

Dover District Council

Draft Dover District Local Plan (Reg 18) Habitats Regulations Assessment

Final report

Prepared by LUC

January 2021



Dover District Council

Draft Dover District Local Plan (Reg 18) Habitats Regulations Assessment

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Background

1.1 LUC has been commissioned by Dover District Council to carry out a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Dover Local Plan.

1.2 This iteration of the HRA assesses the impacts of the Regulation 18 version of the Dover District Local Plan and should be read in conjunction with this document.

Context for the Dover District Local Plan

1.3 Dover District Council formally adopted its Core Strategy on 24th February 2010. The Core Strategy allocates a number of strategic sites and contains the Core Policies and Development Management Policies to guide the future development of the District. The Core Strategy was followed by a Land Allocations Development Planning Document on 28th January 2015. The Land Allocations Local Plan identifies and allocates specific sites for employment, retail and housing development to deliver the aims of the Core Strategy.

1.4 Several policy developments have occurred since the adoption of these development planning documents:

- The Regional Spatial Strategy used to determine the scope of the Core Strategy and the housing need of the Plan period has since been revoked and replaced by a National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Guidance (NPPG) in 2012, and which was subsequently updated in 2019. The NPPF and NPPG require the preparation of clear, streamlined Local Plan documents as opposed to multiple development management documents.
- The Government has published a new standard approach for local authorities to follow when assessing housing need and preparing their 5-year housing supply requirements.
- The Government has published a white paper entitled 'Planning for the Future' (August 2020) consulting on various proposals to streamline and reform the planning system, including plan-making. The consultation ran until the end of October 2020. The government are now in the process of considering the consultation responses.

1.5 Consequently, the Council is in the process of updating its evidence base to support the Local Plan to 2040. The Local Plan document will include strategic, site allocation and development management policies to meet and manage the District's housing, employment and other land use needs, as well as protect and conserve the District's natural, cultural and historic assets.

The requirement to undertake Habitats Regulations Assessment of Development Plans

1.6 The requirement to undertake HRA of development plans was confirmed by the amendments to the Habitats Regulations published for England and Wales in 2007¹; the currently applicable version is the Habitats Regulations 2017, as amended². When preparing its Local Plan, Dover District Council is therefore required by law to carry out an HRA. Dover District Council can commission consultants to undertake HRA work on its behalf and this (the work documented in this report) is then reported to and considered by Dover District Council as the 'competent authority'. Dover District Council will consider this work and may only progress the Local Plan if it considers that the Plan will not adversely affect the integrity³ of any European site. The requirement for authorities to comply with the Habitats Regulations when preparing a Local Plan is also noted in the Government's online Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).

1.7 HRA refers to the assessment of the potential effects of a development plan on one or more European sites, including Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs):

- SACs are designated under the Habitats Regulations as amended and target particular habitat types (specified in Annex 1 to the Habitats Directive) and species (specified

in Annex II to the Habitats Directive). These annexes to the Habitats Directive list habitat types and species (excluding birds) considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level. Designation of SACs also has regard to the threats of degradation or destruction to which the sites are exposed and, before EU exit day, to the coherence of the Natura 2000 network of European sites. After EU exit day, regard is had to the importance of such sites for the coherence of the national site network.

- SPAs are areas classified⁴ for rare and vulnerable birds or regularly occurring migratory species.
- Potential SPAs (pSPAs)⁵, candidate SACs (cSACs)⁶, Sites of Community Importance (SCIs)⁷ and Ramsar sites should also be included in the HRA.
- Ramsar sites support internationally important wetland habitats and are listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention, 1971).

1.8 For ease of reference during HRA, these designations can be collectively referred to as European sites⁸ despite Ramsar designations being at the international level.

1.9 The overall purpose of the HRA is to conclude whether or not a proposal or policy, or the whole development plan, would adversely affect the integrity of the European site in question either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. This is judged in terms of the implications of the plan for the 'qualifying features' for which the European site was designated, i.e.:

- SACs – Annex I habitat types and Annex II species⁹;
- SPAs – Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I¹⁰;

¹ The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (2007) SI No. 2007/1843.

² The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (2017) SI No. 2017/1012, as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (SI 2019/579).

³ The integrity of a site is the coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was designated. (Source: UK Government [Planning Practice Guidance](#))

⁴ Classified (a) before the day of the UK's exit from the EU (31 January 2020) in accordance with Article 4(1) or 4(2) of the European Union Wild Birds Directive for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed in Annex I of the Directive), and under Article 4(2) for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I, or (b) after exit day under the retained transposing regulations.

⁵ Potential SPAs are sites that have been approved by the Minister for formal consultation but not yet proposed to the European Commission, as listed on the [GOV.UK website](#).

⁶ Candidate SACs are sites that have been submitted to the European Commission, but not yet formally adopted, as listed on the JNCC's [SAC list](#).

⁷ SCIs are sites that had been adopted by the European Commission before the day of the UK's exit from the EU (31 January 2020) but not yet formally designated as SACs by the UK Government.

⁸ The term 'Natura 2000 sites' can also be used interchangeably with 'European sites' in the context of HRA, although the latter term is used throughout this report.

⁹ As listed in the site's citation on the JNCC website (all features of European importance, both primary and non-primary, need to be considered).

¹⁰ As identified in sections 3.1, 3.2 and 4.2 of the SPA's standard data form on the JNCC website; species for which the site assessment of population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in table at section 3.1 and 3.2) is 'D' (non-significant population) are not qualifying features and are only relevant to the HRA if qualifying features are dependent on them. Information from SAC and Spa Standard Data Forms is also published by the JNCC in the [Natura 2000 site details - spreadsheet](#). At sites where there remain differences between species listed in the [2001 SPA Review](#) and the extant site citation in the standard data

- Ramsar sites – the reasons for listing the site under the Convention¹¹.

1.10 Significantly, HRA is based on the precautionary principle meaning that where uncertainty or doubt remains, an adverse impact should be assumed.

Stages of HRA

1.11 The HRA of development plans is undertaken in stages (as described below) and should conclude whether or not a proposal would adversely affect the integrity of the European site in question.

1.12 The HRA should be undertaken by the 'competent authority', in this case Dover Council, and LUC has been commissioned to do this on the Council's behalf. The HRA also requires close working with Natural England as the statutory nature conservation body¹² in order to obtain the necessary information, agree the process, outcomes and mitigation proposals. The Environment Agency, while not a statutory consultee for the HRA, is also in a strong position to provide advice and information throughout the process as it is required to undertake HRA for its existing licences and future licensing of activities.

Requirements of the Habitats Regulations

1.13 In assessing the effects of a Local Plan in accordance with Regulation 105 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, there are potentially two tests to be applied by the competent authority: a 'Significance Test', followed if necessary by an Appropriate Assessment which would inform the 'Integrity Test'. The relevant sequence of questions is as follows:

- Step 1: Under Reg. 105(1)(b), consider whether the plan is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the sites. If not, as is the case for the Forest Heath SIR and SALP, proceed to Step 2.
- Step 2: Under Reg. 105(1)(a) consider whether the plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects (the 'Significance Test'). If yes, proceed to Step 3.
- Step 3: Under Reg. 105(1), make an Appropriate Assessment of the implications for the European site in view of its current conservation objectives (the 'Integrity Test'). In so doing, it is mandatory under Reg. 105(2) to

consult Natural England, and optional under Reg. 105(3) to take the opinion of the general public.

