



Basingstoke
and Deane

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Ms Susan Turner
Cliddesden Parish Council
Sent via email: clerk.cliddesden@parish.hants.gov.uk

21 October 2021

Dear Susan,

Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Opinion

This letter provides formal confirmation of the borough council's screening opinion concerning the need for SEA and HRA in relation to the Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan. This screening opinion has been underpinned by a detailed report and the opinions of the three consultation bodies (Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England).

The screening process undertaken concludes that in order to meet the 'basic conditions'¹ for neighbourhood planning an Environmental Assessment is not considered to be required to accompany the Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan, and it would not need to be subject to HRA. The reasons for the decision are set out below:

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Following analysis undertaken to assess the effects on the environment resulting from the Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan including from the scale of development and other policies proposed, it is considered significant effects on the environment are not likely and therefore a SEA is considered to not be required.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

There are no European sites within a 10km buffer zone of the neighbourhood area and the draft plan is not proposing to allocate any development sites and includes policies to protect the historic and natural environment. It is therefore considered that there are not likely to be significant effects on any European sites flowing from the Neighbourhood Plan and that an HRA is not required.

¹ Requirement (f), that the making of the order or neighbourhood plan does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with EU Obligations. The basic conditions are set out in [paragraph 8\(2\) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#) as applied to neighbourhood plans by section 38A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Further information on the above can be found within the final version of the Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan Screening Report (October 2021). The responses from the consultation bodies can be found in Appendix 4 of the document.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please email robyn.milliner@basingstoke.gov.uk or telephone (01256) 845175.

Yours sincerely,

Robyn Milliner
Senior Planning Officer

Enc. Final version of the Neighbourhood Plan Screening Report (October 2021)
CC: Brian Karley, Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group



Basingstoke
and Deane

Neighbourhood Planning Screening Report – Cliddesden

Strategic Environmental Impact
Assessment

and

Habitats Regulations Assessment

**Final version following consideration by
consultation bodies**

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

October 2021

Table of contents

1. Non-technical summary	3
2. Introduction	5
3. Generic screening assessment of Neighbourhood Plans	8
4. Description of the Neighbourhood Plan	12
5. SEA screening assessment	14
6. HRA screening assessment	18
7. Conclusions	21
Appendix 1 - Environmental constraints	22
Appendix 2 - Details of European sites within 10km of Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council	24
Appendix 3 - Maps of European sites within 10km of Basingstoke and Deane Borough	34
Appendix 4 – Responses from consultation bodies	37

1. Non-technical Summary

- 1.1 A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required under European legislation for all plans which may have a significant effect on the environment.
- 1.2 The purpose of the SEA is to provide a high level of protection for the environment and to integrate considerations of the environment into the preparation and adoption of plans with a view to promoting sustainable development.
- 1.3 The SEA process sets out criteria for assessing the significance of the impact of a plan on the environment. For example, if a plan proposes a housing development it may have an impact on the wildlife of the area or have an impact on landscape. If a significant effect is possible, the assessment requires the consideration of alternative options and for the evaluation of the potential effects on the environment.
- 1.4 To ascertain if an SEA is required, a “screening” exercise is undertaken which looks at the proposals and policies in a Neighbourhood Plan to see if a significant effect on the environment is likely. The criteria for making the screening assessment are set out in the relevant legislation.
- 1.5 A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is a process which looks at the potential impact of proposals within a plan on what are termed ‘European sites’. In relation to the Basingstoke and Deane area the relevant European sites are a number of Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) outside of, but within 10km of the borough.
- 1.6 The initial stage of the HRA process involves consideration of the reasons for designation and the conservation objectives of each European site within a reasonable distance of the Neighbourhood Plan area. The next stage is to consider the potential impact of the proposals within the plan on any European sites which could be affected.
- 1.7 This report details the assessment of the Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan against the need for an SEA and/or HRA to be produced to accompany the Neighbourhood Plan. Following consultation with the three statutory consultees (the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England), it concludes that:
 - **an SEA is not considered to be required to accompany the Neighbourhood Plan; and that**
 - **The Neighbourhood Plan would not need to be subject to an HRA.**

2. Introduction

- 2.1 The Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan must comply with EU obligations. An important element of this requirement is that the borough council needs to determine whether the neighbourhood plan should be subject to a Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA) and/or Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA). This is an important legal requirement and a screening process in relation to this legislation should form an integral part of the neighbourhood planning process as early as possible. The main consideration will be whether the plan is likely to have significant environmental effects (in relation to SEA) or a significant effect on a European site (i.e. a site protected by the Habitats Directive).

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 2.2 The need for environmental assessment of Neighbourhood Plans stems from EU Directive 2001/42/EC – known as the SEA Directive. The SEA Directive applies to a wide range of public plans and programmes (e.g. on land use, transport, energy, waste, agriculture, etc. and includes those at the ‘local level’). The SEA Directive 2001 has been transposed into English law via The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (EAPP).
- 2.3 As per the information set out in the National Planning Practice Guide, it will be necessary for the borough council to screen the proposed Neighbourhood Plan in order to determine whether the plans/programmes are likely to have significant environmental effects¹. The screening procedure is based on criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the EAPP Regulations 2004. This report assesses the Neighbourhood Plan against those criteria, and on that basis sets out whether an SEA (in the form of an Environmental Report) is required. Figure 2.1 below sets out the basic framework for establishing whether an SEA will be required.

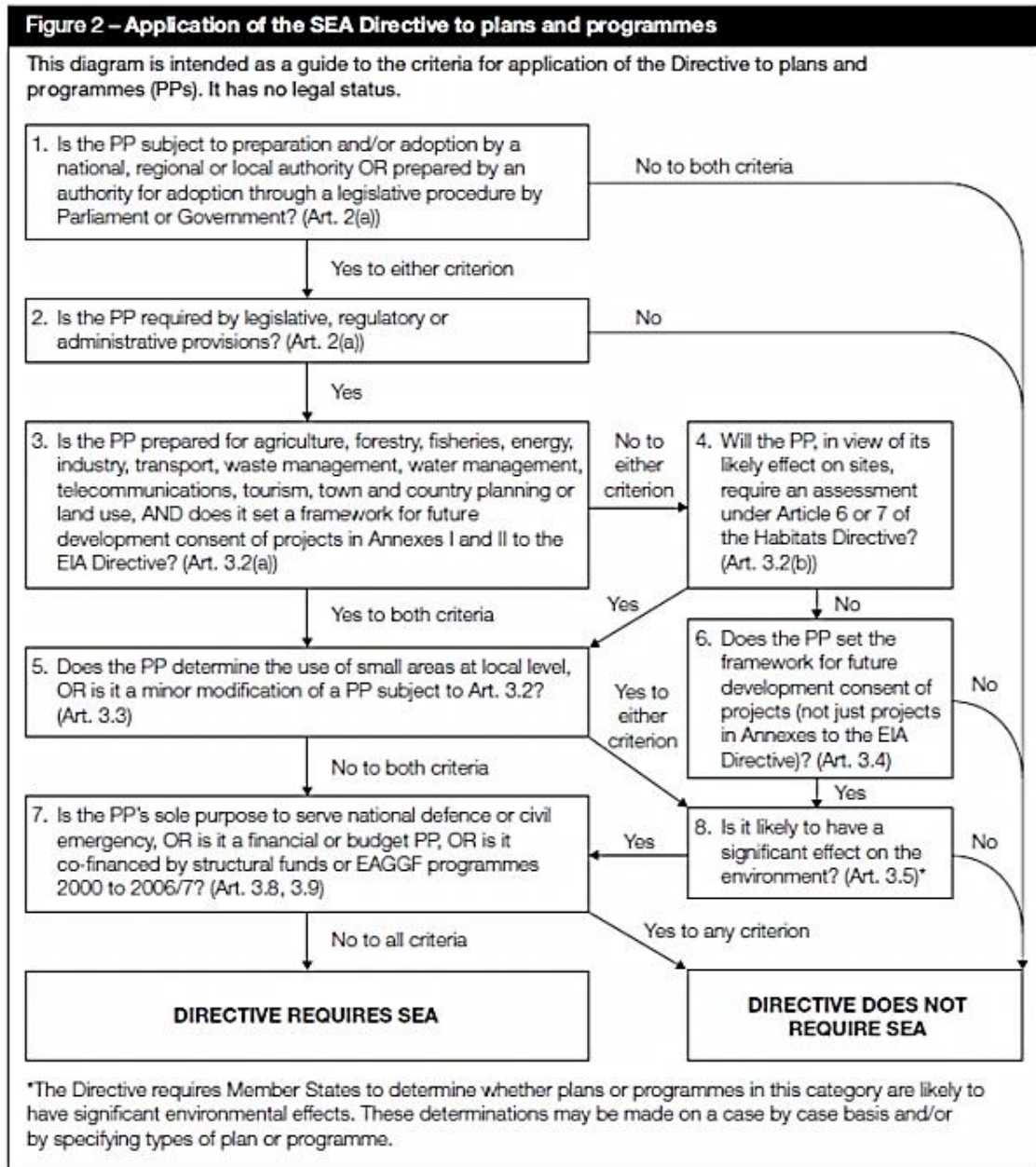
¹ The national practice guide states the following:

In some limited circumstances, where a [neighbourhood plan](#) is likely to have significant environmental effects, it may require a strategic environmental assessment. Draft neighbourhood plan proposals should be assessed to determine whether the plan is likely to have significant environmental effects. This process is commonly referred to as a “screening” assessment and the requirements are set out in [regulation 9 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#).

If likely significant environmental effects are identified, an environmental report must be prepared in accordance with [paragraphs \(2\) and \(3\) of regulation 12 of those regulations](#).

One of the basic conditions that will be tested by the [independent examiner](#) is whether the making of the neighbourhood plan is [compatible with European Union obligations](#) (including under the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive).

Figure 2.1 – Diagram indicating whether an SEA is required for a plan or project



Habitats Regulations

- 2.4 In addition to the screening of Neighbourhood Plans in relation to SEA, there is a need to assess the likelihood of proposals or policies within a Neighbourhood Plan having an adverse impact on European sites². This Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is required by the Habitats Directive as transposed into English law via The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.

² In relation to the Basingstoke and Deane area, relevant European sites consist of areas designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA).

