects are combined with the effects of other policies or proposals provided for by the plan the cumulative effects would be likely to be significant. |
| Category D2 | Options, policies or proposals that alone would not be likely to have significant effects but if their effects are combined with the effects of other plans or projects, the combined effects would be likely to be significant. |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Category D3 | Options or proposals that are, or could be, part of a programme or sequence of development delivered over a period, where the implementation of the early stages would not have a significant effect on International sites, but which would dictate the nature, scale, duration, location, timing of the whole project, the later stages of which could have an adverse effect on such sites. |
|-------------|---|

4. Identifying Potential Effects

Minerals and waste hazards

- 4.1 Table 4.1 (description of hazards from waste sites) and Table 4.2 (description of hazards from mineral sites) illustrate the potential vulnerability of International site interest features to theoretical hazards. The main 'pathways' for potential pollution from waste facilities will be surface water, groundwater and air. Appendix 1 provides descriptions of the different waste site categories.

Table 4.1: Description of hazards from waste sites

| Hazard | Details |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Land take | Any land take from an NSN and Ramsar site is likely to have a significant effect on the habitats and/or species for which it was designated. Impacts may also arise through the fragmentation of habitats and/or severance or blocking of movement corridors. |
| Leachate | Contaminants can reach a habitat by leaching through soil and groundwater. Many chemicals can be released in this manner and have a range of impacts depending on their source including: eutrophication, changing the plant communities within a habitat, and reducing the amount of open water for waterfowl. This can also increase mortality of flora and fauna species and loss of prey species. |
| Dust | Dust is a common hazard from waste sites. It can affect the growth of plants through smothering or changes in chemistry and can pollute watercourses. |
| Noise | Noise can act as a disturbance to birds and other animal species, potentially disrupting breeding/feeding/roosting or causing species to move out of an area completely. Noise may arise from the operation of machinery and/or extra traffic movements to and from the waste facility. |
| Vibration | Vibration can act as a disturbance to birds and other animal species, potentially disrupting breeding/feeding/roosting or causing species to move out of an area completely. Vibration may arise from the operation of machinery and/or extra traffic movements to and from the waste facility. |
| Lighting | Bright lighting of waste facilities during night time operations can cause disturbance to birds, invertebrates and mammals using nearby habitats. |
| Vermin | Waste facilities, especially landfill, can attract 'vermin' species such as rats, crows and gulls. These species can impact fauna species through predation, competition and disease transmission. |
| Traffic | Traffic can have a number of potential impacts: increase disturbance, through noise and vibration; increase pollution load on the road surface which could eventually run-off and contaminate habitats close to the road; reduce air quality; and create sediment run-off from road surfaces. |
| Impact of building | The construction of a large or inappropriately sited building adjacent to a designated site can have impacts on bird fauna, by affecting take-off and landing routes, and increasing the amount of cover for predatory birds. |
| Litter | Large amounts of litter reaching a habitat can affect flora and fauna species through nutrient enrichment, smothering or snaring. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | There are many forms of aerial pollution which can have multiple impacts on flora and fauna including: Production of SO _x and NO _x which can reduce plant growth. Increases in air-borne pollutants reaching watercourses, which can result in plant mortality. |
| Water use | Certain waste facilities require the use of large amounts of water. Depending on where this water is obtained from, it can result in the reduction of the natural water table or affect river levels. This could result in the drying out of certain sites, changing vegetation communities, |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| | concentrating contaminants and reduce wetland habitats' ability to support flora and fauna. |
| Water pollution | Water pollution can result in a number of impacts on sensitive habitats including reduction in the number of in-stream fauna such as fish and invertebrates, which may have secondary impacts on predator species. This may also result in eutrophication which impacts plant communities; reduce the amount of open water for waterfowl from siltation; and affect water quality and flow conveyance (potentially increasing flood risk). |
| Recreational displacement | Recreational disturbance can cause erosion of important vegetation communities and impact the feeding, breeding and roosting of sensitive species. This can occur where waste development close to International sites displaces recreational users, particularly on affected public rights of way. |

Table 4.2: Description of hazards from minerals sites

| Hazard | Details |
|--|--|
| Land take | Any land take from an NSN and Ramsar site is likely to have a significant effect on the habitats and/or species for which it was designated. Impacts may also arise through the fragmentation of habitats and/or severance or blocking of movement corridors. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | Habitat within close proximity of an International site may provide important feeding sites for species that are qualifying features of the International sites. For example, SPA waterfowl may graze nearby grassland. |
| Noise | Noise can act as a disturbance to birds and other animal species, potentially disrupting breeding/feeding/roosting or causing species to move out of an area completely. Noise may arise from the operation of extraction machinery and/or extra traffic movements to and from the extraction facility. |
| Vibration | Vibration can act as a disturbance to birds and other animal species, potentially disrupting breeding/feeding/roosting or causing species to move out of an area completely. Vibration can be produced through the operation of the extraction machinery and extra traffic movements to and from the extraction facility |
| Lighting | Lighting can cause disturbance to birds, invertebrates and mammals in nearby habitats. Floodlighting is commonplace in mineral extraction facilities. |
| Dust | Dust is a common hazard from mineral extraction sites. It can affect the growth of plants through smothering or changes in chemistry, and can pollute watercourses. |
| Water pollution | Water pollution can result in a number of impacts on sensitive habitats including reduction in the number of in-stream fauna such as fish and invertebrates, which may have secondary impacts on predator species. This may also result in eutrophication which impacts plant communities; reduce the amount of open water for waterfowl from siltation; and affect water quality and flow conveyance (potentially increasing flood risk). |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Changes in the movement of groundwater flows can result in decrease of water reaching certain sites. This could result in the drying out of certain sites, changing vegetation communities, concentrating contaminants and reduce wetland habitats for flora and fauna. Conversely, changes in ground water flows can result in saturation or flooding, or changes in water chemistry, which similarly can affect habitat and species composition. |
| Traffic | Traffic can have a number of potential impacts: increase disturbance, through noise and vibration; increase pollution load on the road surface which could eventually run-off and contaminate habitats close to the road; reduce air quality; and create sediment run-off from road surfaces. |
| Recreational displacement | Recreational disturbance can cause erosion of important vegetation communities and impact the feeding, breeding and roosting of sensitive species. This can occur where minerals development close to International sites displaces recreational users, particularly on affected public rights of way. |

Hydrological Impacts

- 4.2 Hydrological impacts include changes to water quality and quantity, which can lead to impacts on terrestrial and aquatic habitats and associated species. Development can affect local (and wider) hydrology by changing the volume, flow rate or route of surface run-off as well as local surface and sub-surface drainage networks. This can lead to changes in vegetation communities within various habitats and adversely affect qualifying habitats and species. This may include changes in run-off resulting from new areas of hard standing, dewatering (e.g. sand and gravel extraction), and drainage design.
- 4.3 Minerals and waste site construction and operation, together with associated road and rail schemes can result in the introduction of substances into the hydrological network such as leachate, nutrients, oils, fuels, road salts and other particulates which can contaminate habitats within International sites and have an adverse effect on species associated with these habitats.
- 4.4 The extent to which development could have adverse effects on the integrity of International sites will be dependent on the footprint of the proposals, distance from the International sites, the nature of potential impact pathways and whether there is a risk of any changes to surface water and ground water quality and quantity.
- 4.5 For minerals and waste developments, Defra guidelines¹² recommend a distance of 3km for any discharges upstream of an International site when released into a watercourse as representing the worst case scenario for any conceivable output of any facility developed within the Plan.
- 4.6 Sand and gravel extraction will be the main form of minerals working within the Plan area. 2km is a realistic maximum distance to use with regard to potential impacts of changes in groundwater flows or dewatering from mineral workings on habitats in their vicinity, following good practice guidelines¹³.

Nutrient neutrality

- 4.7 Nutrient pollution is a particular problem for aquatic habitats. Increased levels of nutrients (especially nitrogen and phosphorus) can speed up the growth of certain plants, disrupting natural processes and impacting wildlife. This process damages water dependent sites, harming plants and wildlife, and affecting the oxygen carrying capacity of the water.

¹² Defra (2003) Applying the requirements of the Habitats Regulations and the Wildlife and Countryside Act to applications for PPC Permits - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/611094/general-guidance-manual-a2-and-b-installations-part2.pdf

¹³ Thompson, A. et al (1998) Reducing the effects of surface mineral workings on the water environment: a guide to good practice.

- 4.8 Following the European Court of Justice (CJEU) ruling in 2018 on *Cooperation Mobilisation for the Environment v Vereniging Leefmilieu (Dutch Nitrogen)*, the Government has written to local authorities, including the HMWP Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities, following interim advice received from Natural England, advising that projects and plans affecting protected sites in unfavourable condition due to nutrient pollution are required to provide mitigation, in order to meet the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.
- 4.9 For the Plan area, Natural England advise that the focus of nutrient neutrality consideration is on development within the catchments that flow into the Solent, which includes:
- Hampshire Avon Catchment;
 - River Test Catchment;
 - River Itchen Catchment (nitrates only);
 - New Forest Catchment;
 - East Hampshire Catchment; and
 - Arun and Western Streams Catchment.
- 4.10 Relevant vulnerable International sites, therefore, include:
- River Avon SAC;
 - River Itchen SAC;
 - Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC;
 - Solent Maritime SAC;
 - South Wight Maritime SAC;
 - The New Forest SAC;
 - Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar;
 - Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar;
 - New Forest SPA/Ramsar;
 - Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar;
 - Solent and Dorset Coast SPA; and
 - Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.
- 4.11 For minerals and waste plans the principle focus of nutrient neutrality is on waste water treatment facility development and the potential for nutrient discharge from waste management and minerals extraction activities. It should be noted that there are no waste water treatment proposals within this HMWP Partial Update.
- 4.12 Where proposed minerals and waste sites are screened in for Appropriate Assessment on the basis of likely significant effect from nutrient discharge, sufficient mitigation solutions will need to be proposed to demonstrate that the proposal would be nutrient neutral and, therefore, have no in-combination effect with other plans and projects.

- 4.13 The Environment Act 2021¹⁴ proposes environmental targets include legally binding long-term targets to directly address nutrient pollution in the water environment from agriculture and wastewater:
- reduce nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment contribution from agriculture in the water environment by at least 40% by 2037 (against a 2018 baseline).
 - reduce phosphorus loadings from treated wastewater by 80% by 2037 (against a 2020 baseline).

Air Pollution

- 4.14 There has been significant recent research and guidance on the effects of air pollutants, particularly NO_x on protected habitats.
- 4.15 Protected habitats can be particularly vulnerable to the effects of air pollutants such as nitrogen oxides (NO_x), ammonia (NH₃) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂). Adverse effects can occur when pollutants settle to ground (deposition) causing soil nutrient enrichment (eutrophication) or acidification (reduction in soil pH). These effects can reduce the ability of plant species to compete with other plant species and can hinder the inherent capacity for self-repair and self-renewal under natural conditions. Nitrogen can act as a fertiliser for plant species which thrive on high nitrogen levels, enabling such species to dominate communities and damage the botanical interest features for which protected sites are notified, or form the basis of notable habitats.
- 4.16 The presence of airborne pollutants is often described in terms of critical levels and critical loads. Levels refer to the concentration of atmospheric pollutants above which harmful effects are considered likely. Load refers to the deposition rate of nutrients below which effects are considered unlikely to occur.
- 4.17 Any effects will be dependent not only on the proximity to the source of pollution, but also on the characteristics of the habitats present and the overall background levels and loads, and whether the existing levels and loads are in exceedance of identified critical levels and critical loads. The UK Air Pollution Information System (APIS)¹⁵ provides critical loads for nitrogen deposition and critical levels for NO_x concentration for designated habitats and species within each NSN site, together with current background levels of nitrogen deposition and NO_x. Critical loads are a quantitative estimate of exposure to one or more pollutants below which significant harmful effects on specified sensitive elements of the environment do not occur according to present knowledge.
- 4.18 Increased road traffic results in associated emissions including nutrient nitrogen deposition, acid deposition, airborne oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and airborne ammonia (NH₃).

¹⁴ Environment Act 2021 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

¹⁵ <http://www.apis.ac.uk/>

- 4.19 Natural England's mapping and site analysis report¹⁶ provides a national overview of exposure to NO_x from road traffic (for SSSIs and SACs) and the potential risk of impacts to SACs posed by air pollution from road traffic. This report builds on a literature review¹⁷ commissioned by Natural England looking at the ecological effects of air pollution from road transport. Targeted mitigation measures may be possible where minerals and waste road traffic poses an immediate threat to protected sites (mostly limited to sites in very close proximity to roads). Potential measures include the use of buffer zones or tree belts and traffic management measures such as diverting related traffic.
- 4.20 Natural England's Atmospheric Nitrogen Theme Plan¹⁸ develops a strategic approach to the issue of atmospheric nitrogen impacts on NSN sites. This and associated 'Site Nitrogen Action Plans' (SNAPs) may help developers to ascertain what, how, where and when to target their efforts on sites of conservation importance and their environs.
- 4.21 Distance is a key factor in identifying potential significant effects on International sites. In accordance with the DMRB guidance¹⁹, it is assumed that air pollution from roads is unlikely to be significant beyond 200m from the road itself. Indeed, according to the Department of Transport's Analysis Guidance, '*Beyond 200m, the contribution of vehicle emissions from the roadside to local pollution levels is not significant*'²⁰. Natural England's literature review confirmed that the literature provided evidence that vegetation was being impacted by exposure to motor vehicle pollution at distances of up to 200m from roads, with the greatest impacts likely to occur within the first 50-100m.
- 4.22 According to a position statement published by the Institute for Air Quality Management (IAQM), 1% of critical level/load threshold '*was originally set at a level that was considered to be so low as to be unequivocally in the 'inconsequential' category. In other words, this can be reasonably taken to mean that an impact of this magnitude will have an insignificant effect. This would be determined as part of the HRA screening stage. Such a conclusion would eliminate the requirement to proceed to 'appropriate assessment.'*'²¹
- 4.23 More recent IAQM guidance states that '*it is important to remember that a change of more than 1% does not necessarily indicate that a significant effect (or adverse*

¹⁶ Natural England (2016) Potential risk of impacts of nitrogen oxides from road traffic on designated nature conservation sites (NECR200).

¹⁷ Natural England (2016) The ecological effects of air pollution from road transport: an updated review (NECR199).

¹⁸ Natural England (2015) Atmospheric nitrogen theme plan: Developing a strategic approach for England's Natural 2000 sites.

¹⁹ Highways England (2019) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges – LA 105 Air Quality.

²⁰ Transport Analysis Guidance Unit A3 – Environmental Impact Appraisal (Department for Transport, 2015) - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/638648/TAG_unit_a3_envir_imp_app_dec_15.pdf

²¹ Institute for Air Quality Management, "Position Statement: Effect of Air Quality Impacts on Sensitive Habitats," January 2016

*effect on integrity) will occur; it simply means that the change in concentration or deposition rate cannot in itself be described as numerically inconsequential or imperceptible and therefore requires further consideration.*²² However, ‘*the implication of the Wealden Judgement*²³, means that it is no longer appropriate to scope out the need for a detailed assessment of an individual project or plan using, for example, the 1000 annual average daily traffic (AADT) increase in the Design Manual For Roads and Bridges (DMRB) or the 1% of the critical level or load used by Defra/Environment Agency without first considering the in-combination impact with other projects and plans. This position has been adopted by Natural England in its internal guidance for competent authorities assessing road traffic emissions under the Habitats Directive.’²⁴

- 4.24 Defra guidelines²⁵ consider that a distance of 2km represents the worst-case scenario for any conceivable output from incineration facilities when releasing emissions into the air.

Habitat Loss

- 4.25 This refers to the physical or functional loss of habitat either within an International site or habitat outside a site but supporting its qualifying features (e.g., habitat supporting key bird species). Functional loss can occur without direct physical impacts (e.g., through proximity of built development or through severance of connecting habitat) but the effect is analogous.
- 4.26 Habitat loss can also occur within designated sites and result in direct impacts to qualifying habitat features. For example, works may directly remove habitat or lead to changes in human activity which may result in habitat loss or damage elsewhere e.g., through trampling or incidental damage from vehicles.
- 4.27 Habitat loss within International sites from development schemes is unusual and therefore large-scale impacts to site integrity are rare. Where minor (in extent or duration) losses are likely as a result of a project then that loss will need to be viewed within the context of the integrity of the whole site. There may be circumstances where a seemingly trivial loss may have more profound impacts e.g., the loss of an important roost/nesting site or a particularly notable vegetation community, or where small impacts to a larger dynamic system may have unintended consequences. Conversely, a small loss may not necessarily result in impacts to site integrity.

²² A guide to the assessment of air quality impacts on designated nature conservation sites, IAQM 2019 - <https://iaqm.co.uk/text/guidance/air-quality-impacts-on-nature-sites-2019.pdf>

²³ Judgment in *Wealden District Council v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, Lewes District Council and South Downs National Park Authority* [2017] EWHC 351 (Admin).

²⁴ Natural England, 2018, Natural England’s approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations.

²⁵ Defra (2003) Applying the requirements of the Habitats Regulations and the Wildlife and Countryside Act to applications for PPC Permits - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/611094/general-guidance-manual-a2-and-b-installations-part2.pdf

Dust

- 4.28 Emissions of dust to air from minerals and waste sites can occur during the preparation of the land, extraction, materials processing, handling and transportation of materials, and can vary day to day. Dust arising from mineral extraction or waste management/landfilling and deposited on ground or water has the potential to smother plant species or contaminate the ground or receiving waters depending on the volume and/or frequency of dust deposition and any contaminants contained within it.
- 4.29 According to guidance on the assessment of mineral dust impacts for planning prepared by the Institute of Air Quality Management²⁶, adverse dust impacts from sand and gravel sites are uncommon beyond 250m and from hard rock quarries, beyond 400m, measured from the nearest dust generating activities. If there are no relevant receptors within 1km of the operations, it is considered that irrespective of the nature, size and operation of the site, the risk of an impact is likely to be '*negligible*' and any resulting effects are likely to be '*not significant*'. For the purposes of this assessment, applying the precautionary principle, those proposed sites that are located beyond 1km from an International site will be considered unlikely to contribute to significant dust impacts.

Physical Infrastructure

- 4.30 Development of mineral and waste facilities may lead to enhancement, widening or construction of existing and new infrastructure such as roads. This may lead to direct land take, habitat fragmentation and increases in traffic and associated pollutants. Across the Plan area, road linkages are considered sufficient, such that it is unlikely that major road developments will be required to service new minerals and waste facilities. Any road development and improvement will be in most part localised.

Invasive Species

- 4.31 The spread of invasive non-native species (INNS) is an issue particularly associated with minerals extraction, but could also result from compost waste sites where garden waste is being processed. Wetland sites are particularly vulnerable to the spread of invasive aquatic and terrestrial plants, such as Japanese knotweed. INNS may affect the habitat structure of International sites and thus the species for which the Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites are designated. It is considered that all the International sites included in this assessment are at risk of being significantly adversely affected from the spread of INNS. The strict management and control of INNS on minerals extraction and waste management sites is crucial to minimise the risk of spread.

²⁶ IAQM (2016) Guidance on the Assessment of Mineral Dust Impacts for Planning. Institute of Air Quality Management, London.

Noise and Visual Disturbance

- 4.32 Noise and visual impacts are most likely to take place within a short distance of International sites. The three key factors are species sensitivity, proximity of disturbance sources and timing/duration of the potentially disturbing activity.
- 4.33 Noise generated during construction activities can result in changes in the presence and/or distribution of key qualifying features such as birds through e.g. degradation or fragmentation of habitat, acoustic interference (masking bird song or causing frequency or volume shifts in bird song), with effects including permanent or temporary displacement of birds from a site or area or a deterioration in physical condition or reproductive fitness. Noise can arise from construction of, or processing on, a site or from traffic movements to and from a site.
- 4.34 Common construction activities likely to result in novel disturbance events include excessive vehicle revving, reversing alarms, certain power tools and loud, percussive noises (e.g. via concrete breaking, piling). Most research on the effects of construction noise has focussed on birds and particularly on coastal or freshwater bird species (e.g. Elliot *et al.* (2014)²⁷; Wright *et al.* (2010)²⁸) and has shown that noise levels approaching 70 decibels (dB) at the receptor location result in the most profound responses from bird species (i.e. site abandonment), whereas general background construction noise below c.55dB is unlikely to result in disturbance. It appears that irregular yet frequent loud noise exceeding 70dB is the most likely to result in effects, and that impacts can be observed for distances up to 300m in some species. The effects of construction noise on woodland, heathland or grassland bird species are little known but it can be expected that they will be broadly similar.
- 4.35 The effects of operational road noise on bird species have been relatively well-studied and the literature appears to demonstrate that there is a negative correlation between road noise and the number, density and diversity of bird species - bird numbers, density and diversity increases with distance from a road. The effects of road noise will vary according to e.g., road surface, traffic volume, traffic speed, vehicle type, habitat and the bird species present.
- 4.36 There is published data²⁹ on the likely decay rate of source noise over certain distances to receptor, as shown in Figure 4.1. These data show that receptor noise levels at or below c.70dB (at the bird) are not likely to be significant.

²⁷ Elliot, M., Cutts, N.D., and Trono, A. (2014) A typology of marine and estuarine hazards and risks as vectors of change: A review for vulnerable coasts and their management. *Ocean and Coastal Management* 93: 88-99.

²⁸ Wright, M.D., Goodman, P., and Cameron, T.C. (2010) Exploring behavioural responses of shorebirds to impulsive noise. *Wildfowl* 60: 150-167.

²⁹ Waterbird Disturbance Mitigation Toolkit, 2018 –

https://www.tide-toolbox.eu/tidetools/waterbird_disturbance_mitigation_toolkit/

Figure 4.1 Estimated noise decay rates and likely effect on waterbirds. Red: High impact. Orange: Moderate impact. Green: Acceptable impact

| Metres from Source | dB(A) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0.67 | 120 | 110 | 100 | 95 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 65 | 60 |
| 1.33 | 114 | 104 | 94 | 89 | 84 | 79 | 74 | 69 | 64 | 59 | 54 |
| 2.67 | 108 | 98 | 88 | 83 | 78 | 73 | 68 | 63 | 58 | 53 | 48 |
| 5.33 | 102 | 92 | 82 | 77 | 72 | 67 | 62 | 57 | 52 | 47 | 42 |
| 10.67 | 96 | 86 | 76 | 71 | 66 | 61 | 56 | 51 | 46 | 41 | 36 |
| 20.67 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 65 | 60 | 55 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 |
| 42.67 | 84 | 74 | 64 | 59 | 54 | 49 | 44 | 39 | 34 | 29 | 24 |
| 85.33 | 78 | 68 | 58 | 53 | 48 | 43 | 38 | 33 | 28 | 23 | |
| 170.67 | 72 | 62 | 52 | 47 | 42 | 37 | 32 | 27 | 22 | | |
| 341.33 | 66 | 56 | 46 | 41 | 36 | 31 | 26 | 21 | | | |
| 682.66 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | | | | |
| 1365.32 | 54 | 44 | 34 | 29 | 24 | | | | | | |

- 4.37 In terms of visual disturbance, novel incidents such as increased human presence, vehicles or plant could result in the displacement of species from a site with the same potential effects as for construction noise.

Lighting

- 4.38 Increases in artificial lighting at night (e.g. from flood lighting and security lights) has the potential for adverse effects on species associated with the NSN sites, in particular nocturnal species including bats and nightjar. Impacts can arise from direct disturbance of foraging and roosting habitat through introduction of new artificial lighting, which can lead to abandonment of roost sites or foraging areas, or a delay in emergence, resulting in reduced time for foraging. Lighting can also cause fragmentation of habitat as it creates barriers which bats may not cross. Artificial lighting, and particularly the UV component, can draw insect prey towards the new lighting, and away from foraging habitat, leading to a reduction in prey availability.
- 4.39 International sites particularly vulnerable to artificial lighting impacts from the HMWP Partial Update include:
- Mottisfont Bats SAC.
 - Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC (Bats)
 - Briddlesford Copses SAC (Bats)
 - New Forest SPA and Ramsar (Nightjar)
 - Thames Basin Heaths SPA (Nightjar)
 - Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA (Nightjar)

Increased Recreational Pressure

- 4.40 Minerals and waste development may lead to recreation related effects depending on the proximity of such sites to Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and other recreation-related assets. For example, where there are one or more PRoWs or recreation-related assets, running through or adjacent to a proposed minerals or waste site, recreational users may be displaced, which could lead to increases in visitor pressure on nearby International sites, with consequent short to medium term adverse effects.
- 4.41 Recreational impacts include disturbance through noise and visual disturbance from increased presence of walkers and cyclists and by flushing of birds by dogs, with potential impacts on qualifying species within SPA and Ramsar sites. Other recreational impacts include habitat damage through recreational trampling and erosion. Recreational disturbance also increases the risk of fire (resulting in direct mortality, removal of breeding habitat and long term changes to vegetation structure) and increased contamination (including litter; nutrient enrichment through dog fouling; pollution from dogs entering water courses; and spread of alien species and pathogens). This has potential to adversely affect SAC's SPA's and Ramsar sites through damage to habitats. With regards to the New Forest sites, disturbance of grazing animals which help maintain the habitats present could also result in habitat degradation

5. International Sites Relevant to the Plan

- 5.1 International sites that may be affected by the HMWP Partial Update have been identified and mapped using GIS.
- 5.2 In line with similar assessments, a buffer of 10 km has been applied around the Plan area (Figure 1.1) to identify all International sites within and beyond the Plan area boundary that may be affected by the HMWP Partial Update,
- 5.3 Using this applied buffer, it is evident that 30 International sites lie partially or wholly within Plan boundary and 13 International sites lie outside the Plan area but wholly or partially within the 10 km buffer. An additional International site outside the buffer area is also considered based on the screening requirements of relevant local plan policy. Table 5.1 lists all relevant sites. Sites will be reviewed as further evidence on site linkages and connections becomes available. The identified International sites are shown geographically in Figures 5.1 – 5.4.

Table 5.1: Relevant International sites

| The following International sites (NSN and Ramsar sites) have been identified as being wholly or partly within the Plan area boundary: |
|---|
| <u>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Butser Hill• Dorset Heaths• East Hampshire Hangers• Emer Bog• Mottisfont Bats³⁰• River Avon• River Itchen• Salisbury Plain• Shortheath Common• Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons• Solent Maritime• The New Forest• Woolmer Forest |
| <u>Special Protection Area (SPA)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avon Valley• Chichester and Langstone Harbours• Dorset Heathlands• New Forest• Porton Down• Portsmouth Harbour• Salisbury Plain• Solent and Dorset Coast• Solent & Southampton Water• Thames Basin Heaths• Wealden Heaths Phase II |

³⁰ Jonathan Cox Associates (2010) Mottisfont Bats SAC: Protocol for Planning Officers – A report to Natural England proposes that a distance of 7.5km from the SAC should be used to identify plans and projects likely to have an impact upon habitats used by barbastelle bats from the Mottisfont Bats SAC.

| |
|---|
| <p><u>Ramsar Sites</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avon Valley • Chichester and Langstone Harbours • Dorset Heathlands • New Forest • Portsmouth Harbour • Solent & Southampton Water |
| <p>The following International sites (NSN and Ramsar sites) have been identified as being outside the Plan area but wholly or partly within a 10km buffer zone of the Plan area boundary:</p> |
| <p><u>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briddlesford Copses • Great Yews • Isle of Wight Downs • Kennet Valley Alderwoods • Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain • Kingley Vale • Prescombe Down • River Lambourn • Rook Clift • South Wight Maritime • Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham <p><u>Special Protection Area (SPA)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Common <p><u>Ramsar Sites</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thursley & Ockley Bogs |
| <p>The following NSN site has been identified as being outside both the Plan area and 10km buffer zone of the Plan area boundary, but which requires consideration:</p> |
| <p><u>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singleton and Cocking Tunnels <p>This SAC, designated for its bat populations, is 11.5km from the Plan area boundary. Policy SD10 of the South Downs National Park Local Plan includes the requirement to consider impacts up to 12km from the SAC, to protect both the SAC and the functionally-linked habitat around it. This is set out in more detail in the Draft Protocol³¹.</p> |

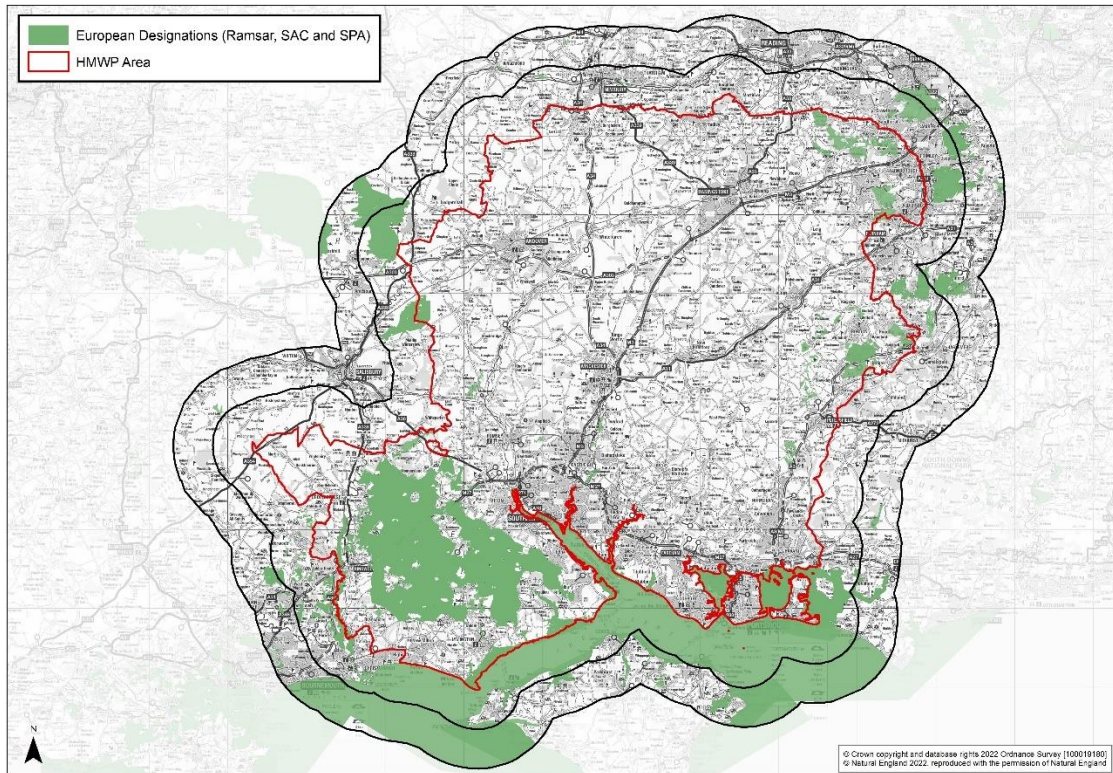
- 5.4 It is important to allow the inclusion of additional International sites should further evidence suggest potential impact pathways beyond the 10 km buffer (although minerals and waste movements cover a much wider area, this is considered a pragmatic approach). In particular, it is important to identify any relevant hydrological and ecological links to International sites beyond the buffer, for example:
- Sites linked by surface water corridors (e.g. rivers) to land within the Plan area (main rivers across and beyond the Plan area are shown in Figure 5.5).
 - Wetland sites outside the Plan area which have significant hydrogeological links to land within the plan area.
 - Sites outside the Plan area which have significant ecological links with land in the Plan area (e.g. land used by migratory birds).

³¹ Sussex Bat Special Area of Conservation Planning and Landscape Scale Enhancement Protocol. SDNPA and Natural England (unpublished draft).

- Sites potentially affected by development such as major waste installations, which may have a very large zone of influence.

5.5 Key information including the main characteristics, conservation objectives and qualifying features for each of the International sites are provided in Appendix 3 (Source³²). Asterix indicates priority feature.