- Step 4: In accordance with Reg. 105(4), but subject to Reg. 107, give effect to the land use plan only after having ascertained that the plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site.

1.14 Step 5: Under Reg. 107, if Step 4 is unable to rule out adverse effects on the integrity of a European site and no alternative solutions exist then the competent authority may nevertheless agree to the plan or project if it must be carried out for 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' (IROPI).

Typical Stages

1.15 In assessing the effects of a Local Plan in accordance with Regulation 105 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended, there are potentially two tests to be applied by the competent authority: a 'Significance Test' followed, if necessary, by an Appropriate Assessment which would inform the 'Integrity Test'. The relevant sequence of questions is as follows:

- Step 1: Under Reg. 105(1)(b), consider whether the plan is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the sites. If not, as is the case for the Dover District Draft Local Plan, proceed to Step 2.
- Step 2: Under Reg. 105(1)(a) consider whether the plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects (the 'Significance Test'). If yes, proceed to Step 3.
- Step 3: Under Reg. 105(1), make an Appropriate Assessment of the implications for the European site in view of its current conservation objectives (the 'Integrity Test'). In so doing, it is mandatory under Reg. 105(2) to consult Natural England, and optional under Reg. 105(3) to take the opinion of the general public.
- Step 4: In accordance with Reg. 105(4), but subject to Reg. 107, give effect to the land use plan only after having ascertained that the plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site.
- Step 5: Under Reg. 107, if Step 4 is unable to rule out adverse effects on the integrity of a European site and no alternative solutions exist then the competent authority may nevertheless agree to the plan or project if

form, the relevant country agency (Natural England or Natural Resources Wales) should be contacted for further guidance.

¹¹ As set out in section 14 of the relevant 'Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands' available on the JNCC website.

¹² Regulation 5 of the Habitats Regulations 2017.

it must be carried out for 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' (IROPI).

1.16 Table 1.1 summarises the stages and associated tasks and outcomes typically involved in carrying out a full HRA of a development plan, based on various guidance documents^{13, 14, 15, 16}.

Table 1.1: Stages of HRA

Stage	Task	Outcome
Stage 1: HRA Screening	Description of the development plan. Identification of potentially affected European sites and factors contributing to their integrity. Review of other plans and projects. Assessment of Likely Significant Effects of the development plan alone or in combination with other plans and projects.	Where effects are unlikely, prepare a 'finding of no significant effect report'. Where effects judged likely, or lack of information to prove otherwise, proceed to Stage 2.
Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment (where Stage 1 does not rule out Likely Significant Effects)	Information gathering (development plan and European Sites). Impact prediction. Evaluation of development plan impacts in view of conservation objectives. Where impacts are considered to affect qualifying features, identify how these effects will be avoided or reduced.	Appropriate Assessment report describing the plan, European site baseline conditions, the adverse effects of the plan on the European site, how these effects will be avoided or reduced, including the mechanisms and timescale for these mitigation measures. If effects remain after all alternatives and mitigation measures have been considered proceed to Stage 3.
Stage 3: Assessment where no alternatives exist, and adverse impacts remain taking into account mitigation	Identify 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' (IROPI). Demonstrate no alternatives exist. Identify potential compensatory measures.	This stage should be avoided if at all possible. The test of IROPI and the requirements for compensation are extremely onerous.

1.17 It is normally anticipated that an emphasis on Stages 1 and 2 of this process will, through a series of iterations, help ensure that potential adverse effects are identified and eliminated through the inclusion of mitigation measures designed to avoid or reduce effects. The need to consider alternatives could imply more onerous changes to a plan document. It is generally understood that so called 'imperative

reasons of overriding public interest' (IROPI) are likely to be justified only very occasionally and would involve engagement with the Government.

¹³ UK Government Planning Practice Guidance, available from <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment>

¹⁴ European Commission (2001) Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting European Sites. Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.

¹⁵ DCLG (2006) Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment

¹⁶ RSPB (2007) The Appropriate Assessment of Spatial Plans in England. A guide to why, when and how to do it.

Recent Case Law Changes

1.18 This HRA has been prepared in accordance with recent case law findings, including most notably the recent 'People over Wind' and 'Holohan' rulings from the Court of Justice for the European Union (CJEU).

1.19 The recent 'People over Wind, Peter Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta' judgment ruled that Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive should be interpreted as meaning that mitigation measures should be assessed as part of an Appropriate Assessment, and should not be taken into account at the screening stage. The precise wording of the ruling is as follows:

"Article 6(3)must be interpreted as meaning that, in order to determine whether it is necessary to carry out, subsequently, an Appropriate Assessment of the implications, for a site concerned, of a plan or project, it is not appropriate, at the screening stage, to take account of measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the plan or project on that site."

1.20 In light of the above, the HRA screening stage for the Local Plan as not relied upon avoidance or mitigation measures to draw conclusions as to whether the Local Plan would result in Likely Significant Effects on European sites, with any such measures being considered at the Appropriate Assessment stage as appropriate. This is discussed in more detail in **Section 3** below.

1.21 This HRA also fully considers the recent 'Holohan v An Bord Pleanála' (9 Nov 2018) CJEU judgment which stated that:

"Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora must be interpreted as meaning that an 'Appropriate Assessment' must, on the one hand, catalogue the entirety of habitat types and species for which a site is protected, and, on the other, identify and examine both the implications of the proposed project for the species present on that site, and for which that site has not been listed, and the implications for habitat types and species to be found outside the boundaries of that site, provided that those implications are liable to affect the conservation objectives of the site."

Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43 must be interpreted as meaning that the competent authority is permitted to grant to a plan or project consent which leaves the developer free to determine subsequently certain parameters relating to the construction phase, such as the location of the construction compound and haul routes, only if that authority is certain that the development consent granted establishes conditions that

are strict enough to guarantee that those parameters will not adversely affect the integrity of the site.

Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43 must be interpreted as meaning that, where the competent authority rejects the findings in a scientific expert opinion recommending that additional information be obtained, the 'Appropriate Assessment' must include an explicit and detailed statement of reasons capable of dispelling all reasonable scientific doubt concerning the effects of the work envisaged on the site concerned."

1.22 In undertaking this HRA, LUC has fully considered the potential for effects on species and habitats, including those not listed as qualifying features, to result in secondary effects upon the qualifying features of European sites, including the potential for complex interactions and dependencies. In addition, the potential for offsite impacts, such as through impacts to functionally linked land, and or species and habitats located beyond the boundaries of European site, but which may be important in supporting the ecological processes of the qualifying features, has also been fully considered in this HRA.

1.23 In addition to this, the HRA will take into consideration of the 'Wealden' judgment and the '*Dutch Nitrogen Case*' judgment from the Court of Justice for the European Union.

1.24 'Wealden District Council v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, Lewes District Council and South Downs National Park Authority' (2017) ruled that it was not appropriate to scope out the need for a detailed assessment for an individual plan or project based on AADT figures detailed in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges or the critical loads used by DEFRA or Environmental Agency without considering the in-combination impacts with other plans and projects.