- 2.5 A Habitats Regulations Assessment may be required depending on the contents of the Neighbourhood Plan and the potential impact of the plan on European sites. A case by case assessment of Neighbourhood Plans will need to be undertaken to see if a full HRA is required.
- 2.6 The approach to assessing the potential impact of a Neighbourhood Plan on a European site, and the need for an HRA, include consideration of the reasons for designation and conservation objectives for each site within a reasonable distance from the Neighbourhood Plan area (which was set at 10km in the borough council's Habitats Regulations Screening Assessment supporting the emerging Local Plan). Where relevant the key environmental conditions that support the site are assessed below against the proposals within the Neighbourhood Plan.

Habitats Regulations

- 2.7 Once the preliminary assessments of the need for both SEA and HRA had been undertaken, the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England were consulted on the preliminary conclusions for 5 weeks between 14 September and 19 October 2021. Their responses are noted in Appendix 4 and have been taken into account in finalising this report's conclusions.

3. Generic Screening Assessment of Neighbourhood Plans

- 3.1 In the first instance, in order to establish if a Neighbourhood Plan potentially needs to be accompanied by a full SEA, a generic assessment of Neighbourhood Plans has been undertaken with the results of this assessment being set out below in Figure 3.1. The Assessment criteria set out in Figure 3.1 is derived from the government guidance produced to accompany the EAPP Regulations 2004: A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive³.
- 3.2 The assessment below illustrates that Neighbourhood Plans can be subject to the SEA Directive, and concludes that the need for an SEA in respect of any particular Neighbourhood Plan will ultimately come down to whether the Neighbourhood Plan is likely to have a significant effect on the environment. Therefore, Neighbourhood Plans will need to be screened on a case by case basis.

Figure 3.1 - Generic screening assessment of Neighbourhood Plans

Assessment criteria	y/n	Assessment
1. Is the Neighbourhood Plan subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a))	Yes	Neighbourhood Plans are prepared by parish or town councils (as the “qualifying body”) under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act 2011. Once the Plan has been prepared, and subject to examination and referendum, it will be “made” by Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council as the Local Planning Authority
2. Is the Neighbourhood Plan required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	Yes	It is not a requirement for a parish to produce a Neighbourhood Plan. However, a Neighbourhood Plan, once “made” does form part of the statutory Development Plan and will be used when making decisions on planning applications.

³ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7657/practicalguidesea.pdf

<p>3. Is the Neighbourhood Plan prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive? (Art 3.2(a))</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Neighbourhood plans will cover town and country planning/land use, and may also cover other issues in the list set out. In addition, it will also set part of the framework for possible future consents covered by Annex II of the EIA Directive. Development under Annex I however, would be excluded development.</p>
<p>4. Will the PP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2 (b))</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Given that there are no sites designated under the Habitats Directive in the borough, the only impact on such sites could be on those outside the borough, and any effect on those sites is unlikely given the separation distances involved. However, a case by case assessment should still be carried out and included within the screening report.</p>
<p>5. Does the Neighbourhood Plan Determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Art. 3.2? (Art. 3.3)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>A Neighbourhood Plan can determine the use of small areas at the local level.</p>
<p>6. Does the PP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>A Neighbourhood Plan forms part of the development plan and therefore will be used in the decision making process in relation to planning applications. The policies in a Neighbourhood Plan therefore set the framework for future development proposals.</p>
<p>7. Is the Neighbourhood Plan sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF(European Agricultural Guarantee Fund) programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8, 3.9)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>A Neighbourhood Plan does not deal with any of these categories of plan.</p>

8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)	?	The impact of a Neighbourhood Plan on the environment will depend on the proposals and policies included. For this reason a case by case assessment of each Neighbourhood Plan will be required.
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3.3 Given that Neighbourhood Plans may be subject to the requirement for an SEA where they are likely to have a significant effect on the environment, the next step is to establish how to determine whether such effects are likely when assessing each plan on a case by case basis. The criteria for making that assessment are set out in Schedule 1 of the EAPP Regulations 2004. Please see figure 3.2 below for a full list of the relevant criteria.

3.4 The list set out below forms the basis for the full assessment of the Neighbourhood Plan in question, which is set out in section 5 below.

Figure 3.2 - Criteria for determining likely significance of effects on the environment (as per section 9 of the EAPP Regulations 2004, this list is taken from Schedule 1 of the EAPP Regulations 2004).

Schedule 1 - criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment

1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to –
 - (a) the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;
 - (b) the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;
 - (c) the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;
 - (d) environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme; and
 - (e) the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection).
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to –
 - (a) the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;

- (b) the cumulative nature of the effects;
- (c) the trans-boundary nature of the effects;
- (d) the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents);
- (e) the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);
- (f) the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to –
 - (i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;
 - (ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or
 - (iii) intensive land-use; and
- (g) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.

4. Description of the Neighbourhood Plan

- 4.1 Cliddesden is a civil parish in Hampshire within the borough of Basingstoke and Deane. The designated Neighbourhood Plan area covers the entire parish and is being prepared by a local group of volunteer residents and the Parish Council as the qualifying body.
- 4.2. The Parish includes the settlement of Cliddesden.

Neighbourhood Plan objectives and policies

- 4.3 The draft neighbourhood plan identifies objectives relating to environment and heritage, design and development, traffic and movement and leisure and wellbeing and include the following more specific objectives:
- Maintaining and enhancing the rural character of Cliddesden and preserve the conservation area
 - Retain and enhance wildlife corridors and trees, hedgerows and verges.
 - Protecting and enhancing wildlife and biodiversity.
 - Protecting views and vistas which help to give a sense of space and tranquillity.
 - Protecting the natural and historic heritage of Cliddesden.
 - Maintaining the visual and physical separation of Cliddesden from Basingstoke via a Local Gap.
 - Ensuring that new development is of high quality and reflects the layout and rural character of the surrounding area.
- 4.4 In light of the above the following policies are currently being proposed:
- A Local Gap policy which seeks to protect the separate identify of Cliddesden and Basingstoke by designating a specific area of land in which development will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.
 - Local Green Space policy which seeks to protect public green space, it also identifies a number of green spaces which are also to be protected.
 - A policy seeking to protect and enhance the natural environment, including protection of trees, important woodland and hedgerows and wildlife corridors.
 - A policy seeking the preservation of important views and vistas.
 - A general landscape policy which seeks to preserve the character of the landscape of the parish, and a valued landscape policy which seeks to designate a valued landscape.

- A policy which seeks to ensure dark skies are maintained and reduce the impact of external lighting.
- Heritage policies relating to the conservation area and unlisted heritage assets.
- Policies relating to housing, including a housing mix and affordable housing policy.
- A number of design policies requiring high quality design and the use of the design code.
- Policies relating to transport and movement including improving footpath and cycle networks.
- Policies which seek to protect the identified community facilities.

5. SEA Screening Assessment

- 5.1 At this stage in the Neighbourhood Planning process it is difficult to know exactly what will be proposed in the final version of the Neighbourhood Plan. However, the approximate parameters of the development and policies being proposed for inclusion in the draft Neighbourhood Plan, as set out in Section 4 of this report, have been used to undertake this screening assessment.
- 5.2 If it is found that an SEA is required in relation to the Neighbourhood Plan, any changes to the quantum of development can be assessed for environmental impact through the SEA process. If the conclusion of a screening exercise is that an SEA is not required, any changes to the quantum of development and/or policies being proposed should be subject to a further screening assessment to ensure that significant effects are not likely.
- 5.3 Under Criteria 8 of the assessment in Figure 3.1, it was concluded that Neighbourhood Plans may have a significant effect on the environment depending on the specific policies and proposals within it and that a case by case assessment is required. The criteria for undertaking such an assessment are set out in Annex II of the SEA Directive. Figure 5.1 below outlines the results of this assessment against the Annex II parameters.

SEA Assessment of neighbourhood plan

Figure 5.1 - Assessment of likelihood of significant effects on the environment

Significant effect criteria	Assessment
The characteristics of the plan having regard to:	
(a) the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;	The Neighbourhood Plan will set a framework for various types of projects and activities, and in so doing will influence the size, location and operating conditions of the development in question. The policies in the Plan will also set criteria which will be applied to planning applications.
(b) the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;	Though unlikely, the Plan could inform supplementary planning documents (such as design guidance), development briefs or site specific guidance.

(c) the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;	The Plan will have regard to the objective of achieving sustainable development in the local area. It will be in conformity with the strategic policies in the Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029.
(d) environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme; and	The Plan will seek to address environmental, economic and social issues in the neighbourhood area.
(e) the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection).	The Plan is relevant to various aspects of Community legislation, such as environmental protection and conservation of biodiversity.
Characteristics of the effects likely having regard, in particular, to:	
(a) the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;	The Plan will set the local vision, objectives and policies to guide new development in neighbourhood area. It is likely to result in long-term effects associated with changes to land use and physical development of land.
(b) the cumulative nature of the effects;	There are likely to be some fairly limited local cumulative effects arising from and between the different proposals and policies in the Plan, and those in the adopted Local Plan.
(c) the transboundary nature of the effects;	There will be no transboundary effects (in relation to other EU member states).
(d) the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents);	There are unlikely to be any significant risks to human health, though there is a limited risk of harm to the environment during construction works.
(e) the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);	The magnitude of the effects will be regulated by the relatively small number of units likely to be supported by the Plan, meaning the effects are likely to be largely localised (i.e. within the neighbourhood area). However, there could be limited effects over a moderately larger area in relation to issues such as landscape impact, heritage assets and highways.

<p>(f) the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to – . (i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage; . (ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or . (iii) intensive land-use; and</p>	<p>There are various parts of the Neighbourhood Area which are both highly valued, including the conservation area and several listed buildings.</p>
<p>(g) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.</p>	<p>The neighbourhood area is not within an AONB and the Plan is not allocating sites, or proposing significant new development that could affect the importance of the landscape or its setting.</p>

5.4 As a result of the analysis undertaken to assess the effects on the environment resulting from the Neighbourhood Plan, it is considered that significant effects on the environmental are not likely.

5.5 The National Planning Practice Guide (NPPG) states that:

“In some limited circumstances, where a neighbourhood plan is likely to have significant environmental effects, it may require a strategic environmental assessment.”