Figure 5.1: All NSN sites and Ramsar sites that lie wholly or partly within the Plan area and 10km buffer (a 5km buffer is also included for reference)



³² Natural England: Access to Evidence - <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

Figure 5.2: Designated SAC (Special Area of Conservation) sites that lie wholly or partly within the Plan area and 10km buffer (a 5km buffer is also included for reference)

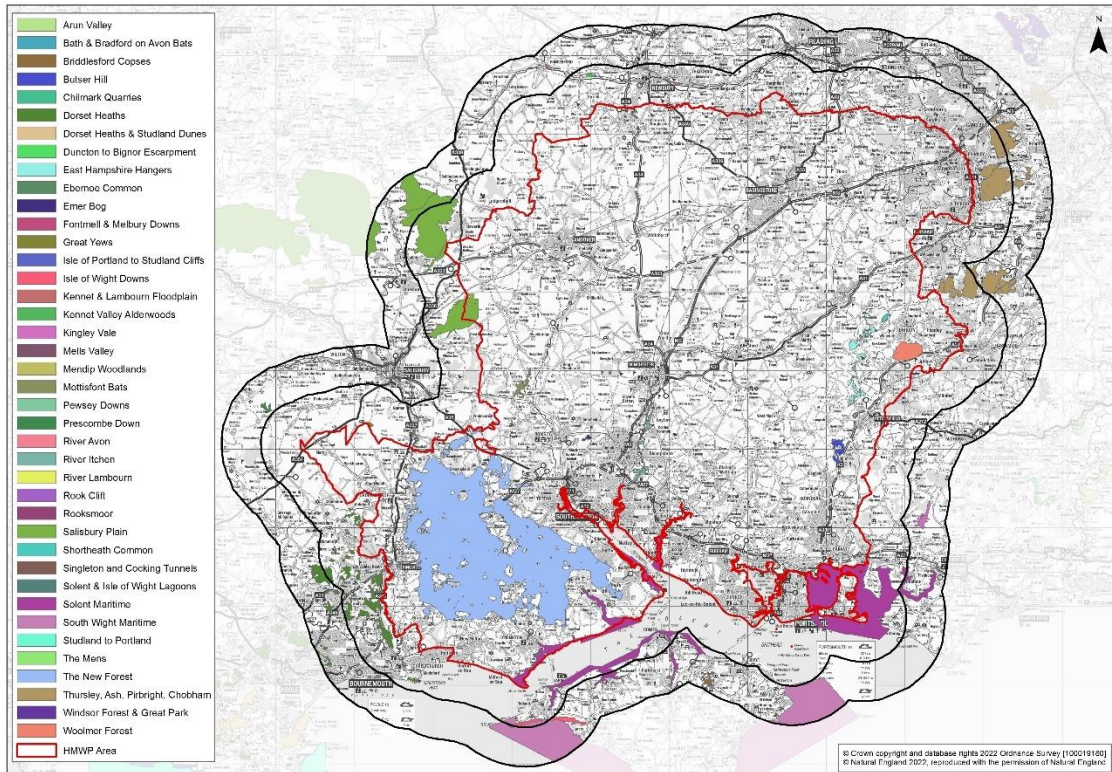


Figure 5.3: Classified SPA (Special Protection Area) sites that lie wholly or partly within the Plan area and 10km buffer (a 5km buffer is also included for reference)

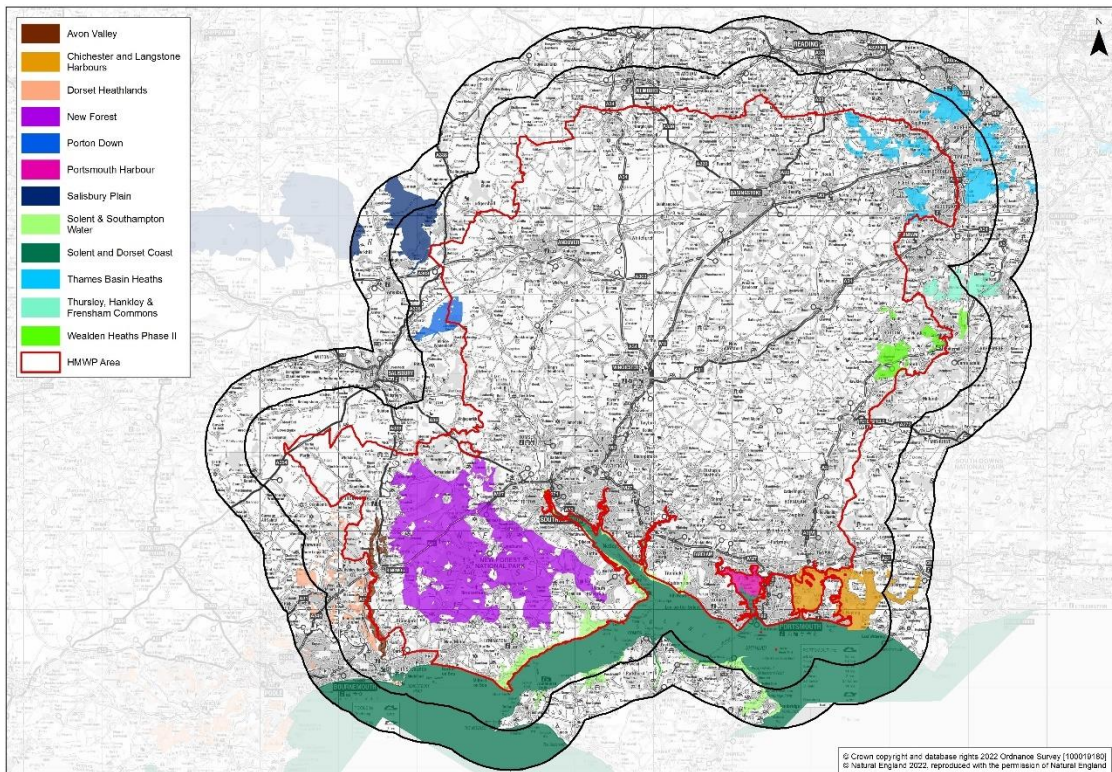


Figure 5.4: Listed Ramsar sites that lie wholly or partly within the Plan area and 10km buffer (a 5km buffer is also included for reference)

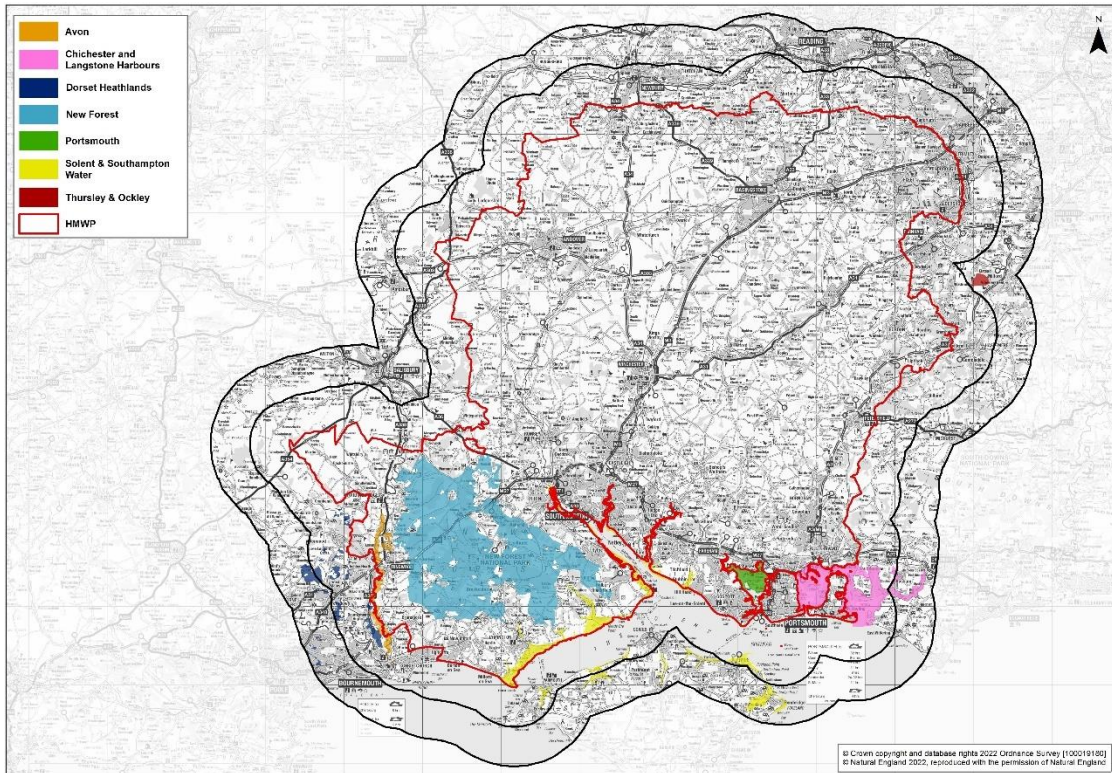
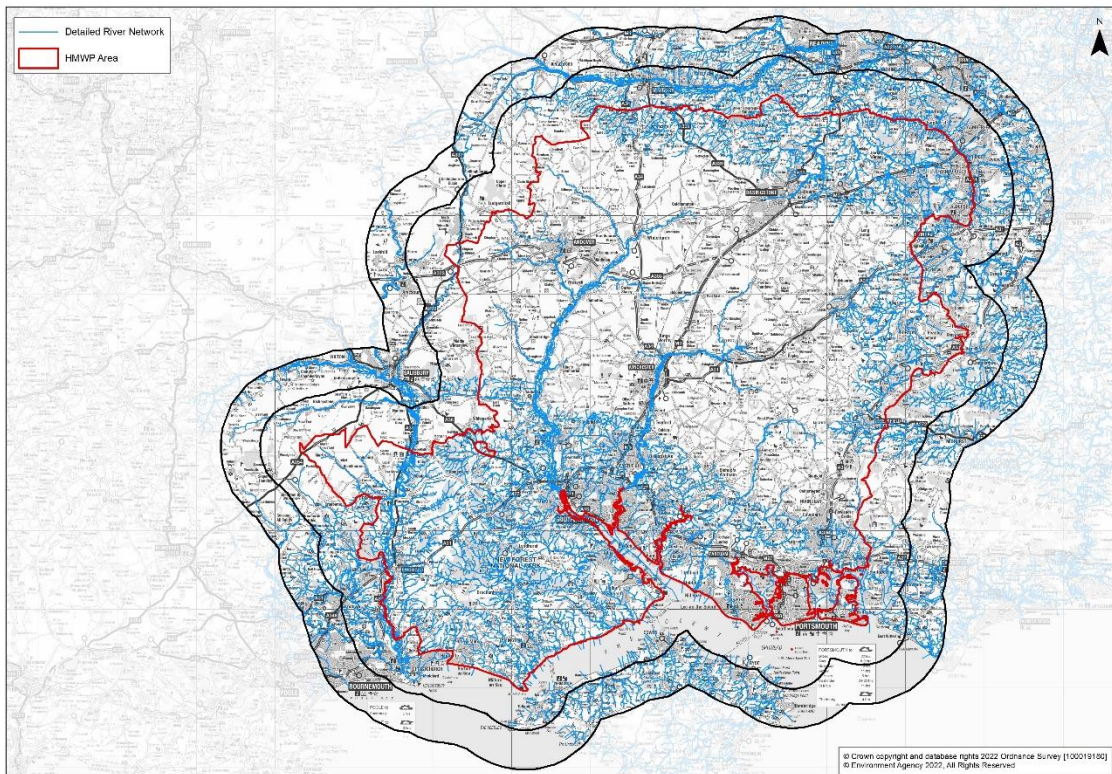


Figure 5.5: Main rivers within the Plan area (5km and 10km buffer zones applied)



6. Initial Screening of Policies Alone and In-combination

Initial Screening of policies alone

6.1 A suite of draft development management, minerals and waste policies have been formulated for the HMWP Partial Update – Draft Plan. These draft policies have been informed by the initial iteration of the HRA screening process and are listed as follows:

Development Management Policies

- Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development
- Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation
- Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species
- Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape
- Policy 5: Protection of the countryside
- Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt
- Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets
- Policy 8: Water resources
- Policy 9: Protection of soils
- Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments
- Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being
- Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention
- Policy 13: Managing traffic
- Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development

Minerals Policies

- Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources
- Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure
- Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source
- Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development
- Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots
- Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates
- Policy 21: Silica sand development
- Policy 22: Brick-making clay
- Policy 23: Chalk development
- Policy 24: Oil and gas development

Waste Policies

- Policy 25: Sustainable waste management
- Policy 26: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure
- Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development
- Policy 28: Energy recovery development
- Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management
- Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development
- Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste-water management
- Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill
- Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development
- Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure

- 6.2 The following tables (Tables 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3) present the results of the initial screening assessments for each draft Policy and associated supporting text, relating to development management, minerals and waste, respectively. For all tables, green shading in the final column indicates a policy option that has been screened out of further consideration due to the absence of any mechanism for an adverse effect on International sites. Amber shading indicates that the policy has been screened in, requiring further consideration through Appropriate Assessment.
- 6.3 The screening of the Policies in combination is considered in in paragraphs 6.4 - 6.6.

Table 6.1: Screening assessment for Regulation 18 development management policies and supporting text

| Development Management Policy | HRA Screening Outcome (green = screened out. Amber = screened in for appropriate assessment) | |
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| | Category | Rationale |
| <p>Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development</p> <p>The Hampshire Authorities will take a positive approach to minerals and waste development that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Minerals and waste development that accords with policies in this Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</p> <p>Where there are no policies relevant to the proposal or the relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision, the Hampshire Authorities will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise, taking into account whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any adverse impacts of granting planning permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole; or Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted. | A4 | <p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as the NPPF specifically excludes development that may lead to an adverse effect on International sites from the presumption in favour of sustainable development.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>1. Minerals and waste development will be supported that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> contributes towards mitigating the causes of climate change by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Being located and designed to encourage the sustainable use of resources; and Helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and/or Facilitating low carbon technologies; and reduces vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change through location and design and the incorporation of adaptation measures. <p>2. Minerals and waste development proposals will be supported by a Climate Change Assessment which demonstrates how these opportunities have been considered, and where appropriate, incorporated.</p> | A1 | <p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as its focus is on minimising potentially harmful greenhouse gas emissions and reduce vulnerability and provide resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species</p> <p>Minerals and waste development that will contribute to the conservation, restoration and enhancement of biodiversity through the securing of at least 10% measurable net gain in biodiversity value will be permitted.</p> <p>Development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites;</p> | A2/A4 | <p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as this is the key policy that relates to the protection of International sites and steers development to conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity, provide Biodiversity Net Gain in line with the Environment Act and the NPPF, satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations and improve connectivity and supporting habitats.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |

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| <p>sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.</p> <p>The following sites, habitats and species will be protected in accordance with the level of their relative importance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, nationally protected species; irreplaceable habitats (such as Ancient Woodland and ancient or veteran trees); local interest sites including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves; habitats and species listed in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 or as a Hampshire Notable Species; Habitats and species identified in Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans. Features of the landscape that are mapped as Nature Recovery Network, or function as 'stepping stones', linear features or form part of a wider network of features by virtue of a coherent ecological structure or function, or importance in the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. <p>Development which is likely to have a significant adverse impact upon such sites, habitats and species will only be permitted where it is judged, in proportion to their relative importance, that the merits of the development outweigh any likely environmental damage. Appropriate mitigation and compensation measures will be required where development would cause harm to biodiversity interests.</p> | | |
| <p>Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape</p> <p>Major minerals and waste development will not be permitted in the New Forest or South Downs National Parks, or in the North Wessex Downs, the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, and Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), except in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. In this respect, an Assessment will be required giving consideration to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting, or refusing the development upon the local economy; the cost and scope for meeting the need outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and whether any detrimental effects on the environment, landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated. <p>The scale and extent of minerals and waste proposals within National Parks and AONBs should be limited, while development within their settings should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.</p> | <p>A2</p> | <p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as its focus is on minimising the impact of development on the designated landscapes within Plan area. Many International sites are located within designated landscapes.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |

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| <p>Minerals and waste development should reflect and where appropriate enhance the character of the surrounding landscape and natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage, tranquillity, and dark skies of the designated area.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should also be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer needed for minerals and waste uses.</p> <p>Small-scale waste management facilities for local needs should not be precluded from the National Parks and AONBs, provided that they can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the designation.</p> | | |
| <p>Policy 5: Protection of the countryside</p> <p>Minerals and waste development in the open countryside, outside the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, will not be permitted unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or b. the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or c. the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, including redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings. <p>Where appropriate and applicable, minerals and waste development in the countryside will be expected to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. meet highest standards of design, operation and restoration; and ii. consider the qualities of the landscape which would be determined by the Local Character Assessment; and iii. ensure any public rights of way are protected, and where possible, enhanced; and iv. be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals and waste use. | A3 | <p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as it restricts or steers development away from open countryside, and International sites are located predominantly within open countryside.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt</p> <p>Within the South West Hampshire Green Belt, minerals and waste developments will be carefully assessed for their effect on the objectives and purposes for which the designation has been made. High priority will be given to preservation of the openness of the Green Belt. Proposals will be approved provided that they are not inappropriate or that very special circumstances exist.</p> <p>As far as possible, minerals and waste developments should enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt.</p> <p>The highest standards of development, operation and restoration of minerals or waste development will be required.</p> | A3 | <p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as its focus is on development within green belt, and the policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets</p> | A3 | <p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as its focus is on the protection and preservation of the historic environment and heritage assets, and the policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3:</p> |

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| <p>Minerals and waste development will be required to protect, conserve and, wherever possible, enhance Hampshire's historic environment, and the character, setting and special interest of heritage assets, both designated and non-designated.</p> <p>The following assets will be protected in accordance with their relative importance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. scheduled monuments; b. listed buildings; c. conservation areas; d. registered parks and gardens; e. registered battlefields; f. sites of archaeological importance; and g. other locally recognised assets. <p>Proposals should be supported by an assessment of the significance of heritage assets including their setting, both present and predicted, and the impact of development on them. Where appropriate, this should be informed by the results of technical studies, field evaluation and other evidence. For mineral proposals this should establish the potential for archaeological remains within the overburden and the mineral body itself.</p> <p>Proposals that would cause substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset and its significance including its setting, will be required to set out a clear and convincing justification as to why that harm is considered acceptable on the basis of achieving substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or where all the specific circumstances in the NPPF apply. Proposals will not be supported where this cannot be demonstrated.</p> <p>Proposals that cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will be required to weigh the level of harm against the public benefits that may be gained by the proposal including securing its optimum viable use.</p> <p>When there is clear and convincing justification that the public benefits of development outweigh the harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset and its significance including its setting, mitigation of that harm, should be secured.</p> <p>Proposals which would affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be assessed. In assessing proposals there will need to be a balanced judgement which weighs the direct and indirect effects upon the significance of the non-designated heritage asset.</p> <p>Where appropriate, mitigation measures should include archaeological work ahead of or during development, the recording of designated and non-designated heritage assets, the protection, conservation, enhancement or reinstatement of a heritage asset's setting.</p> <p>Evidence and results of archaeological excavation, field evaluations, technical studies and other recordings should be made publicly accessible (including depositing the results in a public archive and Historic Environment Record).</p> | | <p>Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 8: Water resources</p> | <p>A2</p> | <p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all'. Measures contained within this policy would reduce the risk of impacts on International sites from deterioration in water quality, quantity and levels. The</p> |

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| <p>Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development where proposals do not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and 2. cause unacceptable risk to the quantity of water resources; and 3. cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in unacceptable impacts on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. adjoining land; ii. nearby private and licensed abstractions; iii. potential groundwater resources; and/or iv. the potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats. <p>Where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological/Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractions. If the Hydrogeological/Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation.</p> | | <p>policy specifically excludes measures that give rise to impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 9: Protection of soils</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should protect and, wherever possible, enhance soils to help improve local environmental conditions and should not result in the net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should ensure the protection of soils from unacceptable risk during construction and, when appropriate, recover and enhance soil resources.</p> | A2 | <p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as it focuses specifically on the protection and enhancement of soils and no net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments</p> <p>Temporary minerals and waste development should be restored to beneficial after-uses consistent with the development plan.</p> <p>Restoration of minerals and waste developments should be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area, and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for habitats, biodiversity or community use where these are consistent with the development plan.</p> <p>The restoration of mineral extraction and landfill sites should be phased throughout the life of the development.</p> | A3 | <p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all'. Measures contained in this policy may lead to enhancement in the integrity of the National Site Network through appropriate after-use and site restoration and the policy is supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites. It is noted that the policy also makes reference to the need to contribute to the delivery of local objectives for habitats and biodiversity.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, or unacceptable adverse amenity impacts on well-being.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards); | A1 | <p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as it focuses on public health, safety and amenity and, in particular, to the control of emissions to atmosphere, land or water; noise, dust, lighting and vibration; and impacts to surface water and groundwater sources, which are all relevant to the effect of development on International sites.</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. have an unacceptable impact on human health or well-being; c. cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour; d. have an unacceptable impact on air quality; e. have an unacceptable visual impact; f. potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures; g. cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones; h. cause an unacceptable impact on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. tip and quarry slope stability; or ii. differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or iii. subsidence and migration of contaminants; i. cause an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters; j. cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure; k. cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development. | | <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. apply the sequential test, and where necessary, the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals; b. apply the sequential approach to specific proposals directing development to the area at the lowest probability of flooding; and c. not result in an increased flood risk overall; d. Ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts; e. incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site. f. include site drainage systems designed to manage storm events up to and including the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (1:100 year) storm with an appropriate allowance for climate change; and g. if appropriate, incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage surface water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements. | A2 | <p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all'. Measures contained within this policy would reduce the risk of impacts on International sites from elevated flood risk. The policy specifically excludes measures that gives rise to impacts to biodiversity.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 13: Managing traffic</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minerals and waste development should have a safe and suitable access to the highway network and where possible minimise the impact of its generated traffic through the use of alternative methods of transportation such as sea, rail, inland waterways, conveyors, pipelines and the use of reverse logistics. 2. A Transport Assessment or Statement will be required (as appropriate) to consider: | A2 | <p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all'. Measures contained within this policy would reduce the risk of impacts on the environment from minerals and waste related transport, including aerial emissions.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites and any proposal including transport requirements that may be likely to have an effect on an International site would be subject to HRA.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the acceptability of routeing to the site and the impact(s) on the surrounding highway network in relation to capacity, demand and safety, with consideration of committed developments and cumulative impact; b. road safety for all users; c. sustainable accessibility; d. appropriate hours of working; and e. mitigation as appropriate. | | |
| <p>Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not cause an unacceptable adverse visual impact and should maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape and townscape.</p> <p>The design of appropriate built facilities for minerals and waste development should be of a high-quality, contribute to achieving sustainable development and provide climate change mitigation and adaption.</p> | A1 | <p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as it focuses on maintaining and enhancing the distinctive character of the development's setting.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |

Table 6.2: Screening assessment for Regulation 18 minerals policies and supporting text

| Minerals Policy | HRA Screening Outcome (green = screened out. Amber = screened in for appropriate assessment) | |
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| | Category | Rationale |
| <p>Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources</p> <p>Hampshire’s sand and gravel (sharp sand and gravel and soft sand), silica sand and brick-making clay resources are safeguarded against needless sterilisation by non-minerals development, unless ‘prior extraction’ takes place.</p> <p>Safeguarded mineral resources are defined by a Mineral Safeguarding Area illustrated on the Policies Map.</p> <p>Development without the prior extraction of mineral resources in the Mineral Safeguarding Area may be permitted if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. it can be demonstrated that the sterilisation of mineral resources will not occur; or b. it would be inappropriate to extract mineral resources at that location, with regards to the other policies in the Plan; or c. the development would not pose a serious hindrance to mineral development in the vicinity; or d. the merits of the development outweigh the safeguarding of the mineral. <p>The soft sand / potential silica sand resources at Whitehill & Bordon (Inset Map 20), further illustrated on the Policies Map are included within the MSA and are specifically identified for safeguarding under this policy.</p> | A1 | <p>This policy ‘would have no negative effect on an International site at all’ as the policy does not allocate any sites for extraction – it merely seeks to ensure that key reserves within the Plan area are not ‘sterilised’ by the presence of conflicting development. It carries no presumption that permission will be granted for the extraction of any minerals covered by this policy or safeguarding areas.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of ‘Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species’ that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>Individual applications for future minerals extraction will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure</p> <p>Infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals in Hampshire is safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the infrastructure or prejudice or jeopardise its use by creating incompatible land uses nearby.</p> <p>Minerals sites with temporary permissions for minerals supply activities are safeguarded for the life of the permission.</p> <p>The Hampshire Authorities will object to incompatible development unless it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the merits of the development clearly outweigh the need for safeguarding; or b. the infrastructure is no longer needed; or c. the capacity of the infrastructure can be relocated or provided elsewhere. In such instances, alternative capacity should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. meet the provisions of the Plan, that this alternative capacity is deliverable; and ii. be appropriately and sustainably located; and iii. conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan; or | B | <p>The policy seeks to ensure that minerals infrastructure is safeguarded against development. There is no presumption that permission will be granted for any changes to this infrastructure. This policy can be implemented in one or more ways that would not give rise to impacts to International sites.</p> <p>Individual applications for future facilities will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and the policy is also supported by the inclusion of ‘Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species’ that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |

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| <p>d. the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced capacity for minerals supply.</p> <p>The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policies Map and identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'.</p> | | |
| <p>Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source</p> <p>A steady and adequate supply of aggregates until 2040 will be provided for Hampshire and surrounding areas from local sand and gravel sites at a rate of 1.15mtpa, of which 0.23mtpa will be soft sand.</p> <p>The supply will also be augmented by safeguarding and developing infrastructure capacity so that alternative sources of aggregate could be provided at the following rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.8mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates; and • 2.0mtpa of marine-won aggregates; and • 1.0mtpa of limestone delivered by rail. | B | <p>This policy identifies the required scale of aggregate supply for the Plan area but does not specifically identify any sites. Sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process, alone and in-combination.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development</p> <p>Recycled and secondary aggregate production will be supported by encouraging investment and further infrastructure to maximise the availability of alternatives to marine-won and local land-won sand and gravel extraction.</p> <p>Development capacity will be supported to maximise the recovery of construction, demolition and excavation waste and to encourage production of high-quality recycled/secondary aggregates.</p> <p>A minimum capacity will be maintained of at least 1.8Mtpa to support production.</p> | B | <p>This policy identifies the required scale of recycled and secondary aggregate production for the Plan area but does not specifically identify any sites, nor provide any requirement for such sites to come forward. Sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots</p> <p>The capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots will where possible and appropriate be maximised and investment in infrastructure and /or the extension of suitable wharf and rail depot sites will be supported to ensure that there is sufficient capacity for the importation of marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates.</p> <p>1. Existing wharf and rail depot aggregate capacity is located at the following sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) ii. Kendalls Wharf, Portsmouth (Aggregates wharf) iii. Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood (Aggregates wharf) iv. Bedhampton Wharf, Havant (Aggregates wharf) v. Burnley Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) vi. Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot) vii. Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot) viii. Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot) | B | <p>This policy provides support for aggregate wharves and rail depots and further aggregate rail depots are proposed.</p> <p>The development of such facilities will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>The additional proposed aggregate rail depots are subject to HRA screening as part of this assessment process and this has concluded that they would not be likely to have a significant effect on International sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |

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| <p>2. Further aggregate rail depots are proposed provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in '<u>Appendix A - Site allocations</u>' at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Andover rail depot, Andover (Rail depot) (Inset Map 22) ii. Basingstoke Sidings, Basingstoke (Rail depot) (Inset Map 3) iii. Holybourne rail depot, Holybourne (Rail depot) (Inset Map 11) iv. Micheldever Sidings, Micheldever (Rail depot) (Inset Map 13) v. Totton rail depot, Totton (Rail depot) (Inset Map 25) <p>The rail depot proposals are illustrated on the '<u>Policies Map</u>'.</p> <p>3. New wharf and rail depot proposals will be supported if the proposal represents sustainable development. New developments will be expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. have a connection to the road network; and b. have a connection to the rail network or access to water of sufficient depth to accommodate the vessels likely to be used in the trades to be served; and c. demonstrate, in line with the other policies in this Plan, that they do not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities. | | |
| <p>Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates</p> <p>An adequate and steady supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided by maintaining a landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves sufficient for at least seven years from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel) ii. Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel) iii. Badminton Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel) iv. Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) v. Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel) vi. Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand) vii. Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel) viii. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand) ix. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand) x. Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel) xi. Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) 2. extensions to the following existing sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in '<u>Appendix A - Site allocations</u>': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood), Blackbushe (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 5) – 1.0 million tonnes ii. Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles) (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 16) – 0.6 million tonnes. | C2 | <p>This policy seeks to maintain a steady and adequate supply of locally extracted sand and gravel through the extraction of existing permitted sites, extensions to existing sites, and future new sites not identified in this policy.</p> <p>Future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>However, the site extensions and proposed sites are subject to HRA screening as part of this assessment process and these have been screened in.</p> <p>This policy is screened in.</p> |

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| <p>3. new sand and gravel extraction sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ashley Manor, New Milton (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 2) - 1.5 million tonnes ii. Cobley Wood, Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 7) – 1.0 million tonnes iii. Cutty Brow, Longparish (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 8) – 1.0 million tonnes iv. Dunwood Fruit Farm, Sherfield English (soft sand) (Inset Map 26) – 0.5 million tonnes v. Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 10) – 1.50 million tonnes vi. Midgham Farm, Alderholt (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 14) – 4.2 million tonnes vii. Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 15) – 4.0 million tonnes viii. The Triangle (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 17) – 2.0 million tonnes ix. Yeaton Farm (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 19) – 1.1 million tonnes <p>4. Proposals for new sites outside the areas identified in Policy 20 (including extension of sites identified in Policy 20 (1)) will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. monitoring indicates that the sites identified in Policy 20 (1), (2) or (3) are unlikely to be delivered to meet Hampshire's landbank requirements and / or the proposal maximises the use of existing plant and infrastructure and available mineral resources at an existing associated quarry; or b. the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development; or c. the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, or d. the development is for a specific local requirement. <p>The extension and new sites identified above are shown on the 'Policies Map'.</p> | | |
| <p>Policy 21: Silica sand development</p> <p>1. An adequate and steady supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (silica sand) ii. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (silica sand) <p>2. Proposals for silica sand extraction within the Folkestone bed formation and outside the permitted silica sand sites identified above will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the resource is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape), are met; b. the availability of deposits with properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and c. monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain a 10-year supply; and d. the proposals do not have an unacceptable environmental or amenity impact either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or | B | <p>This policy seeks to maintain a steady and adequate supply of silica sand through the extraction of existing permitted sites and future new sites but does not specifically identify any new sites.</p> <p>Future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |

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| <p>e. prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.</p> | | |
| <p>Policy 22: Brick-making clay</p> <p>A supply of locally extracted brick-making clay for use in Hampshire's remaining brickworks that will enable the maintenance of a landbank of at least 25 years of brick-making clay, will be provided from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Michelmersh Brickworks <p>The site identified above is shown on the '<u>Policies Map</u>'.</p> <p>Extracted brick-making clay from Michelmersh should only be used for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and related products in the respective brickworks.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Clay extraction outside the sites identified could take place where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. there is a demonstrated need for the development; and/or b. the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry. | <p>B</p> | <p>This policy seeks to maintain a steady and adequate supply of brick making clay through the extraction of remaining reserves at an existing permitted site and future new sites but does not specifically identify any new sites .</p> <p>Future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 23: Chalk development</p> <p>The small-scale extraction of chalk will only be supported for agricultural and industrial uses in Hampshire. Extraction of chalk for other uses, such as aggregate, a fill material or for engineering will not be supported.</p> | <p>B</p> | <p>This policy seeks to support small-scale extraction of chalk for agricultural and industrial uses in Hampshire but does not specifically identify any new sites.</p> <p>Future extraction sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 24: Oil and gas development</p> <p>Oil and gas development will be supported subject to environmental and amenity considerations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape) are met; and b. is sited at a location where it can be demonstrated that it will only have an acceptable environmental impact; and c. the proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found. 2. The commercial production of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape) are met; and | <p>B</p> | <p>This policy seeks to support exploration, appraisal and commercial production of oil and gas in the Plan area. It is noted that oil and gas activity will only be permitted in designated landscapes if the requirements of 'Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape' are met and that environmental factors have been considered. No locations have been specified in this policy.</p> <p>This policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">b. a full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed; andc. the proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors. | | |
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Table 6.3: Screening assessment for Regulation 18 waste policies and supporting text

| Waste Policy | HRA Screening Outcome (green = screened out. Amber = screened in for appropriate assessment) | |
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| | Category | Rationale |
| <p>Policy 25: Sustainable waste management</p> <p>The long-term aim is to enable net self-sufficiency in waste movements and divert 100% of waste from landfill. All waste development should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate that waste is being managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; and reduce the amount of residual waste currently sent to landfill; and be located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; and / or maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites. <p>The co-location of activities with existing operations will be supported, where appropriate, if commensurate with the operational life of the site, and where it would not result in intensification of uses that would cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities in a local area (including access routes or regeneration plans), or prolong any unacceptable impacts associated with the existing development.</p> <p>Provision will be made for the management of non-hazardous waste arisings with an expectation of delivering at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65% recycling; and 95% diversion from landfill. | B | <p>This policy seeks to provide and/or facilitate sustainable management of waste for the Plan area but does not allocate any sites and carries no presumption that permission will be granted for the management of waste. The policy sets out the principle of compliance with the spatial strategy for waste development (Policy 29), which supports the waste development on new sites and sets out criteria for the support of additional sites.</p> <p>Sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment, new sites will be subject to HRA through the normal development management process and aspects of this policy that do drive geographical steer in relation to existing sites or waste sources are balanced by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 26: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure</p> <p>Waste management infrastructure that provides strategic capacity is safeguarded against non-waste redevelopment and inappropriate encroachment unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the merits of the development clearly outweigh the need for safeguarding; or the waste management infrastructure is no longer needed; or the waste management capacity can be relocated or provided elsewhere and delivered; or the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced waste management facilities. <p>The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policies Map and identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'.</p> | B | <p>This policy seeks to ensure that waste management facilities and those which provide a temporary specialist function, and new waste management facilities, are safeguarded from encroachment or loss to other forms of development. The policy does not identify any sites nor carries a presumption that permission will be granted for waste management facilities covered by this policy.</p> <p>Individual applications for future waste management facilities will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development</p> <p>In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.5mtpa of non-hazardous waste; | B | <p>This policy identifies the required scale of waste infrastructure capacity for the Plan area but does not specifically identify any sites.</p> <p>Proposed sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites will be subject to HRA</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.8mtpa of inert waste; • 0.18mtpa of hazardous waste. <p>The following minimum amounts of additional waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 1.99mtpa of non-hazardous recycling capacity; and • Up to 0.95mtpa of non-hazardous recovery capacity; and • Up to 3.9mt of non-hazardous landfill void <p>Proposals will be supported where they maintain and provide additional capacity for non-hazardous recycling and recovery through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the use of existing waste management sites; or b. extensions to suitable sites: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. that are ancillary to the operation of the existing site and improve current operating standards, where applicable, or provide for the co-location of compatible waste activities; and ii. which do not result in inappropriate permanent development of a temporary facility and proposals for ancillary plant, buildings and additional developments that do not extend the timescale for completion of the development; or c. extension of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development; or d. appropriate new sites to provide additional capacity (see Policy 29 - Locations and sites for waste management). | | <p>screening through the normal development management process, alone and in-combination.</p> <p>This policy is also supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 28: Energy recovery development</p> <p>Energy recovery development should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. be used to divert residual waste from landfill and where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy have been discounted; and b. provide combined heat and power; and c. maximise the use of and provide sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility. | B | <p>This policy seeks to define the parameters for potential energy recovery development.</p> <p>Proposed sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites in relation to energy recovery will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process, alone and in-combination.</p> <p>This policy is also supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development to provide recycling, recovery and/or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Urban areas or areas of major new or planned development; and ii. Areas with safe and suitable access to appropriate roads as determined by the Local Highway Authority; | C2 | <p>This policy supports the delivery of new and additional waste management infrastructure.</p> <p>Future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is also supported by 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> |

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| <p>2. Any site in these locations will be considered suitable and supported where it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> is part of a suitable industrial estate; or has permission or is allocated for general industry/storage; or is suitable previously-developed land or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, their curtilages and hardstandings or is part of an active quarry or landfill operation; or is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes; and is of a scale compatible with the setting. <p>3. Development locations other than in accordance with criteria in (1) and (2) will only be supported where it is demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the site has good transport connections to sources of and/or markets for the type of waste being managed; and a special need for that location and the suitability of the site can be justified; or the proposed development facilitates and reduces the amenity impacts of an existing facility. <p>4. The following new strategic waste management sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A303 Enviropark, Barton Stacey (Inset Map 1) Hamer Warren Quarry, Ringwood (Inset Map 23) Land off Boarhunt Road, Fareham (Inset Map 4) Land west of Enviropark, Barton Stacey (Inset Map 12) Lee Lane, Nursling (Inset Map 21) Rookery Farm, Fareham (Inset Map 24) | | <p>However, four of the proposed sites subject to HRA screening as part of this assessment process have been screened in.</p> <p>This policy is screened in.</p> |
| <p>Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development</p> <p>1. In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.77mtpa of inert waste; <p>The following amounts of inert waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of current inert recycling capacity levels (1.43mtpa); and Maintenance of current inert recovery capacity levels (1.17mtpa). <p>2. The use of inert construction, demolition and excavation waste in developments will be supported where, as far as reasonably practicable, all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling and there is a beneficial outcome such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of mineral workings; Landfill engineering, civil engineering and other infrastructure projects; | B | <p>This policy identifies the required scale of construction, demolition and excavation waste infill and recycling capacity for the Plan area but does not specifically identify any sites.</p> <p>Proposed sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process, alone and in-combination.</p> <p>This policy is also supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |

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| <p>c. Provision of environmental benefits, particularly through the restoration of priority habitat, flood alleviation or climate change adaptation / mitigation;</p> | | |
| <p>Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste-water management</p> <p>Proposals for liquid waste management will be supported, in the case of waste-water or sewage treatment plants where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. there is a clearly demonstrated need to provide additional capacity via extensions or upgrades for waste-water treatment, particularly in planned areas of major new development; and b. they do not breach either relevant 'no deterioration' objectives, environmental quality standards or Environment Act treated waste-water phosphorus targets; and c. where possible (subject to relevant regulations), they make provision for the beneficial co-treatment of sewage with other wastes and biogas is recovered for use as an energy source in accordance with Policy 28 (Energy recovery development); <p>and in the case of other liquid waste treatment plants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. they contribute to the treatment and disposal of oil and oil/water mixes and leachate as near as possible to its source, where applicable. | <p>B</p> | <p>This policy defines the parameters for liquid waste and waste water management for the Plan area but does not specifically identify any sites.</p> <p>Proposed sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process, alone and in-combination.</p> <p>It is noted that the policy requires that any proposals do not breach either relevant 'no deterioration' objectives or environmental quality standards.</p> <p>This policy is also supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste will be supported. 2. Non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided and supported in accordance with the following in priority order: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood b. proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable site where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. there is a demonstrated need for non-hazardous landfill (providing for up to 3.9 million tonnes void space and/or regionally needed capacity); and ii. where no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available to meet the need; and iii. there is an existing landfill or un-restored mineral void, except where this would lead to unacceptable continuation, concentration or increase in environmental or amenity impacts in a local area or prolong any impacts associated with the existing development; and iv. the site is not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and v. the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones; and vi. through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and | <p>B</p> | <p>This policy identifies the required scale of Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste landfill capacity for the Plan area. The policy also refers to the use of the permitted capacity at Blue Haze landfill, but does not specifically identify any other sites.</p> <p>Proposed sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process, alone and in-combination.</p> <p>It is noted in criterion (b) of the policy that support will only be given to proposals for additional capacity where this would not lead to increase in environmental impacts or prolong any impacts associated with the existing development, does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones, and through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality and biodiversity.</p> <p>This policy is also supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |

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| <p>vii. the site provides for landfill gas collection and energy recovery.</p> <p>3. Proposals for the re-working of landfill sites will only be permitted in appropriate locations where the proposals would result in beneficial use of the land and of the material being extracted; and, where appropriate, the landfill by-products.</p> | | |
| <p>Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development</p> <p>Developments to provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste will be supported, aiming to provide an additional 2,000 tpa capacity, subject to:</p> <p>a. no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available, or is being planned closer to the source of the residues; or</p> <p>b. in the case of landfill, it will be for material that is a proven unavoidable residue from a waste management activity further up the waste hierarchy and;</p> <p>c. it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire (accepting cross-boundary flows).</p> | B | <p>This policy identifies the required scale of hazardous and radioactive waste development capacity for the Plan area but does not specifically identify any sites.</p> <p>Proposed sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process, alone and in-combination.</p> <p>This policy is also supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p> |
| <p>Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure</p> <p>The following areas are safeguarded, so that their appropriateness for use as a minerals or waste wharf or rail depot can be considered, if they become available or are released from their current uses:</p> <p>i. land located to the north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan; and</p> <p>ii. land identified in the Southampton Core Strategy as operational port land; and</p> <p>iii. Marchwood Port (also known as Solent Gateway); and</p> <p>iv. land at HM Naval Base and commercial port as identified in the Portsmouth Core Strategy for port and employment uses; and</p> <p>v. existing and former railway siding and other land that could be rail linked.</p> <p>The locations identified for safeguarding are shown on the Policies Map.</p> | B | <p>This policy seeks to ensure that potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure is safeguarded from encroachment or loss to other forms of development. The policy does not identify specify sites nor carries a presumption that permission will be granted for the facilities covered by this policy.</p> <p>Individual applications for future waste management facilities will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>As such, this policy is screened out.</p> |

Initial Screening of policies in-combination

- 6.4 All draft policies, whether they are or are not likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of International sites alone, also need to be considered for their potential to combine with other policies in the emerging Plan to give rise to potential negative effects in-combination.
- 6.5 Draft policies in the HMWP Partial Update have been formulated holistically and include a focus on the protection of International sites, particularly through Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species. The application of any of the draft minerals and waste policies as currently drafted in the Partial Update is balanced by the application of the appropriate development management policies, particularly Policy 3.
- 6.6 Policies 20 and 29 have been screened in on the basis that they have the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International sites alone (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3), due to their specific reference to proposed development sites that have themselves been screened in as part of this HRA screening assessment. However, the referenced sites (potential extensions and new sites), except for one, have also been assessed as having the potential to have in-combination effects on International sites. As such, Policies 20 and 29 are considered to have the potential to have a likely significant effect on International sites in-combination, requiring further consideration in an Appropriate Assessment.

7. Initial screening of Proposed Minerals and Waste Sites

Minerals Sites

7.1 The following minerals sites were proposed for inclusion in the HMWP Partial Update - Draft Plan and have been screened. It should be noted that since the first iteration of screening, some sites have gained planning permission and would be considered existing sites and others have 'live' planning applications. However, at this stage all sites have been included in this screening process for completeness and further clarity on site status will be given at the Proposed Submission stage.

- Basingstoke Sidings (BSK01)
- Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02)
- Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01)
- Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02)
- Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03)
- Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01)
- Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03)
- Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)
- Yeaton Farm (NFD02)
- Purple Haze (NFD03)
- Midgham Farm (NFD04)
- Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05)
- Cobley Wood (NFD06)
- Totton Sidings (NFD08)
- Leamouth Wharf (SOU01)
- Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06)
- Land at the Triangle (TSV07)
- Andover Sidings (TSV09)
- Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10)
- Cutty Brow (TSV08)
- Micheldever Sidings (WIN03)

7.2 For reference, Table 7.1, below, lists all International sites within 10 km of each proposed minerals site. Distances between proposed development sites and International sites listed were calculated using GIS and reflect the closest points between respective site boundaries (minimum distance). No proposed minerals sites are within 12km³³ of the Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC.

Table 7.1: Proximity of proposed minerals sites to International sites within a 10km (radius) search area

| Proposed Minerals Site | Relevant International Site | Distance (km) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Basingstoke Sidings (BSK01) | No International sites within 10km | |

³³ Policy SD10 of the South Downs National Park Local Plan includes the requirement to consider impacts up to 12km from the SAC, to protect both the SAC and the functionally-linked habitat around it - Sussex Bat Special Area of Conservation Planning and Landscape Scale Enhancement Protocol. SDNPA and Natural England (unpublished draft).

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| Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) | Solent Maritime SAC | 0.29 |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 0.30 |
| | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 0.30 |
| | The New Forest SAC | 5.47 |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 5.47 |
| | River Itchen SAC | 7.57 |
| Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01) | Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA | 0.26 |
| | East Hampshire Hangers SAC | 1.35 |
| | Woolmer Forest SAC | 1.85 |
| | Shortheath Common SAC | 5.86 |
| | Butser Hill SAC | 9.62 |
| Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) | Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA | 0.32 |
| | East Hampshire Hangers SAC | 2.86 |
| | Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC | 3.13 |
| | Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons SPA | 3.13 |
| | Shortheath Common SAC | 3.29 |
| | Woolmer Forest SAC | 5.18 |
| | Thursley & Ockley Bogs Ramsar | 8.73 |
| Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03) | East Hampshire Hangers SAC | 2.71 |
| | Shortheath Common SAC | 5.17 |
| | Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA | 5.28 |
| | Woolmer Forest SAC | 9.40 |
| | Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC | 9.53 |
| | Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons SPA | 9.53 |
| Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01) | Thames Basin Heaths SPA | Adjacent / within |
| Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03) | Thames Basin Heaths SPA | Within |
| | Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC | 8.82 km |
| Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 1.27 |
| | The New Forest SAC | 3.85 |
| | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 3.87 |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 3.99 |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | 4.29 |
| | Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC | 6.59 |
| | Dorset Heaths SAC | 7.85 |
| | Dorset Heathlands SPA | 7.85 |
| | South Wight Maritime SAC | 8.90 |
| | River Avon SAC | 8.98 |
| | Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | 8.98 |
| Yeatton Farm (NFD02) | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 1.44 |
| | The New Forest SAC | 2.38 |
| | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 2.69 |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | 3.12 |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 3.98 |
| | Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC | 5.13 |
| | South Wight Maritime SAC | 8.14 |
| | Dorset Heaths SAC | 9.35 |
| | Dorset Heathlands SPA | 9.35 |
| Purple Haze (NFD03) | Dorset Heaths SAC | 0.21 |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------|
| | Dorset Heathlands SPA | 0.21 |
| | River Avon SAC | 1.26 |
| | Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | 1.33 |
| | The New Forest SAC | 4.20 |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 4.23 |
| Midgham Farm (NFD04) | Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | 0.53 |
| | River Avon SAC | 0.53 |
| | Dorset Heaths SAC | 1.79 |
| | Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar | 1.79 |
| | The New Forest SAC | 1.95 |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 1.95 |
| Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) | The New Forest SAC | 0.06 |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 0.06 |
| | River Avon SAC | 0.16 |
| | Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | 0.60 |
| | Dorset Heaths SAC | 4.24 |
| | Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar | 4.24 |
| Cobley Wood (NFD06) | Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | 0.79 |
| | River Avon SAC | 0.80 |
| | Dorset Heaths SAC | 2.09 |
| | Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar | 2.09 |
| | The New Forest SAC | 2.28 |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 2.28 |
| Totton Sidings (NFD08) | Solent Maritime SAC | 0.35 |
| | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 0.35 |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 0.35 |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 0.67 |
| | The New Forest SAC | 3.31 |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 3.31 |
| | River Itchen SAC | 7.98 |
| | Emer Bog SAC | 8.34 |
| Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | Adjacent |
| | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 0.17 |
| | River Itchen SAC | 3.20 |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | 4.30 |
| | The New Forest SAC | 5.48 |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 5.55 |
| | Emer Bog SAC | 9.70 |
| Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) | Mottisfont Bats SAC | 4.01 |
| | The New Forest SAC | 4.04 |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 4.42 |
| | Emer Bog SAC | 6.04 |
| | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 7.16 |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | 7.74 |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 9.24 |
| Land at the Triangle (TSV07) | The New Forest SAC | 2.87 |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 3.35 |
| | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 3.96 |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | 4.49 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|
| | Emer Bog SAC | 4.97 |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 5.98 |
| | Mottisfont Bats SAC | 6.70 |
| Cutty Brow (TSV08) | No International sites within 10km | |
| Andover Sidings (TSV09) | No International sites within 10km | |
| Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) | Mottisfont Bats SAC | 3.51 |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 4.07 |
| | The New Forest SAC | 4.07 |
| | Emer Bog SAC | 8.21 |
| | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 8.89 |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | 9.79 |
| Micheldever Sidings (WIN03) | No International sites within 10km | |

7.3 Tables A4.1 – A4.14 in Appendix 4 present the initial screening assessment for proposed mineral sites in the HMWP Partial Update - Draft Plan, alone and in combination. Minerals sites are included that are located within 5 km (precautionary principle screening buffer) of an International site. Colours used in the assessment conclusion at the end of each table to represent likelihood of significant effect, are taken from the Categorising Potential Effects section (paragraphs 3.26 onwards).

Waste Sites

7.4 The following waste sites were proposed for inclusion in the HMWP Partial Update - Draft Plan and have been screened. It should be noted that since the first iteration of screening, some sites have gained planning permission and would be considered existing sites and others have 'live' planning applications. However, at this stage all sites have been included in this screening process for completeness and further clarity on site status will be given at the Proposed Submission stage.

- Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)
- Down Barn Farm (FAR01)
- Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)
- Rookery Farm (FAR03)
- Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02)
- Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07)
- Tower View (NNP01)
- Whitehouse Field (TSV01)
- Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02)
- Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03)
- A303 Enviropark Shooting School (TSV04)
- Land west of A303 Enviropark (TSV05)
- Church Farm (WIN01)
- Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02)
- Three Maids Hill (WIN04)

7.5 For reference, Table 7.2, below, lists all International sites within 10 km of each proposed waste site. Distances between proposed development sites and International sites listed were calculated using GIS and reflect the closest points between respective

site boundaries (minimum distance). No proposed minerals sites are within 12 km of the Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC.

Table 7.2: Proximity of proposed waste sites to International sites within a 10km (radius) zone

| Proposed Waste Site | Relevant International Site | Distance (km) |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------|
| Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01) | River Itchen SAC | 2.94 |
| | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 6.06 |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | 6.06 |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 6.73 |
| Down Barn Farm (FAR01) | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 0.85 |
| | Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar | 1.09 |
| | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 5.11 |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | 7.92 |
| | Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar | 8.35 |
| Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) | Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC | 9.41 |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 1.14 |
| | Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar | 1.27 |
| | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 5.45 |
| | Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar | 8.01 |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | 8.23 |
| Rookery Farm (FAR03) | Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC | 9.10 |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | 1.25 |
| | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 1.25 |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 1.30 |
| | Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar | 7.06 |
| | River Itchen SAC | 8.28 |
| | The New Forest SAC | 9.26 |
| Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02) | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 9.26 |
| | Thames Basin Heaths SPA | Within |
| Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) | Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC | 9.62 |
| | River Avon SAC | 1.46 |
| | Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | 1.46 |
| | Dorset Heaths SAC | 1.58 |
| | Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar | 1.58 |
| | The New Forest SAC | 3.14 |
| Tower View (NNP01) | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 3.43 |
| | The New Forest SAC | 0.68 |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 0.68 |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 5.12 |
| | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 5.43 |
| | Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC | 7.17 |
| Whitehouse Field (TSV01) | Solent Maritime SAC | 7.31 |
| | No International sites within 10km | |
| Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02) | Porton Down SPA | 2.19 |
| | Salisbury Plain SAC | 2.19 |
| | Salisbury Plain SPA | 6.35 |
| Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 1.15 |

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------|
| | Solent Maritime SAC | 1.56 |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 3.07 |
| | The New Forest SAC | 4.11 |
| | Emer Bog SAC | 4.83 |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 6.15 |
| | River Itchen SAC | 7.89 |
| A303 Enviropark Shooting School (TSV04) | No International sites within 10km | |
| Land West of A303 Enviropark (TSV05) | No International sites within 10km | |
| Church Farm (WIN01) | Solent Maritime SAC | 5.02 |
| | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 5.02 |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 8.04 |
| | River Itchen SAC | 8.53 |
| Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) | Solent Maritime SAC | 2.05 |
| | Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 2.05 |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 5.24 |
| | River Itchen SAC | 7.86 |
| | Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar | 8.25 |
| Three Maids Hill (WIN04) | River Itchen SAC | 3.45 |

7.6 Tables A5.1 to A5.11 in Appendix 5 present the initial screening assessment for waste sites proposed in the Partial Update - Draft Plan, alone and in-combination. Waste sites are included that are located within 5 km (precautionary principle screening buffer) of an International site. Colours used in the tables to represent likelihood of significant effect are taken from the Categorising Potential Effects section (paragraphs 3.26 onwards). Further detail regarding waste categories is provided in Appendix 2.

8. Screening for Likely Significant Effect in combination

- 8.1 In order to assist in determining the combined effect of HMWP Partial Update proposed minerals and waste sites, Table 8.1 shows proposed minerals and waste sites within 5 km of International sites grouped against each International site.

Table 8.1: Proposed minerals and waste sites within 5km grouped against each International site

| International Site | Proposed Minerals & Waste sites within 5km* | Dist. (km) |
|---|---|------------|
| Briddlesford Copses SAC | N/a | |
| Butser Hill SAC | N/a | |
| Dorset Heaths SAC | Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) | 0.21 |
| | Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) | 1.58 |
| | Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) | 1.79 |
| | Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) | 2.09 |
| | Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) | 4.24 |
| East Hampshire Hangers SAC | Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01) (M) | 1.35 |
| | Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03) (M) | 2.71 |
| | Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M) | 2.86 |
| Emer Bog SAC | Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) | 4.83 |
| | Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) | 4.97 |
| Great Yews SAC | N/a | |
| Isle of Wight Downs SAC | N/a | |
| Kennet Valley Alderwoods SAC | N/a | |
| Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain SAC | N/a | |
| Kingley Vale SAC | N/a | |
| Mottisfont Bats SAC (7.5km)* | Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) | 3.51 |
| | Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) | 4.01 |
| | Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) | 6.70 |
| Prescombe Down SAC | N/a | |
| River Avon SAC | Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) | 0.16 |
| | Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) | 0.53 |
| | Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) | 0.80 |
| | Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) | 1.26 |
| | Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) | 1.46 |
| River Itchen SAC | Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01) (W) | 2.94 |
| | Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) | 3.20 |
| | Three Maids Hill (WIN04) (W) | 3.45 |
| River Lambourn SAC | N/a | |
| Rook Clift SAC | N/a | |
| Salisbury Plain SAC | Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02) (W) | 2.19 |
| Shortheath Common SAC | Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M) | 3.29 |
| Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC | N/a | |
| Solent Maritime SAC | Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) | 0.29 |
| | Totton Sidings (NFD08) | 0.33 |
| | Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) | 1.25 |

| | | |
|---|---|------|
| | Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) | 1.56 |
| | Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) | 2.05 |
| | Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) | 3.12 |
| | Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) | 4.29 |
| | Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) | 4.30 |
| | Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) | 4.49 |
| South Wight Maritime SAC | N/a | |
| The New Forest SAC | Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) | 0.06 |
| | Tower View (NNP01) (W) | 0.68 |
| | Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) | 1.95 |
| | Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) | 2.28 |
| | Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) | 2.38 |
| | Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) | 2.87 |
| | Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) | 3.14 |
| | Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) | 3.31 |
| | Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) | 3.85 |
| | Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) | 4.04 |
| | Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) | 4.07 |
| | Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) | 4.11 |
| | Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) | 4.20 |
| Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC | Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M) | 3.13 |
| Woolmer Forest SAC | Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01) (M) | 1.85 |
| Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC (12km)* | N/a | |
| Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) | 0.53 |
| | Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) | 0.60 |
| | Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) | 0.79 |
| | Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) | 1.33 |
| | Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) | 1.46 |
| Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar | N/a | |
| Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar | Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) | 0.21 |
| | Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) | 1.58 |
| | Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) | 1.79 |
| | Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) | 2.09 |
| | Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) | 4.24 |
| New Forest SPA/Ramsar | Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) | 0.06 |
| | Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) | 0.68 |
| | Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) | 1.95 |
| | Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) | 2.28 |
| | Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) | 3.31 |
| | Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) | 3.35 |
| | Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) | 3.43 |
| | Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) | 3.98 |
| | Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) | 3.99 |
| | Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) | 4.07 |
| | Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) | 4.23 |

| | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| | Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) | 4.42 |
| Porton Down SPA | Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02) (W) | 2.19 |
| Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar | Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) | 1.09 |
| | Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) | 1.27 |
| Salisbury Plain SPA | N/a | |
| Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) | Adj. |
| | Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) | 0.30 |
| | Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) | 0.67 |
| | Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) | 0.85 |
| | Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) | 1.14 |
| | Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) | 1.27 |
| | Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) | 1.30 |
| | Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) | 1.44 |
| | Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) | 3.07 |
| Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) | 0.17 |
| | Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) | 0.30 |
| | Totton Sidings (NFD08) | 0.33 |
| | Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) | 1.15 |
| | Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) | 1.25 |
| | Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) | 2.05 |
| | Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) | 2.69 |
| | Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) | 3.87 |
| | Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) | 3.96 |
| Thames Basin Heaths SPA | Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02) (W) | Within |
| | Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03) | Within |
| | Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01) (M) | Adj / within |
| Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA | Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01) (M) | 0.26 |
| | Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M) | 0.32 |
| Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons SPA | Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M) | 3.13 |
| Thursley & Ockley Bogs Ramsar | N/a | |

* Screening distances for the Mottisfont Bats SAC and Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC are 7.5km³⁴ and 12km³⁵, respectively.

8.2 In addition, Table 8.2 shows planned major (10 dwellings or more) residential and non-residential development within a 5 km zone of influence of those International sites (NSN sites and Ramsar sites) that are also within 5 km of proposed minerals and waste

³⁴ Jonathan Cox Associates (2010) Mottisfont Bats SAC: Protocol for Planning Officers – A report to Natural England

(<http://pages.wiltshire.gov.uk/mobile/corestrategydocument?directory=Studies%2C%20Surveys%20and%20Assessments&file=132>) proposes that a distance of 7.5km from the SAC should be used to identify plans and projects likely to have an impact upon habitats used by barbastelle bats from the Mottisfont Bats SAC.

³⁵ Policy SD10 of the South Downs National Park Local Plan includes the requirement to consider impacts up to 12km from the SAC, to protect both the SAC and the functionally-linked habitat around it. This is set out in more detail in the Draft Protocol – ‘Sussex Bat Special Area of Conservation Planning and Landscape Scale Enhancement Protocol. SDNPA and Natural England (unpublished draft)’.

sites (or greater bat SAC zones of influence). These planned developments have been identified in relevant Local Plans. The list of relevant planned developments based on scale and proximity will be further refined for purposes of undertaking the HRA Appropriate Assessment.

Table 8.2: Development Plan planned major residential (10+ dwellings) and non-residential development within 5 km of relevant International sites

| International Sites | Within 1 km | | Within 2 km | | Within 3 km | | Within 4 km | | Within 5 km | | Total |
|--|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | Housing | Other | Housing | Other | Housing | Other | Housing | Other | Housing | Other | |
| Dorset Heaths SAC | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| East Hampshire Hangers SAC | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 23 | 15 | 27 | 16 | 43 |
| Emer Bog SAC | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 16 | 10 | 20 | 16 | 36 |
| Mottisfont Bats SAC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| River Avon SAC | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| River Itchen SAC | 28 | 17 | 44 | 26 | 60 | 34 | 79 | 42 | 107 | 57 | 164 |
| Salisbury Plain SAC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shortheath Common SAC | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Solent Maritime SAC | 28 | 24 | 74 | 39 | 120 | 58 | 163 | 77 | 187 | 88 | 275 |
| The New Forest SAC | 9 | 6 | 23 | 19 | 40 | 24 | 50 | 34 | 70 | 48 | 118 |
| Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 22 | 12 | 27 | 16 | 43 |
| Woolmer Forest SAC | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 22 |
| New Forest SPA/Ramsar | 6 | 4 | 17 | 14 | 31 | 21 | 46 | 29 | 65 | 43 | 108 |
| Porton Down SPA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar | 26 | 18 | 45 | 28 | 55 | 33 | 64 | 36 | 68 | 37 | 105 |
| Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | 97 | 57 | 148 | 70 | 172 | 80 | 198 | 95 | 208 | 113 | 321 |
| Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | 44 | 30 | 89 | 45 | 120 | 55 | 138 | 66 | 149 | 78 | 227 |
| Thames Basin Heaths SPA | 10 | 7 | 26 | 21 | 41 | 22 | 41 | 24 | 53 | 25 | 78 |
| Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Common SPA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA | 4 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 24 |

9. Results

Policies

9.1 The initial screening assessment process for draft policies (see Tables 6.1 – 6.3) resulted in two policies being screened in, as having the potential to have a likely significant effect on International sites, requiring further consideration in an Appropriate Assessment. This is due to some or all of the sites listed in the respective policies being screened in as part of this assessment. A summary is provided in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1: Policies screened out and screened in

| Policy | LSE (N/Y) | Screened Out | Screened In |
|--|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development | N | Y | |
| Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation | N | Y | |
| Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species | N | Y | |
| Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape | N | Y | |
| Policy 5: Protection of the countryside | N | Y | |
| Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt | N | Y | |
| Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets | N | Y | |
| Policy 8: Water resources | N | Y | |
| Policy 9: Protection of soils | N | Y | |
| Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments | N | Y | |
| Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being | N | Y | |
| Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention | N | Y | |
| Policy 13: Managing traffic | N | Y | |
| Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development | N | Y | |
| Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources | N | Y | |
| Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure | N | Y | |
| Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source | N | Y | |
| Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development | N | Y | |
| Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots | N | Y | |
| Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates | Y | | Y |
| Policy 21: Silica sand development | N | Y | |
| Policy 22: Brick-making clay | N | Y | |
| Policy 23: Chalk development | N | Y | |
| Policy 24: Oil and gas development | N | Y | |
| Policy 25: Sustainable waste management | N | Y | |
| Policy 26: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure | N | Y | |
| Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development | N | Y | |
| Policy 28: Energy recovery development | N | Y | |
| Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management | Y | | Y |
| Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development | N | Y | |
| Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste-water management | N | Y | |
| Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill | N | Y | |
| Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development | N | Y | |
| Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure | N | Y | |

Sites

9.2 The initial screening assessment of proposed sites (see Appendices 4 and 5) has resulted in twenty-four minerals and waste sites being screened in, as having the potential to have a likely significant effect on International sites, requiring further consideration in an Appropriate Assessment. A summary is provided in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2: Proposed minerals and waste sites screened in and screened out

| Site | International Site | LSE (Y/N) | Screened In | Screened Out |
|---|--|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| Proposed minerals sites | | | | |
| Basingstoke Sidings (BSK01) | N/A | N | | Y |
| Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) | Solent Maritime SAC | Y | Y | |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | Y | | |
| | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | Y | | |
| Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01) | Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA | Y | Y | |
| | East Hampshire Hangers SAC | N | | |
| | Woolmer Forest SAC | N | | |
| Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) | Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA | Y | Y | |
| | East Hampshire Hangers SAC | N | | |
| | Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC | N | | |
| | Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons SPA | N | | |
| | Shortheath Common SAC | N | | |
| Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03) | East Hampshire Hangers SAC | N | | Y |
| Warren Heath West & East (HAR01) | Thames Basin Heaths SPA | Y | Y | |
| Bramshill Quarry (Extension) (HAR03) | Thames Basin Heaths SPA | Y | Y | |
| Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) | The New Forest SAC | N | Y | |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | Y | | |
| | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | N | | |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | N | | |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | N | | |
| Yeatton Farm (NFD02) | The New Forest SAC | N | Y | |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | Y | | |
| | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | N | | |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | N | | |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | N | | |
| Purple Haze (NFD03) | Dorset Heaths SAC | Y | Y | |
| | Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar | Y | | |
| | River Avon SAC | Y | | |
| | Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | Y | | |
| | The New Forest SAC | N | | |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | N | | |
| Midgham Farm (NFD04) | Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | Y | Y | |
| | River Avon SAC | Y | | |
| | Dorset Heaths SAC | Y | | |
| | Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar | Y | | |
| | The New Forest SAC | N | | |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | N | | |
| Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) | The New Forest SAC | Y | Y | |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | Y | | |
| | River Avon SAC | Y | | |
| | Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | Y | | |
| | Dorset Heaths SAC | N | | |
| | Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar | N | | |
| Cobley Wood (NFD06) | Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | Y | Y | |
| | River Avon SAC | Y | | |
| | Dorset Heaths SAC | N | | |
| | Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar | N | | |
| | The New Forest SAC | N | | |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | N | | |
| Totton Sidings | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | N | | Y |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | N | | |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | N | | |
| | The New Forest SAC | N | | |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | N | | |
| Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | Y | | |
| | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | Y | Y | |
| | River Itchen SAC | N | | |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | N | | |
| Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) | Mottisfont Bats SAC | Y | | |
| | The New Forest SAC | N | Y | |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | N | | |
| Land at the Triangle (TSV07) | The New Forest SAC | N | | |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | N | | |
| | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | Y | Y | |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | Y | | |
| | Emer Bog SAC | N | | |
| Cutty Brow (TSV08) | N/a | N | | Y |
| Andover Sidings (TSV09) | N/a | N | | Y |
| Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) | Mottisfont Bats SAC | Y | | |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | N | Y | |
| | The New Forest SAC | N | | |
| Micheldever Sidings (WIN03) | N/a | N | | Y |
| Proposed waste sites | | | | |
| Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01) | River Itchen SAC | N | | Y |
| Down Barn Farm (FAR01) | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | Y | | |
| | Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar | Y | Y | |
| Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) | Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar | Y | Y | |
| Rookery Farm (FAR03) | Solent Maritime SAC | Y | | |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | Y | | |
| | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | Y | Y | |
| | | | | |
| Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02) | Thames Basin Heaths SPA | Y | Y | |
| Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) | River Avon SAC | Y | | |
| | Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | Y | | |
| | Dorset Heaths SAC | N | | |
| | Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar | Y | Y | |
| | The New Forest SAC | N | | |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | N | | |
| Tower View (NNP01) | The New Forest SAC | Y | | |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | Y | Y | |
| Whitehouse Field (TSV01) | N/a | N | | Y |
| Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02) | Porton Down SPA | N | | Y |
| | Salisbury Plain SAC | N | | |
| Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | Y | | |
| | Solent Maritime SAC | Y | | |
| | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | Y | Y | |
| | The New Forest SAC | N | | |
| | Emer Bog SAC | N | | |
| A303 Enviropark Shooting School (TSV04) | N/a | N | | Y |
| Land West of A303 Enviropark (TSV05) | N/a | N | | Y |
| Church Farm (WIN01) | N/a | N | | Y |
| Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) | Solent Maritime SAC | Y | | |
| | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | Y | Y | |
| Three Maids Hill (WIN04) | River Itchen SAC | Y | Y | |

10. Next Steps

- 10.1 Following the Regulation 18 consultation process, policies and proposed sites that have been screened in as part of the HRA screening process will be subject to Appropriate Assessment, taking into account all consultation comments received regarding this Screening Report. The results of that assessment will be set out in a separate HRA Appropriate Assessment Report and will be made available as part of the subsequent Regulation 19 consultation. Natural England will be consulted on the scope of the Appropriate Assessment prior to the assessment being undertaken.