1.25 In light of this judgment, the HRA will therefore consider traffic growth based on the effects of development provided for by the Plan in combination with other drivers of growth such as development proposed in neighbouring districts and demographic change.

1.26 The 'Coöperatie Mobilisatie for the Environment and Vereniging Leefmilieu (Dutch Nitrogen)' judgment stated that:

"May the positive effects of the autonomous decrease in the nitrogen deposition ... be taken into account in the Appropriate Assessment..., it is important that the autonomous decrease in the nitrogen deposition be monitored and, if it transpires that the decrease is less favourable than had been assumed in the Appropriate Assessment, that adjustments, if required, be made"

1.27 The judgment states that according to previous case law:

“...it is only when it is sufficiently certain that a measure will make an effective contribution to avoiding harm to the integrity of the site concerned, by guaranteeing beyond all reasonable doubt that the plan or project at issue will not adversely affect the integrity of that site, that such a measure may be taken into consideration in the ‘Appropriate Assessment’ within the meaning of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive”

1.28 The HRA therefore only considers the existence of conservation and/or preventative measures if the expected benefits of those measures are certain at the time of the assessment. The HRA also ensures that if a threshold approach is applied it considers the risk of significant effects being produced even if below the threshold values to ensure that there is no Adverse Effect on Integrity of the European sites.

Structure of this report

1.29 This chapter (**Chapter 1**) has described the background to the production of the Local Plan and the requirement to undertake HRA. The remainder of the report is structured into the following sections:

- **Chapter 2: The Local Plan** summarises the content of the Dover District Draft Local Plan Regulation 18, which is the subject of this report.
- **Chapter 3: HRA Method** sets out the approach used, and the specific tasks undertaken during the screening and Appropriate Assessment of the HRA.
- **Chapter 4: HRA Screening Assessment** describes the findings of the screening stage of the HRA.
- **Chapter 5: Appropriate Assessment** sets out the findings of the Appropriate Assessment stage of the HRA.
- **Chapter 6: Conclusions** summarises the HRA conclusions for the Dover District Draft Local Plan Regulation 18 and describes the next steps to be undertaken.

Chapter 2

Dover District Local Plan

Vision

2.1 The overarching vision for Dover District in 2040 is:

“Dover District in 2040 will be a place of aspiration, providing outstanding opportunities for sustainable living. Through careful stewardship of its world class landscapes and wealth of historic sites, it will be a destination of choice for people of all ages to make their home, for businesses to invest in and for visitors to explore and experience. Community spirit will be strong amongst the residents of the District, with an increased sense of health and wellbeing.”

2.2 The overarching vision is supported by four other themed visions, used as a framework for 17 strategic objectives:

Prosperous Economy

“The local economy will be prosperous and diverse, harnessing the world class potential of Discovery Park and building upon key sectors of life sciences, pharmaceuticals, manufacturing and logistics, as well as local entrepreneurial talent. The District will have attracted new businesses of all scales, with 21st century infrastructure, unrivalled transport connections with London and Europe, alongside home working facilities.

“Dover will be a District that visitors want to spend time in, taking advantage of a diverse range of high-quality accommodation, attractions and unique experiences building upon the globally important Dover Castle and the iconic White Cliffs.”

Strategic Objectives

2.3 Strategic objectives for this theme comprise:

- To grow and diversify the Dover District economy by making it an attractive and competitive place to start, grow and invest in a broad range of businesses, attracting more and better jobs and attracting and retaining working age people.
- To support opportunities to strengthen the role of Dover, Deal and Sandwich Town Centres through their

diversification, enhancement and improvements to the public realm.

- To provide a range of high-quality tourism facilities and accommodation, which facilitate the growth of the tourism sector, and encourage longer staying visits.

Vibrant Communities

"New developments will blend seamlessly with the existing townscapes to embody the best of local distinctiveness and will have created places that are well-designed and well-built. Built to local design codes, they will respect the spectacular natural environments and rich heritage of the District. New housing will enhance towns and villages, delivering a balanced and resilient housing market, a supply of new homes that meets people's needs and where affordable and local housing is prioritised.

"Residents will have access to healthy lifestyle opportunities that the District's high-quality countryside and maritime landscapes provide, including extensive and attractive public green spaces and an enhanced network of dedicated walking and cycling routes, as well as improved educational opportunities and leisure and community services."

Strategic Objectives

2.4 Strategic objectives for this theme comprise:

- To provide greater choice of high-quality housing to meet the needs of Dover District's growing population and changing demographic, and address affordability issues.
- To focus new development at accessible and sustainable locations which can utilise existing infrastructure, facilities and services, and to ensure development contributes to the sustainability of local communities and services, supporting regeneration and wherever possible make the best use of brownfield land.
- To ensure that new buildings and spaces are of the highest design quality, to create attractive, inclusive, healthy places which promote local distinctiveness and a sense of place.
- To provide new and improved community infrastructure and assets, including open space and sports facilities to meet the needs of the District's communities.

Thriving Places

"Dover town will be thriving, with a strong core of local shops and services, a flourishing port, and regenerated areas of existing housing. Sensitive restoration of elements of its rich heritage, will enhance the attractiveness of the town, while improved connections to its seafront will have been delivered by high quality design and investment in place making.

"The distinctive historic environments of the towns of Deal and Sandwich will be protected and enhanced, their economies benefiting from a wide range of local businesses and services as well as investment in culture.

"The rural villages of the District will continue to enrich the landscapes here, with improved community facilities and housing opportunities, enabling more young people to stay and contribute to the communities where they grew up."

Strategic objectives

2.5 No specific strategic objectives are detailed for this theme.

Spectacular and sustainable environment

"Above all, its enviable countryside and coastal environments will define the District. The climate change emergency will have delivered increased opportunities for local food production, extensive tree planting, and the adoption of sustainable design and construction methods. From the iconic White Cliffs to the nationally valued chalk downlands of the Kent Downs AONB, habitats will have been protected and enhanced. Air quality and biodiversity will have been improved, as the District achieves significant progress to becoming net zero carbon."

Strategic Objectives

2.6 Strategic objectives for this theme comprise:

- To respond to the challenges of climate change, ensuring new development is resilient to, and mitigates against the effects of climate change, including by reducing carbon emissions, and designing development that is resilient to the effects of climate change.
- To manage flood risk sustainably in a way that ensures the safety of residents and property and take opportunities to reduce flood risk where possible.
- To conserve or enhance the designated and undesignated heritage assets of the District in a manner

appropriate to their significance, recognising their intrinsic value as a finite resource as well as their contribution to the character of the District and their positive role in regeneration of the District.

- To conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity, including all designated wildlife sites and priority habitats and to enhance ecological connectivity between them, delivering a net gain in biodiversity.
- To conserve and enhance the District's important natural landscapes and water environments, to ensure these assets can continue to be experienced and valued by residents and visitors and are protected from inappropriate development.

Cross Cutting Issues in relation to Transport and Infrastructure and Natural Environment

Strategic Objectives

2.7 Strategic objectives for this additional theme comprise:

- To support improvements in the health and wellbeing of residents, improve quality of life for all and reduce health inequalities.
- To improve connectivity and movement through significantly enhancing the provision of sustainable modes of transport and delivering improvements to the local and strategic road network.
- To ensure infrastructure is delivered, in a timely manner, to support the needs of new and existing communities in the District.
- To work with the Council's partners to ensure that the social, environmental and economic impacts of new developments are mitigated, and that the benefits of new development are captured, to protect the District's people and places.