5.6 The NPPG sets out the following matters for consideration when assessing whether an SEA is required in connection with any particular neighbourhood plan:

“Whether a neighbourhood plan requires a strategic environmental assessment, and (if so) the level of detail needed, will depend on what is proposed in the draft neighbourhood plan. A strategic environmental assessment may be required, for example, where:

- *a neighbourhood plan allocates sites for development*
- *the neighbourhood area contains sensitive natural or heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals in the plan*
- *the neighbourhood plan may have significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through a sustainability appraisal of the Local Plan.”⁴*

5.7 In relation to the considerations set out above in the national level planning guidance the following factors are considered to be particularly pertinent. Firstly, the neighbourhood plan does not allocate any development sites and seeks to direct development to within the Settlement Policy Boundary of Ashford Hill on brownfield land.

⁴ Paragraph: 046 Reference ID: 11-046-20150209

- 5.8 It is recognised that there are landscape, natural environment and heritage asset sensitivities within the Parish that need to be given consideration. As set out in Section 4 there are a number of heritage assets, of which some, as shown on the constraints map (Appendix 1), are within close proximity to the village.
- 5.9 A number of policies within the plan seek to protect the landscape including design policies which seek to ensure development is appropriately designed to reduce impact on the landscape.
- 5.10 In terms of heritage, there is a designated conservation area within the parish, and subsequently there are also a number of Listed Buildings within the Parish. A local heritage assets policy is proposed which will seek to conserve and enhance the historic environment. There are also design policies and a design code which would be applied to proposals in the Parish to ensure development is designed at an appropriate scale and is in keeping with existing development.
- 5.11 Whilst these are important environmental, landscape and heritage factors, it is considered that due to the limited scope of the Plan (without site allocations), and the policy framework within it (with the protection provided by the specific policies), the Plan will not result in a significant effect on the environment.
- 5.12 Therefore, in light of the above, and when considered in the context of the fact the NPPG states that an SEA is only likely to be required in 'some limited circumstances', it is considered that significant effects on the environment are not likely and hence an SEA is not required.

6. HRA Screening Assessment

- 6.1 The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) refers to the assessment required for any plan or project to assess the potential implications for what are termed 'European sites'. Such sites consist of areas designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA). There is also an international designation known as RAMSAR sites, which whilst being covered by different legislation should be subject to the same consideration as European sites.
- 6.2 There are no European sites in the borough. However, there are a number of SPAs and SACs located outside of the borough which could be affected by development taking place within the Basingstoke and Deane borough (please see Appendix 2 for the details of those areas). Therefore, it is still necessary to consider whether there could be any potential impact on European sites stemming from neighbourhood planning.
- 6.3 European sites are offered the highest level of protection under European law and the consequent national legislation transposing it into English law (The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, known as the Habitats Regulations). The Habitats Regulations sets out the process to assess the potential implications of a Neighbourhood Plan on European sites.
- 6.4 The first stage is to screen the Neighbourhood Plan in order to establish whether it may have a significant effect on a European site. Only if there may be such an effect will it be necessary to undertake a process called 'appropriate assessment'⁵ in relation to a European site.
- 6.5 In undertaking the screening to establish whether there will be a significant effect, the 'precautionary principle' will need to be followed. The requirement to adhere to the precautionary approach is established by case law and clarified by European Union and domestic government guidance⁶. The use of the precautionary principle requires that when considering the likelihood of a possible effect on a European site it will

⁵ The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010

61.—(1) A competent authority, before deciding to undertake, or give any consent, permission or other authorisation for, a plan or project which—

(a) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and

(b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of that site, must make an appropriate assessment of the implications for that site in view of that site's conservation objectives.

⁶ Landelijke Vereniging tot Behoud van de Waddenzee v. Secretary of State for Agriculture, Nature Conservation and Fisheries (Case C127/02), ECJ 7/9/04

be assumed that such impacts will occur if there is insufficient evidence to the contrary.

- 6.6 In carrying out the screening assessment, the borough council has addressed the various requirements set out in the European Commission guidance⁷. The guidance sets out various steps which need to be followed:
- i) description of project or plan
 - ii) characteristics of the European site
 - iii) assessment of significance

The description of the Neighbourhood Plan has been set out in section 4 above. Therefore, this section focuses on the characteristics of any relevant European sites, their significance, and ultimately whether there are likely to be any significant effects.

- 6.7 The Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Adopted Local Plan has been subject to a Habitats Regulations Screening Assessment. This contains a detailed assessment of each of the 8 European sites within 10km of the borough boundary. These are set out in Appendix 2 below, and inform the assessment process documented in this report. Appendix 3 includes maps of these sites, also taken from the Habitats Regulations Screening Assessment.
- 6.8 The implications of the policies and proposals in the Neighbourhood Plan have been assessed against each of the European sites within 10km of the neighbourhood area boundary in order to establish the likelihood of a significant effect on the reason for designation of the European site in question. This assessment has been undertaken having regard to the results and information in the HRA screening assessment prepared for the emerging Local Plan for Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, and in the light of the relevant European Commission guidance (as referred to above), which forms the basis for the assessment criteria set out below.

⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/art6/natura_2000_assess_en.pdf
Pages 18 - 23

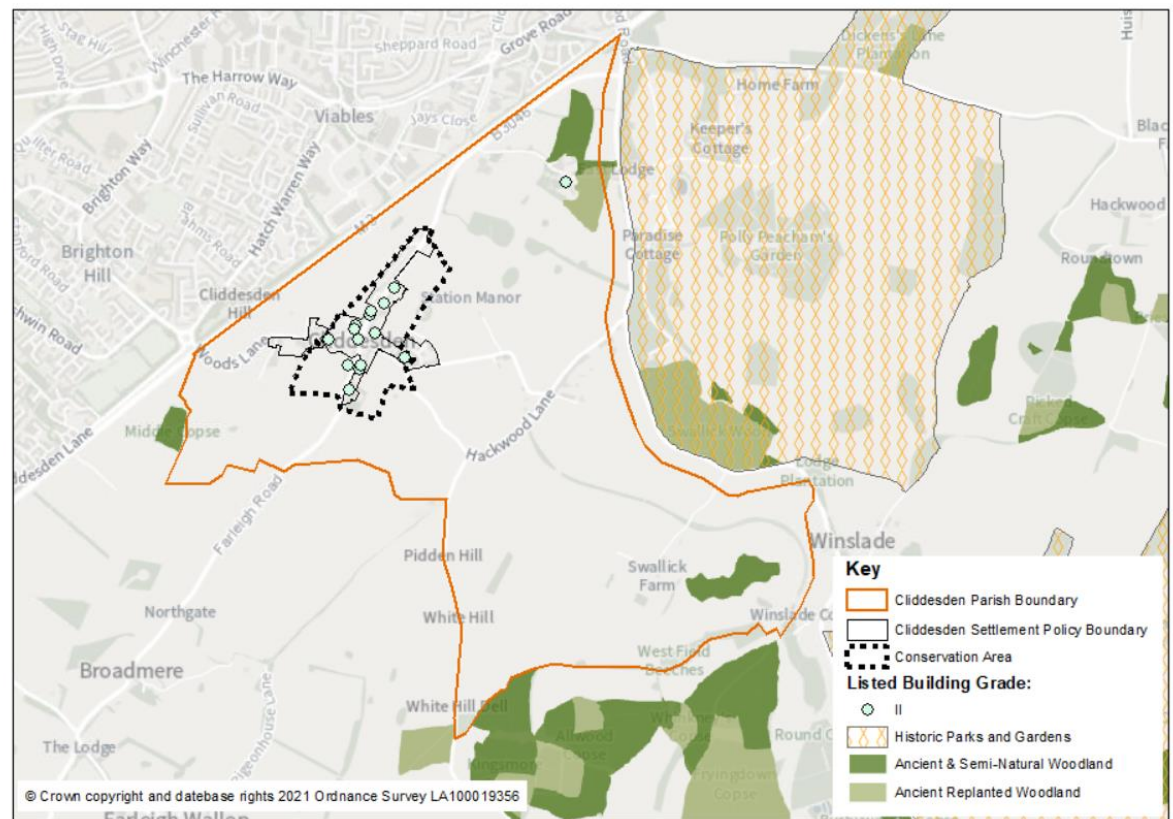
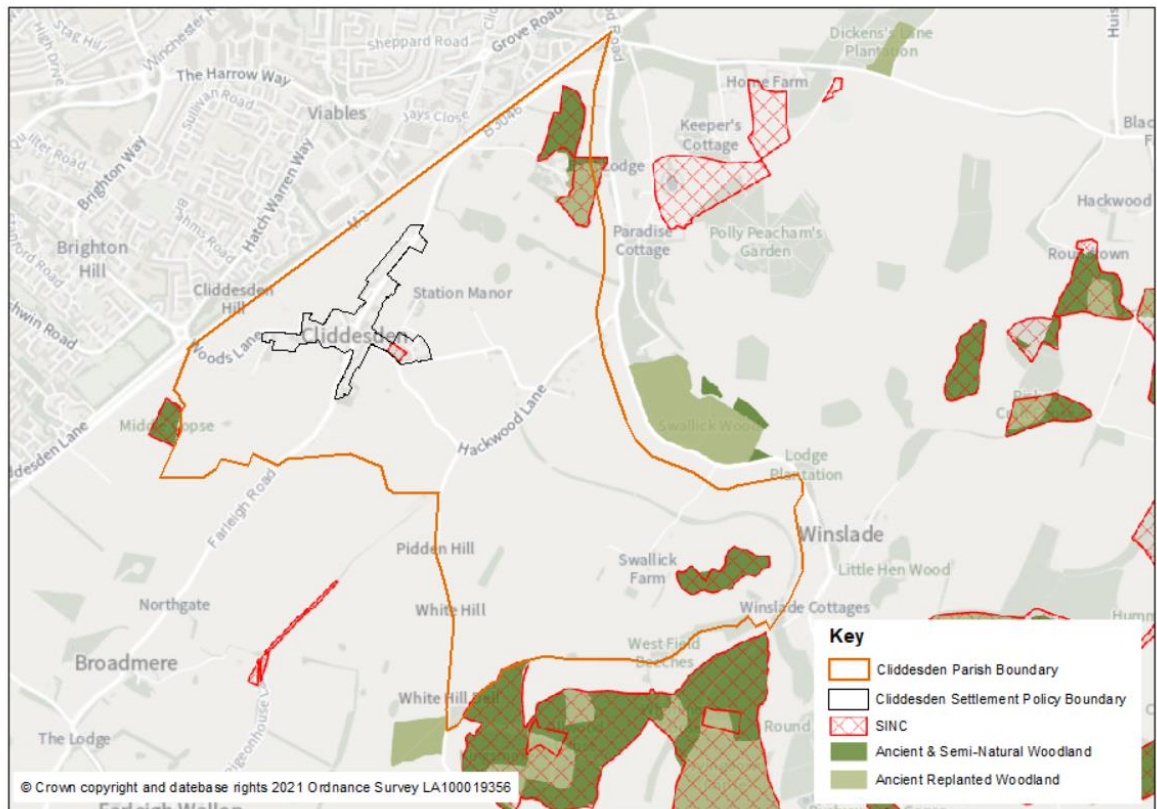
Assessments of any European sites with 10km of the neighbourhood area