Acronyms and Initialisations

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| AA | Appropriate Assessment |
| AONB | Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty |
| cSAC | Candidate SAC |
| DPD | Development Plan Document |
| ECJ | European Court of Justice |
| EU | European Union |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| HMWP | Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan |
| HRA | Habitats Regulations Assessment |
| IAQM | Institute of Air Quality Management |
| INNS | Invasive Non-Native Species |
| IROPI | Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest |
| LDD | Local Development Document |
| LSE | Likely Significant Effect |
| MWPA | Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities |
| NH ₃ | Ammonia |
| NO _x | Oxides of Nitrogen |
| NPPF | National Planning Policy Framework |
| NSN | National Site Network |
| PPG | Planning Practice Guidance |
| PRoW | Public Rights of Way |
| pSAC | Potential or possible SAC |
| pSPA | Potential SPA |
| SA | Sustainability Appraisal |
| SAC | Special Area of Conservation |
| SEA | Strategic Environmental Assessment |
| SNAP | Site Nitrogen Action Plan |
| SO ₂ | Sulphur Dioxide |
| SO _x | Oxides of Sulphur |
| SPA | Special Protection Area |
| SSSI | Site of Special Scientific Interest |
| UK | United Kingdom |

Glossary

Appropriate Assessment (AA)

A self-contained step in the wider decision making process of Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), required under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). An appropriate assessment is only required where the competent authority determines that the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a National Site Network (NSN) site or Ramsar site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, and the plan or project is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of that site.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

An area designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000) as being of national importance for its natural beauty, including flora fauna, geology and landscape, which should be conserved and enhanced.

Biodiversity

The total variety of life on earth, including all genes, species, ecosystems and the ecological processes of which they are part.

Climate Change

Long-term shift in weather patterns in a specific region or globally, involving changes in overall weather patterns, including precipitation, temperatures and cloud cover and thought to be leading to an increased frequency of extreme weather events. Much of the observed and predicted climate change is attributed to human activities that have resulted in increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide.

Climate Change Adaptation

Adjustments to natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic factors or their effects, including from changes in rainfall and rising temperatures, which moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities

Climate Change Mitigation

Action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Compensation

Measures taken to make up for the loss of, or permanent damage to, biological resources through the provision of replacement areas. Any replacement area should be similar to or, with appropriate management, have the ability to reproduce the ecological functions and conditions of those biological resources that have been lost or damaged.

Competent Authority

A competent authority is any Minister, Government Department, public or statutory undertaker, public body of any description or person holding public office. Used in the Habitats Regulations to refer to the authority that is responsible for adopting, authorising or undertaking a plan or project.

Conservation Objectives

A statement of the nature conservation aspirations for a site, expressed in terms of the favourable condition that is sought for the species and/or habitats for which the site has been selected to attain.

Conservation Status

Four parameters are considered when assessing conservation status. For habitat these are range, area, structure and function (referred to as habitat condition) and future prospects. For species, the parameters are range, population, habitat (extent and condition) and future prospects. The Habitats Regulations define when the conservation status of the habitats and species it lists is to be considered as favourable.

Cumulative Impacts/Effects

Impacts/effects that result from the incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the plan or project in question.

Development Plan Document (DPD)

Documents that form part of a statutory development plan such as a Minerals and Waste Plan.

Favourable Condition

The condition represented by the achievement of the conservation objectives; the desired condition for a designated habitat or a species on an individual site.

Favourable Conservation Status

The conservation status of habitats and species is 'favourable' where all that is necessary to sustain the habitats and species in the long term is in place.

Habitats Directive

Abbreviated term for European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992). It is the aim of this Directive to promote the conservation of certain habitats and species within the European Union and is implemented in the UK through the Habitats Regulations.

Habitats Regulations

Abbreviated term for The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), which transposes the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive into UK legislation.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

As required by the Habitats Regulations, the identification of any aspects of an emerging plan or project that would have the potential to cause a likely significant effect on National Site Network (NSN) sites and Ramsar sites (either alone or in combination with other plans and projects), and to begin to identify appropriate mitigation strategies where such effects are identified (see also Appropriate Assessment).

In-Combination Effect

Effects, which may or may not interact with each other, but which could affect the same receptor or interest feature (i.e. a habitat or species for which an International Site is designated).

Integrity (of a site)

The coherence of a site's ecological structure and function across its whole area that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or levels of populations of the species for which it was classified.

Interest Feature

A natural or semi-natural feature for which an International site has been selected. This includes any Habitats Directive Annex I habitat, any Annex II species and any population of a bird species for which an SPA has been classified under the Birds Directive.

Local Development Documents (LDD)

Documents that form part of a statutory development plan (Development Plan Documents) or which amplify the policies of the statutory development plan (Supplementary Planning Documents).

Mitigation

Measures taken to avoid or reduce negative impacts. Measures may include locating the development and its working areas and access routes away from areas of high ecological interest, or timing works to avoid sensitive periods. See also compensation (which is separate from mitigation).

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Government policy framework that sets out planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers, both in preparing development plans and in development management.

National Site Network (NSN)

Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, SACs and SPAs in the UK no longer form part of the EU's Natura 2000 ecological network. The 2019 Regulations have created a national site network on land and at sea, including both the inshore and offshore marine areas in the UK.

Natural England

A non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), responsible for ensuring that England's natural environment, including its land, flora and fauna, freshwater and marine environments, geology and soils, are protected and improved. It also has a responsibility to help people enjoy, understand and access the natural environment.

NO_x

Oxides of nitrogen.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

A web-based resource which brings together national planning guidance on various topics into one place and provides further clarity on the interpretation of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Precautionary Principle

An approach which takes avoiding action based on the possibility of significant environmental or other damage, even before there is conclusive evidence that the damage will occur.

Ramsar Site

An internationally important wetland designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Wildfowl Habitat (Ramsar, Iran) 1971 and, as a matter of government policy, afforded the same protection as a site designated under the Habitats Regulations.

Regulation 18 Consultation

Initial consultation stage of the preparation/review of a Local Plan under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

Regulation 19 Consultation

Pre-submission publication representations stage of the preparation/review of a Local Plan under Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

Screening (HRA)

Determination of whether a plan or project (or parts therein) are likely to have a likely significant effect on the integrity of International sites alone or in-combination with other plans or projects and therefore whether an Appropriate Assessment is necessary.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A site designated by Natural England as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features and of national importance.

SO_x

Oxides of sulphur.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Sites identified under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) supporting habitats or species listed within Annex I and II of that legislation, which form a network of internally recognised sites across Europe alongside SPA and Ramsar sites. Following the UK withdrawal from the EU, these sites are provided equivalent protection under the UK transposition of this Directive - The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Amendment (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

Special Protection Area (SPA)

Sites identified under the EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds protecting sites supporting the habitats of migratory and other particularly threatened species of bird. They form a network of internally recognised sites across Europe alongside SAC and Ramsar sites. Following the UK withdrawal from the EU, these sites are provided equivalent protection under the UK transposition of this Directive - The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Amendment (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

Sustainable Development

The use of resources to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Appendix 1: Plans or Projects Considered In-combination

The following table sets out the principal plans and projects that have been considered as part of the in-combination component of this stage 1 screening assessment.

| Plan / Project | Nature of proposals | Impact Pathways |
|--|---|---|
| Neighbouring Minerals and Waste Plans | | |
| <p>Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014</p> <p>Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009</p> <p>Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire 2001</p> <p>Waste Local Plan for Berkshire 1998</p> <p>Emerging West Berkshire Minerals and Waste Plan to 2037</p> <p>Emerging Central and Eastern Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan to 2036</p> <p>Surrey Minerals and Waste Plan 2011</p> <p>West Sussex Minerals and Waste Plans (Joint Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan) (2018, partial review 2021)</p> <p>Somerset Minerals and Waste Plans (2015 and 2013, respectively)</p> | <p>Allocation of sites for mineral extraction and waste management adjacent to the HMWP Partial Update Plan area.</p> <p>Sites potentially affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briddlesford Copses SAC • Dorset Heaths(lands) SAC (SPA) • Great Yews SAC • Isle of Wight Downs SAC • Kennet Valley Alderwoods SAC • Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain SAC • Kingley Vale SAC • Prescombe Down SAC • River Avon SAC • River Lambourn SAC • Rook Clift SAC • Salisbury Plain SAC/SPA • Solent Maritime SAC • South Wight Maritime SAC • Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC • Woolmer Forest SAC • Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA • Thames Basin Heaths SPA • Porton Down SPA • Solent and Dorset Coast SPA • Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar • Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Common SPA • Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA • Thursley & Ockley Bogs Ramsar | <p>Potential effects on International sites include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land take Impact to functionally linked land Noise and visual disturbance Changes to water levels/quality Air pollution/quality Recreation related impacts <p>The approved Plans have been subject to HRA and mitigation and policies have been developed to ensure that development brought forward under these plans does not have an adverse effect on the integrity of International sites and development which would adversely affect integrity would not be permitted.</p> <p>It is recognised, however, that there may be in-combination effects between allocated sites in neighbouring minerals and waste plans and the HMWP Partial Update based on proximity and the nature of potential impact pathways.</p> |
| Local Transport Plans | | |
| <p>Hampshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011-2031</p> <p>Emerging Hampshire Local Transport Plan (LTP4)</p> <p>Local Transport Plan 3 – Strategy for South Hampshire</p> <p>Southampton Local Transport Plan (LTP 4) – Connected Southampton: Transport Strategy 2040</p> <p>Portsmouth Local Transport Plan (LTP3)</p> | <p>Policy frameworks for transport, traffic and highways improvements/maintenance.</p> <p>Potential for effects on all International sites within and adjacent to the Plan area.</p> | <p>Potential effects on International sites include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact to functionally linked land Noise and visual disturbance Air pollution/quality <p>The approved Plans have been subject to HRA and mitigation and policies have been developed to ensure that projects brought forward under these plans do not have an adverse effect on the integrity of International sites and development which would adversely affect integrity would not be permitted. The aim of the LTPs is to reduce the air quality impacts of transport and traffic.</p> |

| Local Plans | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)</p> <p>South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019)</p> <p>Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015)</p> <p>Portsmouth Local Plan 2006 – 2027</p> <p>New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036</p> <p>Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)</p> <p>Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council Local Plan 2011-2029</p> <p>Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036</p> <p>Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026</p> <p>Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging)</p> <p>Havant District Local Plan: Core Strategy (2011)</p> <p>East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014)</p> <p>Rushmoor Local Plan 2014-2032</p> <p>Hart Local Plan 2014-2032</p> <p>Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011-2029</p> <p>Chichester Local Plan – Key Policies 2014-2029</p> | <p>Allocation of land for housing and employment.</p> <p>Potential for effects on all International sites within and adjacent to the Plan area.</p> | <p>Potential effects on International sites include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational pressure from new residential developments. Atmospheric pollution from traffic associated with new developments. Changes to hydrological conditions. Impacts to functionally linked land. <p>The approved Local Plans have been subject to HRA and mitigation and policies have been developed to ensure that development brought forward under these plans does not have an adverse effect on the integrity of International sites and development which would adversely affect integrity would not be permitted.</p> <p>It is recognised, however, that there may be in-combination effects between allocated sites in the listed plans and the HMWP Partial Update based on proximity and the nature of potential impact pathways.</p> |
| Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects | | |
| <p>Southampton to London Pipeline</p> | <p>Part replacement of aviation fuel pipeline from Fawley Refinery to West London.</p> <p>Works pass through Thames Basin Heaths SPA and Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC.</p> | <p>Habitat loss</p> <p>Disturbance</p> <p>Hydrological impacts</p> <p>Invasive species introductions</p> <p>Air quality and water quality</p> <p>The Environmental Statement³⁶ and HRA for the project confirms that the project will not affect the integrity of any SPA's, SAC's or Ramsar sites. No significant impacts are anticipated with implementation of mitigation.</p> |
| <p>AQUIND Interconnector</p> | <p>AQUIND Interconnector consists of the construction of a 2,000 MW bi-directional electrical power transmission link between the South Coast of England and Normandy in France and would facilitate the import and export of electricity between the UK and France.</p> | <p>Disturbance and displacement of qualifying birds.</p> <p>Temporary habitat loss.</p> <p>Accidental spills/litter</p> |

³⁶ <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN070005/EN070005-000158-6.1%20Non-Technical%20Summary.pdf>

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | Onshore activities have potential to affect Chichester and Langstone Harbour SPA/Ramsar, and Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar | HRA ³⁷ undertaken for the project concludes that there would be no adverse effects on the integrity of any of the affected sites, either alone or in-combination. |
| Highways England – M3 Junction 9 Improvement Project. | Highways Improvements to M3 Junction 9. Potential impacts to River Itchen SAC and Mottisfont Bats SAC. | Habitat loss Disturbance Hydrological impacts Air quality and water quality Preliminary Environmental Information Report ³⁸ concludes that significant impacts are not anticipated at the River Itchen SAC from any construction or operational activity, however potential habitat degradation caused by traffic emissions will be considered through ongoing assessment work. No significant impacts are anticipated to Mottisfont Bats Special Area of Conservation due to the intervening distance from the Proposed Scheme boundary. |

³⁷ https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN020022/EN020022-001581-6.8.1%20HRA%20-%20Vol%201%20-%20Habitats%20Regulations%20Assessment%20Report%20Main%20Text%20Rev002_tracked.pdf

³⁸ https://highwaysengland.citizenspace.com/he/m3-junction-9-supplementary/supporting_documents/M3%20Junction%209%20%20May%202021%20%20Preliminary%20Environmental%20Information%20Report%20%20NonTechnical%20Summary%20%201%20of%202.pdf

Appendix 2: Types of Waste Management Facilities

A range of different waste management facilities have been classified. To provide context, the different categories of waste sites have been set out in full in Tables A2.1 – A2.7, below.

Table A2.1: Category one: Activities requiring open sites or ancillary open areas (possibly involving biological treatment)

| | |
|--|---|
| Description / overview | Activities requiring space for storage of waste and machinery (e.g. recycling crusher and screener; vehicle dismantlers). Open sites can accommodate processing equipment (e.g. storage containers/skips, loaders for shipment) Activities similar to some agricultural practices require large open spaces (e.g. composting plants using open air windrows (elongated piles). Large areas of land are converted to hard-standing areas for the running of machinery, and soil and ground water protection measures Small proportion of the site may include building (e.g. for staff facilities) |
| Waste facilities | Open windrow composting (composting sites typically require sites 2-3 hectares) Aggregate recycling / construction and demolition waste processing (typically requires 2 hectares or greater) Processing incinerator bottom ash (IBA) End of Life Vehicle (ELV) processing / scrap metal yard Soil hospital (remediation of contaminated soils) Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) or Civic Amenity Site (typically approximately 0.8 hectare site required) |
| Examples of waste streams handled | Unsorted or segregated household waste Construction waste (soils, rubble, etc.) Incinerator bottom ash Scrap vehicles Biodegradable municipal solid wastes and industrial wastes converted to composted products (garden type waste collected separately or co-collected with kitchen waste that is suitable for open windrow composting) |
| Preferred locations for these activities (including site requirements) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typically located in rural or urban fringe sites (where access is good). • Close proximity to development areas (markets) is preferable (it is often not viable to transport materials such as recycled aggregate long distances). • Larger scale centralised composting facilities can be located at selected composting sites but smaller facilities can be located at landfill sites, sewage treatment works, industrial sites and transfer stations. • Small scale composting operations are also located on farms, due to their ability to exploit existing infrastructure, equipment, and labour associated with normal farm activities³⁹. • Aggregate recycling sites and ELV sites can be located on industrial estates alongside heavier industrial uses (affordable sites of an adequate size can be very difficult to obtain for these uses however). • Aggregate recycling activities (usually temporary operations) can also be located at mineral workings and landfill sites and at demolition and construction sites where the spoil is to be used in the project itself. |

³⁹ Most on-farm facilities possess waste management exemptions, and all community-run sites are exempt and so are restricted in size

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rail sidings can be used for activities whereby materials are loaded for shipment to market (transshipment of waste). Household Waste Recycling Centres require good access from the primary road network and sufficient vehicle queuing space. |
| Locations where activities would be unsuitable | <p>Would not normally be compatible with a business park environment or an urban setting, or close to villages.</p> <p>An appropriate distance of 'buffer' would be required between operations and sensitive receptors.</p> <p>Should be located at appropriate distances from sensitive habitats (where there are potential dust and bioaerosol impacts).</p> |

Table A2.2: Category two: Activities requiring a mix of enclosed buildings/plant and open ancillary areas (possibly involving biological treatment)

| | |
|--|---|
| Description / overview | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities which involve temporary storage of waste usually consist of buildings where vehicles deliver waste either onto the floor, into bays, or into compaction units. Inert wastes in particular may be transferred to such sites and stored in the open. Facilities may require extensive plant and specialist machinery. For instance, hard standing areas to site recycling bins, skips and possibly compactors which can be fully / partially enclosed or open. Unsorted waste may be stored in open bunkers or skips, housed within a building. Facilities may be co-located on sites (e.g. storage alongside a Waste Transfer Station). Sites usually require a minimum of 0.5 hectares (but size depends on throughput). |
| Waste facilities | <p>Outdoor Waste Transfer Station (where space required for open storage).</p> <p>Anaerobic digestion (AD) plant (small scale) (agricultural / rural locations) (unsorted waste, segregated waste and residual waste may be stored in open bunkers, possibly outside).</p> <p>Enclosed composting systems⁴⁰.</p> <p>MBT (Mechanical Biological Treatment) plant (including biological treatment e.g. AD)⁴¹.</p> <p>Sites for aggregating waste wood (sorting and processing).</p> <p>Biological treatment of liquid waste and leachate (can involve enclosed buildings and tanks in open areas).</p> <p>Wastewater Treatment Works.</p> |
| Examples of waste streams handled | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsorted or segregated household or commercial waste Green waste Specialist wastes (e.g. liquid waste and leachate) |
| Preferred locations for these activities (including site requirements) | <p>Enclosed composting facilities are suited to areas allocated for employment / industrial uses in urban areas, and are compatible with the more intensive B2 activities under the Use Classes Order.</p> <p>Small scale AD plants (throughput of circa 5000 tonnes per annum) can be located on sites less than 0.5 hectares (Wastewater Treatment Works in particular can provide suitable locations).</p> <p>Facilities to recycle agricultural waste can be located on farms (digestate from AD plants may be used by neighbouring farms).</p> <p>Options for locating wastewater treatment plant are very limited and are typically linked to existing infrastructure.</p> |

⁴⁰ E.g. In-vessel composting (IVC) allows collected food waste to be composted on a large scale. IVC is not considered as environmentally beneficial as anaerobic digestion. For effective waste handling, a covered waste reception area, as well as hard standing for post composting and a covered storage area are needed.

⁴¹ The term 'mechanical and biological treatment' (MBT) is commonly used to describe a hybrid process which combines mechanical and biological techniques used to sort and separate mixed household waste.

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| Locations where activities would be unsuitable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An appropriate distance (buffer) would be required between operations producing bioaerosols / odours, and sensitive receptors. • Should be located at appropriate distances from sensitive habitats (where there are potential dust and bioaerosol impacts). • Facilities involving open-air activities with potential to generate noise would not normally be compatible with a business park environment, an urban setting, or close to villages. |
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Table A2.3: Category three: Activities requiring enclosed industrial premises (small scale)

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| Description / overview | <p>Waste developments are increasingly enclosed within new or existing structures, often sited on brownfield or industrial land; allowing for a large proportion of the perceived issues / problems to be mitigated for, i.e. dust and noise.</p> <p>'Small scale' enclosed premises are typically <1-2 hectares (throughput of approx. 50,000 tonnes per annum).</p> <p>Usually located on industrial estates.</p> <p>Enclosing activities helps to mitigate against many noise / odour issues.</p> |
| Waste facilities | <p>Plant for Refused Derived Fuel production (small scale e.g. Mechanical Heat Treatment / Autoclaving)⁴². Autoclaving is a pressurised steam treatment process that can produce fuel pellets or pulp (by 'cooking' waste).</p> <p>Dis-assembly and re-manufacturing plant (Waste Electronic & Electrical Equipment recycling).</p> <p>Enclosed waste transfer station (designed to process dry, separated recyclables).</p> <p>Small-scale recyclables processing facility.</p> |
| Examples of waste streams handled | <p>All types of non-hazardous waste typically handled (e.g. dry mixed recyclables)</p> <p>Inert waste may also be handled (e.g. sorting of construction waste, glass etc)</p> <p>Clean waste wood can be handled for recycling Waste Electronic & Electrical Equipment</p> |
| Preferred locations for these activities (including site requirements) | <p>As activities can be similar to other industrial activity, these facilities can be located on land previously used for B2 - general industrial activities or E(g) - uses which can be carried out in a residential area without detriment to its amenity.</p> <p>The requirement for good transport infrastructure is essential and therefore, where possible, should be located close to the primary road network or have potential access to rail.</p> <p>Placement of sites near to the source of waste is increasingly important, by limiting movement of waste from source the impact of sites decreases.</p> |
| Locations where activities would be unsuitable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites with existing access issues should be avoided where possible. • Areas should be avoided where facilities seeking expansion of existing hardstanding would encroach into floodzones. |

Table A2.4: Category four: Activities requiring enclosed industrial premises (large scale)

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| Description / overview | <p>Large buildings required to process mixed waste primarily via mechanical and / or biological means.</p> <p>Various physical separation and waste reduction techniques can be used either as standalone operations or in combination. Such activities are typically housed in an enclosed 'warehouse' type building.</p> |
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⁴² Refuse-derived fuel, (RDF), is made by refining municipal solid waste in a series of mechanical sorting and shredding stages to separate the combustible portion of the waste. Either a loose fuel, known as fluff, floc or coarse RDF (c-RDF), or a densified pellet or briquette (d-RDF) is produced.

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| | 'Large scale' enclosed premises typically require site of 2-4 hectares (throughput can be up in excess of 100,000 tonnes per annum). |
| Waste facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) (for dry recyclables). • Enclosed Anaerobic Digestion plant (large scale). • Enclosed MBT (Mechanical Biological Treatment) (large scale integrated plant)⁴³. |
| Examples of waste streams handled | <p>Unsorted 'black bag' wastes (AD and MBT)</p> <p>Residual household waste following doorstep separation of dry recyclables / green waste</p> <p>Residual waste following separation of recyclables / organics at another facility.</p> |
| Preferred locations for these activities (including site requirements) | <p>Large scale processing operations can take place in a range of buildings and at different locations. Preference should be given to industrial or degraded sites or sites on or close to existing waste management facilities.</p> <p>B2, B8 and E(g) use class designations may potentially be acceptable. Sites need to be suitable for use by HGVs.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to the potential for co-location with rail or barge transfer operations.</p> |
| Locations where activities would be unsuitable | <p>Mixed household waste has the potential to cause additional nuisance from litter, odour and leachate. The planning and siting considerations will therefore be different to dry recyclables processing.</p> <p>Locating sites close to residential development should be avoided.</p> <p>Some operations which involve mechanical processing and external loading and unloading of material may be inherently noisy which will also affect the choice of site.</p> <p>Sites with existing access issues should be avoided where possible.</p> <p>Areas should be avoided where facilities seeking expansion of existing hardstanding would encroach into flood zones.</p> |

Table A2.5: Category five: Activities requiring enclosed building with stack (small scale)

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| Description / overview | <p>Plants with a throughput of approx. 50,000 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>Smaller scale thermal treatment facilities are often designed to receive a specific component of the waste stream.</p> <p>Can offer a waste management option which is more likely to be accepted by local residents. Energy is generated.</p> <p>Often combustion chambers are fired up according to the need to respond to fluctuations in the supply of waste.</p> <p>Gasification is a thermal process in which carbon is converted to a syngas leaving a solid residue.</p> <p>Pyrolysis takes place either in the complete absence of oxygen or with limited oxygen.</p> <p>Require site of <1-2 hectares.</p> |
| Waste facilities | <p>Pyrolysis and gasification technologies (advanced thermal treatment).</p> <p>Small scale incinerator.</p> <p>Small thermal plants (Combined Heat & Power plant)⁴⁴.</p> <p>Small thermal treatment plants (furnaces or kilns) are also used to treat clinical wastes at hospital sites.</p> |
| Examples of waste streams handled | <p>Capable of handling a wide range of waste materials.</p> <p>Can be specifically designed to take a pre-processed feedstock or refuse derived fuel (RDF) (see categories 3 and 4 above).</p> |

⁴³ The term 'mechanical and biological treatment' (MBT) is commonly used to describe a hybrid process which combines mechanical and biological techniques used to sort and separate mixed household waste, and produce a Refused Derived Fuel (RDF).

⁴⁴ The revised Waste Framework Directive sets a threshold above which energy efficient municipal waste incinerators can be classified as recovery facilities, and below which they continue to be classified as disposal facilities.

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| | <p>Can be used to treat clinical wastes at hospital sites.</p> <p>Unburned residue (bottom ash) is produced after combustible material is burnt.</p> <p>There are three products of pyrolysis: gas, liquid and a solid known as char.</p> |
| Preferred locations for these activities (including site requirements) | <p>Localities which are as close as possible to the source of waste arisings in order to minimise transport.</p> <p>Sites which offer the potential for CHP and export of energy to businesses which would otherwise use fossil fuel sources. May also be considered as part of large scale residential developments.</p> <p>Can be more suited to rural areas and areas of dispersed population centres than large-scale facilities.</p> <p>Most small thermal plants have been designed to treat specific industrial waste streams as part of combined heat and power (CHP) arrangements. CHP may be connected to existing decentralised energy networks in town and city centres for instance.</p> <p>Preference should be given to areas allocated for business use or in traditional commercial/industrial urban areas.</p> <p>Existing waste sites should also be considered. Plants can be located alongside modern industrial buildings or as a part of business parks where CHP potential can be developed.</p> <p>Pyrolysis and gasification- the scale of individual buildings and process components is likely to be compatible with most small / medium sized industrial activities.</p> |
| Locations where activities would be unsuitable | <p>Should be located appropriate distances from sensitive habitats and other sensitive receptors (e.g. residential).</p> <p>Safeguarding zones around aerodromes where building height is restricted should be avoided.</p> <p>Pyrolysis and gasification facilities should avoid sites closer than 250 m of housing etc where possible or demonstrate emission standards can be met where closer.</p> |

Table A2.6: Category six: Activities requiring enclosed building with stack (large scale)

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| Description / overview | <p>Plants with a throughput of approx. 200,000 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>Plants typically designed to handle large volumes of mixed waste following the 'mass combustion' approach.</p> <p>Designed to burn waste as efficiently as possible, usually recovering energy.</p> <p>The volume of waste needing disposal following treatment is reduced by approximately 90%, reducing the need for landfill.</p> <p>The whole process is typically contained within a single building.</p> <p>Legislation requires that all new and existing plants operate to extremely high environmental standards.</p> <p>Require site of 2-5 hectares.</p> |
| Waste facilities | <p>Energy Recovery Facility ('mass burn' with energy generation)⁴⁵;</p> <p>Fluidised bed incinerators generally require some form of refuse derived fuel (RDF).</p> <p>Biomass plant (including proportion of waste biomass feedstock)</p> |
| Examples of waste streams handled | <p>Can receive between 90,000 and 600,000 tonnes of waste per year.</p> <p>Capable of handling a wide range of waste materials.</p> <p>Contaminated paper (e.g. with grease from food) can be more suited to energy recovery.</p> |
| Preferred locations for these activities (including site requirements) | <p>Often located in or near urban areas.</p> <p>Compatible with the more intensive Class B2 activities under the Use Classes Order.</p> |

⁴⁵ The revised Waste Framework Directive sets a threshold above which energy efficient municipal waste incinerators can be classified as recovery facilities, and below which they continue to be classified as disposal facilities

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| | Existing waste sites should also be considered. Should be located as close as possible to the source of waste arisings in order to minimise transport. Should be located on sites which offer the potential for combined heat and power (CHP) and export of energy to nearby businesses. |
| Locations where activities would be unsuitable | Not normally be compatible with a hi-tech business park environment or a rural/semi-rural setting. Should be located appropriate distances from sensitive habitats and other sensitive receptors (e.g. residential). Safeguarding zones around aerodromes where building height is restricted should be avoided. |

Table A2.7: Category seven: Landfilling

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| Description / overview | Modern landfill practice requires a significant degree of engineering in order to contain tipped waste, control emissions and minimise potential environmental effects. The majority of landfills are operated on a phased cell system whereby, as one cell is being filled, another is being prepared, and another is being completed / restored ⁴⁶ . |
| Waste facilities | Waste disposal mainly below ground level (infilling a void). Landraise, also generically referred to as landfill, refers to waste disposal mainly above pre-existing ground levels. The primary by-products where biodegradable materials are disposed of are landfill gas and leachate (requiring ancillary operations including abstraction systems). Inert waste can be used to restore minerals workings. Sites may include a separate protective cell for hazardous materials. |
| Examples of waste streams handled | Most types of non-hazardous waste may be disposed of via landfill although as disposal is increasingly discouraged, the future role of landfill is likely to be limited to the residues of other waste management operations such as incinerator ashes and materials recovery facility (MRF) rejects etc. Hazardous wastes (although certain hazardous wastes are banned from landfill disposal). Inert waste (non-biodegradable) is a restoration material and is not classed as landfilling. |
| Preferred locations for these activities (including site requirements) | Landfill sites sited where an existing void is available, such as in existing mineral workings. The location of land-raise sites is less limited and may include derelict land, or extensions to existing landfills. Landfill sites tend to be located in rural areas. Range in size from just a few hectares (Ha) to over 100 Ha. The larger sites are more economically viable. |
| Locations where activities would be unsuitable | Sites close to housing, commercial or recreational areas etc. should generally be avoided. Areas overlying principal aquifers or close to potable waters should also be avoided. Sensitive habitats should be avoided. Bird strike' zones around aerodromes should be avoided. |

⁴⁶ Cells are holes which are lined with a waterproof liner and contain systems to manage landfill gas and leachate/ liquids. When complete the cells are covered with clay to seal the waste.