Content of the Dover Local Plan

Section 5: Climate Change

2.8 This section comprises of 10 policies, which that will respond to the challenges of climate change, ensuring new development is resilient to, and mitigates against the effects of climate change, including by reducing carbon emissions, and designing development that is resilient to the effects of climate change in line with the strategic objectives of the spectacular and sustainable environment theme.

Section 6: New Homes

2.9 This section sets out policies for housing delivery in the Local Plan. This comprises of 16 policies, which make

provision for new development and outlines guidance for housing type, design and layout. This includes:

- Strategic Policy 2: Housing Growth, which proposes growth at the following strategic locations:
 - Dover (3,592 new homes).
 - Deal (554 new homes)
 - Rural Service Centres: Sandwich and Aylesham (1,490 new homes).
 - Local Centres: Eastry, Wingham, Ash, Shepherdswell, St Margarets at Cliffe and Eythorne/Elvington (1,152 new homes).
- Strategic Policy 4 Whitfield Urban Expansion (5,750 new homes)
- Strategic Policy 5 North Aylesham (500 new homes)
- Strategic Policy 6 South Aylesham (640 new homes)
- Strategic Policy 7: Eythorne and Elvington Local Centre (350 new homes)
- Site Allocations Policy 1 Housing Allocations, which proposes 77 site allocations to deliver 3,821 new homes ranging in size from three to 300 new homes.

2.10 Other windfall housing will be considered in relation to Strategic Policy 3: Residential Windfall Development.

2.11 In addition, this section makes provision for Gypsy and Traveller development through Site Allocation Policy 2: Land to the south of Alkham Valley Road / Land to the rear of The Meadows, Alkham.

Section 7: Employment and the Local Economy

2.12 This section sets out strategic policies for the protection and provision of employment sites and outlines guidance for homeworking, tourism, conversion and re-build of rural buildings for employment in the Local Plan. This comprises of nine policies, including:

- Strategic Policy 8: Economic Growth, which supports the delivery of economic growth in the District.
- Strategic Policy 9 Employment Allocations, which makes the provision of employment site allocations at the following strategic locations:
 - Whitecliffs Business Park, Whitfield.
 - Aylesham Development Area, Aylesham.
 - Sandwich Industrial Estate, Sandwich*.
 - Discovery Park, Sandwich.
 - Ramsgate Road, Sandwich.

- Dover Waterfront*.

Section 8: Retail and Town Centres

2.13 This section comprises of seven policies, which set out the strategy for retail and town centres. These policies primarily focus in Dover, Deal and Sandwich town centres. In addition, it provides guidance on the quantity and location of development in these town centres.

Section 9: Transport and Infrastructure

2.14 This section comprises of nine policies, which set out the Local Plan strategy on transport and infrastructure provision in the District. This includes Strategic Policy 14: Strategic Highway Infrastructure, which outlines the requirement for upgrades to the A2.

Section 10: Design

2.15 This section comprises of three policies, which sets out the Local Plan's strategy for design and placemaking.

Section 11: The Natural Environment

2.16 This section sets out eight policies to protect the natural environment, including:

- Strategic Policy 16: Protecting the Districts Hierarchy of Designated Environment Sites, and in particular:
- DM Policy 40: Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA Mitigation Strategy
- Strategic Policy 17: Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity
- DM Policy 38: Biodiversity Net Gain

2.17 The remaining policies set out protection of landscape features, air quality and water quality in the District.

Section 12: The Historic Environment

2.18 This section comprises of six policies, which set out protection for the historic environment.

Chapter 3

Method

3.1 The HRA of the Local Plan comprises of two stages:

- Screening Assessment.
- Appropriate Assessment.

3.2 The methods undertaken for each of these assessments is provided in more detail below.

Screening Assessment

3.3 HRA Screening of the plan has been undertaken in line with current available guidance and seeks to meet the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. The tasks that have been undertaken during the screening stage of the HRA and the conclusions reached are described in detail below. This section sets out policies and impact types for which Likely Significant Effects are predicted or cannot be ruled out prior to mitigation and avoidance measures.

3.1 The purpose of the screening stage is to:

- Identify all aspects of the plan which would have no effect on a European site, so that they can be eliminated from further consideration in respect of this and other plans.
- Identify all aspects of the plan which would not be likely to have a significant effect on a European site (i.e. would have some effect, because of links/connectivity, but which are not significant), either alone or in combination with other aspects of the same plan or other plans or projects, which therefore do not require 'Appropriate Assessment'.
- Identify those aspects of the plan where it is not possible to rule out the risk of significant effects on a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. This provides a clear scope for the parts of the plan that will require Appropriate Assessment.

Identification of European sites which may be affected by the Plan

3.2 In order to initiate the search of European sites that could potentially be affected by the Local Plan, it is established practice in HRAs to consider European sites within the local planning authority areas covered by a Plan, and also within a buffer distance from the boundary of the Plan area.

3.3 A distance of 20km was used to identify European sites likely to be affected by impacts relating to development in Dover District. In addition to this, consideration was also given to European sites connected to the plan area beyond this distance, for example through hydrological pathways or recreational visits by residents of Dover District.

3.4 European sites identified for inclusion in the HRA are listed below in **Table 3.1** and **Figure 1** in **Appendix A**. Detailed information about each site is provided in **Appendix B**.

Table 3.1: European sites within 20km of Dover District

European Site	Closest Distance / Location from Dover District
SACs	
Sandwich Bay	Within the District
Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs	Within the District
Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs	Within the District
Thanet Coast	0.08km / North
Stodmarsh	0.4km / North-west
Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment	0.9km / South-west
Parkgate Down	2.8km / West
Blean Complex	5.4km / North-west
Margate and Long Sands	6.8km / North
Wye and Crundale	11.5km West
Tankerton Slopes and Swalecliffe	11.5 / North-west
SPAs	
Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay	Within the District
Stodmarsh	0.4km / North-west
Outer Thames Estuary SPA	5km / North
The Swale	15km / North-west
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay (pSPA)	11.5km / South-west
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay	19km / South-west
Ramsar sites	
Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay	Within the District
Stodmarsh	0.4km / North-west
The Swale	15km / North-west
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay	19km / South-west

3.5 The designated features and conservation objectives of the European sites, together with current pressures on and potential threats, was established using Data Forms for SACs and SPAs¹⁷ and Information Sheets for Ramsar Wetlands

published on the JNCC website¹⁸, as well as Natural England's Site Improvement Plans¹⁹, Supplementary Advice

¹⁷ These were obtained from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Natural England websites (www.jncc.gov.uk and www.naturalengland.org.uk)

¹⁸ www.jncc.defra.gov.uk

¹⁹ Natural England is in the process of compiling Site Improvement Plans for all Natura 2000 sites in England as part of the Improvement programme for England's Natura 2000 sites (IPENS).

Notes²⁰ and the most recent conservation objectives published on the Natural England website (most were published in 2014)²¹. This analysis enabled European site interest features to be identified, along with the features of each European site which determine site integrity and the specific sensitivities and threats facing the site. This information was then used to inform an assessment of how the potential impacts of the Local Plan may result in Likely Significant Effects on each of the European sites in question, either alone or in-combination.