- 6.9 No SAC European sites are within a 10km radius of the neighbourhood area. The draft plan is not proposing to allocate any development sites and includes policies to protect the natural environment therefore, it is considered that there are not likely to be significant effects on any European sites flowing from the Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan. Accordingly, an Appropriate Assessment is not required.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 This report contains the assessment as to whether the Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan should be subject to the requirement for the submission of an Environmental Report as required by the EAPP Regulations 2004 and/or Appropriate Assessment as required by the Habitats Regulations 2010.
- 7.2 The assessment for both of these requirements has been undertaken on the basis of proposals and policies outlined in Section 4 of this report and within the strategic framework established by the Basingstoke and Deane Borough Local Plan 2011-2029.
- 7.3 The Local Authority's provisional conclusion, pending comments from the statutory consultees, is that based on the above assessment, **a Strategic Environmental Assessment is not required** and **the plan would not be subject to Habitat Regulations Assessment.**

Appendix 1 – Environmental & Heritage Constraints



Appendix 2 – Details of European sites within 10km of Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

Thames Basin Heaths SPA

Introduction

The Thames Basin Heaths cover an area of 8,400 hectares and comprise a rare example of lowland heathland across Surrey, Hampshire and Berkshire. The heaths support significant populations of 3 important bird species and consist of 13 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Hazeley Heath SSSI is the nearest part of the SPA to the borough (located within 5km of the borough boundary).

Due to the size, location and nature of this site and the surrounding development pressure, English Nature published a draft Delivery Plan for the Thames Basin Heaths SPA in May 2006. This was updated by the „Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Delivery Framework“ published in January 2009 (Thames Basin Heaths Joint Strategic Partnership Board). The document sets out a strategic approach for development by providing a consistent method through which local authorities can meet the requirements of the Habitats Regulations through avoidance and mitigation measures.

Features of European Interest

Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex I:

- *Caprimulgus europaeus* (nightjar)
- *Lullula arborea* (woodlark)
- *Sylvia undata* (Dartford warbler)

Key environmental conditions/ vulnerability of the site

The mosaic of habitats which form the internationally important lowland heathland are dependent on active heathland management. Lack of grazing and other traditional management practices therefore pose a threat.

Development pressure on neighbouring land, urbanisation issues and the cumulative and indirect effects of neighbouring developments also pose a potential long-term problem. A strategic approach to accommodating development whilst ensuring compatibility with the Habitats Regulations is being addressed through the Thames Basin Heaths Area Based Delivery Project. This seeks to address the detrimental impacts of recreational pressure, particularly dog walking, on ground nesting bird populations.

Wealden Heaths phase II SPA

Introduction

The Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA is located across the counties of Surrey, Hampshire and West Sussex and comprises 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, namely Woolmer Forest SSSI and SAC, Broxhead and Kingsley Commons SSSI, Bramshott and Ludshott Commons SSSI and Devil's Punchbowl SSSI. A small area to the south east of the borough is located within 10km of the SPA.

Features of European Interest

Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex I:

- *Caprimulgus europaeus* (nightjar)
- *Lullula arborea* (woodlark)
- *Sylvia undata* (Dartford warbler)

Key environmental conditions/ vulnerability of the site

The heathland habitats of the Special Protection Area are very dependent upon grazing and other traditional management practices. The SPA is vulnerable to urbanisation issues, fly tipping and heathland fires and there is increasing pressure for development associated with military training activities. Formal and informal recreation activities are a potential threat to the breeding success of Annex 1 birds. The heaths are also dependent on high water tables to maintain their features of interest, and are therefore sensitive to any potential lowering of water levels due to water abstraction. In the most recent condition assessment process, parts of the heathland were not in favourable condition, with concerns about inappropriate vegetation species, vehicle damage and invasive species.

East Hampshire Hangers SAC

Introduction

The East Hampshire Hangers SAC is a large complex of predominantly broadleaved deciduous woodland comprising seven Sites of Special Scientific Interest:

- Upper Greensand Hangers: Wyck to Wheatley
- Wick Wood and Worldham Hangers
- Coombe Wood and The Lythe
- Selborne Common
- Noar Hill
- Wealden Edge Hangers
- Upper Greensand Hangers: Empshott to Hawkley

Features of European Interest

The East Hampshire Hangers qualify as a SAC for both habitats and species. Firstly, the site contains the following Habitats Directive Annex I habitats:

- Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone, including important orchid sites: Noar Hill in particular, has an outstanding assemblage of orchids, including one of the largest UK populations of the nationally scarce musk orchid *Herminium monorchis*;
- Beech forests on neutral to rich soils: the site is extremely rich in terms of vascular plants;
- Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes: along with Rook Clift SAC, in the south-east of England, this habitat is only represented here;
- Dry grasslands or scrublands on chalk or limestone (though not a primary reason for site selection);
- Yew-dominated woodland (though not a primary reason for site selection).

Secondly, the site contains the Habitats Directive Annex II species early gentian *Gentianella anglica* and *Triturus cristatus* (great crested newt).

The key environmental conditions that have been defined for this site are:

- Maintenance of grazing;
- Absence of direct fertilisation; and
- Low nutrient runoff from surrounding land although the Hanger woodlands are vulnerable to nutrient run-off leading to eutrophication;
- Minimal air pollution – nitrogen deposition may cause reduction in diversity, sulphur deposition can cause acidification;
- Well-drained soils.

Key environmental conditions / vulnerability of the site

Being steep and narrow, the Hanger woodlands are vulnerable to nutrient runoff from adjacent agricultural land, leading to eutrophication and growth of ruderal vegetation when, for example neglected coppice is cut. Within the Hangers over-maturity and outbreaks of beech disease have been observed. Management is hampered by sparse mast years, few seed trees, the presence of deep litter layers and difficulties in extracting felled timber due to the steep slopes present.

Natural England will be exploring mechanisms that can be put in place to curtail damaging agricultural activities in the vicinity of the site. Natural England is liaising closely with the Forestry Commission regarding positive management of these woodlands through Woodland Grant Schemes and, for example, the Challenge Fund.

Kennet & Lambourne Floodplain SAC

Introduction

The Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain SAC is a composite site of approximately 114 hectares located within West Berkshire and Wiltshire. The site has the general character of 59% bogs, marshes and water fringed vegetation, 40% humid and Mesophile grassland, and 1% standing or running water.

The cluster of sites selected in the Kennet and Lambourn valleys support one of the most extensive known populations of Desmoulin's whorl snail (*Vertigo moulinsiana*) in the UK. The conservation objective related to the sites' designation is to maintain in favourable condition, the habitat for the population of Desmoulin's whorl snail (*Vertigo moulinsiana*).

Features of European Interest

The Kennet and Lambourne Floodplain SAC qualify as a SAC for both habitats and species. Firstly, the site contains the following Habitats Directive Annex I habitats:

- Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculus fluitantis* and *Callitriche-Batrachion* vegetation

Secondly, the site contains the Habitats Directive Annex II species:

- Lampetra planeri* (Brook Lamprey)
- Cottus gobio* (bullhead)

Key environmental conditions / vulnerability of the site

The River Lambourn has one of the least modified catchments in southern England and has one of the lowest levels of abstraction. Water quality, water quantity and habitat quality are all considered to be high. However, localised higher water nutrient levels and siltation problems are at present associated with sewage treatment works. Natural England and the Environment Agency have produced an agreed protocol for dealing with issues affecting the river.

Kennet Valley Alderwoods SAC

Introduction

The Kennet Valley Alderwoods SAC consists of two sites of approximately 56 hectares in total located within West Berkshire in the Kennet floodplain. Its general site characteristic is of broad leaved deciduous woodland. The woodlands are the largest remaining fragments of damp, ash-alder woodland in the Kennet floodplain area. The conservation of the site is dependent upon maintaining a constantly high groundwater level.

Features of European Interest

The Kennet Valley Alderwoods SAC qualify as a SAC for containing the following Habitats Directive Annex I habitats:

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

Key environmental conditions/ vulnerability of the site

The conservation interest of the site is critically dependent upon maintenance of constantly high groundwater levels. However, there are no known threats to groundwater levels. The site is subject to low levels of intervention and natural processes are allowed to prevail to a large extent. A Woodland Grant Scheme is in place which favours the maintenance of the characteristic alder woodland composition.

River Itchen SAC

Introduction

The River Itchen is a chalk river that rises from the chalk aquifer of the Hampshire Downs (near Alresford) and flows through Winchester to join the Solent at Southampton. It hosts a number of habitats which support nationally and internationally important plants and animals. These require certain water levels with little variation over the course of a year, and fast flow rates. The whole river, including its three headwater tributaries, are designated as a SSSI.

Features of European Interest

The River Itchen SAC qualify as a SAC for both habitats and species. Firstly, the site contains the following Habitats Directive Annex I habitats:

- Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculus fluitantis* and *Callitriche-Batrachion* vegetation

Secondly, the site contains the following Habitats Directive Annex II species:

- *Vertigo moulinsiana* (Desmoulin's whorl snail)
- *Coenagrion mercuriale* (Southern damselfly)
- *Austropotamobius pallipes* (white-clawed crayfish)
- *Petromyzon marinus*
- *Lampetra planeri* (Brook Lamprey)
- *Lampetra fluviatilis*
- *Salmo salar* (atlantic salmon)
- *Cottus gobio* (bullhead)
- *Lutra lutra* (otter)

Key environmental conditions/ vulnerability of the site

The river's ecology depends on maintaining a uniform, fast flow of water. A principal threat to the habitats within this SAC is considered to be the decrease in flow velocities and increase in siltation, in turn affecting macrophyte cover. Recent surveys have shown declines in *Ranunculus* cover since 1990, attributable to increased abstractions in the upper catchment,

coupled with a series of years with below-average rainfall. Low flows interact with nutrient inputs from point sources to produce localised increases in filamentous algae and nutrient-tolerant macrophytes at the expense of *Ranunculus*.