Appendix 3: International Sites – Key Information

| Table A3.1: Briddlesford Copses SAC | |
|--|---|
| Location: | SZ548907 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 165.44 |
| Main Characteristics: | Briddlesford Copses is a complex of structurally diverse ancient semi-natural woodlands notified for its resident breeding Bechsteins's bat <i>Myotis bechsteini</i> population. Woodland as high forest and coppice with standards represents 90% of the site, with the balance comprising mixed woodland (5%) and Wootton Creek estuary and saltmarsh (5%) habitat. |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1323 Bechstein's bat <i>Myotis bechsteinii</i> |

| Table A3.2: Butser Hill SAC | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Location: | SU716197 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 237.36 |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>Butser Hill SAC is an extensive area of semi-natural dry grassland and dense yew woodlands, with smaller elements of chalk heath, deciduous woodland and mixed scrub. It is located within the South Downs National Park, in the east of Hampshire. Butser is the highest point in the National Park, and is situated on the chalk which also feeds the Oxenbourne tributary of the River Meon.</p> <p>The chalk grassland component of the site is primarily CG2 <i>Festuca ovina</i> – <i>Avenula pratense</i> grassland, grazed by sheep and rabbits. The topography of the site is varied, with a wide range of slope gradients and aspects, which in turn generate conditions for high diversity of both vascular and lower flora. The lichen flora associated with chalk grassland is considered the richest in England, whilst a distinctive association of liverworts and mosses occurs on the north-facing slopes. The site supports a diversity of butterflies, and is notable for its population stronghold of Duke of Burgundy <i>Hamearis lucina</i>.</p> <p>The calcareous yew woods are outstanding examples of a habitat with a very small representation in Britain. The occurrence of chalk grasslands and yew woodlands, alongside transitional habitat between them, combine to make this site of outstanding nature conservation importance.</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites) • 91J0 <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles* |

| Table A3.3: Dorset Heaths SAC | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Location: | SY887835 (approximate centre of site) |

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|-------------------------|--|
| Area (ha): | 5719.54 |
| Main Characteristics: | The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys, it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history. |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) • 7210 Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>* • 7230 Alkaline fens • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> |

Table A3.4: East Hampshire Hangers SAC

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|-------------------------|--|
| Location: | SU739268 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 561.69 |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>The East Hampshire Hangers is designated primarily for its examples of beech forests and its mixed woodland associated with base-rich slopes in addition to chalk grassland of importance to orchids, yew forests and its population of Early gentian.</p> <p>The beech forests are extremely rich in terms of vascular plants and include areas with old pollards on former wood-pasture as well as high forest. The sloped mixed woodland is unusual in southern England and notably contains areas of small-leaved lime. The moss flora is richer than on the chalk examples and includes several species that are rare in the lowlands. The Wealden Edge Hangers component of the site contains stands of yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> woodland.</p> <p>The chalk grassland at Noar Hill hosts an important population of Early gentian and an outstanding assemblage of orchids, including one of the largest UK populations of Musk orchid.</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely |

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|----------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests • 9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines* • 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (important orchid sites) • 91J0 <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles* • 1654 Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> |

| Table A3.5: Emer Bog SAC | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Location: | SU394214 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 36.76 |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>The site comprises an extensive valley bog which has been described as unparalleled in lowland England as an example of a young oligotrophic / mesotrophic basin mire, together with associated damp acidic grassland, heathland and developing woodland over Bracklesham Beds in the Hampshire Basin.</p> <p>The bog grades downstream into mature alder carr and upstream into heathland. To the south and west of Emer Bog, the site includes remnants of former common land, now acidic grassland. The invertebrate fauna of the bog and heath is of considerable interest and very large numbers of moths have been recorded.</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitat • The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitat, and • The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitat rely. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs |

| Table A3.6: Great Yews SAC | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Location: | SU119232 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 29.09 |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>Great Yews SAC is situated on gently sloping ground on the upper Chalk south of Salisbury, Wiltshire and comprises an extensive area of almost pure yew woodland with around 300 old trees, including many large and impressive individuals. The site has a long history as yew woodland and demonstrates the full structural and functional range expected of yew stands.</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 91J0 <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles* |

| Table A3.7: Isle of Wight Downs SAC | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Location: | SZ373857 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 458.08 |

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| Main Characteristics: | <p>The NSN site comprises four Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Headon Warren & West High Down SSSI (part of), Compton Down SSSI, Mottistone Down SSSI and Ventnor Downs SSSI (part of).</p> <p>In order of abundance, the designated habitats are composed of: chalk grassland (70%) including a proportion of scrub, broadleaved deciduous woodland (16%), heathland (10%) and sea cliff (4%). The chalk grassland is notable (but not designated) for its maritime influenced flora, rarely found chalk heath habitat where acid gravels occur and notably large butterfly populations. The site is also specifically designated for its significant population of Early Gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i>.</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts • 4030 European dry heaths • 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites) • 1654 Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> |

Table A3.8: Kennet Valley Alderwoods SAC

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|-------------------------|--|
| Location: | SU398675 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 57.73 |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>The site comprises Alluvial forests with alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>. These, the two largest fragments of alder-ash woodland on the Kennet floodplain, lie on alluvium overlain by a shallow layer of moderately calcareous peat. The wettest areas are dominated by alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> over tall herbs, sedges and reeds, but dryer patches include a base-rich woodland flora with much dog's mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> and also herb-Paris <i>Paris quadrifolia</i>. The occurrence of the latter is unusual, as it is more typically associated with ancient woodland, whereas the evidence suggests that these stands have largely developed over the past century.</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and • The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)* |

Table A3.9: Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain SAC

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Location: | SU313704 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 112.24 |

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|-------------------------|---|
| Main Characteristics: | The Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain SAC consists of a cluster of sites in the Kennet and Lambourn river valleys. These areas represent locations where the terrestrial snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> is particularly abundant. |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> |

Table A3.10: Kingley Vale SAC

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Location: | SU824110 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 200.94 |
| Main Characteristics: | Kingley Vale is one of the sites representing yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods on chalk, in the central southern part of its UK range. It has been selected primarily because of its size, as it is the largest area of yew woodland in Britain. In addition to the woodland, four nationally uncommon habitats are represented at the site: chalk grassland; chalk heath; juniper scrub and yew scrub. |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 91J0 <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles* • 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites) |

Table A3.11: Mottisfont Bats SAC

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|-------------------------|---|
| Location: | SU322297 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 196.55 |
| Main Characteristics: | The Mottisfont woodland, which is near Romsey in Hampshire, supports an important population of the rare Barbastelle bat <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> . Mottisfont contains a mix of woodland types including hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> coppice with standards, broadleaved plantation and coniferous plantation which the bats use for breeding, roosting, commuting and feeding. |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1308 Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> |

Table A3.12: Prescombe Down SAC

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| Location: | ST986254 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 75.6 |

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| Main Characteristics: | Prescombe Down SAC is a botanically rich downland site comprising a deep forking coombe system situated on the upper chalk in south Wiltshire. It has a characteristic species-rich chalk grassland flora, with good numbers of Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> being found in warm, sheltered locations. The site supports a rich butterfly community including scarce species such as Marsh fritillary <i>Euphydryas aurini</i> . Scattered scrub with a variety of species and structure adds to the value of the site. |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites) • 1654 Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> • 1065 Marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i>, <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i> |

Table A3.13: River Avon SAC

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| Location: | SU124339 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 416.57 |
| Main Characteristics: | The River Avon SAC is one of the richest chalk rivers in Europe. It is important for its fish population, invertebrate, which include populations of Desmoulin's Whorl Snail and its in-river plant community habitat as well as bankside habitats. |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> • 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> • 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> • 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> • 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> |

Table A3.14: River Itchen SAC

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|-----------------------|---|
| Location: | SU467174 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 303.98 |
| Main Characteristics: | The River Itchen is one of the `classic` chalk rivers of southern England, drawing most of its character from this geological stratum. The Itchen |

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| | <p>supports an abundant and exceptionally species rich aquatic flora. It has a primary notification for its river habitat, at SSSI level (chalk river type) and also under Habitats Directive Annex I (Code H3260, watercourses with <i>Ranunculion</i> and <i>Batrachion</i> vegetation). This habitat notification comprises the river channel, its banks and parts of its riparian zone. In addition, parts of the floodplain are notified for their wetland habitat, and the river discharges via Southampton Water into the Solent which has a range of habitat designations.</p> <p>The site is additionally notified for a number of SSSI and Habitats Directive Annex II species features, including invertebrate assemblages and a key breeding population of the nationally rare southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>, white-clawed crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (one of the last remaining strongholds in central southern England), Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>, Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> and Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, and an expanding population of Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>.</p> <p>The Itchen faces numerous pressures from water abstraction and flow diversions, discharges, agricultural runoff, channel modifications, fisheries management and human impacts associated with the urbanisation alongside much of the river`s valley.</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> • 1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> • 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> • 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> • 1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> |

| Table A3.15: River Lambourn SAC | |
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| Location: | SU398739 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 28.78 |
| Main Characteristics: | The River Lambourn is an example of a classic chalk stream with a seasonally dry winterbourne section. It is relatively unmodified and has near-natural flow characteristics. The river supports a characteristic range of aquatic plant communities of the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> types. As well as being classified as SAC for its river type, the Lambourn is also of importance in supporting self-sustaining populations of Bullhead. An additional qualifying feature present is Brook lamprey. |
| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation • 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> • 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> |

Table A3.16: Rook Cliff SAC

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Location: | SU820182 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 10.62 |
| Main Characteristics: | Rock Cliff SAC is a <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forest of slopes, screes and ravines, associated with rocky slopes on the base rich soils of the South Downs. This ancient woodland is dominated by large coppice stools of Large-leaved lime <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> , together with Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and some Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> . The presence of Large-leaved lime as a canopy dominant makes this woodland virtually unique. The site also supports a number of mollusc species, notably the Cheese snail <i>Helicodonta obvoluta</i> , and a rich bryophyte flora. |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines* |

Table A3.17: Salisbury Plain SAC

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|-------------------------|---|
| Location: | SU077497 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 21465.94 |
| Main Characteristics: | Salisbury Plain SAC, which includes Porton Down and Parsonage Down, represents the largest surviving semi-natural dry grassland area within north-west Europe. It hosts the priority habitat type 'orchid-rich sites' and supports extensive areas of CG3 <i>Bromus erectus</i> grassland, which is the most widespread and abundant calcareous grassland found in the UK. Other grassland types, like the rare CG7 <i>Festuca ovina – Hieracium pilosella – Thymus praecox</i> grassland, are present. In addition, the site features the best remaining example in the UK of lowland Juniper scrub on chalk and a cluster of large Marsh fritillary <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> , sub-populations where the species breeds on dry calcareous grassland. Porton Down SPA and Salisbury Plain SPA support important breeding populations of Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i> , Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> , Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i> , and over-wintering Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> . |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5130 <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands • 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites) • 1065 Marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i>, <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i> |

Table A3.18: Shortheath Common SAC

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|-------------------------|---|
| Location: | SU774367 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 58.53 |
| Main Characteristics: | Shortheath Common SAC is common land situated in East Hampshire and consists of a wide range of wet and dry heathland habitats and bog woodland. The focal point of the site is a substantial valley mire with a rich ground flora of species such as sedges, sundew, cotton grass, and marsh cinquefoil. Bog mosses form a floating raft over much of the mire. The mire is notable for its high cover of cranberry. The site has a diverse dragonfly assemblage. |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and • The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 4030 European dry heaths • 91D0 Bog woodland* |

Table A3.19: Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Location: | SZ608977 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 37.93 |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>The Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC 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 Langstone Harbour, behind the sea-wall at Bembridge Harbour and at Gilkicker, near Gosport.</p> <p>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 <i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i>, the nationally scarce lagoon sand shrimp <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>, and the nationally scarce starlet sea anemone <i>Nematostella vectensis</i>.</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1150 Coastal lagoons* |

Table A3.20: Solent Maritime SAC

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|-------------------------|---|
| Location: | SU756003 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 11243.12 |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1130 Estuaries • 1320 <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>) • 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) • 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • 1150 Coastal lagoons* • 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines • 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks • 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand • 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")" • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> |

Table A3.21: South Wight Maritime SAC

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| Location: | SZ462771 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 19866.12 |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>South Wight Maritime SAC is a naturally dynamic and diverse site on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. The west is dominated by exposed greensand bedrock and chalk cliffs and reefs while the eastern side is more sheltered with areas of sandstone and limestone. Large boulder reefs are found in the south around Ventnor and St Catherine's Point. The site's large range of habitats results in a high diversity of marine communities, some of which are found in only a handful of locations throughout England.</p> |

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| | <p>The chalk cliffs and reefs around The Needles, Freshwater Bay and Culver Cliff represent some of the best in Britain and erosion has resulted in the formation of a series of caves that host rare algal species restricted to this type of habitat. The subtidal chalk reefs support diverse assemblages of red seaweeds and sponges. Bembridge in the east is considered a transition zone between warmer waters in the west and cooler waters to the east and several species such as maerl and peacocks tail seaweed are thought to be at their most easterly distribution here. Bembridge has extensive flat limestone ledges hosting large numbers of algal species and burrowing molluscs, and naturally occurring lagoons between the ledges provide shelter for seagrass meadows to develop.</p> <p>In Sandown Bay, the chalk reefs are covered by thin veneers of sediment which provide the ideal habitat for black bream to nest and the site is also visited by larger species, with thresher sharks and leatherback turtle sightings in the deep waters off St Catherine's Point.</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1170 Reefs • 1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts • 8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves |

| Table A3.22: The New Forest SAC | |
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| Location: | SU225075 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 29213.57 |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout Europe. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) • 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)* • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens • 1044 Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale • 1083 Stag beetle Lucanus cervus • 1166 Great crested newt Triturus cristatus |

| Table A3.23: Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC | |
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| Location: | SU914411 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 5154.5 |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>The heathland is a series of large fragments of previously more continuous areas and is principally dominated by heather – dwarf gorse (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Ulex minor</i>) dry heathland. There are transitions to wet heath and valley mire, scrub, woodland and acid grassland, including types rich in annual plants., The predominant habitat is heath, scrub, maquis and garrigue, phygrana (75%) with other areas of Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens (10%), Coniferous woodland (10%) and Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water) (5%). This habitat supports an important assemblage of animal species, including numerous rare and local invertebrate species</p> <p>The wet heath at Thursley is NVC type M16 <i>Erica tetralix</i> – <i>Sphagnum compactum</i> and contains several rare plants, including great sundew <i>Drosera anglica</i>, bog hair-grass <i>Deschampsia setacea</i>, bog orchid <i>Hammarbya paludosa</i> and brown beak-sedge <i>Rhynchospora fusca</i>. There are transitions to valley bog and dry heath. Thursley Common is an important site for invertebrates, including the nationally rare white-faced darter <i>Leucorhinia dubia</i>.</p> <p>The site is selected as a key representative of NVC type H2 <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Ulex minor</i> dry heathland. There are transitions to wet heath and valley mire, scrub, woodland and acid grassland, including types rich in annual plants. The habitat support an important assemblage of animal species, including numerous rare and local invertebrate species, European nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>, Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i>, sand lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i> and smooth snake <i>Coronella austriaca</i>.</p> |

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| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> |

Table A3.24: Woolmer Forest SAC

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| Location: | SU805325 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 670.15 |
| Main Characteristics: | This group of heathland sites comprises Woolmer Forest SAC and Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA, made up by 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The qualifying features are dystrophic lakes, dry and wet heath, depressions on peat, Dartford warbler, nightjar and woodlark. The complex includes important military training land as well as popular recreational areas. |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and • The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds • 4030 European dry heaths • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs |

Table A3.25: Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC

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| Location: | SU872144 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 2.45 |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>Singleton and Cocking Tunnels are two disused brick railway tunnels located in rural Sussex, just over 2 miles south of Midhurst. They once formed part of the Chichester to Midhurst railway line. The majority of the tunnels lie within the South Downs National Character Area (NCA 125) but the northern entrance of Cocking tunnel is within the Wealden Greensand National Character Area (NCA 120).</p> <p>The disused tunnels are one of the most important sites for hibernating bats in south-east England. In total eight species have occurred in the tunnels: In addition to barbastelle and Bechstein's bat the most regular species are Natterer's bat <i>Myotis nattereri</i>, Daubenton's bat <i>Myotis daubentoni</i>, Brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i> and Brandt's <i>Myotis brandti</i>/Whiskered bats <i>Myotis mystacinus</i>.</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |

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| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1308 Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> • 1323 Bechstein's bat <i>Myotis bechsteinii</i> |
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| Table A3.26: Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | |
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| Location: | SZ144983 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area: | 1385.08 |
| Main Characteristics: | The Avon Valley SPA is a wide river valley comprising mostly unimproved wet grassland and has importance for wintering wildfowl with Bewick's Swan and Gadwall as the notified features. The population of Bewick's Swan in the Avon Valley have decreased in line with a national trend of decrease, which is felt to be due to decreased breeding success. At the moment the SPA does not meet the threshold for them. |
| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A037(NB) <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>: Bewick swan • A051(NB) <i>Anas strepera</i>: Gadwall <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site shows a greater range of habitats than any other chalk river in Britain, including fen, mire, lowland wet grassland and small areas of woodland. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally-rare species. • Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera strepera</i>, NW Europe. Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>, NW Europe. Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. |

| Table A3.27: Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar | |
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| Location: | SU761014 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 5810.03 |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>Chichester and Langstone Harbours are two large estuarine basins linked by a channel and including extensive intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, sand and shingle spits, and dunes supporting reedbeds and some grassland. Numbers of wintering waterbirds regularly exceed 20,000 individuals and include internationally and nationally important numbers of several species.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |

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| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose • A069(NB) <i>Mergus serrator</i>: Red-breasted merganser • A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal • A048(NB) <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>: Common shelduck • A054(NB) <i>Anas acuta</i>: Northern pintail • A157(NB) <i>Limosa lapponica</i>: Bar-tailed godwit • Waterbird assemblage • A160(NB) <i>Numenius arquata</i>: Eurasian curlew • A050(NB) <i>Anas penelope</i>: Eurasian wigeon • A056(NB) <i>Anas clypeata</i>: Northern shoveler • A162(NB) <i>Tringa totanus</i>: Common redshank • A141(NB) <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>: Grey plover • A144(NB) <i>Calidris alba</i>: Sanderling • A149(NB) <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>: Dunlin • A169(NB) <i>Arenaria interpres</i>: Ruddy turnstone • A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern • A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern • A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern • A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two large estuarine basins linked by the channel which divides Hayling Island from the main Hampshire coastline. The site includes intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, sand and shingle spits and sand dune. • 76480 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) • Ringed plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>, Europe/Northwest Africa. Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Common redshank, <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i>. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Common shelduck, <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>, NW Europe. Grey plover, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>, E Atlantic/W Africa-wintering. Dunlin, <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>, W Siberia/W Europe. Little tern, <i>Sterna albifrons albifrons</i>, W Europe. |

Table A3.28: Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar

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| Location: | SY887834 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 8168.79 (SPA); 6,730 (Ramsar) |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.</p> <p>This inland wetland contains numerous examples of wet heath (<i>Erica ciliaris</i>, <i>E. tetralix</i>) and acid valley mire, habitats that are restricted to the Atlantic fringe of Europe. These heath wetlands are amongst the best of their type in lowland Britain. The site supports a large assemblage of nationally rare and scarce wetland plant species and invertebrates (28 species).</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, an • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A098(NB) <i>Falco columbarius</i>: Merlin <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains particularly good examples of (i) northern Atlantic wet heaths with cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i> and (ii) acid mire with <i>Rhynchosporion</i>. Contains largest example in Britain of southern Atlantic wet heaths with Dorset heath <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i>. • Supports 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species, and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species. • Has a 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. |

Table A3.29: New Forest SPA/Ramsar

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| Location: | SU242030 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 27,997.59 (SPA); 28,003 (Ramsar) |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List. • The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna. |
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| Table A3.30: Porton Down SPA | |
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| Location: | SU227370 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 1562.32 |
| Main Characteristics: | Porton Down SPA and Salisbury Plain SPA support important breeding populations of Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i> , Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> , Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i> , and over-wintering Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> . |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A133(B) <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>: Stone-curlew |

| Table A3.31: Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar | |
|---|---|
| Location: | SU616036 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 1248.77 (SPA); 720 (Ramsar) |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal</p> |

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| | <p>mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose • A069(NB) <i>Mergus serrator</i>: Red-breasted merganser • A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit • A149(NB) <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>: Dunlin <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The intertidal mudflat areas possess extensive beds of eelgrass <i>Zostera angustifolia</i> and <i>Zostera noltei</i> which support the grazing dark-bellied brent geese populations. • The mud-snail <i>Hydrobia ulvae</i> is found at extremely high densities, which helps to support the wading bird interest of the site. • Common cordgrass <i>Spartina anglica</i> dominates large areas of the saltmarsh and there are also extensive areas of green algae <i>Enteromorpha</i> spp. and sea lettuce <i>Ulva lactuca</i>. • More locally the saltmarsh is dominated by sea purslane <i>Halimione portulacoides</i> which gradates to more varied communities at the higher shore levels. The site also includes a number of saline lagoons hosting nationally important species. • Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> |

| Table A3.32: Salisbury Plain SPA | |
|---|---|
| Location: | SU079506 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 19688.88 |
| Main Characteristics: | Porton Down SPA and Salisbury Plain SPA support important breeding populations of Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i> , Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> , Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i> , and over-wintering Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> . |
| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A133(B) <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>: Stone-curlew • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby • A113(B) <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>: Common quail |

| Table A3.33: Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | |
|---|--|
| Location: | SZ470973 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 88,980.55 |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p> |
| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding) • A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding) • A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding) |

| Table A3.34: Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | |
|---|---|
| Location: | SZ335936 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 5505.86 (SPA); 5,415 (Ramsar) |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |

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| Conservation Objective: | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose • A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal • A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit • Waterbird assemblage • A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull • A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern • A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern • A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern • A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern • A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs. • The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I • Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) • Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe |

| Table A3.35: Thames Basin Heaths SPA | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Location: | TQ560080 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 8274.72 |
| Main Characteristics: | <p>The Thames Basin Heaths form part of a complex of heathlands in southern England that support important breeding bird populations. Scattered trees and scrub are used for roosting. The open heathland habitats overlies sand and gravel sediments, give rise to sandy or peaty acidic soils, supporting dry heath vegetation, wet heath and bogs. The site consists of tracts of heathland, scrub and woodland, once almost continuous, but now fragmented into separate blocks by roads, urban development and farmland. Less open habitats of scrub, acidic woodland and conifer plantations dominate, within which are scattered areas of open heath and mire.</p> <p>Species: The site supports important breeding populations of a number of birds of lowland heathland. Most notably Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (7.8% of UK population) and Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i> (9.9% of UK population), both of which nest on the ground, often at the woodland/heathland edge, and Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i> (27.8% of UK population), which often nests in gorse <i>Ulex</i> sp.</p> |

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| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler |

Table A3.36: Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA

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| Location: | SU805326 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 2053.83 |
| Main Characteristics: | This group of heathland sites comprises Woolmer Forest SAC and Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA, made up by 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The qualifying features are dystrophic lakes, dry and wet heath, depressions on peat, Dartford warbler, nightjar and woodlark. The complex includes important military training land as well as popular recreational areas. |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler |

Table A3.37: Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons SPA

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|-------------------------|--|
| Location: | SU910412 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 1869.95 |
| Main Characteristics: | This is an extensive complex of lowland heathland, acid grassland, mire and commercial conifer plantations in south east England. The complex is made up by 14 component SSSIs and includes the Thames Basin Heaths SPA, Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC and Thursley, Hankley and Frensham Commons SPA. The qualifying features present are Dartford warbler, woodlark, nightjar, depressions on peat, dry heath and wet heath. |
| Conservation Objective: | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler |

| Table A3.38: Thursley & Ockley Bogs Ramsar | |
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| Location: | SU908415 (approximate centre of site) |
| Area (ha): | 265 |
| Main Characteristics: | The site is a valley mire complex which occurs within a matrix of heathland, where drainage is impeded, and a deep layer of peat has built up from the remains of bog-moss <i>Sphagnum</i> spp. which forms much of the vegetation. Several areas of open water also contribute to the overall diversity of the site, ranging from acidic boggy pools and ditches to large ponds. It supports rare wetland invertebrates, six native reptile species, and nationally important breeding populations of <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> and <i>Lullula arborea</i> . |
| Conservation Objective: | N/a |
| Qualifying Features: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports a community of rare wetland invertebrate species including notable numbers of breeding dragonflies. • One of few sites in Britain to support all six native reptile species. Also supports nationally important breeding populations of European nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> and woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i>. |

Appendix 4: Screening of Proposed Minerals Sites

| TABLE A4.1 | |
|---|---|
| Site name and reference | Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) |
| Location of Site | Eastleigh Borough; SU 477 078 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Mineral extraction</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 62 ha</p> <p>Current use: Open unused land</p> <p>Proposal: Extraction of between 1.5 and 1.6 Mt of sand and gravel</p> <p>Restoration: Importation of approximately 1.9 Mt of inert material to restore to current site levels (not final)</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process: Site is allocated within the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)</p> |
| International site potentially affected | Solent Maritime SAC |
| Location of International site | SU756003 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 0.29km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1130 Estuaries • 1320 <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>) • 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) • 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • 1150 Coastal lagoons* • 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines • 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks • 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand • 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")" • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.29km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC. |
| Noise | N | The interests features of the SAC would not be sensitive to this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | The interests features of the SAC at this distance would not be sensitive to this hazard. |
| Dust | Y | Due to the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, the interest features could be affected by this hazard. |
| Water pollution | Y | Due to the proximity of the SAC, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard. |

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| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.29 km from the SAC, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the projected increase in traffic movements being 1% or less, the interest features are unlikely to be significantly affected by air pollution. |
| Recreation related impacts | Y | As the proposed site may be currently subject to significant informal recreational use, displacement of users as a result of development may have a negative effect on the interest features of the SAC. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 4.30 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187 Non-residential within 5 km: 88 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |

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| In-combination with other plans/projects? | | Yes | |
| International site potentially affected | | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA | |
| Location of International site | | SZ470973 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | | 0.30 km | |
| Brief description of International site | | <p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p> | |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. | |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding) • A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding) • A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding) | |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details | |

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| Land take | N | The proposed site is located 0.30 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | The main issue is the proximity of the proposed site to the SPA and the potential for the site to provide supporting SPA habitat for qualifying feature bird species, particularly breeding. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity. |
| Noise | Y | Proximity of the site to the SPA and the potential suitability of the site as SPA supporting habitat could lead to indirect impacts from this hazard. |
| Vibration | Y | As above. |
| Lighting | Y | As above. |
| Dust | Y | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | Due to the proximity of the SPA, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.30 km from the SPA, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site. |
| Air quality / Traffic | Y | Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | Y | As the proposed site may be currently subject to significant informal recreational use, displacement of users as a result of development may have a negative effect on the interest features of the SPA. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km | | |

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| Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208 Non-residential within 5 km: 113 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SZ335936 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 0.29 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |

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| <p>Conservation Objectives of the International site</p> | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| <p>Qualifying Features of the International site</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose • A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal • A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit • Waterbird assemblage • A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull • A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern • A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern • A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern • A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern • A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover <p><u>Ramsar Criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs. • The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I • Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe |
|--|--|--|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.29 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | The main issue is the proximity of the proposed site to the SPA/Ramsar and the potential for the site to provide supporting SPA/Ramsar habitat for qualifying feature bird species. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity. |
| Noise | Y | Proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar and the potential suitability of the site as SPA supporting habitat could lead to indirect impacts from this hazard. |
| Vibration | Y | As above. |
| Lighting | Y | As above. |
| Dust | Y | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | Due to the proximity of the SPA/Ramsar, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.29 km from the SPA/Ramsar, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site. |
| Air quality / Traffic | Y | Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | Y | As the proposed site may be currently subject to significant informal recreational use, displacement of users as a result of development may have a negative effect on the interest features of the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| Relevant Local Plans Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 | | |

Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging)

Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:

Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 0.17 km

Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km

Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.15 km

Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km

Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km

Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.69 km

Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.87 km

Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.96 km

Development Plan planned development:

Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149

Non-residential within 5 km: 78

Other projects

Southampton to London Pipeline

Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:

Alone?

Yes (C2)

In-combination with other plans/projects?