Assessment of 'Likely Significant Effect'

3.6 As required under Regulation 105 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the 'Habitats Regulations'), an assessment has been undertaken of the 'Likely Significant Effects' of the Plan. The assessment has been prepared in order to identify which policies or site allocations would be likely to have a significant effect on European sites. The screening assessment has been conducted without taking pre-embedded mitigation into account, in accordance with the 'People over Wind' judgment.

3.7 Consideration will be given to the potential for the development proposed to result in significant effects associated with:

- Physical loss of/damage to habitat.
- Non-physical disturbance (noise, vibration and light).
- Non-toxic contamination.
- Air pollution.
- Recreation pressure.
- Changes to hydrology including water quality and quantity.

3.8 This approach also allows for consideration to be given to the cumulative effects of the site allocations rather than focussing exclusively on individual developments provided for by the Local Plan.

3.9 A risk-based approach involving the application of the precautionary principle is adopted in the assessment, such that a conclusion of 'no significant effect' will only be reached where it is considered very unlikely, based on current knowledge and the information available, that a proposal in the Local Plan would have a significant effect on the integrity of a European site. The screening assessment identifies

assumptions that have been applied to enable specific impacts on European sites to either be screened in or out.

Interpretation of 'Likely Significant Effect'

3.10 Relevant case law helps to interpret when effects should be considered as a Likely Significant Effect, when carrying out HRA of a land use plan.

3.11 In the Waddenzee case²², the European Court of Justice ruled on the interpretation of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive (translated into Reg. 105 in the Habitats Regulations), including that:

An effect should be considered 'likely', "if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that it will have a significant effect on the site" (para 44). An effect should be considered 'significant', "if it undermines the conservation objectives" (para 48). Where a plan or project has an effect on a site "but is not likely to undermine its conservation objectives, it cannot be considered likely to have a significant effect on the site concerned" (para 47).

3.12 An opinion delivered to the Court of Justice of the European Union²³ commented that:

"The requirement that an effect in question be 'significant' exists in order to lay down a de minimis threshold. Plans or projects that have no appreciable effect on the site are thereby excluded. If all plans or projects capable of having any effect whatsoever on the site were to be caught by Article 6(3), activities on or near the site would risk being impossible by reason of legislative overkill."

3.13 This opinion (the 'Sweetman' case) therefore allows for the authorisation of plans and projects whose possible effects, alone or in combination, can be considered 'trivial' or de minimis; referring to such cases as those "*which have no appreciable effect on the site*". In practice such effects could be screened out as having no Likely Significant Effect; they would be 'insignificant'.

Mitigation provided by the Local Plan

3.14 Some of the potential effects of the Local Plan could be mitigated through the implementation of other policies in the plan itself, such as the provision of green infrastructure within

²⁰ Supplementary Advice Notes, Natural England,
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>
²¹
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

²² ECJ Case C-127/02 "Waddenzee" Jan 2004.

²³ Advocate General's Opinion to CJEU in Case C-258/11 Sweetman and others v An Bord Pleanala 22nd Nov 2012.

new developments (which could help mitigate increased pressure from recreation activities at European sites). Nevertheless, in accordance with the recent 'People over Wind' judgment, avoidance and mitigation measures cannot be relied upon at the Screening Stage, and therefore, where such measures exist, they will be considered at the Appropriate Assessment stage for impacts and policies where Likely Significant Effects, either alone or in-combination, cannot be ruled out.

In-combination Effects

3.15 Regulation 105 of the Amended Habitats Regulations 2017 requires an Appropriate Assessment where:

"a land use plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) and is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site".

3.16 Therefore, it will be necessary to consider whether any impacts identified from the Local Plan may combine with other plans or projects to give rise to significant effects in combination.

3.17 This exercise will be carried out as part of the screening stage of the HRA. The potential for in-combination effects will only be considered for those Plan components identified as unlikely to have a significant effect alone, but which could act in combination with other plans and projects to produce a significant effect. This approach accords with recent guidance on HRA.

3.18 The first stage in identifying 'in-combination' effects involves identifying which other plans and projects in addition to the Local Plan may affect the European sites that will be the focus of this assessment. This exercise will seek to identify those components of nearby plans that could have an impact on the European sites considered as part of this HRA, e.g. areas or towns where additional housing or employment development is proposed near to the same European sites (as there could be effects from the transport, water use, infrastructure and recreation pressures associated with the new developments).

3.19 The potential for in-combination impacts has been focussed on these authorities and any authorities that overlap with European sites considered within this HRA. The findings of any associated HRA work for those plans will be reviewed where available. With help from the Council, any strategic projects in the area that could have in-combination effects with

the Local Plan will also be identified and reviewed, if applicable.

3.20 Should any other plans or projects be identified throughout the HRA process that could lead to in-combination effects on European sites with the Local Plan, they will be included in the review.

3.21 The HRA Screening will identify and review other plans and projects for consideration of in-combination effects and will outline the components of each plan or project that could have an impact on nearby European sites and considering the findings of the accompanying HRA work (where available). This information will be updated as the HRA work for the Local Plan progresses. The local plans and associated HRAs of the following authorities will be included as a minimum:

- Canterbury District.
- Thanet District.
- Shepway District.
- Ashford District.

3.22 In addition, the following key plans will be included as they are developed further:

- Lower Thames Crossing.
- Proposed Wheelabrator Kemsley (K3 Generating Station) and Wheelabrator Kemsley North (WKN) Waste to Energy Facility.
- Extension to Allington Energy from Waste Facility.
- Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm.
- Manstone Airport.
- Cleve Hill Solar Park.
- Kemsley Mill K4 Combined Heat and Power Generating Station Development Consent Order.
- Richborough Connection Project.

3.23 The Government's National Infrastructure Planning website²⁴ will also be reviewed for major projects that could have significant effects in combination with those of the Local Plan.

Appropriate Assessment

3.24 The Appropriate Assessment stage of HRA focuses on those policies and related impacts judged likely to have a significant effect at the Screening stage, and seeks to conclude whether, in light of mitigation and avoidance measures, they would result in an adverse effect on the on the

²⁴ <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/south-east/>

integrity of the qualifying features of a European site(s), or where insufficient certainty regarding this remains. The integrity of a site depends on the site being able to sustain its 'qualifying features' across the whole of the site and ensure their continued viability.

Chapter 4

Screening Assessment

4.1 As described in **Chapter 4**, a screening assessment was carried out in order to identify the Likely Significant Effects of the Local Plan on the European sites within 20km. The full screening matrix, which sets out the decision-making process used for this assessment can be found in **Appendix C** and the findings are summarised below.