The Environment Agency is initiating a major study of the river's macrophytes, from which a predictive model will be developed which will aid decisions on whether to reduce water abstraction at critical times. Efforts are currently being made to increase the viability of the southern damselfly population through population studies and a Species Action Plan.

River Lambourn SAC

Introduction

The River Lambourn SAC consists of the River Lambourn water body over an area of 27 hectares. The River Lambourn rises in the chalk of the Berkshire Downs, is 26 km long, and flows through the Kennet Valley to Newbury where it joins the River Kennet. It has one important tributary, the Winterbourne stream, which flows into the Lambourn from the north-east, just upstream of Newbury. It is also a designated SSSI.

Features of European Interest

The River Lambourn SAC qualify as a SAC for both habitats and species. Firstly, the site contains the following Habitats Directive Annex I habitats:

- Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculus fluitans* and *Callitriche-Batrachium* vegetation

Secondly, the site contains the following Habitats Directive Annex II species:

- *Lampetra planeri* (Brook Lamprey)
- *Cottus gobio* (bullhead)

Key environmental conditions/ vulnerability of the site

The River Lambourn has one of the least modified catchments in southern England and has one of the lowest levels of abstraction. Water quality, water quantity and habitat quality are all considered to be high. However, localised higher water nutrient levels and siltation problems are at present associated with sewage treatment works. Natural England and the Environment Agency have produced an agreed protocol for dealing with issues affecting the river.

Shortheath Common SAC

Introduction

Shortheath Common is a heathland site located on the western Weald. It comprises a single SSSI which covers approximately 58 hectares. The site was historically grazed but now is recovering from the encroachment of scrub.

Features of European Interest

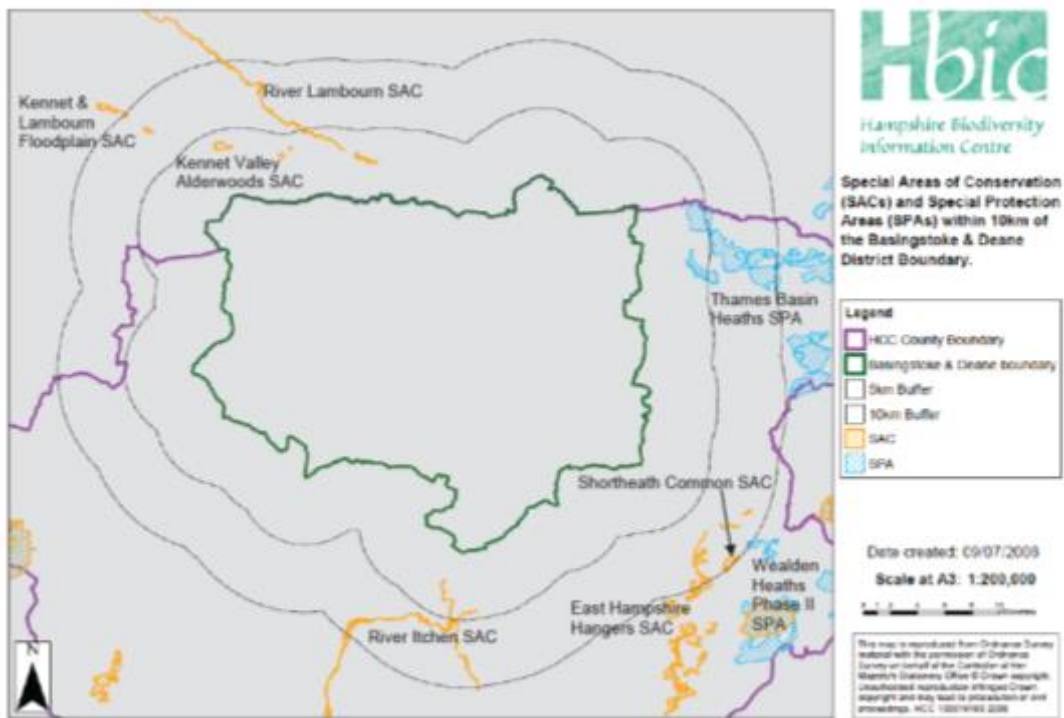
The Shortheath Common SAC qualifies as a SAC for containing the following Habitats Directive Annex I habitats:

- Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
- Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*
- European dry heaths
- Transition mires and quaking bogs
- Bog woodland

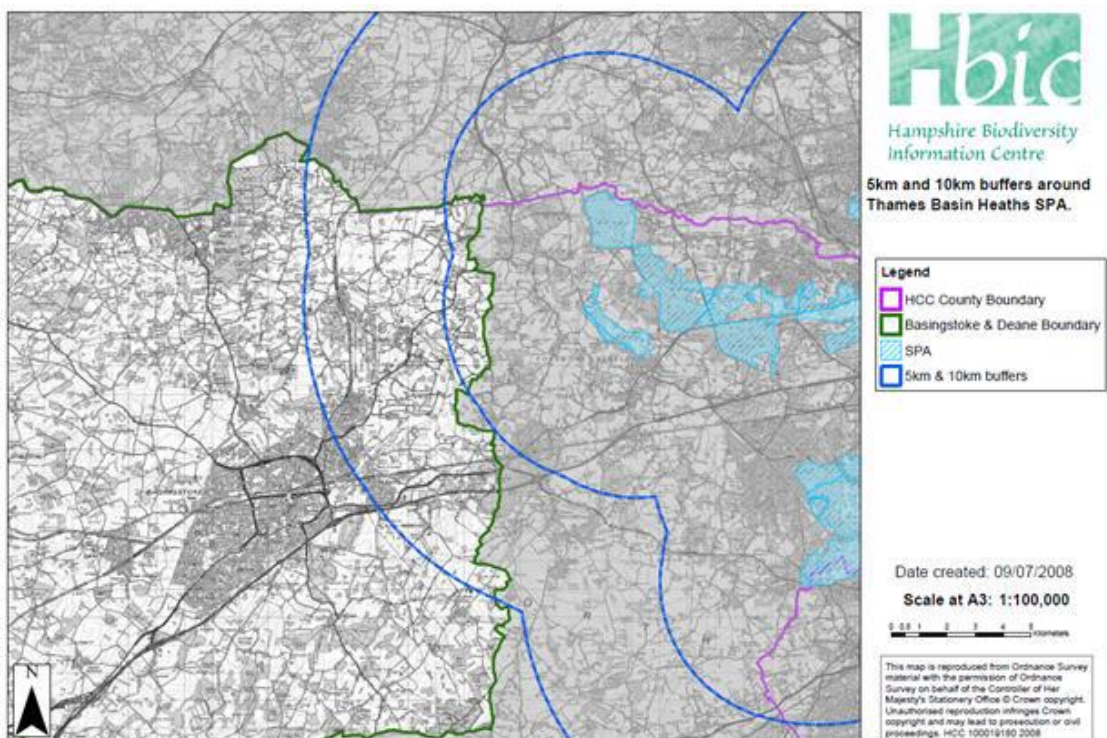
Key environmental conditions/ vulnerability of the site

The site is vulnerable to encroachment of invasive scrub and trees due to cessation of traditional grazing management. Erosional risk and fire are also threats. A Natural England Wildlife Enhancement Scheme agreement has been entered into in an attempt to address the ecological deterioration. The heaths are also dependent on high water tables to maintain their features of interest, and are therefore sensitive to any potential lowering of water levels due to water abstraction. Protection of the site therefore relies on careful management of water levels and recreational activities and good air quality.

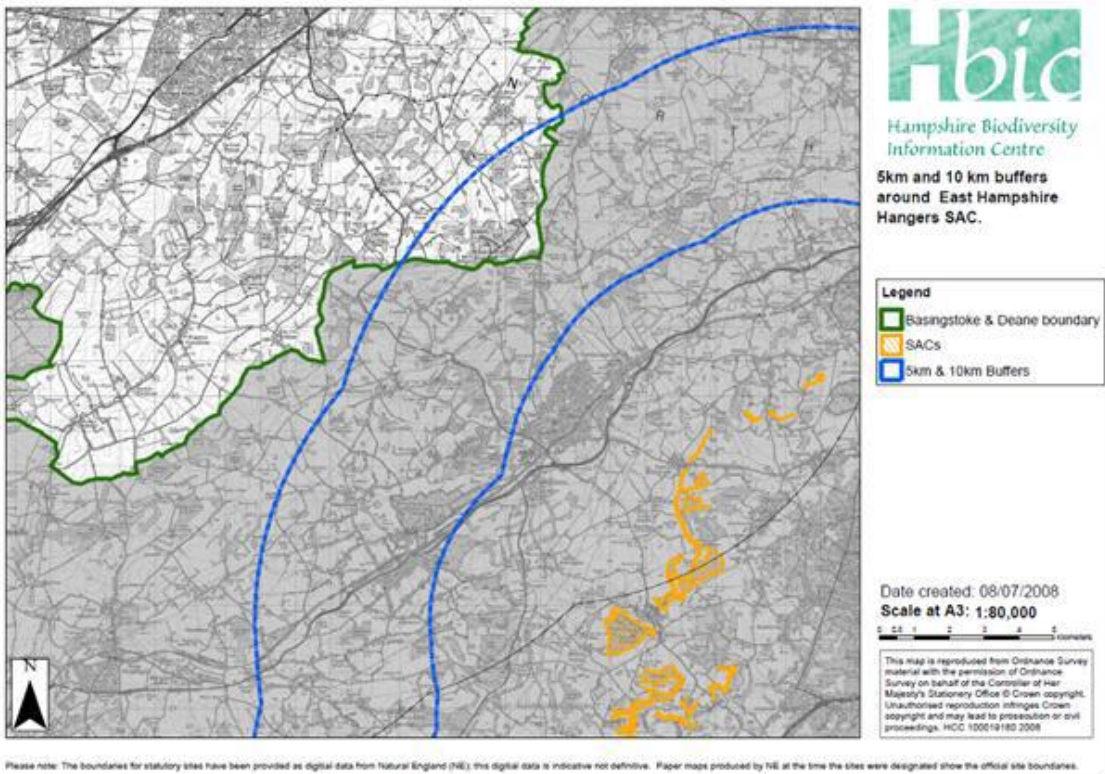
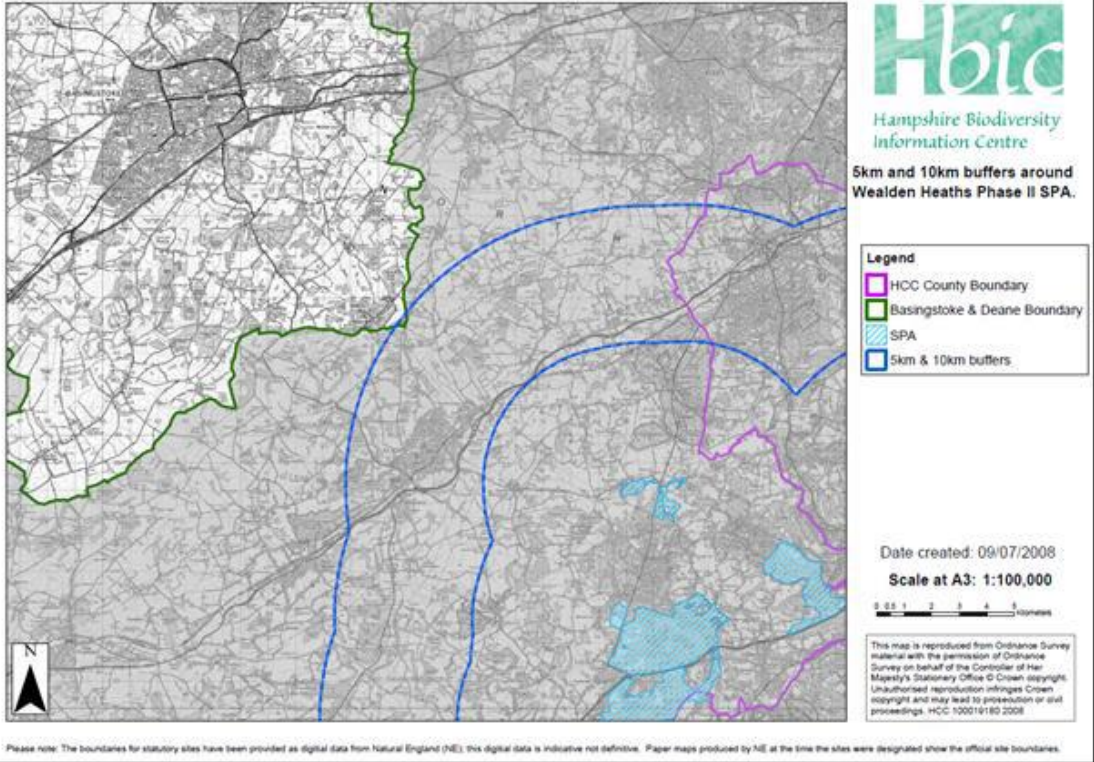
Appendix 3 - Maps of European sites within 10km of Basingstoke and Deane Borough