Yes

| TABLE A4.2 | | |
|---|--|---|
| Site name and reference | | Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01) |
| Location of Site | | East Hampshire District; SU 77400 29700 |
| Brief description of Site | | Site category: Mineral extraction Approximate size of site: 20 ha Current use: Open agricultural land Proposal: Extraction of up to 1.7 Mt of building and silica sand Restoration: Wetland and conservation Previous consideration within the plan making process: |
| International site potentially affected | | Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA |
| Location of International site | | SU805326 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | | 0.26km |
| Brief description of International site | | This group of heathland sites comprises Woolmer Forest SAC and Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA, made up by 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The qualifying features are dystrophic lakes, dry and wet heath, depressions on peat, Dartford warbler, nightjar and woodlark. The complex includes important military training land as well as popular recreational areas. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |

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| Land take | N | The site is located 0.26km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Due to the nature of the current arable landuse, the proposed site is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying species. |
| Noise | Y | Proximity of the site to the SPA could lead to indirect impacts on qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | Y | As above. |
| Lighting | Y | As above. |
| Dust | Y | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Due to the separation of the proposed site and the SPA by a watercourse and the absence, therefore, of a water pollution impact pathway between the sites, the proposed use of the site would not be likely to have a significant effect on the SPA. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.26 km from the SPA, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the nature of the intended activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and <1% increase in traffic, the SPA is unlikely to be significantly affected by this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the agricultural nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the SPA would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M) - 0.32 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 13 Non-residential within 5 km: 11 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline | | |

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| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | East Hampshire Hangers SAC |
| Location of International site | SU739268 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.35km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The East Hampshire Hangers is designated primarily for its examples of beech forests and its mixed woodland associated with base-rich slopes in addition to chalk grassland of importance to orchids, yew forests and its population of Early gentian.</p> <p>The beech forests are extremely rich in terms of vascular plants and include areas with old pollards on former wood-pasture as well as high forest. The sloped mixed woodland is unusual in southern England and notably contains areas of small-leaved lime. The moss flora is richer than on the chalk examples and includes several species that are rare in the lowlands. The Wealden Edge Hangers component of the site contains stands of yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> woodland.</p> <p>The chalk grassland at Noar Hill hosts an important population of Early gentian and an outstanding assemblage of orchids, including one of the largest UK populations of Musk orchid.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests • 9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines* |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (important orchid sites) • 91J0 <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles* • 1654 Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> |
|--|--|--|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.35km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Due to the separation of the proposed site and the SAC by a watercourse and the absence, therefore, of a water pollutant impact pathway between the sites, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Due to the elevated nature of the SAC land parcels and their separation from the proposed site by a watercourse, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the projected increase in traffic movements being 1% or less, the interest features are unlikely to be significantly affected by air pollution. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the agricultural nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the SAC would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) | | |

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|--|--|
| East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) | |
| <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> | |
| Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03) (M) - 2.71 km | |
| Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M) - 2.86 km | |
| <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 27 | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 16 | |
| <u>Other projects</u> | |
| Southampton to London Pipeline | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | Woolmer Forest SAC |
| Location of International site | SU805325 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.85km |
| Brief description of International site | This group of heathland sites comprises Woolmer Forest SAC and Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA, made up by 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The qualifying features are dystrophic lakes, dry and wet heath, depressions on peat, Dartford warbler, nightjar and woodlark. The complex includes important military training land as well as popular recreational areas. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and • The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds • 4030 European dry heaths • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs |

| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
|---|--|---|
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.85km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed usage of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Due to the distance between the proposed site and the SAC and the fact that watercourses run from the SAC passed the proposed site, there is an absence of water pollution impact pathway. As such, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and their separation by built infrastructure, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the projected increase in traffic movements being 1% or less, the interest features are unlikely to be significantly affected by air pollution. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the agricultural nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRow on or within 50m of the site, the SAC would be unlikely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> None <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | | |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 11 Non-residential within 5 km: 8 | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |

| TABLE A4.3 | | |
|---|--|---|
| Site name and reference | | Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) |
| Location of Site | | East Hampshire District; SU 81100 38800 |
| Brief description of Site | | <p>Site category: Mineral Extraction</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 1.7 ha</p> <p>Current use: Active quarry – Extension area is open grassland and woodland</p> <p>Proposal: Extension to existing quarry for the extraction of up to 150,000 tonnes of building and silica sand</p> <p>Restoration: Restoration to grassland and woodland</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> |
| International site potentially affected | | Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA |
| Location of International site | | SU805326 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | | 0.32km |
| Brief description of International site | | This group of heathland sites comprises Woolmer Forest SAC and Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA, made up by 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The qualifying features are dystrophic lakes, dry and wet heath, depressions on peat, Dartford warbler, nightjar and woodlark. The complex includes important military training land as well as popular recreational areas. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |

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| Land take | N | The site is located 0.32km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Due to the nature of the current arable landuse, the proposed site is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying species. |
| Noise | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and the nature of the proposed development, it is unlikely that the qualifying features would be significantly affected by this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | Y | Proximity of the site to the SPA could lead to indirect impacts on qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Dust | Y | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Due to the separation of the proposed site and the SPA by a watercourse (River Slea), which flows away from the SPA and the absence, therefore, of a water pollution impact pathway between the sites, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.32 km from the SPA, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the nature of the intended activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and <1% increase in traffic, the SPA would be unlikely to be significantly affected by this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the SPA would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Waverley Local Plan 2018 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Surrey Minerals and Waste Plan 2011 Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites: | | |

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| Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01) (M) - 0.26 km Development Plan planned development: Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 13 Non-residential within 5 km: 11 Other projects Southampton to London Pipeline | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | East Hampshire Hangers SAC |
| Location of International site | SU739268 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 2.86km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The East Hampshire Hangers is designated primarily for its examples of beech forests and its mixed woodland associated with base-rich slopes in addition to chalk grassland of importance to orchids, yew forests and its population of Early gentian.</p> <p>The beech forests are extremely rich in terms of vascular plants and include areas with old pollards on former wood-pasture as well as high forest. The sloped mixed woodland is unusual in southern England and notably contains areas of small-leaved lime. The moss flora is richer than on the chalk examples and includes several species that are rare in the lowlands. The Wealden Edge Hangers component of the site contains stands of yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> woodland.</p> <p>The chalk grassland at Noar Hill hosts an important population of Early gentian and an outstanding assemblage of orchids, including one of the largest UK populations of Musk orchid.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests • 9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines* • 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (important orchid sites) • 91J0 <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles* • 1654 Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 2.86km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features relating to this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, with the site downstream of the SAC and the absence, therefore, of a water pollutant impact pathway between the sites, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SAC, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the projected increase in traffic movements being <1%, the interest features are unlikely to be significantly affected by air pollution. |

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| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRow on or within 50m of the site, the SAC would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Waverley Local Plan 2018 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Surrey Minerals and Waste Plan 2011 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01) (M) - 1.35 km Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03) (M) - 2.71 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 13 Non-residential within 5 km: 11 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | No (B) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No | |
| International site potentially affected | Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC | |
| Location of International site | SU914411 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 3.13km | |
| Brief description of International site | The heathland is a series of large fragments of previously more continuous areas and is principally dominated by heather – dwarf gorse (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Ulex minor</i>) dry heathland. There are transitions to wet heath and valley mire, scrub, woodland and acid grassland, including types rich in annual plants., The predominant habitat is heath, scrub, maquis and garrigue, phygrana (75%) with other areas of Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens (10%), Coniferous woodland (10%) and Inland water bodies (Standing | |

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| | <p>water, Running water) (5%). This habitat supports an important assemblage of animal species, including numerous rare and local invertebrate species</p> <p>The wet heath at Thursley is NVC type M16 <i>Erica tetralix</i> – <i>Sphagnum compactum</i> and contains several rare plants, including great sundew <i>Drosera anglica</i>, bog hair-grass <i>Deschampsia setacea</i>, bog orchid <i>Hammarbya paludosa</i> and brown beak-sedge <i>Rhynchospora fusca</i>. There are transitions to valley bog and dry heath. Thursley Common is an important site for invertebrates, including the nationally rare white-faced darter <i>Leucorhinia dubia</i>.</p> <p>The site is selected as a key representative of NVC type H2 <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Ulex minor</i> dry heathland. There are transitions to wet heath and valley mire, scrub, woodland and acid grassland, including types rich in annual plants. The habitat support an important assemblage of animal species, including numerous rare and local invertebrate species, European nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>, Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i>, sand lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i> and smooth snake <i>Coronella austriaca</i>.</p> | |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely | |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> | |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.13km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |

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| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | As above. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the agricultural nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the SAC would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Waverley Local Plan 2018 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Surrey Minerals and Waste Plan 2011 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> None <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 27 Non-residential within 5 km: 16 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | | No |
| International site potentially affected | Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons SPA | |
| Location of International site | SU910412 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 3.13km | |

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| Brief description of International site | | This is an extensive complex of lowland heathland, acid grassland, mire and commercial conifer plantations in south east England. The complex is made up by 14 component SSSIs and includes the Thames Basin Heaths SPA, Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC and Thursley, Hankley and Frensham Commons SPA. The qualifying features present are Dartford warbler, woodlark, nightjar, depressions on peat, dry heath and wet heath. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.13km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SPA. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and the absence of water pollution impact pathway, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |

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| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the agricultural nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the SPA would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Waverley Local Plan 2018 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Surrey Minerals and Waste Plan 2011 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> None <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 3 Non-residential within 5 km: 3 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | | No |
| International site potentially affected | Shortheath Common SAC | |
| Location of International site | SU774367 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 3.29km | |
| Brief description of International site | Shortheath Common SAC is common land situated in East Hampshire and consists of a wide range of wet and dry heathland habitats and bog woodland. The focal point of the site is a substantial valley mire with a rich ground flora of species such as sedges, sundew, cotton grass, and marsh cinquefoil. Bog mosses form a floating raft over much of the mire. The mire is notable for its high cover of cranberry. The site has a diverse dragonfly assemblage. | |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and • The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 4030 European dry heaths • 91D0 Bog woodland* |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.29km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | As above. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the agricultural nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the SAC would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Waverley Local Plan 2018 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Surrey Minerals and Waste Plan 2011 | | |

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| <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> | |
| None | |
| <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 6 | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 10 | |
| <u>Other projects</u> | |
| Southampton to London Pipeline | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |

| TABLE A4.4 | |
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| Site name and reference | Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03) |
| Location of Site | East Hampshire District; 474576, 141536 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Mineral processing and Rail depot</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 4.2 ha</p> <p>Current use: Existing Oil and Gas development</p> <p>Proposal: Redevelopment of the existing oil and gas site to reduce the working area of the existing site and develop a mixed-use employment scheme and aggregate handling/processing area with an extension to the existing railhead to serve the site</p> <p>Restoration: None (permanent development)</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> |
| International site potentially affected | East Hampshire Hangers SAC |
| Location of International site | SU739268 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 2.71km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The East Hampshire Hangers is designated primarily for its examples of beech forests and its mixed woodland associated with base-rich slopes in addition to chalk grassland of importance to orchids, yew forests and its population of Early gentian.</p> <p>The beech forests are extremely rich in terms of vascular plants and include areas with old pollards on former wood-pasture as well as high forest. The sloped mixed woodland is unusual in southern England and notably contains areas of small-leaved lime. The moss flora is richer than on the chalk</p> <p>examples and includes several species that are rare in the lowlands. The Wealden Edge Hangers component of the site contains stands of yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> woodland.</p> <p>The chalk grassland at Noar Hill hosts an important population of Early gentian and an outstanding assemblage of orchids, including one of the largest UK populations of Musk orchid.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests • 9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines* • 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (important orchid sites) • 91J0 <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles* • 1654 Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 2.71 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | As above. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the agricultural nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the SAC would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> | | |

East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014)
 South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019)
 Hart Local Plan 2014-2032
 Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council Local Plan 2011-2029

Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:

Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01) (M) - 1.35 km
 Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M) - 2.86 km

Development Plan planned development:

Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 13
 Non-residential within 5 km: 11

Other projects

Southampton to London Pipeline

Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:

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| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |

| TABLE A4.5 | |
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| Site name and reference | Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01) |
| Location of Site | Hart District; SU 77373 60197 (West) & SU 78184 60307 (East) |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Mineral extraction</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 19.2 ha (west) & 14.6 ha (east)</p> <p>Current use: Managed woodland</p> <p>Proposal: Extraction of 2.196 million tonnes of sand and gravel from Warren Heath West and 0.69 million tonnes of sand and gravel from Warren Heath East</p> <p>Restoration: Warren Heath East to be returned to native woodland with a sloping landform, similar to existing, descending to the west. Warren Heath West to be restored to surrounding levels with a mixture of native woodland around the edges and heathland in the central area extending westward</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> |
| International site potentially affected | Thames Basin Heaths SPA |
| Location of International site | TQ560080 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | Adjacent (possible boundary overlap) |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Thames Basin Heaths form part of a complex of heathlands in southern England that support important breeding bird populations. Scattered trees and scrub are used for roosting. The open heathland habitats overlies sand and gravel sediments, give rise to sandy or peaty acidic soils, supporting dry heath vegetation, wet heath and bogs. The site consists of tracts of heathland, scrub and woodland, once almost continuous, but now fragmented into separate blocks by roads, urban development and farmland. Less open habitats of scrub, acidic woodland and conifer plantations dominate, within which are scattered areas of open heath and mire.</p> <p>Species: The site supports important breeding populations of a number of birds of lowland heathland. Most notably Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (7.8% of UK population) and Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i> (9.9% of UK population), both of which nest on the ground, often at the woodland/heathland edge, and Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i> (27.8% of UK population), which often nests in gorse <i>Ulex</i> sp.</p> |

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| Conservation Objectives of the International site | | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | Y | The site is located adjacent to and possibly slightly within the SPA. The SPA may, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | The main issue is the proximity of the proposed site to the SPA and the potential for the site to provide supporting SPA habitat for qualifying feature including bird species. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity. |
| Noise | Y | Proximity of the site to the SPA and the potential suitability of the site as SPA supporting habitat could lead to indirect impacts from this hazard. |
| Vibration | Y | As above. |
| Lighting | Y | As above. |
| Dust | Y | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | Due to the proximity of the SPA, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is adjacent (possibly slightly within) the SPA, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site. |

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| Air quality / Traffic | Y | Based on the proximity of the proposed site to the SPA and the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | Y | As there are PRoW adjacent to the proposed site (footpath and bridleway) and there will be informal recreational use of the site, displacement of users as a result of development may have a negative effect on the interest features of the SPA. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Hart Local Plan 2014-2032 Wokingham Borough Local Development Framework Adopted Core Strategy 2010 Bracknell Forest emerging Local Plan</p> <p><u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Central and Eastern Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan 2022</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02) (W) - Within Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03) (M) - Within</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 53 Non-residential within 5 km: 25</p> <p><u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline</p> | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |

| TABLE A4.6 | |
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| Site name and reference | Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03) |
| Location of Site | Hart District; SU 805 585 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Mineral extraction</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 52 ha</p> <p>Current use: Commercial forestry and open heathland</p> <p>Proposal: Extraction of up to 1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel, as an extension to the existing Bramshill Quarry, located immediately west of the site.</p> <p>Restoration: Forestry with heathland reversion for biodiversity benefits.</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process: Current allocation in the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)</p> |
| International site potentially affected | Thames Basin Heaths SPA |
| Location of International site | TQ560080 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | Within |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Thames Basin Heaths form part of a complex of heathlands in southern England that support important breeding bird populations. Scattered trees and scrub are used for roosting. The open heathland habitats overlie sand and gravel sediments, give rise to sandy or peaty acidic soils, supporting dry heath vegetation, wet heath and bogs. The site consists of tracts of heathland, scrub and woodland, once almost continuous, but now fragmented into separate blocks by roads, urban development and farmland. Less open habitats of scrub, acidic woodland and conifer plantations dominate, within which are scattered areas of open heath and mire.</p> <p>Species: The site supports important breeding populations of a number of birds of lowland heathland. Most notably Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (7.8% of UK population) and Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i> (9.9% of UK population), both of which nest on the ground, often at the woodland/heathland edge, and Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i> (27.8% of UK population), which often nests in gorse <i>Ulex</i> sp.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | Y | The site is located within the SPA. The SPA would, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is located within the SPA |
| Noise | Y | As the proposed site is within the SPA, there is likely to be a significant effect on the qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | Y | As above. |
| Lighting | Y | As above. |
| Dust | Y | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | As above. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | Y | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | Y | As there are PRoW in close proximity to the proposed site (footpath and bridleway) and there is likely to be informal recreational use of the site, displacement of users as a result of development may have a negative effect on the interest features of the rest of the SPA. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Hart Local Plan 2014-2032 Rushmoor Local Plan 2014-2032 Wokingham Borough Local Development Framework Adopted Core Strategy 2010 Bracknell Forest emerging Local Plan | | |

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| <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> | |
| Central and Eastern Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan 2022 | |
| <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> | |
| Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01) (M) – adjacent (possibly slightly within) | |
| Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02) (W) - Within | |
| <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 53 | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 25 | |
| <u>Other projects</u> | |
| Southampton to London Pipeline | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |

| TABLE A4.7 | |
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| Site name and reference | Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) |
| Location of Site | New Forest District; SZ 2557 9395 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Mineral extraction Approximate size of site: 26.62 ha Current use: Open agricultural land Proposal: Extraction of approximately 1.75 million tonnes of sand and gravel Restoration: Restoration to agriculture with species rich meadow, ditches/ponds and extra hedgerows, utilising approximately 1.5 million tonnes of inert material Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> |
| International site potentially affected | The New Forest SAC |
| Location of International site | SU225075 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 3.85km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) • 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)* • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens • 1044 Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale • 1083 Stag beetle Lucanus cervus • 1166 Great crested newt Triturus cristatus |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.85 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the agricultural nature of the proposed site it does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC. |

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| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features relating to this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | As above. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although there is a PRoW within and on the boundary of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SAC. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km</p> | | |

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| Development Plan planned development: Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 Non-residential within 5 km: 48 | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA |
| Location of International site | SZ470973 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.27 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding) |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding) • A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding) |
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| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The proposed site is located 1.27 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is currently managed as intensive arable and would not, therefore, provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying species. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | There is the potential for a water pollution impact on the SPA from the development of this site, which includes nutrient enrichment. Further consideration needs to be given to the presence of impact pathways between the proposed site and the SPA. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and the nature of its qualifying features, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on those features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and the fact that the magnitude of change in traffic resulting from the proposed development from the existing conditions would be negligible, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although there is a PRoW within and on the boundary of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SPA. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 | | |

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| New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) | |
| Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014 | |
| <u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u> | |
| Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 | |
| <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> | |
| Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent | |
| Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km | |
| Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km | |
| Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km | |
| Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km | |
| Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km | |
| Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km | |
| Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km | |
| <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208 | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 113 | |
| <u>Other projects</u> | |
| Southampton to London Pipeline | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | |
| Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | |
| Location of International site | SZ335936 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 3.87km |
| Brief description of International site | The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA. The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of |

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| | <p>intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| <p>Conservation Objectives of the International site</p> | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site |
| <p>Qualifying Features of the International site</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose • A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal • A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit • Waterbird assemblage • A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull • A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern • A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern • A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern • A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern • A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs. |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I • Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) • Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe |
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| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.87 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is currently managed as intensive arable and would not, therefore, provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying species. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Although a watercourse exists close to the proposed site that feeds into the SPA/Ramsar, the distance between the proposed site and the SPA/Ramsar, which is significantly greater than the 'as the crow flies' distance of 3.87 km, would make any associated significant effect unlikely. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on its qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that the magnitude of change in traffic resulting from the proposed development from the existing conditions would be negligible, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |

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| Recreation related impacts | N | Although there is a PRoW within and on the boundary of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 0.17 km Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) – 0.33 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.15 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.69 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.96 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149 Non-residential within 5 km: 78 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | No (B) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No | |
| International site potentially affected | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | |
| Location of International site | SU242030 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 3.99km | |
| Brief description of International site | The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year. | |

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| | <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p> |
| <p>Conservation Objectives of the International site</p> | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| <p>Qualifying Features of the International site</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and |

| | | <p><i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna. |
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| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.99 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the agricultural nature of the proposed site, it does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features relating to this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | As above. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although there is a PRoW within and on the boundary of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u></p> | | |

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| Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km | |
| Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km | |
| Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km | |
| Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km | |
| Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km | |
| Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km | |
| Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km | |
| Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km | |
| Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km | |
| Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km | |
| Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km | |
| <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65 | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 43 | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | Solent Maritime SAC |
| Location of International site | SU756003 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 4.29km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally</p> |

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| | important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations. | |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. | |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1130 Estuaries • 1320 Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>) • 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) • 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • 1150 Coastal lagoons* • 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines • 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks • 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand • 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")" • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> | |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 4.29 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is currently managed as intensive arable and would not, therefore, provide supporting habitat for SAC qualifying species. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |

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| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Although a watercourse exists close to the proposed site that feeds into the SAC, the distance between the proposed site and the SAC, which is significantly greater than the 'as the crow flies' distance of 4.29 km, would make any associated significant effect unlikely. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on its qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the fact that the magnitude of change in traffic resulting from the proposed development from the existing conditions would be negligible, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although there is a PRoW within and on the boundary of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SAC. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 4.30 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187</p> | | |

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| Non-residential within 5 km: 88 | |
| <u>Other projects</u> | |
| Southampton to London Pipeline | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |

| TABLE A4.8 | |
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| Site name and reference | Yeaton Farm (NFD02) |
| Location of Site | New Forest District; SZ 272941 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Mineral extraction Approximate size of site: 32.6 ha Current use: Open agricultural land Proposal: Extraction of approximately 1.1 Million tonnes of sand and gravel Restoration: Restoration to a mixture of lakes, wetland, woodland and agriculture Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> |
| International site potentially affected | The New Forest SAC |
| Location of International site | SU225075 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 2.38km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) • 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)* • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> • 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 2.38 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features relating to this hazard. |

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| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | As above. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although there are PRow within 50m of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SAC. |

Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination

Relevant Local Plans

New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036

New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)

Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014

Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans

Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014

Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:

Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km

Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km

Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km

Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km

Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km

Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km

Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) - 3.31 km

Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km

Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km

Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km

Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km

Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km

Development Plan planned development:

Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70

Non-residential within 5 km: 48

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| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA |
| Location of International site | SZ470973 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.44 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding) • A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding) • A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding) |

| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
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| Land take | N | The site is located 1.44 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | The main issue is the proximity of the proposed site to the SPA and the potential for the site to provide supporting SPA habitat for qualifying feature bird species, particularly breeding. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity. |
| Noise | Y | Based on nature of the proposed activity and the potential for the site to provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying feature species, those qualifying feature species may be vulnerable to this hazard. |
| Vibration | Y | As above. |
| Lighting | Y | As above. |
| Dust | Y | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | There is the potential for there to be a water pollution impact on the SPA from the development of this site, which includes nutrient input. Further consideration needs to be given to the presence of impact pathways between the proposed site and the SPA. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and the nature of its qualifying features, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on those features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and the fact that the magnitude of change in traffic resulting from the proposed development from the existing conditions would be negligible, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although there are PRoW within 50m of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SPA and lack of need for PRoW diversion. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 | | |

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| New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) | |
| Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014 | |
| <u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u> | |
| Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 | |
| <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> | |
| Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent | |
| Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km | |
| Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km | |
| Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km | |
| Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km | |
| Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km | |
| Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km | |
| Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km | |
| <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208 | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 113 | |
| <u>Other projects</u> | |
| Southampton to London Pipeline | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | |
| Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | |
| Location of International site | SZ335936 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 2.69km |
| Brief description of International site | The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA. The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of |

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| | <p>intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| <p>Conservation Objectives of the International site</p> | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site |
| <p>Qualifying Features of the International site</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose • A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal • A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit • Waterbird assemblage • A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull • A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern • A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern • A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern • A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern • A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs. |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I • Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) • Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe |
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| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 2.69 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the site is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying species. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Although a watercourse exists close to the proposed site that feeds into the SPA/Ramsar, the distance between the proposed site and the SPA/Ramsar, which is significantly greater than the 'as the crow flies' distance of 2.69 km, would make any associated significant effect unlikely. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on its qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that the magnitude of change in traffic resulting from the proposed development from the existing conditions would be negligible, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |

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| Recreation related impacts | N | Although there are PRoW within 50m of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 0.17 km Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.15 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.87 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.96 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149 Non-residential within 5 km: 78 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | No (B) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No | |
| International site potentially affected | Solent Maritime SAC | |
| Location of International site | SU756003 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 3.12 km | |
| Brief description of International site | The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA. | |

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| | <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> | |
| <p>Conservation Objectives of the International site</p> | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site | |
| <p>Qualifying Features of the International site</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1130 Estuaries • 1320 <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>) • 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) • 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • 1150 Coastal lagoons* • 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines • 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks • 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand • 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")" • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> | |
| <p>Potential causes of significant effect</p> | <p>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</p> | <p>Details</p> |

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| Land take | N | The site is located 3.12 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Although a watercourse exists close to the proposed site that feeds into the SAC, the distance between the proposed site and the SAC, which is significantly greater than the 'as the crow flies' distance of 3.12 km, would make any associated significant effect unlikely. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on its qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the fact that the magnitude of change in traffic resulting from the proposed development from the existing conditions would be negligible, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although there are PRoW within 50m of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SAC. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km | | |

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| <p>Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 4.30 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187 Non-residential within 5 km: 88 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline</p> | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | New Forest SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SU242030 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 3.98 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p> |

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| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. | |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List. • The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna. | |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.98 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |

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| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the proposed site, it does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features relating to this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | As above. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although there are PRoW within 50m of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km</p> | | |

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| Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km | |
| Development Plan planned development: | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65 | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 43 | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |

| TABLE A4.9 | |
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| Site name and reference | Purple Haze (NFD03) |
| Location of Site | New Forest District; SU 11500 06900 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Mineral extraction</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 70 ha</p> <p>Current use: Managed woodland and heathland</p> <p>Proposal: Extraction of up to 8 Mt of sand and gravel</p> <p>Restoration: Restoration to heathland, woodland and conservation</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process: Site is allocated in the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)</p> |
| International site potentially affected | Dorset Heaths SAC |
| Location of International site | SY887835 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 0.21km |
| Brief description of International site | The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys, it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7210 Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>* • 7230 Alkaline fens • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> |
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| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.21 km from the SAC. The SAC site would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Due to the nature of the SAC's qualifying features, the site is unlikely to provide supporting habitat to the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the SAC's qualifying features, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on those features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | Y | Based on the proximity of the SAC, the qualifying features could be vulnerable to this hazard |
| Water pollution | Y | As above. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the likely increase in traffic being less than 1%, it is not likely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | Y | Based on the proximity of the SAC and the presence of a bridleway to the north west boundary of the site, there is the potential of impact on the SAC from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> | | |

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| Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 | |
| <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> | |
| Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km | |
| Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km | |
| Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km | |
| Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km | |
| <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 8 | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SY887834 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 0.21km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.</p> <p>This inland wetland contains numerous examples of wet heath (<i>Erica ciliaris</i>, <i>E. tetralix</i>) and acid valley mire, habitats that are restricted to the Atlantic fringe of Europe. These heath wetlands are amongst the best of their type in lowland Britain. The site supports a large assemblage of nationally rare and scarce wetland plant species and invertebrates (28 species).</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, an • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |

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| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A098(NB) <i>Falco columbarius</i>: Merlin <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains particularly good examples of (i) northern Atlantic wet heaths with cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i> and (ii) acid mire with <i>Rhynchosporion</i>. Contains largest example in Britain of southern Atlantic wet heaths with Dorset heath <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i>. • Supports 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species, and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species. • Has a 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. |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.21 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | There is the potential for the site to provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity. |
| Noise | Y | Proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar and the potential suitability of the site as SPA supporting habitat could lead to significant effects from this hazard. |
| Vibration | Y | As above. |
| Lighting | Y | As above. |
| Dust | Y | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | Due to the proximity of the SPA/Ramsar, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard. |

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| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.21 km from the SPA/Ramsar, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site. |
| Air quality / Traffic | Y | Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | Y | Based on the proximity of the SPA/Ramsar and the presence of a bridleway to the north west boundary of the site, there is the potential of impact on the SPA/Ramsar from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 14 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |
| International site potentially affected | River Avon SAC | |
| Location of International site | SU124339 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 1.26km | |

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| Brief description of International site | | The River Avon SAC is one of the richest chalk rivers in Europe. It is important for its fish population, invertebrate, which include populations of Desmoulins Whorl Snail and its in-river plant community habitat as well as bankside habitats. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> • 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> • 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> • 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> • 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.26 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC |
| Noise | N | Based on the distance of the SAC from the proposed site and the nature of its qualifying features, the intended use of the site is not likely to have a significant effect on those features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |

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| Water pollution | Y | Based on the proximity of the river and river corridor, there is the potential for the SAC to be significantly affected by this hazard. Further consideration should be given to the presence of impact pathways. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although there is a bridleway to the north west boundary of the site, due to the distance of the SAC, there is unlikely to be a significant effect from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.16 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 0.53 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 0.80 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 10 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |
| International site potentially affected | Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | |
| Location of International site | SZ144983 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 1.33 km | |

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| Brief description of International site | | The Avon Valley SPA is a wide river valley comprising mostly unimproved wet grassland and has importance for wintering wildfowl with Bewick's Swan and Gadwall as the notified features. The population of Bewick's Swan in the Avon Valley have decreased in line with a national trend of decrease, which is felt to be due to decreased breeding success. At the moment the SPA does not meet the threshold for them. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A037(NB) <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>: Bewick swan • A051(NB) <i>Anas strepera</i>: Gadwall Ramsar Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site shows a greater range of habitats than any other chalk river in Britain, including fen, mire, lowland wet grassland and small areas of woodland. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally-rare species. • Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera strepera</i>, NW Europe. Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>, NW Europe. Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.33 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar site would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the qualifying features, the proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Noise | N | Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site and the nature of its qualifying features, the intended use of the site is not likely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard. |

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| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | Based on the proximity of the river and river corridor, there is the potential for the SPA/Ramsar to be significantly affected by this hazard. Further consideration should be given to the presence of impact pathways. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar and the lack of supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although there is a bridleway to the north west boundary of the site, due to the distance of the SPA/Ramsar, there is unlikely to be a significant effect from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) - 0.53 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) - 0.60 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) - 0.79 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) - 1.46 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 10 Non-residential within 5 km: 8 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |

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| International site potentially affected | The New Forest SAC |
| Location of International site | SU225075 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 4.20km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) • 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)* • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> • 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> |
|--|--|---|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 4.2km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features relating to this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | As above. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | As above. |

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| Recreation related impacts | N | Although there is a bridleway to the north west boundary of the site, due to the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, there is unlikely to be a significant effect from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 Non-residential within 5 km: 48 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | No (B) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No | |
| International site potentially affected | New Forest SPA/Ramsar | |
| Location of International site | SU242030 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 4.23 km | |

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| <p>Brief description of International site</p> | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p> |
| <p>Conservation Objectives of the International site</p> | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| <p>Qualifying Features of the International site</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, |

| | | <p><i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna. |
|--|--|--|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 4.23 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the proposed site, it does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features relating to this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | As above. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although there is a bridleway to the north west boundary of the site, due to the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, there is unlikely to be a significant effect from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u></p> | | |

Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014

Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:

Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km
Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km
Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km
Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km
Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km
Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km
Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km
Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km
Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km
Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km

Development Plan planned development:

Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65
Non-residential within 5 km: 43

Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:

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|--|---------------|
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |

| TABLE A4.10 | |
|--|---|
| Site name and reference | Midgham Farm (NFD04) |
| Location of Site | New Forest District; SU 1287 1212 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Mineral extraction</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 89.7 ha</p> <p>Current use: Open agricultural land</p> <p>Proposal: Extraction of up to 4.18 Mt of sand and gravel from two areas east and west of Lomer Lane</p> <p>Restoration: Restoration to agriculture at the existing levels using imported inert materials, including nature conservation and increased permissive access</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> |
| International site potentially affected | Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SZ144983 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 0.53 km |
| Brief description of International site | The Avon Valley SPA is a wide river valley comprising mostly unimproved wet grassland and has importance for wintering wildfowl with Bewick's Swan and Gadwall as the notified features. The population of Bewick's Swan in the Avon Valley have decreased in line with a national trend of decrease, which is felt to be due to decreased breeding success. At the moment the SPA does not meet the threshold for them. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A037(NB) <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>: Bewick swan • A051(NB) <i>Anas strepera</i>: Gadwall <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site shows a greater range of habitats than any other chalk river in Britain, including fen, mire, lowland wet grassland and small areas of woodland. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally-rare species. • Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera strepera</i>, NW Europe. Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>, NW Europe. Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. |
|--|--|--|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.53 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site and its land management, the site may provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity. |
| Noise | Y | Proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar and the potential suitability of the site as SPA supporting habitat could lead to significant effects on qualifying feature species from this hazard. |
| Vibration | Y | As above. |
| Lighting | Y | As above. |
| Dust | Y | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features. Further consideration will need to be given to the presence of potential impact pathways. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | Y | Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | Y | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that a PROW crosses the site, there is the potential of a significant effect from recreational displacement. |

| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | |
|--|---|
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 | |
| <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 | |
| <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) - 0.60 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) - 0.79 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) - 1.33 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) - 1.46 km | |
| <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 10 Non-residential within 5 km: 8 | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | River Avon SAC |
| Location of International site | SU124339 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 0.53 km |
| Brief description of International site | The River Avon SAC is one of the richest chalk rivers in Europe. It is important for its fish population, invertebrate, which include populations of Desmoulins Whorl Snail and its in-river plant community habitat as well as bankside habitats. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> • 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> • 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> • 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> • 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.53 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | The distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | Based on the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features. Further consideration will need to be given to the presence of potential impact pathways. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Based on the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | Y | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that a PRow crosses the site, there is the potential of a significant effect from recreational displacement. |

| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | |
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| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.16 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 0.80 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 1.26 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 10 | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | Dorset Heaths SAC |
| Location of International site | SY887835 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.79 km |
| Brief description of International site | The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys, it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) • 7210 Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>* • 7230 Alkaline fens • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.79 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | The distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the position of the proposed site and the SAC in relation to the Avon Valley and its river, it is unlikely that there would be impact pathways that would create a significant effect on the SAC from this hazard. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Based on the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard. |

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| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 8 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |
| International site potentially affected | Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar | |
| Location of International site | SY887834 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 1.79km | |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.</p> <p>This inland wetland contains numerous examples of wet heath (<i>Erica ciliaris</i>, <i>E. tetralix</i>) and acid valley mire, habitats that are restricted to the Atlantic fringe of Europe. These heath wetlands are amongst the best of their type in lowland Britain. The site supports a large assemblage of nationally rare and scarce wetland plant species and invertebrates (28 species).</p> | |

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| Conservation Objectives of the International site | | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, an • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A098(NB) <i>Falco columbarius</i>: Merlin <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains particularly good examples of (i) northern Atlantic wet heaths with cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i> and (ii) acid mire with <i>Rhynchosporion</i>. Contains largest example in Britain of southern Atlantic wet heaths with Dorset heath <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i>. • Supports 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species, and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species. • Has a 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. |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.79 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |

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| Noise | N | The distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the position of the proposed site and the SPA/Ramsar in relation to the Avon Valley and its river, it is unlikely that there would be impact pathways that would create a likely significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the lack of supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 14 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |

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| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | The New Forest SAC |
| Location of International site | SU225075 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.95 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> |

| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) • 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)* • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> • 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> | | |
|---|--|---|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.95km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | The distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance from the SAC and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC from this hazard. |

| | | |
|--|---------------|--|
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance from the SAC and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC from this hazard. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 Non-residential within 5 km: 48</p> | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | No (B) | |

| | |
|--|--|
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | New Forest SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SU242030 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.95 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List. • The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna. |
|--|--|---|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.95 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Noise | N | The distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |

| | | |
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| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the lack of supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65 Non-residential within 5 km: 43 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | No (B) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No | |

| TABLE A4.11 | |
|--|--|
| Site name and reference | Hyde Farm, Bickton |
| Location of Site | New Forest District; SU 1537 1291 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Mineral extraction</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 54.3</p> <p>Current use: Open agricultural land</p> <p>Proposal: Extraction of up to 3.2 Mt of sand and gravel from two parcels, north and south of Hern Lane</p> <p>Restoration: Restoration to agricultural grazing at existing levels using approximately 4 Mt of inert fill material, including nature conservation and increased permissive access</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> |
| International site potentially affected | The New Forest SAC |
| Location of International site | SU225075 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 0.06 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) • 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)* • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens • 1044 Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale • 1083 Stag beetle Lucanus cervus • 1166 Great crested newt Triturus cristatus |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.06km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Noise | N | The interests features of the SAC would not be sensitive to this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | Y | Due to the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, the interest features could be affected by this hazard. |
| Water pollution | Y | Due to the proximity of the SAC, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.06 km from the SAC, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site. |
| Air quality / Traffic | Y | Due to the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, the interest features could be affected by this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | Y | Due to the distance of the SAC from the proposed site and the fact that PRoW criss-cross the site, the SAC's interest features could be significantly affected by recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km</p> | | |

| | |
|---|--|
| Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 Non-residential within 5 km: 48 | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | New Forest SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SU242030 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 0.06 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List. • The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna. |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.06 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | The site could be providing SPA/Ramsar supporting habitat, particularly for qualifying bird species. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity. |
| Noise | Y | Proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar and the potential suitability of the site as SPA/Ramsar supporting habitat, could lead to significant adverse effects from this hazard. |
| Vibration | Y | As above. |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Lighting | Y | As above. |
| Dust | Y | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | Due to the proximity of the SPA/Ramsar, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.06 km from the SPA/Ramsar, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site. |
| Air quality / Traffic | Y | Due to the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, the interest features could be affected by this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | Y | Due to the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site and the fact that PRow criss-cross the site, the SPA/Ramsar's interest features could be significantly affected by recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u></p> | | |

| | | |
|--|---|----------------|
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65 Non-residential within 5 km: 43 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |
| International site potentially affected | River Avon SAC | |
| Location of International site | SU124339 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 0.16 km | |
| Brief description of International site | The River Avon SAC is one of the richest chalk rivers in Europe. It is important for its fish population, invertebrate, which include populations of Desmoulins Whorl Snail and its in-river plant community habitat as well as bankside habitats. | |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. | |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> • 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> • 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> • 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> • 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> | |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.16 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | The interests features of the SAC would not be sensitive to this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | Y | Due to the proximity of the SAC, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard. |
| Water pollution | Y | As above. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.16 km from the SAC, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site. |
| Air quality / Traffic | Y | Due to the proximity of the SAC, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | Y | Due to the distance of the SAC from the proposed site and the fact that PROW criss-cross the site, the interest features could be affected by this hazard. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 0.53 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 0.80 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 1.26 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 10 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |

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|--|---|---|
| Alone? | | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | | |
| Location of International site | | Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar |
| Distance from International site | | SZ144983 (approximate centre of site) |
| Brief description of International site | | 0.60 km |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | | <p>The Avon Valley SPA is a wide river valley comprising mostly unimproved wet grassland and has importance for wintering wildfowl with Bewick's Swan and Gadwall as the notified features. The population of Bewick's Swan in the Avon Valley have decreased in line with a national trend of decrease, which is felt to be due to decreased breeding success. At the moment the SPA does not meet the threshold for them.</p> <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A037(NB) <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>: Bewick swan • A051(NB) <i>Anas strepera</i>: Gadwall <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site shows a greater range of habitats than any other chalk river in Britain, including fen, mire, lowland wet grassland and small areas of woodland. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally-rare species. • Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera strepera</i>, NW Europe. Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>, NW Europe. Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.60km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |

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| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | The site could be providing SPA/Ramsar supporting habitat, particularly for qualifying bird species. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity. |
| Noise | Y | Proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar and the potential suitability of the site as SPA/Ramsar supporting habitat, could lead to significant adverse effects from this hazard. |
| Vibration | Y | As above. |
| Lighting | Y | As above. |
| Dust | Y | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | Due to the proximity of the SPA/Ramsar, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.60 km from the SPA/Ramsar, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site. |
| Air quality / Traffic | Y | Proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar and the potential suitability of the site as SPA/Ramsar supporting habitat, could lead to significant adverse effects from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | Y | Due to the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site and the fact that PRow criss-cross the site, the interest features could be affected by this hazard. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) - 0.53 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) - 0.79 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) - 1.33 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) - 1.46 km | | |

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| Development Plan planned development: Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 10 Non-residential within 5 km: 8 | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | Dorset Heaths SAC |
| Location of International site | SY887835 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 4.24 km |
| Brief description of International site | The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys, it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7210 Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>* • 7230 Alkaline fens • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> |

| • 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> | | |
|---|--|--|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 4.24 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | The distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance from the SAC and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SAC, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on the International site. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance from the SAC and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC from this hazard. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km | | |

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| <p>Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 8</p> | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SY887834 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 4.24 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.</p> <p>This inland wetland contains numerous examples of wet heath (<i>Erica ciliaris</i>, <i>E. tetralix</i>) and acid valley mire, habitats that are restricted to the Atlantic fringe of Europe. These heath wetlands are amongst the best of their type in lowland Britain. The site supports a large assemblage of nationally rare and scarce wetland plant species and invertebrates (28 species).</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, an • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A098(NB) <i>Falco columbarius</i>: Merlin <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains particularly good examples of (i) northern Atlantic wet heaths with cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i> and (ii) acid mire with <i>Rhynchosporion</i>. Contains largest example in Britain of southern Atlantic wet heaths with Dorset heath <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i>. • Supports 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species, and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species. • Has a 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. |
|--|--|---|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 4.24 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Due to the distance between the proposed site and the SPA/Ramsar, the site is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for the International site. |
| Noise | N | The distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |

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| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the lack of supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 14 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | No (B) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No | |

| TABLE A4.12 | |
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| Site name and reference | Cobley Wood (NFD06) |
| Location of Site | New Forest District; SU 1310 5777 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Mineral extraction</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 14.8 ha</p> <p>Current use: Open agricultural land</p> <p>Proposal: Extraction of up to 1 Mt of sand and gravel</p> <p>Restoration: Restoration agricultural grazing land with increased nature conservation and biodiversity. Woodland and permissive access could also be included</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> <p>Additional information: The site is proposed to be processed as an extension to Hamer Warren Quarry, with a conveyor either over or under Harbridge Drove.</p> |
| International site potentially affected | Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SZ144983 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 0.79 km |
| Brief description of International site | The Avon Valley SPA is a wide river valley comprising mostly unimproved wet grassland and has importance for wintering wildfowl with Bewick's Swan and Gadwall as the notified features. The population of Bewick's Swan in the Avon Valley have decreased in line with a national trend of decrease, which is felt to be due to decreased breeding success. At the moment the SPA does not meet the threshold for them. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A037(NB) <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>: Bewick swan • A051(NB) <i>Anas strepera</i>: Gadwall <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site shows a greater range of habitats than any other chalk river in Britain, including fen, mire, lowland wet grassland and small areas of woodland. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally-rare species. • Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera strepera</i>, NW Europe. Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>, NW Europe. Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. |
|--|--|--|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.79 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site and its land management, the site may provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species, particularly offsite roosting and foraging. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity. |
| Noise | Y | The potential suitability of the site as SPA/Ramsar supporting habitat could lead to significant effects on qualifying feature species from this hazard. |
| Vibration | Y | As above. |
| Lighting | Y | As above. |
| Dust | Y | Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site and the potential suitability of the site as SPA/Ramsar supporting habitat could lead to significant effects on qualifying feature species from this hazard. |
| Water pollution | Y | Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features. Further consideration will need to be given to the presence of potential impact pathways. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | Y | Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard. |

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| Recreation related impacts | Y | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that a PROW crosses the site, there is the potential of a significant effect from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) - 0.53 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) - 0.60 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) - 1.33 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) - 1.46 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 10 Non-residential within 5 km: 8 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |
| International site potentially affected | River Avon SAC | |
| Location of International site | SU124339 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 0.80 km | |
| Brief description of International site | The River Avon SAC is one of the richest chalk rivers in Europe. It is important for its fish population, invertebrate, which include populations of Desmoulins Whorl Snail and its in-river plant community habitat as well as bankside habitats. | |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats | |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
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| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> • 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> • 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> • 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> • 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.80 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | The distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | Based on the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features. Further consideration will need to be given to the presence of potential impact pathways. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | Y | Based on the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard. |

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| Recreation related impacts | Y | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that a PRoW crosses the site, there is the potential of a significant effect from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.16 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 0.53 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 1.26 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 10 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |
| International site potentially affected | Dorset Heaths SAC | |
| Location of International site | SY887835 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 2.09 km | |
| Brief description of International site | The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys, it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history. | |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7210 Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>* • 7230 Alkaline fens • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 2.09 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | The distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the position of the proposed site and the SAC in relation to the Avon Valley and its river, it is unlikely that there would be impact pathways that would create a likely significant effect on the SAC from this hazard. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the qualifying features. |

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| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 8 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | No (B) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No | |
| International site potentially affected | Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar | |
| Location of International site | SY887834 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 2.09km | |
| Brief description of International site | The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history. | |

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| | This inland wetland contains numerous examples of wet heath (<i>Erica ciliaris</i> , <i>E. tetralix</i>) and acid valley mire, habitats that are restricted to the Atlantic fringe of Europe. These heath wetlands are amongst the best of their type in lowland Britain. The site supports a large assemblage of nationally rare and scarce wetland plant species and invertebrates (28 species). | |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, an • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. | |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A098(NB) <i>Falco columbarius</i>: Merlin <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains particularly good examples of (i) northern Atlantic wet heaths with cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i> and (ii) acid mire with <i>Rhynchosporion</i>. Contains largest example in Britain of southern Atlantic wet heaths with Dorset heath <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i>. • Supports 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species, and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species • Has a 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. | |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 2.09 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |

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| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Noise | N | The distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the position of the proposed site and the SPA/Ramsar in relation to the Avon Valley and its river, it is unlikely that there would be impact pathways that would create a likely significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on the qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the lack of supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 14 | | |

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| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | The New Forest SAC |
| Location of International site | SU225075 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 2.28 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) • 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)* • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens • 1044 Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale • 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> • 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> |
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| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 2.28 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | The distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |

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| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance from the SAC and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC from this hazard. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance from the SAC and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC from this hazard. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 | | |

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| Non-residential within 5 km: 48 | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | New Forest SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SU242030 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 2.28 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year. The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List. • The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna. |
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| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 2.28 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Noise | N | The distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard. |

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| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the lack of supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65 Non-residential within 5 km: 43 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | No (B) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No | |

| TABLE A4.13 | |
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| Site name and reference | Totton Sidings (NFD08) |
| Location of Site | |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Rail Depot Approximate size of site: 1.12 ha Current use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land Proposal: Creation of a rail depot Restoration: N/A (would revert to railway land upon ceasing of depot activities) Previous consideration within the plan making process: Additional information: The site at Totton is one of Network Rail’s Strategic Rail Freight Site listings (SFSS). The site is currently occupied by Network Rail, but future plans for the site involve the relocation of existing operations to a site at Eastleigh. There has been some customer interest for aggregate services at the site. The site already benefits from rail paths needed for movement of aggregates on the lines. Totton sidings has been nominated as a potential aggregate depot in the Minerals and Waste Plan given the strategic nature of the site. Site is in proximity to residential housing, so any future operation would need to consider this development constraint.</p> |
| International site potentially affected | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA |
| Location of International site | SZ470973 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 0.67 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the</p> |

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| | Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA. | |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. | |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding) • A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding) • A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding) | |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.67 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is developed land and provides no supporting habitat for the SPA. |
| Noise | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and separation by significant urban development, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | As the site is an existing developed area and is separated from the SPA by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, it is unlikely that development of the site would have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the developed nature of the site and its separation from the SPA by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, it is unlikely |

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| | | that development of the site would have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would be unlikely to have an effect on the SPA's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208 Non-residential within 5 km: 113 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | | No |
| International site potentially affected | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | |
| Location of International site | SZ335936 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 0.33 km | |

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| <p>Brief description of International site</p> | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| <p>Conservation Objectives of the International site</p> | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| <p>Qualifying Features of the International site</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose • A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal • A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit • Waterbird assemblage • A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull • A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern • A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern • A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern • A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs. • The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I • Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) • Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe |
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| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.33 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is developed land and provides no supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Noise | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and separation by significant urban development, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | As the site is an existing developed area and is separated from the SPA/Ramsar by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, it is |

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| | | unlikely that development of the site would have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the developed nature of the site and its separation from the SPA/Ramsar by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, it is unlikely that development of the site would have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the negligible (<1%) increase in associated traffic), it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would be unlikely to have an effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) - 0.17 km Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) - 0.29 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) - 1.15 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) - 1.25 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) - 2.05 km Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) - 2.69 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) - 3.87 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) - 3.96 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149 Non-residential within 5 km: 78 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |

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|--|---|
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | Solent Maritime SAC |
| Location of International site | SU756003 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 0.33 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1130 Estuaries • 1320 <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>) • 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) • 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1150 Coastal lagoons* • 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines • 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks • 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand • 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")" • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> |
|--|--|---|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.33 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is developed land and provides no supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and separation by significant urban development, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | As the site is an existing developed area and is separated from the SAC by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, it is unlikely that development of the site would have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the developed nature of the site and its separation from the SAC by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, it is unlikely that development of the site would have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the negligible (<1% increase in associated traffic), it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would be unlikely to have an effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |

| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | |
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| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> | |
| New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 | |
| New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) | |
| Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) | |
| Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) | |
| <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> | |
| Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km | |
| Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km | |
| Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km | |
| Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km | |
| Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km | |
| Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km | |
| Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) - 4.30 km | |
| Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km | |
| <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187 | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 88 | |
| <u>Other projects</u> | |
| Southampton to London Pipeline | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | The New Forest SAC |
| Location of International site | SU225075 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 3.31 km |
| Brief description of International site | The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year. The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers. |

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| | <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p> |
| <p>Conservation Objectives of the International site</p> | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| <p>Qualifying Features of the International site</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) • 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)* |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> <p>1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></p> |
|--|--|---|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.31 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is developed land and provides no supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and its separation from the SAC by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, the site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, its separation from the SAC by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development and the direction of hydrological flow from the site towards Southampton Water, the site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the negligible (<1%) increase in associated traffic, the site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features in relation to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SAC and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| Relevant Local Plans | | |

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| <p>New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) - 2.28 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 Non-residential within 5 km: 48</p> | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | New Forest SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SU242030 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 3.31 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> |

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| | <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p> |
| <p>Conservation Objectives of the International site</p> | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| <p>Qualifying Features of the International site</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List. • The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and |

| | | scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna. |
|--|--|--|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.31 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is developed land and provides no supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Noise | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and its separation from the SPA/Ramsar by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, the site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features in relation to this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, its separation from the SPA/Ramsar by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development and the direction of hydrological flow from the site towards Southampton Water, the site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features in relation to this hazard. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the negligible (<1%) increase in associated traffic, the site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features in relation to this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| Relevant Local Plans New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) | | |

Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)
 Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015)
Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:
 Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km
 Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km
 Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km
 Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) - 2.28 km
 Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km
 Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km
 Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km
 Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km
 Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km
 Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km
 Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km
Development Plan planned development:
 Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65
 Non-residential within 5 km: 43

| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
|--|---------------|
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |

| TABLE A4.14 | |
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| Site name and reference | Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) |
| Location of Site | Southampton District; SU 4311 0998 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Mineral wharf Approximate size of site: 16 ha Current use: Existing mineral wharf Proposal: Modernise existing mineral wharf to enable efficiency of operations Restoration: None (permanent development) Previous consideration within the plan making process: Additional information: Site is safeguarded under Policy 16 of the currently adopted HMWP</p> |
| International site potentially affected | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA |
| Location of International site | SZ470973 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | Adjacent/within |
| Brief description of International site | <p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features |

| | | |
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| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding) • A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding) • A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding) |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | Y | The site is adjacent to the SPA and a small portion within the red line boundary appears to overlap with the SPA. The SPA may be affected by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is already developed land and an operational wharf and provides no supporting habitat for the SPA |
| Noise | Y | The proximity of the site to the SPA could lead to significant effects on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | Y | As above. |
| Lighting | Y | As above. |
| Dust | Y | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | As above. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the developed nature of the site, its intended use is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Air quality / Traffic | Y | The proximity of the site to the SPA could lead to significant effects on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km | | |

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| <p>Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208 Non-residential within 5 km: 113 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline</p> | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SZ335936 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 0.17 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important</p> |

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| | numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose • A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal • A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit • Waterbird assemblage • A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull • A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern • A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern • A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern • A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern • A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs. • The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) • Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe |
|---|--|---|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.17 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is already developed land and an operational wharf and provides no supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar |
| Noise | Y | The proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar could lead to significant effects on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | Y | As above. |
| Lighting | Y | As above. |
| Dust | Y | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | As above. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the developed nature of the site, its intended use is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | Y | The proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar could lead to significant effects on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km | | |

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| <p>Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.15 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.69 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.87 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.96 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149 Non-residential within 5 km: 78 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline</p> | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | River Itchen SAC |
| Location of International site | SU467174 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 3.20 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The River Itchen is one of the `classic` chalk rivers of southern England, drawing most of its character from this geological stratum. The Itchen supports an abundant and exceptionally species rich aquatic flora. It has a primary notification for its river habitat, at SSSI level (chalk river type) and also under Habitats Directive Annex I (Code H3260, watercourses with Ranunculion and Batrachion vegetation). This habitat notification comprises the river channel, its banks and parts of its riparian zone. In addition, parts of the floodplain are notified for their wetland habitat, and the river discharges via Southampton Water into the Solent which has a range of habitat designations.</p> <p>The site is additionally notified for a number of SSSI and Habitats Directive Annex II species features, including invertebrate assemblages and a key breeding population of the nationally rare southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>, white-clawed crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (one of the last remaining strongholds in central southern England), Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>, Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> and Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, and an expanding population of Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>.</p> |

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| | The Itchen faces numerous pressures from water abstraction and flow diversions, discharges, agricultural runoff, channel modifications, fisheries management and human impacts associated with the urbanisation alongside much of the river's valley. | |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. | |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> • 1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> • 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> • 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> • 1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> | |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.20 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is already developed land and an operational wharf and provides no supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |

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| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, distance of the proposed site from the SAC and its position further downstream, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the developed nature of the site, the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and its position further downstream, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SAC and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) - 1.46 km Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01) (W) - 2.94 km Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) - 3.20 km Three Maids Hill (WIN04) (W) - 3.45 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 57 Non-residential within 5 km: 107</p> <p><u>Other projects</u> Highways England – M3 Junction 9 Improvement Project. Southampton to London Pipeline</p> | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | | No (B) |

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| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | Solent Maritime SAC |
| Location of International site | SU756003 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 4.30 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1130 Estuaries • 1320 <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>) • 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) • 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • 1150 Coastal lagoons* |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines • 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks • 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand • 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")" • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> |
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| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 4.30 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is already developed land and an operational wharf and provides no supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on its interest features. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | As above. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the developed nature of the site and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SAC and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) | | |

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| Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) | |
| Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 | |
| <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> | |
| Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km | |
| Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km | |
| Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km | |
| Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km | |
| Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km | |
| Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km | |
| Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km | |
| Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km | |
| <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187 | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 88 | |
| <u>Other projects</u> | |
| Southampton to London Pipeline | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |

| TABLE A4.15 | | |
|---|--|--|
| Site name and reference | | Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) |
| Location of Site | | Test Valley Borough; SU 3244 2229 |
| Brief description of Site | | <p>Site category: Mineral extraction</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 32 ha</p> <p>Current use: Open agricultural land</p> <p>Proposal: Extraction of 600,000 tonnes of sand and gravel as an extension to Roke Manor Quarry</p> <p>Restoration: Restoration to existing levels for agricultural use, with 600,000 tonnes of inert waste material</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process: Scoping Opinion application was made, SCO/2020/0566, in 2020. Decided on 02/12/2020</p> |
| International site potentially affected | | Mottisfont Bats SAC |
| Location of International site | | SU322297 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | | 4.01 km |
| Brief description of International site | | The Mottisfont woodland, which is near Romsey in Hampshire, supports an important population of the rare Barbastelle bat <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> . Mottisfont contains a mix of woodland types including hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> coppice with standards, broadleaved plantation and coniferous plantation which the bats use for breeding, roosting, commuting and feeding. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1308 Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |

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| Land take | N | The site is located 4.01 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | Although the site is predominantly arable, it contains significant tree belts and hedgerows and is within 7.5 km of the SAC. As such, the potential contribution that the site makes to habitat connectivity for bat foraging will need to be assessed. |
| Noise | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on qualifying features. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and their relative positions in the River Test catchment, the hazard is considered to have a negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and on the fact that there are no PRow on the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015 New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 6.70 km | | |

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| Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 3.51 km Development Plan planned development: Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 3 Other projects Highways England – M3 Junction 9 Improvement Project | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | The New Forest SAC |
| Location of International site | SU225075 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 4.04 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) • 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)* • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> • 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 4.04 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |

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| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and on the fact that there are no PRow on the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015 New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km | | |

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| Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 Non-residential within 5 km: 48 | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | New Forest SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SU242030 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 4.42 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard |

| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List. • The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna. | | |
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| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 4.42 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |

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| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SPA/Ramsar, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and on the fact that there are no PRoW on the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015 New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)</p> <p><u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u></p> | | |

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| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65 Non-residential within 5 km: 43 | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |

| TABLE A4.16 | |
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| Site name and reference | Land at the Triangle (TSV07) |
| Location of Site | Test Valley Borough; SU 33502 19524 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Mineral extraction</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 68 ha</p> <p>Current use: Open agricultural land</p> <p>Proposal: Extraction of up to 2 Mt of sand and gravel</p> <p>Restoration: Restoration of existing levels for use as agriculture with enhanced environmental and ecological benefits, using up to 2 Mt of inert waste material</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process: Not currently allocated, however, previously identified as 'Preferred Area No. 4 for mineral extraction and waste disposal in the Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan Dec 1998'</p> |
| International site potentially affected | New Forest SAC |
| Location of International site | SU225075 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 2.87 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year. The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p> |

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| <p>Conservation Objectives of the International site</p> | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. | |
| <p>Qualifying Features of the International site</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) • 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)* • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> • 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> | |
| <p>Potential causes of significant effect</p> | <p>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</p> | <p>Details</p> |

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| Land take | N | The site is located 2.87 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and on the fact that there are no PRow on or within 50m of the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km | | |

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| <p>Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 Non-residential within 5 km: 48</p> | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | New Forest SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SU242030 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 3.35 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features |

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| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List. • The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna. | |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.35 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |

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| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SPA/Ramsar, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that there are no PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | | |

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| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65 Non-residential within 5 km: 43 | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SZ335936 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 3.96 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |

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| Qualifying Features of the International site | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose • A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal • A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit • Waterbird assemblage • A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull • A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern • A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern • A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern • A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern • A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs. • The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I • Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) • Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe | | |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.96 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |

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| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | The site is approximately 1 km from the River Test SSSI, which drains into the SPA/Ramsar. Although the 'on the ground' distance to the SPA/Ramsar is above any threshold for most potential pollution impacts, this impact pathway may be likely to enable the development at this site to significantly affect the International site in relation to nutrient enrichment. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that there are no PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |

Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination

Relevant Local Plans

Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)
New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036
New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)

Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:

Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 0.17 km
Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km
Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km
Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.15 km
Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km
Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km
Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.69 km

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| Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.87 km Development Plan planned development: Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149 Non-residential within 5 km: 78 Other projects Southampton to London Pipeline | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | Solent Maritime SAC |
| Location of International site | SU756003 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 4.49 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1130 Estuaries • 1320 Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>) • 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) • 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • 1150 Coastal lagoons* • 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines • 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks • 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand • 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")" • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 4.49 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | The site is approximately 1 km from the River Test SSSI, which drains into the SAC. Although the 'on the ground' distance to the SAC is above any threshold for most potential pollution impacts, this impact pathway may be likely to enable the development at this site to significantly affect the International site in relation to nutrient enrichment. |

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| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that there are no PRow on or within 50m of the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 4.30 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187 Non-residential within 5 km: 88 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |
| International site potentially affected | Emer Bog SAC | |

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| Location of International site | | SU394214 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | | 4.97 km |
| Brief description of International site | | <p>The site comprises an extensive valley bog which has been described as unparalleled in lowland England as an example of a young oligotrophic / mesotrophic basin mire, together with associated damp acidic grassland, heathland and developing woodland over Bracklesham Beds in the Hampshire Basin.</p> <p>The bog grades downstream into mature alder carr and upstream into heathland. To the south and west of Emer Bog, the site includes remnants of former common land, now acidic grassland. The invertebrate fauna of the bog and heath is of considerable interest and very large numbers of moths have been recorded.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitat • The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitat, and • The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitat rely. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 4.97 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance from the SAC and the absence of a hydrological impact pathway for pollutants due to its separation by the River Test corridor, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to cause a likely significant effect. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the distance from the SAC and the separation of the proposed minerals site and the SAC by the River Test corridor and residential and commercial |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | development, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to cause a likely significant effect. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that there are no PRow on or within 50m of the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.83 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 20 Non-residential within 5 km: 16 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | | No |
| International site potentially affected | Mottisfont Bats SAC | |
| Location of International site | SU322297 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 6.70 km | |
| Brief description of International site | The Mottisfont woodland, which is near Romsey in Hampshire, supports an important population of the rare Barbastelle bat <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> . Mottisfont contains a mix of woodland types including hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> coppice with standards, broadleaved plantation and coniferous plantation which the bats use for breeding, roosting, commuting and feeding. | |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: | |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
|---|---|---|
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1308 Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 6.70 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | Although the site is predominantly arable, it contains significant tree belts running east-west and north-south and the northern part of the sites is within 7.5 km of the SAC. As such, the potential contribution that the site makes to habitat connectivity for bat foraging will need to be assessed. |
| Noise | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on qualifying features. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and their relative positions in the River Test catchment, the hazard is considered to have a negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and on the fact that there are no PRow on or within 50m of the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |

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| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> | |
| Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) | |
| New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 | |
| New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) | |
| <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> | |
| Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) – 4.01 km | |
| Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 3.51 km | |
| <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 3 | |
| <u>Other projects</u> | |
| Highways England – M3 Junction 9 Improvement Project | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |

| TABLE A4.17 | | |
|---|--|--|
| Site name and reference | | Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) |
| Location of Site | | Test Valley Borough; SU 30670 22820 |
| Brief description of Site | | <p>Site category: Mineral extraction</p> <p>Approximate size of site:</p> <p>Current use: Fruit Farm / Nursery</p> <p>Proposal: Extraction of up to 500,000 tonnes of soft sand</p> <p>Restoration: Agriculture with enhanced woodland and hedgerows</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process: Site was submitted and assessment under the HMWP (2013). The site was not taken forward to allocation.</p> |
| International site potentially affected | | Mottisfont Bats SAC |
| Location of International site | | SU322297 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | | 3.51 km |
| Brief description of International site | | The Mottisfont woodland, which is near Romsey in Hampshire, supports an important population of the rare Barbastelle bat <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> . Mottisfont contains a mix of woodland types including hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> coppice with standards, broadleaved plantation and coniferous plantation which the bats use for breeding, roosting, commuting and feeding. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1308 Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.51 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |

| | | |
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| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | There are tree belts and woodland adjacent and significant bat activity has been recorded close to the site, including a record for Barbastelle within 0.9 km south east of the site. Based on the proximity of the SAC, the potential contribution that the site makes to habitat connectivity for bat foraging will need to be assessed. |
| Noise | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on qualifying features. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and their relative positions in the River Test catchment, the hazard is considered to have a negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015 New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) – 4.01 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 6.70 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 3 | | |

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| Other projects Highways England – M3 Junction 9 Improvement Project | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | |
| | New Forest SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SU242030 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 4.07 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List. • The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna. |
|--|--|---|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 4.07 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SPA/Ramsar, the hazard is considered to |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015 New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)</p> <p><u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65 Non-residential within 5 km: 43</p> | | |

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| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | The New Forest SAC |
| Location of International site | SU225075 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 4.07 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) • 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)* • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens • 1044 Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale • 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> • 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> |
|--|--|--|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 4.07 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Noise | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Dust | N | As above. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology | N | As above. |
| Air quality / Traffic | N | Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015 New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)</p> <p><u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 Non-residential within 5 km: 48</p> | | |

| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
|--|---------------|
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |

Appendix 5: Screening of Proposed Waste Sites

| TABLE A5.1 | |
|---|--|
| Site name and reference | Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01) |
| Location of Site | Eastleigh Borough; SU 50239 18514 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Waste processing Approximate size of site: 0.404 ha Current use: Open scrubland Proposal: Facility for the recycling of concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for reuse in the construction industry Restoration: None (permanent facility) Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> |
| International site potentially affected | River Itchen SAC |
| Location of International site | SU467174 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 2.94 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The River Itchen is one of the `classic` chalk rivers of southern England, drawing most of its character from this geological stratum. The Itchen supports an abundant and exceptionally species rich aquatic flora. It has a primary notification for its river habitat, at SSSI level (chalk river type) and also under Habitats Directive Annex I (Code H3260, watercourses with Ranunculion and Batrachion vegetation). This habitat notification comprises the river channel, its banks and parts of its riparian zone. In addition, parts of the floodplain are notified for their wetland habitat, and the river discharges via Southampton Water into the Solent which has a range of habitat designations.</p> <p>The site is additionally notified for a number of SSSI and Habitats Directive Annex II species features, including invertebrate assemblages and a key breeding population of the nationally rare southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>, white-clawed crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (one of the last remaining strongholds in central southern England), Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>, Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> and Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, and an expanding population of Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>.</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | The Itchen faces numerous pressures from water abstraction and flow diversions, discharges, agricultural runoff, channel modifications, fisheries management and human impacts associated with the urbanisation alongside much of the river's valley. | |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. | |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> • 1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> • 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> • 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> • 1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> | |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 2.94 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and traffic increase predicted as being less than 1%, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | As above. |
| Leachate | N | Based on the nature of the proposed use of the site and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SAC and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019)</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) - 1.46 km Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) - 3.20 km Three Maids Hill (WIN04) (W) - 3.45 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 57 Non-residential within 5 km: 107</p> <p><u>Other projects</u> Highways England – M3 Junction 9 Improvement Project. Southampton to London Pipeline</p> | | |

| Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant: | |
|--|---------------|
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |

| TABLE A3.2 | |
|--|--|
| Site name and reference | Down Barn Farm (FAR01) |
| Location of Site | Fareham Borough; SU 59167 07419 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Waste processing</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 3.5 ha</p> <p>Current use: Existing aggregate recycling facility</p> <p>Proposal: Extension to existing concrete/hardcore recycling site with potential inclusion of energy recovery</p> <p>Restoration: None (permanent development)</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> |
| International site potentially affected | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA |
| Location of International site | SZ470973 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 0.85 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features |

| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding) • A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding) • A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding) |
|--|---|--|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.85 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is partially open arable and partially development land, separated from the SPA by a complex of major roads, residential and commercial built infrastructure and would not provide supporting habitat for the SPA. |
| Dust | Y | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, the proposed site could have an effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and their separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built infrastructure, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, close proximity of the SRN and traffic increase predicted as being less than 1%, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and their separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built infrastructure, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features from this hazard. |

| | | |
|--|-----------------|--|
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | The site is within 0.15 km of the River Wallington, which drains directly into the SPA, with the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features, including nutrient enrichment. |
| Leachate | N | Based on the proposed use of the site, the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SPA and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) Portsmouth Local Plan 2006 – 2027 Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019)</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208 Non-residential within 5 km: 113</p> <p><u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline</p> | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |

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|--|---|
| International site potentially affected | Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SU616036 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.09 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose • A069(NB) <i>Mergus serrator</i>: Red-breasted merganser • A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit • A149(NB) <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>: Dunlin <p><u>Ramsar Criteria:</u></p> |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The intertidal mudflat areas possess extensive beds of eelgrass <i>Zostera angustifolia</i> and <i>Zostera noltei</i> which support the grazing dark-bellied brent geese populations. The mud-snail <i>Hydrobia ulvae</i> is found at extremely high densities, which helps to support the wading bird interest of the site. Common cordgrass <i>Spartina anglica</i> dominates large areas of the saltmarsh and there are also extensive areas of green algae <i>Enteromorpha</i> spp. and sea lettuce <i>Ulva lactuca</i>. More locally the saltmarsh is dominated by sea purslane <i>Halimione portulacoides</i> which gradates to more varied communities at the higher shore levels. The site also includes a number of saline lagoons hosting nationally important species. • Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> |
|--|--|--|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.09 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is partially open arable and partially development land, separated from the SPA/Ramsar by a complex of major roads, residential and commercial built infrastructure and would not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, close proximity to the SRN and traffic increase predicted as being less than 1%, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and their separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built infrastructure, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |

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|---|-----------------|--|
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | The site is within 0.15 km of the River Wallington, which drains directly into the SPA/Ramsar, with the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features, including nutrient enrichment. |
| Leachate | N | Based on the proposed use of the site, the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) Portsmouth Local Plan 2006 – 2027 Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) - 1.27 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 68 Non-residential within 5 km: 37 <u>Other projects</u> AQUIND Interconnector | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |

| TABLE A3.3 | |
|--|--|
| Site name and reference | Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) |
| Location of Site | Fareham Borough; 459446, 107323 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Waste processing</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 1.3 ha</p> <p>Current use: Material and equipment depot for M27 Smart Motorway upgrade</p> <p>Proposal: Development of an inert recycling facility</p> <p>Restoration: None (permanent development)</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> <p>Additional information: Site appears to be operating as an inert recycling facility already</p> |
| International site potentially affected | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA |
| Location of International site | SZ470973 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.14 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features |

| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding) • A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding) • A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding) |
|--|---|--|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.14 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is developed land operating as a waste processing site and would not provide supporting habitat for the SPA. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, the proposed site would be unlikely to have an effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and their separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built infrastructure, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, close proximity of the SRN and traffic increase predicted as being less than 1%, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and their separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built infrastructure, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |
| Water use | N | As above. |

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| Water pollution | Y | The site is within 0.45 km of the River Wallington, which drains directly into the SPA, with the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features, including nutrient enrichment. |
| Leachate | N | Based on the proposed use of the site, the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SPA and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) Portsmouth Local Plan 2006 – 2027 Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208 Non-residential within 5 km: 113 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |

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|--|---|
| International site potentially affected | Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SU616036 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.27km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose • A069(NB) <i>Mergus serrator</i>: Red-breasted merganser • A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit • A149(NB) <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>: Dunlin <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The intertidal mudflat areas possess extensive beds of eelgrass <i>Zostera angustifolia</i> and <i>Zostera noltei</i> which support the grazing dark-bellied brent geese populations. The mud-snail <i>Hydrobia ulvae</i> is found at extremely high densities, which helps to support the wading bird interest of the site. Common cordgrass <i>Spartina anglica</i> dominates large areas of the saltmarsh and there are also extensive areas of green algae <i>Enteromorpha</i> spp. and sea lettuce <i>Ulva lactuca</i>. More locally the saltmarsh is dominated by sea purslane <i>Halimione portulacoides</i> which gradates to more varied communities at the higher shore levels. The site also includes a number of saline lagoons hosting nationally important species. • Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> |
|--|--|--|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.27 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is developed land operating as a waste processing site and would not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, close proximity to the SRN and traffic increase predicted as being less than 1%, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and their separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built infrastructure, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features. |

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| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | The site is within 0.45 km of the River Wallington, which drains directly into the SPA/Ramsar, with the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features, including nutrient enrichment. |
| Leachate | N | Based on the proposed use of the site, the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2033 (emerging) Portsmouth Local Plan 2006 – 2027 Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) - 1.09 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 68 Non-residential within 5 km: 37 <u>Other projects</u> AQUIND Interconnector | | |
| Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |

| TABLE A3.4 | |
|---|--|
| Site name and reference | Rookery Farm (FAR03) |
| Location of Site | Fareham Borough; SU 51334 09206 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Waste processing</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 5.5 ha</p> <p>Current use: Existing aggregate recycling facility</p> <p>Proposal: Extension or redevelopment of existing aggregate recycling facility</p> <p>Restoration: None (permanent development)</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process: Currently a safeguarded site under Policy 26 of the adopted HMWP</p> |
| International site potentially affected | Solent Maritime SAC |
| Location of International site | SU756003 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.25 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>.</p> <p>The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1130 Estuaries • 1320 Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>) • 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) • 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • 1150 Coastal lagoons* • 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines • 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks • 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand • 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")" • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.25 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the nature of the site and distance from the SAC, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the negligible associated increase in traffic, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and its separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built development, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development, the distance of the site from the SAC and the negligible associated increase in traffic, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Water use | N | Based on the nature of the site and distance from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Water pollution | Y | Based on the proximity of the SAC and the river corridor, there is the potential for the SAC to be significantly affected by this hazard, particularly nutrient enrichment. Further consideration should be given to the presence of impact pathways. |
| Leachate | N | Based on the proposed site use and distance from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SAC and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |

Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination

Relevant Local Plans

Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026
 Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036
 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging)
 Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015)

Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:

Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km
 Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km
 Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km
 Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km
 Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km
 Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km
 Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 4.30 km
 Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km

Development Plan planned development:

Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187
 Non-residential within 5 km: 88

Other projects

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| Southampton to London Pipeline | |
| Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA |
| Location of International site | SZ470973 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.30 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding) • A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding) • A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding) |

| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
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| Land take | N | The site is located 1.30 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the nature of the site and distance from the SPA, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the negligible associated increase in traffic, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and its separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built development, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development, the distance of the site from the SPA and the negligible associated increase in traffic, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Water use | N | Based on the nature of the site and distance from the SPA, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Water pollution | Y | Based on the proximity of the SPA and the river corridor, there is the potential for the SPA to be significantly affected by this hazard, particularly nutrient enrichment. Further consideration should be given to the presence of impact pathways. |
| Leachate | N | Based on the proposed site use and distance from the SPA, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |

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| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SPA and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208 Non-residential within 5 km: 113 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |
| International site potentially affected | | |
| Location of International site | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar | |
| Distance from International site | 1.25 km | |

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| <p>Brief description of International site</p> | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| <p>Conservation Objectives of the International site</p> | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| <p>Qualifying Features of the International site</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose • A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal • A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit • Waterbird assemblage • A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull • A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern • A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern • A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern • A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs. • The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I • Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) • Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe |
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| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.25 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the nature of the site and distance from the SPA/Ramsar, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the negligible associated increase in traffic, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |

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| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and its separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built development, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | Based on the nature of the proposed development, the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the negligible associated increase in traffic, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Water use | N | Based on the nature of the site and distance from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Water pollution | Y | Based on the proximity of the SPA/Ramsar and the river corridor, there is the potential for the SPA/Ramsar to be significantly affected by this hazard, particularly nutrient enrichment. Further consideration should be given to the presence of impact pathways. |
| Leachate | N | Based on the proposed site use and distance from the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 0.17 km Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.15 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km | | |

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| Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.69 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.87 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.96 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149 Non-residential within 5 km: 78 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |

| TABLE A3.5 | |
|---|---|
| Site name and reference | Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02) |
| Location of Site | Hart District; SU 79174 58365 and SU 78807 58264 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Waste importation</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 81 ha</p> <p>Current use: Existing quarry</p> <p>Proposal: Restoration of existing permitted mineral extraction using the importation of approximately 740,000 m3 of inert waste material</p> <p>Restoration: As above</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> |
| International site potentially affected | Thames Basin Heaths SPA |
| Location of International site | TQ560080 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | Within |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Thames Basin Heaths form part of a complex of heathlands in southern England that support important breeding bird populations. Scattered trees and scrub are used for roosting. The open heathland habitats overlie sand and gravel sediments, give rise to sandy or peaty acidic soils, supporting dry heath vegetation, wet heath and bogs. The site consists of tracts of heathland, scrub and woodland, once almost continuous, but now fragmented into separate blocks by roads, urban development and farmland. Less open habitats of scrub, acidic woodland and conifer plantations dominate, within which are scattered areas of open heath and mire.</p> <p>Species: The site supports important breeding populations of a number of birds of lowland heathland. Most notably Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (7.8% of UK population) and Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i> (9.9% of UK population), both of which nest on the ground, often at the woodland/heathland edge, and Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i> (27.8% of UK population), which often nests in gorse <i>Ulex</i> sp.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population of each of the qualifying features, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | Y | The site is located within the SPA. As such, the SPA will be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | The rest of the site provides supporting habitat for the SPA, particularly for ground nesting and foraging qualifying bird species |
| Dust | Y | Based on proximity, this proposal has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features in relation to this hazard. |
| Noise | Y | As above. |
| Vibration | Y | As above. |
| Lighting | Y | As above. |
| Vermin | N | Based on the nature of the proposal, there is unlikely to be a significant effect from this hazard on SPA qualifying features. |
| Traffic | Y | Based on proximity, this proposal has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features in relation to this hazard. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the nature of the proposal, there is unlikely to be a significant effect from this hazard on SPA qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | Y | Based on proximity, this proposal has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features in relation to this hazard. |
| Water use | N | Based on the nature of the proposal, there is unlikely to be a significant effect from this hazard on SPA qualifying features. |
| Water pollution | Y | Based on proximity, this proposal has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features in relation to this hazard. |
| Leachate | Y | As above. |

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| Recreation related impacts | N | Although the area is criss-crossed by a number of informal access routes, as an existing active quarry the proposal is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Hart Local Plan 2014-2032 Rushmoor Local Plan 2014-2032 Wokingham Borough Local Development Framework Adopted Core Strategy 2010 Bracknell Forest emerging Local Plan <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Central and Eastern Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan 2022 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03) - Within Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01) (M) - Within <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 53 Non-residential within 5 km: 25 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline | | |
| Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |

| TABLE A3.6 | |
|--|---|
| Site name and reference | Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) |
| Location of Site | New Forest District; 413035, 110661 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Hazardous landfill</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 6.25 ha (part)</p> <p>Current use: Active sand and gravel quarry</p> <p>Proposal: Infilling of approximately 6.25 ha of Bleak Hill II with asbestos contaminated soils</p> <p>Restoration: Restoration as per the permitted proposals of Bleak Hill II</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> <p>Additional information: Site is currently permitted for sand and gravel extraction under planning permission 19/11325</p> |
| International site potentially affected | River Avon SAC |
| Location of International site | SU467174 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.46 km |
| Brief description of International site | The River Avon SAC is one of the richest chalk rivers in Europe. It is important for its fish population, invertebrate, which include populations of Desmoulin's Whorl Snail and its in-river plant community habitat as well as bankside habitats. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> • 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> • 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> • 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> |
|--|--|---|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.46 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | As above. |
| Impact of building | N | As above. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | There are watercourses close to the site that drain into the SAC. This hazard, therefore, has the potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Leachate | Y | There are watercourses close to the site that drain into the SAC and the site is in an elevated position relative to the river valley. This hazard, therefore, has the potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although a PRoW footpath runs along the southern boundary of the site, based on the distance of the site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 | | |

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| New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) | |
| East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 | |
| <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> | |
| Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 | |
| <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> | |
| Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01) (W) - 2.94 km | |
| Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) - 3.20 km | |
| Three Maids Hill (WIN04) (W) - 3.45 km | |
| <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 10 | |
| Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | |
| Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar | |
| Location of International site | SZ144983 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.46 km |
| Brief description of International site | The Avon Valley SPA is a wide river valley comprising mostly unimproved wet grassland and has importance for wintering wildfowl with Bewick's Swan and Gadwall as the notified features. The population of Bewick's Swan in the Avon Valley have decreased in line with a national trend of decrease, which is felt to be due to decreased breeding success. At the moment the SPA does not meet the threshold for them. |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A037(NB) <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>: Bewick swan |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A051(NB) <i>Anas strepera</i>: Gadwall Ramsar Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site shows a greater range of habitats than any other chalk river in Britain, including fen, mire, lowland wet grassland and small areas of woodland. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally-rare species. • Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera strepera</i>, NW Europe. Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>, NW Europe. Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. |
|--|--|--|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.46 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | SPA qualifying bird species may use the lagoons on the site for roosting or poor weather refuges and, as such, the proposed use of the site may be likely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. Surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for these birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | As above. |
| Impact of building | N | As above. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | There are watercourses close to the site that drain into the SPA/Ramsar. This hazard, therefore, has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |

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| Leachate | Y | There are watercourses close to the site that drain into the SPA/Ramsar and the site is in an elevated position relative to the river valley. This hazard, therefore, has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although a PRoW footpath runs along the southern boundary of the site, based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) - 0.53 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) - 0.60 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) - 0.79 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) - 1.33 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 10 Non-residential within 5 km: 8 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |
| International site potentially affected | Dorset Heaths SAC | |
| Location of International site | SY887835 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 1.58 km | |
| Brief description of International site | The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys, it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a | |

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| | wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history. | |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. | |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7210 Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>* • 7230 Alkaline fens • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> | |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.58 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on current land use and the distance of the site from the SAC, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |

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| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | As above. |
| Impact of building | N | As above. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Due to the distance of the site form the SAC, the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SAC (hydrological flow is from the SAC to a watercourse that separates the site and the SAC), it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Leachate | N | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although a PRoW footpath runs along the southern boundary of the site, based on the distance of the site form the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 8 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | No (B) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No | |

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| International site potentially affected | Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SY887834 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.58 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.</p> <p>This inland wetland contains numerous examples of wet heath (<i>Erica ciliaris</i>, <i>E. tetralix</i>) and acid valley mire, habitats that are restricted to the Atlantic fringe of Europe. These heath wetlands are amongst the best of their type in lowland Britain. The site supports a large assemblage of nationally rare and scarce wetland plant species and invertebrates (28 species).</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and <p>The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</p> |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A098(NB) <i>Falco columbarius</i>: Merlin <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains particularly good examples of (i) northern Atlantic wet heaths with cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i> and (ii) acid mire with <i>Rhynchosporion</i>. Contains largest example in Britain of southern Atlantic wet heaths with Dorset heath <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i>. • Supports 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species, and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species. |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a 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. |
|--|--|--|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.58 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | SPA qualifying bird species may use the lagoons on the site for roosting or poor weather refuges and, as such, the proposed use of the site may be likely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. Surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for these birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | As above. |
| Impact of building | N | As above. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SPA/Ramsar (hydrological flow is from the SPA/Ramsar to a watercourse that separates the site and the SPA/Ramsar), it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Leachate | N | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although a PRoW footpath runs along the southern boundary of the site, based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a |

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| | | significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 14 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |
| International site potentially affected | The New Forest SAC | |
| Location of International site | SU225075 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 3.14 km | |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> | |

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| | <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) • 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)* • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> • 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> |
|---|--|---|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.14 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on current land use and the distance of the site from the SAC, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | As above. |
| Impact of building | N | As above. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SAC and their separation by the Avon Valley, the site will not have an effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Leachate | N | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although a PRoW footpath runs along the southern boundary of the site, based on the distance of the site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 | | |

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| Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans | |
| Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 | |
| Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites: | |
| Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km | |
| Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km | |
| Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km | |
| Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km | |
| Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km | |
| Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km | |
| Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km | |
| Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km | |
| Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km | |
| Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km | |
| Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km | |
| Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km | |
| Development Plan planned development: | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 48 | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | |
| New Forest SPA/Ramsar | |
| Location of International site | SU242030 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 3.43 km |
| Brief description of International site | The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year. The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers. |

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| | <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p> |
| <p>Conservation Objectives of the International site</p> | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| <p>Qualifying Features of the International site</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List. • The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and |

| | | scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna. |
|---|--|---|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.43 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on current land use and the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | As above. |
| Impact of building | N | As above. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Due to the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and their separation by the Avon Valley, the site will not have an effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Leachate | N | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Although a PRoW footpath runs along the southern boundary of the site, based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 | | |

Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans

Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014

Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:

Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km

Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km

Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km

Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km

Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km

Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km

Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km

Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km

Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km

Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km

Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km

Development Plan planned development:

Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65

Non-residential within 5 km: 43

Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:

Alone?

No (B)

In-combination with other plans/projects?

No

| TABLE A3.7 | |
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| Site name and reference | Tower View (NNP01) |
| Location of Site | New Forest National Park; SZ 26372 97664 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Waste processing</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 1.346 ha</p> <p>Current use: Existing inert waste transfer facility</p> <p>Proposal: Redevelopment of existing site to allow for the storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling</p> <p>Restoration: None (permanent development)</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> |
| International site potentially affected | The New Forest SAC |
| Location of International site | SU225075 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 0.68 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) • 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)* • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens • 1044 Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale • 1083 Stag beetle Lucanus cervus • 1166 Great crested newt Triturus cristatus |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.68 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is developed and operating as an inert waste transfer facility and does not provide any supporting habitat for the SAC |

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| Dust | Y | The site is within the 1 km threshold beyond which dust impacts are considered negligible, so the site has the potential to have a significant effect the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the predicted 1% increase in development associated with the development of this site, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the relative positions of the site and the SAC to the Avon Water, there is an absence of hydrological flow between the site and the main block of SAC habitat. There is however a smaller block of SAC habitat further downstream that borders the Avon Water (3.78 km 'as the crow flies' – significantly further by watercourse pathway). However, as this block hydrologically feeds into Avon Water, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Leachate | N | Based on the nature of the proposed site usage and the factors outlined for the 'water pollution' hazard, above, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site form the SAC and the absence of recreational access, the site would not have an effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 | | |

New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)
 East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014
Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans
 Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014
Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:

- Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km
 - Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km
 - Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km
 - Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km
 - Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km
 - Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km
 - Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km
 - Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km
 - Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km
 - Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km
 - Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km
 - Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km
- Development Plan planned development:
 Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70
 Non-residential within 5 km: 48

Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant:

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| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |

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| International site potentially affected | New Forest SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SU242030 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 0.68 km |
| Brief description of International site | The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year. The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers. |

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| | <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p> |
| <p>Conservation Objectives of the International site</p> | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| <p>Qualifying Features of the International site</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard • A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier • A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby • A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar • A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark • A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler • A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain. • The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List. • The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and |

| | | scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna. |
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| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 0.68 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is developed and operating as an inert waste transfer facility and does not provide any supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Dust | Y | The site is within the 1 km threshold beyond which dust impacts are considered negligible, so the site has the potential to have a significant effect the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the predicted 1% increase in development associated with the development of this site, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the relative positions of the site and the SPA/Ramsar to the Avon Water, there is an absence of hydrological flow between the site and the main block of SPA/Ramsar habitat. There is however a smaller block of SPA/Ramsar habitat further downstream that borders the Avon Water (3.78 km 'as the crow flies' – significantly further by watercourse pathway). However, as this block hydrologically feeds into Avon Water, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |

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| Leachate | N | Based on the nature of the proposed site usage and the factors outlined for the 'water pollution' hazard, above, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of recreational access, the site would not have an effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65 Non-residential within 5 km: 43 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |

| TABLE A3.8 | | |
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| Site name and reference | | Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02) |
| Location of Site | | Test Valley Borough; SU 27095 41310 |
| Brief description of Site | | <p>Site category: Waste processing</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 2.45 ha</p> <p>Current use: Existing inert waste processing and transfer facility</p> <p>Proposal: Redevelopment of the site to allow for recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry</p> <p>Restoration: None (permanent development)</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> |
| International site potentially affected | | Porton Down SPA |
| Location of International site | | SU227370 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | | 2.19 km |
| Brief description of International site | | Porton Down SPA and Salisbury Plain SPA support important breeding populations of Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i> , Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> , Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i> , and over-wintering Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> . |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A133(B) <i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i>: Stone-curlew |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 2.19 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is developed land and operating as an aggregate and inert waste recycling facility and does not, therefore provide supporting habitat for the SPA. |

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| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and the negligible increase in traffic that the proposed site use would create, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and the lack of water pollution impact pathway due to topography and relative position of site and SPA to the Wallop Brook, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Leachate | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, the nature of the proposal and the lack of impact pathway due to topography and relative position of site and SPA to the Wallop Brook, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and the fact that the site has no access infrastructure on site or close by, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009 Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites: | | |

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| None | |
| Development Plan planned development: | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: none relevant | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: none relevant | |
| Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant: | |
| Alone? | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No |
| International site potentially affected | |
| | Salisbury Plain SAC |
| Location of International site | SU077497 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 2.19 km |
| Brief description of International site | Salisbury Plain SAC, which includes Porton Down and Parsonage Down, represents the largest surviving semi-natural dry grassland area within north-west Europe. It hosts the priority habitat type 'orchid-rich sites' and supports extensive areas of CG3 <i>Bromus erectus</i> grassland, which is the most widespread and abundant calcareous grassland found in the UK. Other grassland types, like the rare CG7 <i>Festuca ovina</i> – <i>Hieracium pilosella</i> – <i>Thymus praecox</i> grassland, are present. In addition, the site features the best remaining example in the UK of lowland Juniper scrub on chalk and a cluster of large Marsh fritillary <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> , sub-populations where the species breeds on dry calcareous grassland. Porton Down SPA and Salisbury Plain SPA support important breeding populations of Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus oediconemus</i> , Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> , Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i> , and over-wintering Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> . |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |

| Qualifying Features of the International site | | |
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| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5130 Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands • 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites) • 1065 Marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i>, <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i> |
| Land take | N | The site is located 2.19 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site is developed land and operating as an aggregate and inert waste recycling facility and does not, therefore provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the negligible increase in traffic that the proposed site use would create, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of water pollution impact pathway due to topography and relative position of site and SAC to the Wallop Brook, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Leachate | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, the nature of the proposal and the lack of impact pathway due to topography and relative position of site and SAC to the Wallop Brook, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |

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| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that the site has no access infrastructure on site or close by, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> None <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: none relevant Non-residential within 5 km: none relevant | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | No (B) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No | |

| TABLE A3.9 | |
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| Site name and reference | Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) |
| Location of Site | Test Valley Borough; SU 36157 16953 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Concrete batching plant and waste processing</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 2.5 ha</p> <p>Current use: Existing concrete batching plant, waste transfer station, and inert waste recycling facility</p> <p>Proposal: Extension to existing site to contain a Ready-Mix Concrete facility and inert recycling operation, increasing site capacity from 75,000 tpa to 100,000 tpa</p> <p>Restoration: None (permanent development)</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> |
| International site potentially affected | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SZ335936 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 1.15 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |

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| <p>Conservation Objectives of the International site</p> | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| <p>Qualifying Features of the International site</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose • A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal • A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit • Waterbird assemblage • A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull • A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern • A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern • A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern • A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern • A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs. • The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I • Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) • Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe |

| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
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| Land take | N | The site is located 1.15 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the nature of the onsite habitat and the separation of the site from the International site by significant major road infrastructure and other development, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | Based on the close proximity of the site to the River Test and other watercourses, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from water pollution, including nutrient enrichment. |
| Leachate | Y | Based on the close proximity of the site to the River Test and other watercourses, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from water pollution, including nutrient enrichment. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that the site has no access infrastructure onsite or close by, the site is unlikely to have a |

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| | | significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> | | |
| Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) | | |
| New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 | | |
| New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) | | |
| Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) | | |
| <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> | | |
| Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 0.17 km | | |
| Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km | | |
| Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km | | |
| Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km | | |
| Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km | | |
| Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.69 km | | |
| Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.87 km | | |
| Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.96 km | | |
| <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149 | | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 78 | | |
| <u>Other projects</u> | | |
| Southampton to London Pipeline | | |
| Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant: | | |
| Alone? | | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | Solent Maritime SAC | |
| Location of International site | SU756003 (approximate centre of site) | |
| Distance from International site | 1.56 km | |
| Brief description of International site | The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA. The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic | |

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| | <p>regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> | |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. | |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1130 Estuaries • 1320 <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>) • 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) • 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • 1150 Coastal lagoons* • 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines • 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks • 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand • 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")" • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> | |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 1.56 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |

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| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the nature of onsite habitat, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | Based on the close proximity of the site to the River Test and other watercourses, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from water pollution, including nutrient enrichment. |
| Leachate | Y | Based on the close proximity of the site to the River Test and other watercourses, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from water pollution, including nutrient enrichment. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that the site has no access infrastructure onsite or close by, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> | | |

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| Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km | |
| Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km | |
| Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km | |
| Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km | |
| Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km | |
| Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km | |
| Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 4.30 km | |
| Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km | |
| <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187 | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 88 | |
| <u>Other projects</u> | |
| Southampton to London Pipeline | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |
| International site potentially affected | Solent and Dorset Coast SPA |
| Location of International site | SZ470973 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 3.07 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and</p> |

| | | |
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| | Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA. | |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. | |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding) • A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding) • A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding) | |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.07 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance for the site from the SPA and the nature of the onsite habitat, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |

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| Water pollution | Y | Based on the close proximity of the site to the River Test and other watercourses, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from water pollution, including nutrient enrichment. |
| Leachate | N | Based on the nature of the proposed use of the site, there is unlikely to be a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and the fact that the site has no access infrastructure onsite or close by, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208 Non-residential within 5 km: 113 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |
| International site potentially affected | The New Forest SAC | |

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| Location of International site | SU225075 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 4.11 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • 4030 European dry heaths • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) • 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)* • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> • 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> |
|--|--|---|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 4.11 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance of the site from SAC, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |

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| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the absence of water pollution impact pathway, there is unlikely to be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard |
| Leachate | N | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that the site has no access infrastructure onsite or close by, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 Non-residential within 5 km: 48 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | No (B) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | No | |

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| International site potentially affected | | Emer Bog SAC |
| Location of International site | | SU394214 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | | 4.83 km |
| Brief description of International site | | <p>The site comprises an extensive valley bog which has been described as unparalleled in lowland England as an example of a young oligotrophic / mesotrophic basin mire, together with associated damp acidic grassland, heathland and developing woodland over Bracklesham Beds in the Hampshire Basin.</p> <p>The bog grades downstream into mature alder carr and upstream into heathland. To the south and west of Emer Bog, the site includes remnants of former common land, now acidic grassland. The invertebrate fauna of the bog and heath is of considerable interest and very large numbers of moths have been recorded.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitat • The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitat, and • The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitat rely. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 4.83 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | Based on the distance of the site from SAC, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard has a negligible potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |

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| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard has a negligible potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the absence of water pollution impact pathway, there is a negligible potential for a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard |
| Leachate | N | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that the site has no access infrastructure onsite or close by, there is a negligible potential for a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.97 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 20 Non-residential within 5 km: 16 | | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | | |
| Alone? | | No (B) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | | No |

| TABLE A3.10 | |
|--|---|
| Site name and reference | Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) |
| Location of Site | Winchester District; 454053, 113543 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: End of Life Vehicles</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 7.5 ha</p> <p>Current use: Open agricultural land</p> <p>Proposal: 7.5 ha extension to the existing End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility</p> <p>Restoration: None (permanent development)</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> |
| International site potentially affected | Solent Maritime SAC |
| Location of International site | SU756003 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 2.05 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1130 Estuaries • 1320 Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritima</i>) • 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) • 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • 1150 Coastal lagoons* • 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines • 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks • 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand • 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")" • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 2.05 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC. |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |

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| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | Based on the close proximity of watercourses that feed into the SAC, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from water pollution, including nutrient enrichment. |
| Leachate | Y | Based on potential hydrological linkage to the SAC, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that the site has no PRoW infrastructure, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 4.30 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187 Non-residential within 5 km: 88</p> <p><u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline</p> | | |
| Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |

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| International site potentially affected | Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar |
| Location of International site | SZ335936 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 2.05 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p> |
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose • A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal • A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit • Waterbird assemblage • A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull |

| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern • A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern • A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern • A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern • A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs. • The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I • Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) • Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe |
|--|--|--|
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 2.05 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | Y | There is the potential for the site to provide supporting habitat for overwintering SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species. |
| Dust | Y | Based on the potential for the site to provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Noise | Y | As above. |
| Vibration | Y | As above. |
| Lighting | Y | As above. |

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| Vermin | N | Due to the nature of the proposed site use this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | Based on the close proximity of watercourses that feed into the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from water pollution, including nutrient enrichment. |
| Leachate | Y | Based on potential hydrological linkage to the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that the site has no PRoW infrastructure, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 0.17 km Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.15 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.69 km | | |

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| Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.87 km | |
| Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.96 km | |
| <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> | |
| Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149 | |
| Non-residential within 5 km: 78 | |
| <u>Other projects</u> | |
| Southampton to London Pipeline | |
| Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect: | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes |

| TABLE A3.11 | |
|---|---|
| Site name and reference | Three Maids Hill (WIN04) |
| Location of Site | Winchester District; 446165, 133774 |
| Brief description of Site | <p>Site category: Waste processing</p> <p>Approximate size of site: 1.8 ha</p> <p>Current use: Open agricultural land</p> <p>Proposal: Development of an inert recycling facility</p> <p>Restoration: None (permanent development)</p> <p>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</p> <p>Additional information: Site has previously been refused planning permission for the same proposed development under application 20/01765/HCS</p> |
| International site potentially affected | River Itchen SAC |
| Location of International site | SU467174 (approximate centre of site) |
| Distance from International site | 3.45 km |
| Brief description of International site | <p>The River Itchen is one of the `classic` chalk rivers of southern England, drawing most of its character from this geological stratum. The Itchen supports an abundant and exceptionally species rich aquatic flora. It has a primary notification for its river habitat, at SSSI level (chalk river type) and also under Habitats Directive Annex I (Code H3260, watercourses with Ranunculion and Batrachion vegetation). This habitat notification comprises the river channel, its banks and parts of its riparian zone. In addition, parts of the floodplain are notified for their wetland habitat, and the river discharges via Southampton Water into the Solent which has a range of habitat designations.</p> <p>The site is additionally notified for a number of SSSI and Habitats Directive Annex II species features, including invertebrate assemblages and a key breeding population of the nationally rare southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>, white-clawed crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (one of the last remaining strongholds in central southern England), Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>, Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> and Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, and an expanding population of Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>.</p> <p>The Itchen faces numerous pressures from water abstraction and flow diversions, discharges, agricultural runoff, channel modifications, fisheries management and human impacts associated with the urbanisation alongside much of the river's valley.</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Conservation Objectives of the International site | | <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. |
| Qualifying Features of the International site | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation • 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> • 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> • 1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> • 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> • 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> • 1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> |
| Potential causes of significant effect | Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N) | Details |
| Land take | N | The site is located 3.45 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land. |
| Removal of supporting habitat | N | The site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC |
| Dust | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Noise | N | As above. |
| Vibration | N | As above. |
| Lighting | N | As above. |
| Vermin | N | As above. |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|--|
| Traffic | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Impact of building | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features. |
| Litter | N | As above. |
| Emissions of aerial pollutants | N | As above. |
| Water use | N | As above. |
| Water pollution | Y | There is the potential of hydrological linkage to the River Itchen and then to the Solent, particularly in relation to nutrient enrichment. Hydrological linkage will need to be assessed. |
| Leachate | Y | As above. |
| Recreation related impacts | N | Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that the site has no PRow infrastructure, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement. |
| Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination | | |
| <u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.46 km Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01) (W) – 2.94 km Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 3.20 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 57 Non-residential within 5 km: 107 <u>Other projects</u> Highways England – M3 Junction 9 Improvement Project. Southampton to London Pipeline | | |
| Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant: | | |
| Alone? | Yes (C2) | |
| In-combination with other plans/projects? | Yes | |

A summary of this document can be made available in large print, in Braille or audio cassette. Copies in other languages may also be obtained. Please contact Hampshire County Council by email HMWP.consult@hants.gov.uk or by calling 01962 846746.