HRA Screening of Policies

No 'Likely Significant Effect' Predicted

4.2 The following policies are not expected to result in development and therefore will not result in significant effects on European sites:

- DM Policy 1: Reducing Carbon Emissions.
- DM Policy 2: Sustainable Design and Construction.
- DM Policy 3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy.
- DM Policy 8 Coastal Change Management Areas.
- DM Policy 9: Tree Planting and Protection.
- DM Policy 11: Type and Mix of Housing.
- DM Policy 12: Affordable Housing.
- DM Policy 13: Rural Local Needs Housing.
- DM Policy 15: Self Build and Custom House Building.
- DM Policy 18: Houses in Multiple Occupation.
- Strategic Policy 8: Economic Growth Strategy.
- DM Policy 19: Retention of Employment Sites.
- DM Policy 20: Loss or Re-development of Employment Sites and Premises.
- DM Policy 21: Home Working.
- DM Policy 25: Primary Shopping Areas.
- DM Policy 26: Sequential Test and Impact Assessment.
- DM Policy 27: Local Centres.
- DM Policy 28: Shop fronts.
- Strategic Policy 13: Infrastructure and Developer Contributions.
- Strategic Policy 14: Strategic Highway Infrastructure.

- DM Policy 29: The Highway Network and Highway Safety.
- DM Policy 30: Parking Provision of New Development.
- DM Policy 32: Playing Pitch Strategy.
- DM Policy 35: Digital Technology.
- Strategic Policy 15: Place Making.
- DM Policy 36: Achieving High Quality Design.
- DM Policy 37: Quality of residential Accommodation.
- DM Policy 39: Landscape Character.
- Strategic Policy 18: Protecting the Districts Historic Environment.
- DM Policy 44: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets.
- DM Policy 45: Conservation Areas.
- DM Policy 46: Archaeology.
- DM Policy 47: Dover Western Heights Fortifications Scheduled Monument and Conservation Area.
- DM Policy 48: Historic Parks and Gardens.

4.3 The following policies will not result in development and will contribute to ensuring the safeguarding of European sites:

- Strategic Policy 1: Planning for Climate Change.
- DM Policy 4: Sustainable Travel.
- DM Policy 5: Water Efficiency.
- DM Policy 6: Flood Risk.
- DM Policy 7: Surface Water Management.
- DM Policy 31: Providing Open Space.
- DM Policy 33: Protection of Open Space.
- Strategic Policy 16: Protecting the Districts Hierarchy of Designated Environment Sites.
- Strategic Policy 17: Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity.
- DM Policy 38: Biodiversity Net Gain.
- DM Policy 40: Thanet Coast and Sandwich bay SPA and Ramsar Mitigation Strategy.
- DM Policy 41: Air Quality.
- DM Policy 42: Water Supply and Quality.
- DM Policy 43: The River Dour.

Policies resulting in development or with potential pathways to European Sites where the scale and location of the impact is negligible, or the effect is insignificant.

4.4 The following policies could result in some development, but the development arising would be either located away from sensitive European sites within the urban area or would be small in scale so would not be expected to contribute significantly to increased vehicle traffic, recreation pressure or changes to water quantity and quality:

- DM Policy 10: Gypsy and Traveller Site Intensification.
- Site Allocation Policy 2: Land to the south of Alkham Valley Road / Land to the rear of The Meadows, Alkham.
- DM Policy 14: Gypsy and Traveller Windfall Accommodation.
- DM Policy 16: Residential Extensions and Annexes.
- DM Policy 18: New Employment Development.
- DM Policy 22: Conversion or Re-build of Rural Buildings for Economic Development Purposes.
- DM Policy 23: New Employment Premises in the Countryside.
- DM Policy 24: Tourism and Tourist/Visitor Accommodation.
- Strategic Policy 10: Quantity and Location of Retail Development.
- Strategic Policy 11: Dover Town Centre.
- Strategic Policy 12: Deal and Sandwich Town Centres.
- DM Policy 34: Community Facilities.

Likely Significant Effects predicted

4.5 The following policies are highlighted as having potential impact pathways to European sites and Likely Significant Effects cannot be ruled out:

- Strategic Policy 2: Housing Growth.
- Strategic Policy 3: Residential Windfall Development.
- Strategic Policy 4: Whitfield Urban Expansion.
- Strategic Policy 5: North Aylesham.
- Strategic Policy 6: South Aylesham.
- Strategic Policy 7: Eythorne and Elvington Local Centre.
- Site Allocation Policy 1: Housing Allocations.
- Strategic Policy 9: Employment Allocations.

HRA Screening of Impacts

4.6 For some types of impacts, screening for Likely Significant Effects has been determined on a proximity basis, using GIS data to determine the proximity of potential development locations to the European sites that are the subject of the assessment. However, there are many uncertainties associated with using set distances as there are very few standards available as a guide to how far impacts will travel. Therefore, during the screening stage a number of assumptions have been applied in relation to assessing the Likely Significant Effects on European sites that may result from the plan, as described below.

Physical Damage and Loss

4.7 Any development resulting from the Local Plan would take place within the boundary of Dover; therefore, only European sites within the boundary could be affected by physical damage or loss of habitat within the site boundaries. European sites identified within the District and were considered in more detail, included: Sandwich Bay SAC, Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC, Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC and Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar.

4.8 Habitat loss from development in areas outside of the European site boundaries may result in Likely Significant Effects where that habitat contributes towards maintaining the interest feature for which the European site is designated. This includes land which may provide offsite movement corridors or feeding and sheltering habitat for mobile species such as bats, birds and fish. European sites susceptible to the indirect effects of habitat loss are restricted to those sites with qualifying species that rely on offsite habitat, including:

- Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Ramsar.
- Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar.
- Outer Thames Estuary SPA.
- Swale SPA and Ramsar.

4.9 Natural England has advised that their recognised distance for the consideration of offsite functionally linked land is generally 2km, but for certain species, including most notably, golden plover and lapwing, a greater distance of 15km may be appropriate. This buffer has been considered for each of the European sites above, which are designated for supporting qualifying bird species.

Sandwich Bay SAC

4.10 Sandwich Bay SAC lies along the coastline in the east of the District and is designated for a range of dune habitat types. Therefore, impacts to this SAC are restricted to direct damage or loss of these habitats within the SAC boundary.

4.11 No site allocations are proposed within the boundary of the SAC and therefore **no Likely Significant Effect is predicted as a result of direct physical damage and loss either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.**

Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC

4.12 Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC lies along the coast in the south of the District. The SAC is designated for its vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts and calcareous grassland. Therefore, impacts to this SAC are restricted to direct damage or loss of these habitats within the SAC boundary.

4.13 No site allocations are proposed within the boundary of the SAC and therefore **no Likely Significant Effect is predicted as a result of direct physical damage and loss either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.**

Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC

4.14 Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC lies in the centre of the District in the south. The SAC is designated for its calcareous grassland and is a known orchid rich site. Therefore, impacts to this SAC are restricted to direct damage or loss of these habitats within the SAC boundary.

4.15 No site allocations are proposed within the boundary of the SAC and therefore **no Likely Significant Effect is predicted as a result of direct physical damage and loss either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.**

Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar

4.16 Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA is located along the coast in the east of the District and is designated for a range of qualifying bird species.

4.17 No site allocations are proposed within the boundary of the SPA, however a single site allocation, NOR005 is proposed within the boundaries of the Ramsar site. This is focussed along an area of existing road, which runs through the Ramsar site only and acts as an access road to the site allocation. Although, this will not result in a Likely Significant Effect on the qualifying features for which the Ramsar is designated for and which the qualifying species rely on, it is recommended that the Local Plan seeks to avoid any development within the site boundary of the European site.