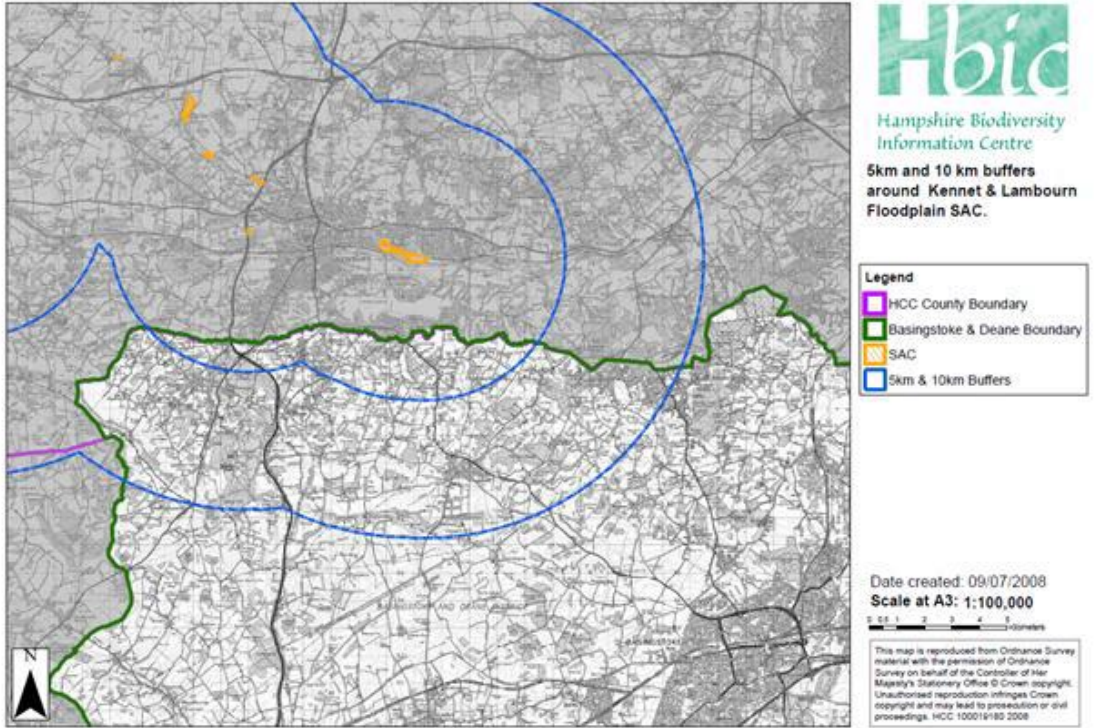


Please note: The boundaries for statutory sites have been provided as digital data from Natural England (NE); this digital data is indicative not definitive. Paper maps produced by NE at the time the sites were designated show the official site boundaries.

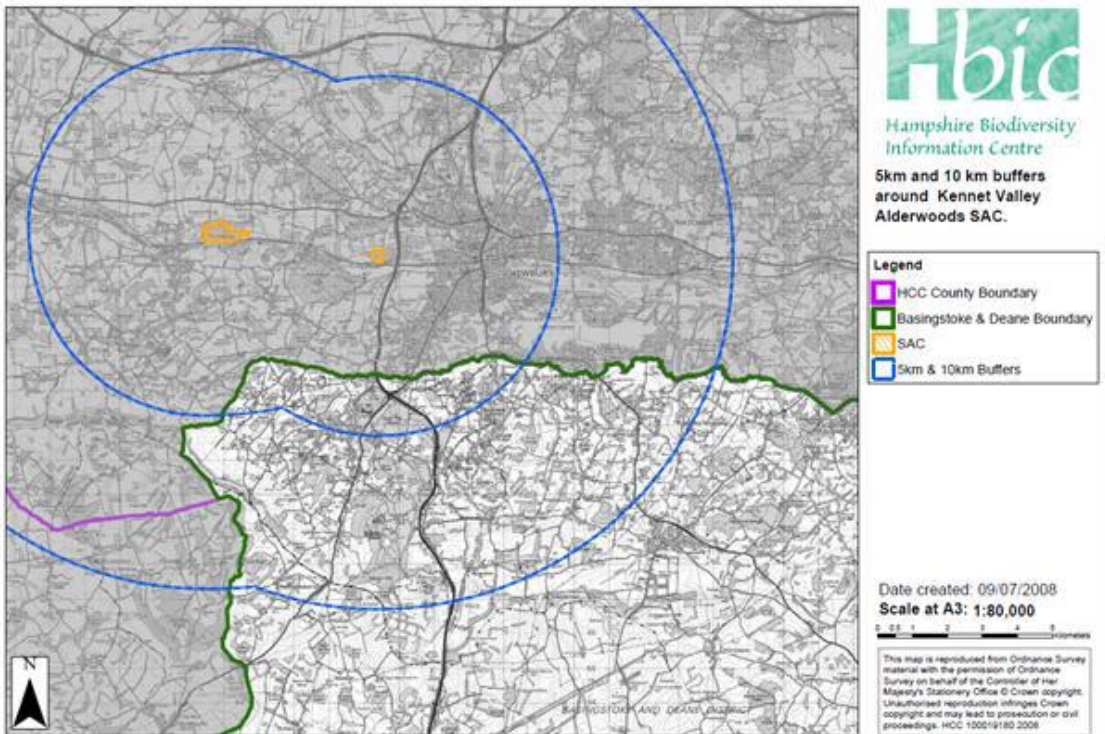


Please note: The boundaries for statutory sites have been provided as digital data from Natural England (NE); this digital data is indicative not definitive. Paper maps produced by NE at the time the sites were designated show the official site boundaries.

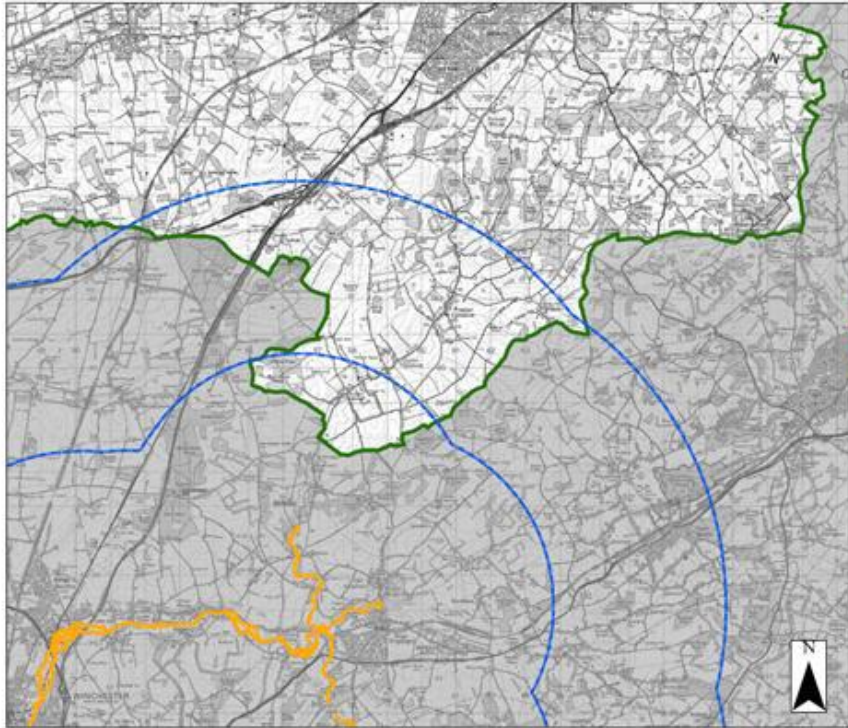




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Hbic
 Hampshire Biodiversity
 Information Centre