4.18 In addition to this, the SPA and Ramsar supports qualifying bird species, including Golden Plover, Turnstone and Little Tern, which rely on functional offsite habitat. Based on Natural England's recognised distances, a 15km buffer was applied to identify site allocations with potential to affect the

SPA and Ramsar. Reference should be made to site allocations within 15km of the SPA and Ramsar in **Figure 2 and 3 in Appendix A**.

4.19 A review of proposed development within the Local Plan identified all site allocations proposed within exception to CAP006, CAP011 fall within 15km of the SPA and Ramsar and DOV012, ALK003 to fall within 15km of the Ramsar only. **There is potential for Likely Significant Effects to occur in relation to physical damage and loss on and offsite and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.**

Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar

4.20 Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar lies outside of the District boundary at 0.4km and therefore no Likely Significant Effect is considered in relation to direct physical damage and loss.

4.21 However, as this SPA and Ramsar supports qualifying bird species, including Gadwall, Great Bittern and Hen Harrier, which rely on functional offsite habitat. There is potential for proposed development within the Local Plan, which lie within 2km of the European site to result in a likely significant affect. A 15km buffer was not applied for this site as it did not support golden plover or lapwing. Reference should be made to site allocations within 2km of the SPA and Ramsar in **Figure 4 and 5 in Appendix A**.

4.22 A review of site allocations proposed within the Local Plan identified PRE003, PRE016 and PRE017 within 2km of the SPA and Ramsar and therefore, **there is potential for Likely Significant Effects to occur in relation to physical damage and loss offsite and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.**

Outer Thames Estuary SPA

4.23 The Outer Thames Estuary SPA lies outside of the District boundary at 5km. The SPA's qualifying species, red throated diver, is primarily a marine species that remains offshore during the winter period. This species only returns to shore during the breeding season and relies on moorland habitat in Northern Scotland (mainland), Orkney and Outer Hebrides.

4.24 Given the distance of the SPA from the District at 5km and that this species is considered unlikely to rely on habitat present on land in Kent, **no Likely Significant Effect to the SPA is predicted as a result of physical damage and loss either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.**

Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay pSPA

4.25 Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay pSPA lies 11.5km to the south-west of the District and therefore no

Likely Significant Effect is considered in relation to direct physical damage and loss.

4.26 The SPA is designated for supporting a range of wetland bird species, including Golden Plover, which rely on functional offsite habitat. Based on Natural England's recognised distances, a 15km buffer was applied to identify site allocations with potential to affect the pSPA. Reference should be made to site allocations within 15km of the SPA and Ramsar in **Figure 6 in Appendix A**.

4.27 A review of site allocations proposed within the Local Plan identified CAP006, CAP009, CAP011, CAP013 and ALK003 and therefore, **there is potential for Likely Significant Effects to occur in relation to physical damage and loss on- and offsite and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.**

Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SPA and Ramsar

4.28 Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SPA and Ramsar is situated 19km to the south-west of the District and therefore no Likely Significant Effect is considered in relation to direct physical damage and loss.

4.29 The SPA is designated for supporting a range of wetland bird species, including Golden Plover, which rely on functional offsite habitat. Based on Natural England's recognised distances, a 15km buffer was applied to identify site allocations with potential to affect the SPA and Ramsar. Given the distance of the SPA and Ramsar site at 19km from the District, no Likely Significant Effect to the SPA and Ramsar is predicted as a result of on- or offsite physical damage and loss either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.

The Swale SPA and Ramsar

4.30 The Swale SPA and Ramsar lies 15.5km from the District and therefore no Likely Significant Effect is considered in relation to direct physical damage and loss.

4.31 The SPA is designated for supporting a range of wetland bird species, including grey plover, dark-bellied brent goose and ringed plover. Based on Natural England's recognised distances, a 2km buffer was applied. Given the distance of the SPA and Ramsar site at 15.5km from the District, **no Likely Significant Effect to the SPA is predicted as a result of direct physical damage and loss either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.**

Non-Physical Disturbance

4.32 Noise and vibration effects, e.g. during the construction of new housing or employment development, are most likely to disturb bird species and are thus a key consideration with

respect to European sites where these species are the qualifying features. Artificial lighting at night (e.g. from streetlamps, flood lighting and security lights) has the potential to affect species where it occurs in close proximity to key habitat areas, such as key roosting sites of SPA birds.

4.33 It has been assumed that the effects of noise, vibration and light are most likely to be significant within a distance of 500 metres. There is also evidence of 300 metres being used as a distance up to which certain bird species can be disturbed by the effects of noise ; however, it has been assumed (on a precautionary basis) that the effects of noise, vibration and light pollution are capable of causing an adverse effect if development takes place within 500 metres of a European site with qualifying features sensitive to these disturbances. European sites susceptible to non-physical disturbance from proposed development within the District are restricted to European sites, which lie in or within 500m of the District, including Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar and Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar.

4.34 All other European sites are located over 500m from the District boundary at the closest point and/or do not support mobile species likely to be significantly affected as a result of non-physical disturbance.

Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar

4.35 The SPA and Ramsar site support qualifying wetland bird species, which are susceptible to disturbance from noise, vibration and increased lighting. A review of site allocations identified residential and employment allocations within 500m. This included:

- Employment Allocation 1, 2 and NOR005 (0m).
- Employment Allocation 3 (45m).
- WOR006 (305m)*.
- SAN023 (398m).
- WOR009 (464m)*.
- SHO002 (450m)*.
- DEA018 (496m)*.

*This site allocation relates to impacts to the Ramsar site only.

4.36 There is potential for Likely Significant Effects to occur in relation to non-physical disturbance and therefore is considered further at Appropriate Assessment.

Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar

4.37 The SPA and Ramsar site support qualifying wetland bird species, which are susceptible to disturbance from noise, vibration and increased lighting. A review of site allocations

identified no proposed allocations with 500m of the SAC, SPA and Ramsar and therefore, **no Likely Significant Effect to the SAC, SPA and Ramsar are predicted as a result of non-physical disturbance either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.**

Air Pollution

4.38 Air pollution is most likely to affect European sites where plant, soil and water habitats are the qualifying features, but some qualifying animal species may also be affected, either directly or indirectly, by deterioration in habitat as a result of air pollution. Deposition of pollutants to the ground and vegetation can alter the characteristics of the soil, affecting the pH and nitrogen levels, which can then affect plant health, productivity and species composition.

4.39 In terms of vehicle traffic, nitrogen oxides (NOx, i.e. NO and NO₂) are considered to be the key pollutants. Deposition of nitrogen compounds may lead to both soil and freshwater acidification, and NOx can cause eutrophication of soils and water.

4.40 Based on the Highways Agency Design Manual for Road and Bridges (DMRB) Manual Volume 11, Section 3, Part 114 (which was produced to provide advice regarding the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads including motorways), it is assumed that air pollution from roads is unlikely to be significant beyond 200m from the road itself. Where increases in traffic volumes are forecast, this 200m buffer needs to be applied to the relevant roads in order to make a judgement about the likely geographical extent of air pollution impacts.