**5km and 10 km buffers
 around River Itchen
 SAC.**

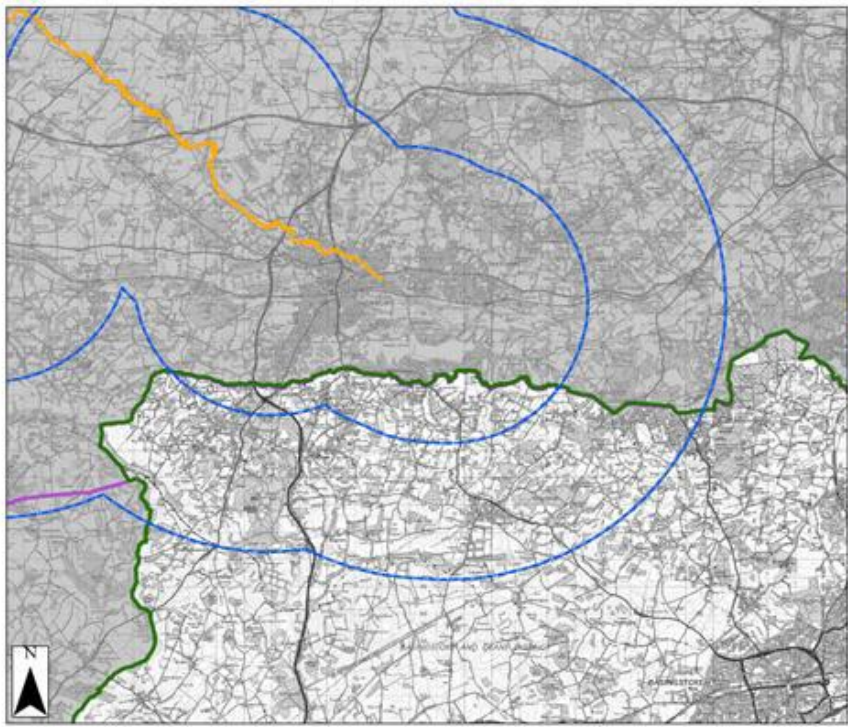
- Legend**
- Basingstoke & Deane Boundary
 - SAC
 - 5km & 10km Buffers

Date created: 09/07/2008
 Scale at A3: 1:80,000



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Please note: The boundaries for statutory sites have been provided as digital data from Natural England (NE); this digital data is indicative not definitive. Paper maps produced by NE at the time the sites were designated show the official site boundaries.



Hbic
 Hampshire Biodiversity
 Information Centre

**5km and 10 km buffers
 around River Lambourn
 SAC.**

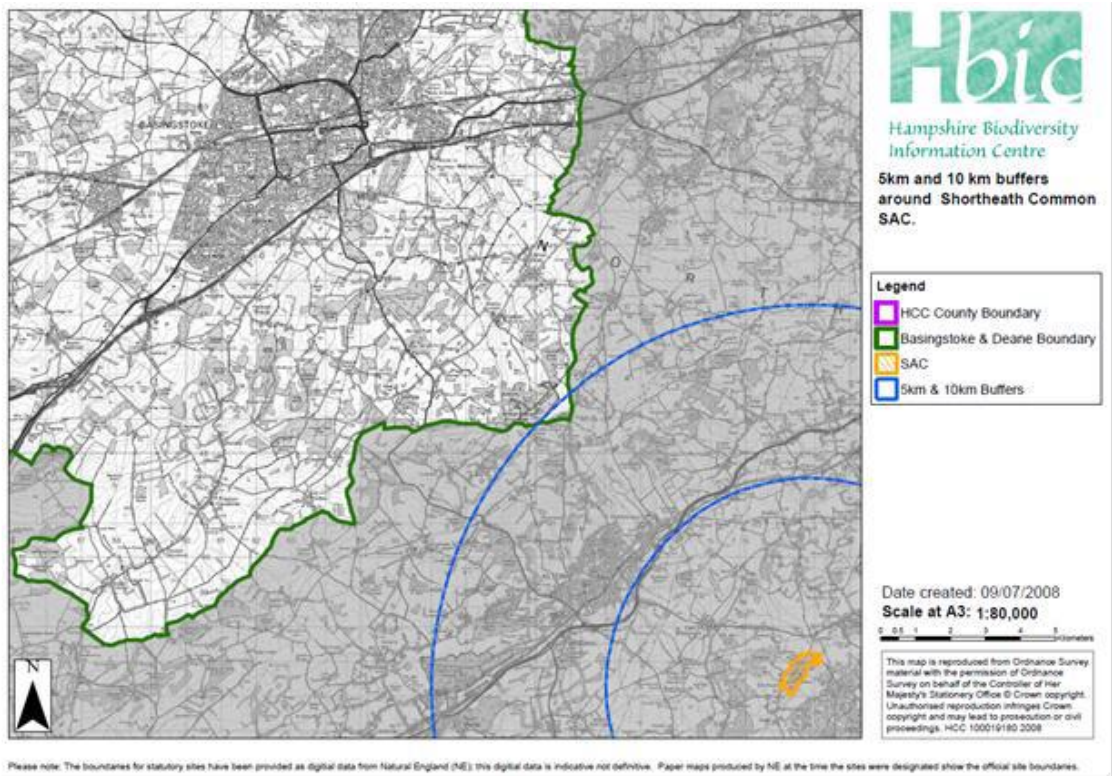
- Legend**
- HCC County Boundary
 - Basingstoke & Deane boundary
 - SAC
 - 5km & 10km Buffers

Date created: 09/07/2008
 Scale at A3: 1:100,000



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Please note: The boundaries for statutory sites have been provided as digital data from Natural England (NE); this digital data is indicative not definitive. Paper maps produced by NE at the time the sites were designated show the official site boundaries.



(Source for all: Basingstoke and Deane Pre-Submission Local Plan Habitats Regulations Screening Assessment)

Appendix 4 – Responses from consultation bodies

1. Environment Agency

From: Planning_THM <Planning_THM@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Sent: 20 September 2021 15:10
To: Robyn Milliner
Subject: RE: Draft SEA screening for the Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council)

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

**** PLEASE NOTE: This message has originated from a source external to Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council, and has been scanned for viruses. Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council reserves the right to store and monitor e-mails ****

Thank you for consulting the Environment Agency on your SEA screening opinion for the Cliddesden neighbourhood plan.

We regret that at present, the Thames Area Sustainable Places team is unable to review this consultation. This is due to resourcing issues within the team, a high development management workload and an increasing volume of neighbourhood planning consultations. We have had to prioritise our limited resource, and must focus on influencing plans where the environmental risks and opportunities are highest. For the purposes of neighbourhood planning, we have assessed those authorities who have "up to date" local plans (plans adopted since 2012, or which have been confirmed as being compliant with the National Planning Policy Framework) as being of lower risk. At this time, therefore, we are unable to make any detailed input on neighbourhood plans being prepared within this local authority area.

However, together with Natural England, English Heritage and Forestry Commission, we have published joint guidance on neighbourhood planning, which sets out sources of environmental information and ideas on incorporating the environment into plans. This is available at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/LIT_6524_7da381.pdf

Kind regards,

Alex Swann
Planning Advisor - Thames Sustainable Places Team
Environment Agency | Red Kite House, Wallingford, OX10 8BD
Planning_THM@environment-agency.gov.uk
External: 02077140593

	For the latest guidance: - INTRANET.EA.GOV - NHS.UK/coronavirus - GOV.UK/coronavirus
---	---

2. Historic England

From: Lloyd Sweet, Robert <Robert.LloydSweet@HistoricEngland.org.uk>
Sent: 18 October 2021 17:53
To: Robyn Milliner
Subject: Fw: Draft SEA screening for the Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council)

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Dear Robyn

Thank you for consulting Historic England on the draft screening statement for SEA of the Cliddesden Neighbourhood plan.

Based on the information provided I'm happy to confirm Historic England's agreement that SEA would not be merited on grounds within our areas of interest. We do however reserve the right to request a review of this decision should the scope of the plan change to include site allocations or policies (such as settlement boundaries) that limit areas for development to locations likely to generate effects for heritage assets, or policies promoting change of use that create a significant pressure for change that would prejudice the conservation of the significance of heritage assets.

I would be happy to answer any queries with regard to these comments

Yours sincerely

Robert Lloyd-Sweet

Robert Lloyd-Sweet | Historic Places Adviser | South East England | Historic England
Cannon Bridge House | 25 Dowgate Hill | London | EC4R 2YA
Mobile: 07825 907288

3. Natural England

Date: 11 October 2021
Our ref: 367462
Your ref: Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan - SEA & HRA screening



Ms Robyn Milliner
Senior Planning Officer
Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council
Civic Offices
London Road
Basingstoke
Hampshire RG21 4AH

Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

BY EMAIL ONLY - planning.comments@basingstoke.gov.uk
Robyn.Milliner@basingstoke.gov.uk

Dear Ms Milliner

Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan – SEA & HRA Screening

Thank you for your consultation request on the above dated 14th September, 2021.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Natural England is a statutory consultee in neighbourhood planning and must be consulted on draft neighbourhood development plans by the Parish/Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums where they consider our interests would be affected by the proposals made.

Natural England agrees with the council's screening assessment that an SEA/HRA will not be needed.

However, we refer you to the advice in the attached annex which covers the issues and opportunities that should be considered when preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.

For any further consultations on your plan, please contact: consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours sincerely

Sharon Jenkins
Operations Delivery
Consultations Team
Natural England

Annex 1 - Neighbourhood planning and the natural environment: information, issues and opportunities

Natural environment information sources

The [Magic](#)¹ website will provide you with much of the nationally held natural environment data for your plan area. The most relevant layers for you to consider are: **Agricultural Land Classification, Ancient Woodland, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Local Nature Reserves, National Parks (England), National Trails, Priority Habitat Inventory, public rights of way (on the Ordnance Survey base map)** and **Sites of Special Scientific Interest (including their impact risk zones)**. Local environmental record centres may hold a range of additional information on the natural environment. A list of local record centres is available [here](#)².

Priority habitats are those habitats of particular importance for nature conservation, and the list of them can be found [here](#)³. Most of these will be mapped either as **Sites of Special Scientific Interest**, on the Magic website or as **Local Wildlife Sites**. Your local planning authority should be able to supply you with the locations of Local Wildlife Sites.

National Character Areas (NCAs) divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each character area is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. NCA profiles contain descriptions of the area and statements of environmental opportunity, which may be useful to inform proposals in your plan. NCA information can be found [here](#)⁴.

There may also be a local **landscape character assessment** covering your area. This is a tool to help understand the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape and identify the features that give it a sense of place. It can help to inform, plan and manage change in the area. Your local planning authority should be able to help you access these if you can't find them online.

If your neighbourhood planning area is within or adjacent to a **National Park** or **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)**, the relevant National Park/AONB Management Plan for the area will set out useful information about the protected landscape. You can access the plans on from the relevant National Park Authority or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty website.

General mapped information on **soil types** and **Agricultural Land Classification** is available (under 'landscape') on the [Magic](#)⁵ website and also from the [LandIS website](#)⁶, which contains more information about obtaining soil data.

Natural environment issues to consider

The [National Planning Policy Framework](#)⁷ sets out national planning policy on protecting and enhancing the natural environment. [Planning Practice Guidance](#)⁸ sets out supporting guidance.

Your local planning authority should be able to provide you with further advice on the potential impacts of your plan or order on the natural environment and the need for any environmental assessments.

¹ <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

² <http://www.nbn-nfbr.org.uk/nfbr.php>

³ <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making>

⁵ <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

⁶ <http://www.landis.org.uk/index.cfm>

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

⁸ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/natural-environment/>

Landscape

Your plans or orders may present opportunities to protect and enhance locally valued landscapes. You may want to consider identifying distinctive local landscape features or characteristics such as ponds, woodland or dry stone walls and think about how any new development proposals can respect and enhance local landscape character and distinctiveness.

If you are proposing development within or close to a protected landscape (National Park or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) or other sensitive location, we recommend that you carry out a landscape assessment of the proposal. Landscape assessments can help you to choose the most appropriate sites for development and help to avoid or minimise impacts of development on the landscape through careful siting, design and landscaping.

Wildlife habitats

Some proposals can have adverse impacts on designated wildlife sites or other priority habitats (listed [here](#)⁹), such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest or [Ancient woodland](#)¹⁰. If there are likely to be any adverse impacts you'll need to think about how such impacts can be avoided, mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for.

Priority and protected species

You'll also want to consider whether any proposals might affect priority species (listed [here](#)¹¹) or protected species. To help you do this, Natural England has produced advice [here](#)¹² to help understand the impact of particular developments on protected species.

Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

Soil is a finite resource that fulfils many important functions and services for society. It is a growing medium for food, timber and other crops, a store for carbon and water, a reservoir of biodiversity and a buffer against pollution. If you are proposing development, you should seek to use areas of poorer quality agricultural land in preference to that of a higher quality in line with National Planning Policy Framework para 112. For more information, see our publication [Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land](#)¹³.

Improving your natural environment

Your plan or order can offer exciting opportunities to enhance your local environment. If you are setting out policies on new development or proposing sites for development, you may wish to consider identifying what environmental features you want to be retained or enhanced or new features you would like to see created as part of any new development. Examples might include:

- Providing a new footpath through the new development to link into existing rights of way.
- Restoring a neglected hedgerow.
- Creating a new pond as an attractive feature on the site.
- Planting trees characteristic to the local area to make a positive contribution to the local landscape.
- Using native plants in landscaping schemes for better nectar and seed sources for bees and birds.
- Incorporating swift boxes or bat boxes into the design of new buildings.
- Think about how lighting can be best managed to encourage wildlife.
- Adding a green roof to new buildings.

⁹<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences>

¹¹ <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/protected-species-and-sites-how-to-review-planning-proposals>

¹³ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35012>

You may also want to consider enhancing your local area in other ways, for example by:

- Setting out in your plan how you would like to implement elements of a wider Green Infrastructure Strategy (if one exists) in your community.
- Assessing needs for accessible greenspace and setting out proposals to address any deficiencies or enhance provision.
- Identifying green areas of particular importance for special protection through Local Green Space designation (see [Planning Practice Guidance on this](#)¹⁴).
- Managing existing (and new) public spaces to be more wildlife friendly (e.g. by sowing wild flower strips in less used parts of parks, changing hedge cutting timings and frequency).
- Planting additional street trees.
- Identifying any improvements to the existing public right of way network, e.g. cutting back hedges, improving the surface, clearing litter or installing kissing gates) or extending the network to create missing links.
- Restoring neglected environmental features (e.g. coppicing a prominent hedge that is in poor condition, or clearing away an eyesore).

¹⁴ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space/local-green-space-designation/>



Basingstoke
and Deane

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council
Civic Offices, London Road,
Basingstoke, Hampshire RG21 4AH
www.basingstoke.gov.uk | 01256 844844
customer.service@basingstoke.gov.uk
Follow us on [Twitter](#) [Facebook](#) @BasingstokeGov

Susan Turner
Cliddesden Parish Council
Sent via email:
clerk.cliddesden@parish.hants.gov.uk

24 May 2023

Dear Susan,

Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan and Nutrient Neutrality

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council undertook a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) screening opinion and published the subsequent Decision Notice and Report in October 2021. The screening process concluded that an Environmental Assessment is not considered to be required to accompany the Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan, and it would not need to be subject to HRA. The reasons for this conclusion can be found in the [Decision Statement](#) and further information can be found in the [Screening Report](#).

The Neighbourhood Planning Group has asked the LPA to confirm whether the Plan should be rescreened in light of nutrient neutrality issues affecting the wider borough.

Nutrient Neutrality

Since the adoption of the Local Plan, new habitats considerations have come to light in relation to the impact of residential development in the catchment of the Rivers Test and Itchen, as part of the wider catchment of the Solent. Natural England has advised that development in this area could have significant effects on:

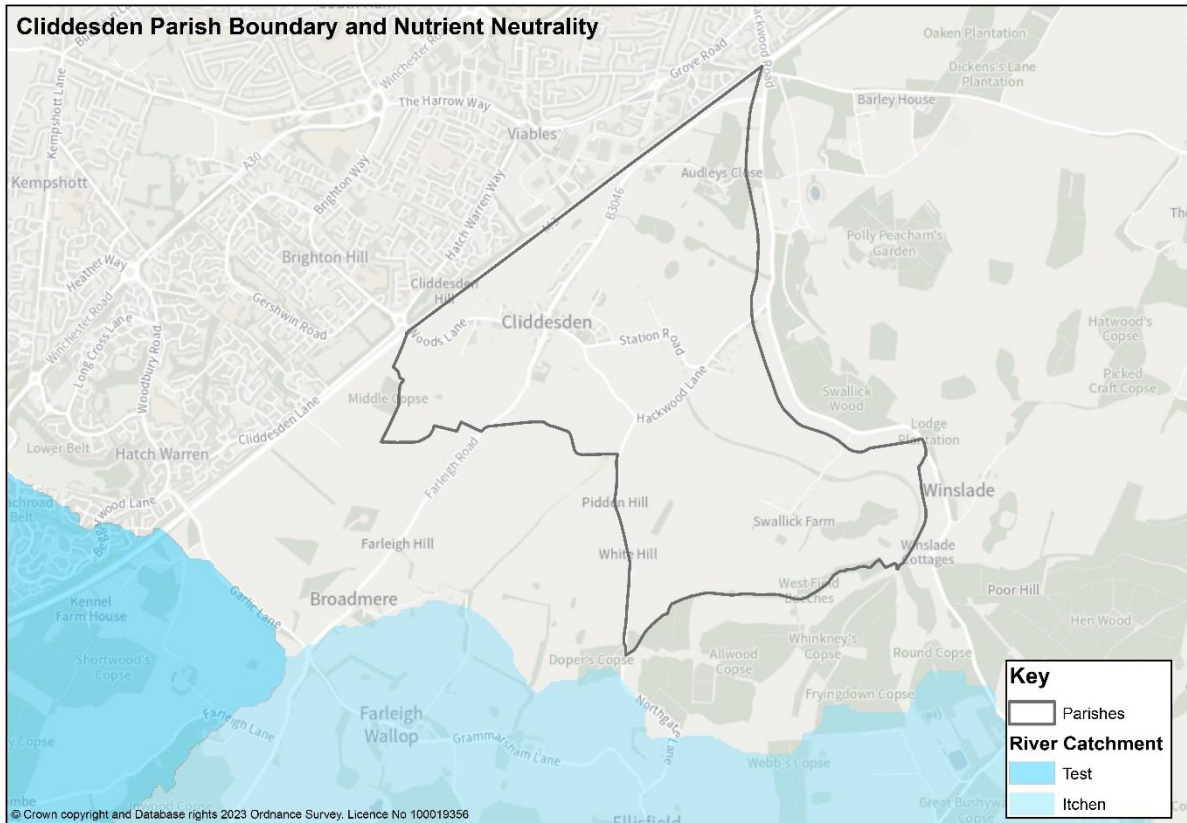
- Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site,
- Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC),
- Solent and Dorset Coast Special Protection Area, and
- Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons Special Protection Area.

Natural England's guidance on the matter and the council's position statement, can be viewed [here](#). In summary, any new overnight accommodation that discharges wastewater to the River Test and Itchen catchments could have potential significant effects on these protected Habitats Sites. Therefore, such development will be required

to demonstrate nutrient neutrality in order to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the nature conservation sites.

Nutrient Neutrality impact on Cliddesden Parish

The map below uses Natural England’s data set to illustrate the relationship between the catchment areas of the River Test and Itchen and Cliddesden Parish boundary (the area that the neighbourhood plan will cover). This shows that no part of the Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan Area is within the catchment for the River Test and River Itchen.



BDBC Water Cycle Study May 2022

As part of the emerging evidence base for the Local Plan Update, the borough council has published an updated [Water Cycle Study](#). Section 4.1 of this document ascertains which settlements are served by which wastewater treatment works. The report identifies that Cliddesden’s wastewater is received by Basingstoke Waste Water Treatment Works (WwTW) and that this discharges into the river Loddon (which does not form part of the River Test or River Itchen Catchments).

Conclusion

It is a matter of fact that no part of the Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan Area (that follows the Parish Boundary) falls within the River Test and Itchen Catchments, and its waste water is not treated by a sewage works that discharges into this catchment either.

Therefore, the LPA considers that a rescreening of the Cliddesden Neighbourhood Plan is not required. However, should the Parish Council wish for the Neighbourhood Plan to be rescreened in light of the above please do not hesitate to get in touch.

Yours sincerely,

Jessica Wells

Planning Policy Officer

CC: Cliddesden Neighbourhood Planning Group
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