4.41 The DMRB Guidance for the assessment of local air quality in relation to highways developments provides criteria that should be applied at the Screening Stage of an assessment of a plan or project, to ascertain whether there are likely to be significant impacts associated with routes or corridors. Based on the DMRB guidance, affected roads which should be assessed are those where:

- Daily traffic flows will change by 1,000 AADT (Annual Average Daily Traffic) or more.
- Heavy duty vehicle (HDV) flows will change by 200 AADT or more.
- Daily average speed will change by 10 km/hr or more.
- Peak hour speed will change by 20 km/hr or more.
- Road alignment will change by 5 m or more.

4.42 Where significant increases in traffic are possible on roads within 200m of European sites, traffic forecast data may be needed to determine if increases in vehicle traffic are likely

to be significant. In line with the Wealden judgment²⁵, the traffic growth considered by the HRA should be based on the effects of development provided for by the Plan in combination with other drivers of growth such as development proposed in neighbouring districts and demographic change.

4.43 It has been assumed that only those roads forming part of the primary road network (motorways and 'A' roads) are likely to experience any significant increases in vehicle traffic as a result of development (i.e. greater than 1,000 AADT). As such, where a site is within 200m of only minor roads, no significant effect from traffic-related air pollution is considered to be the likely outcome.

4.44 The key commuting corridor for new housing and employment development will likely include A256, A258, A299, A20, A259 and A260, which are shown in **Figure 7 in Appendix A**. The following European sites were identified within 200m of a strategic road:

- Sandwich Bay SAC (A256).
- Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar (A256, A258).
- Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC (A2).
- Lydden and Temple Ewells Down SAC (A2).
- Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC (A20, A259, A260).

4.45 All other European sites were located further than 200m from the strategic road network for the District and therefore were screened out of the assessment.

Sandwich Bay SAC / Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar

4.46 The SAC, SPA and Ramsar lie 60m to the east of the A256. In addition to this, the Ramsar site lies adjacent to the A258. A total proportion of 0.88% of the SAC, 0.55% of the SPA and 0.17% of Ramsar were situated within 200m of these strategic roads. Additionally, A roads were recorded within 200m of the SPA and Ramsar, including the A254, A299 and A28, however due to the location of these roads in relation to the District, impacts from increased traffic as a result of proposed development within the plan was considered negligible.

4.47 Habitats present within 200m of the A256 and A258 included river, littoral sediment and grassland habitat. These habitats contribute to the value and viability of qualifying habitats and species of the SAC, SPA and Ramsar site and

are susceptible to impacts from nitrogen deposition associated with traffic emissions, which can cause competitive plant species to dominate. These habitats have been identified from the corresponding SSSI units to be in favourable condition within 200m of the A256 and ranging from unfavourable – no change/recovering to favourable condition within 200m of the A258.

4.48 The SAC supports a range of qualifying dune habitat types. These habitats are sensitive to changes in chemical status of the habitat's substrate, accelerating or damaging plant growth, altering vegetation structure and composition and causing the loss of sensitive typical species associated with it. A review of APIS data found current nitrogen deposition levels to be exceeding the lower critical load for all qualifying habitats with exception to humid dune slacks (calcareous), which has a critical load of 15-20kg N/ha/yr. Nitrogen deposition levels was recorded at 10.7kg N/ha/yr as the minimum load and 14.6kg N/ha/yr as the maximum load.

4.49 In relation to the SPA and Ramsar, which supports a range of qualifying bird species. A review of APIS nitrogen deposition data identified current nitrogen deposition levels to be exceeding lower critical loads for habitats used by qualifying species, including coastal stable dune grassland, shifting coastal dunes and raised/blanket bogs whilst lower critical levels were not exceeded for habitats, such as pioneer, low-mid, mid-upper saltmarshes and low and medium altitude hay meadows. Nitrogen deposition levels was recorded at 10.4kg N/ha/yr as the minimum load and 14.6kg N/ha/yr as the maximum load²⁶.

4.50 As advised by Natural England *"for the purpose of assessing air quality impacts to designated sites the lower critical load limit of the APIS range should be applied."* It can therefore be concluded that existing levels for habitat types that are present within 200m of the A256 and A258 exceed critical loads. In addition, the A256 and A258 are likely to be subject to increased levels of traffic as a result of proposed employment and residential development in this area of the District. **Therefore, there is potential for Likely Significant Effects to occur in relation to air pollution and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.**

Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC

4.51 The SAC lies 100m to the west of the A2 and supports calcareous grassland, which is vulnerable to impacts from nitrogen deposition associated with traffic emissions, which

²⁵ Wealden v SSCLG [2017] EWHC 351 (Admin)

²⁶ As there are not critical level loads specifically identified in relation to the Ramsar site, the data provided for the SPA was applied the Ramsar site.

can cause competitive plant species to dominate. This comprised a total proportion of 2.67% of the SAC.

4.52 Habitats present within 200m of the A2 comprised entirely of calcareous grassland for which the SAC is designated for. Corresponding SSSI units identified this habitat to be in favourable condition with exception to an area of habitat to the north, which was in unfavourable-recovering condition.

4.53 A review of APIS data identified nitrogen deposition levels to be exceeding the critical load of 15-25kg N/ha/yr for sub-Atlantic semi-dry calcareous grassland. Nitrogen deposition levels for the SAC was recorded at 16.5kg N/ha/yr as the minimum load and 18.3kg N/ha/yr as the maximum load.

4.54 An increase in residential and employment sites in Dover District are likely to result in increased traffic levels along the A2 near the SAC and **therefore, there is potential for Likely Significant Effects to occur in relation to air pollution and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.**

Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC

4.55 The SAC lies 130m to the east of the A2 and supports calcareous grassland habitat, which is susceptible to nitrogen deposition associated with traffic emissions, which can act as a fertiliser encouraging non-target plant species to dominate and resulting in increased scrub succession. This can limit the extent and degrade the quality of the qualifying habitat. The total proportion of the SAC within 200m of the A2 was 0.47%.

4.56 Habitats present within 200m of the A2 included supralittoral rock and calcareous grassland, which are the qualifying features of the SAC. Corresponding SSSI units identified these habitats to be in unfavourable – recovering/no change and favourable condition.

4.57 A review of APIS data identified nitrogen deposition levels to be exceeding the critical load of 15-25kg N/ha/yr for semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates. Nitrogen deposition levels for the SAC was recorded at 12.4kg N/ha/yr as the minimum load and 15.4kg N/ha/yr as the maximum load.

4.58 The A2 is likely to be subject to increased levels of traffic as a result of proposed employment and residential development in this area of the District. **Therefore, there is potential for Likely Significant Effects to occur in relation to air pollution and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.**

Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC

4.59 The SAC lies adjacent to A20 and A260 and within 70m of the A259 and supports calcareous grassland habitat, which is susceptible to atmospheric deposition of nitrogen associated with vehicular emissions. This comprised a total proportion of 26.95% of the SAC. Although, this SAC lies outside of the District, these A-roads are likely to be used frequently by people travelling from Dover District to places, such as Folkestone and Ashford.

4.60 Habitats present within 200m of these A-roads include calcareous grassland, which the SAC is designated for. Corresponding SSSI units identified this habitat to be in unfavourable-recovering and favourable condition.

4.61 A review of APIS data identified nitrogen deposition levels to be exceeding the lower critical load of 15-25kg N/ha/yr for sub-Atlantic semi-dry calcareous grassland. Nitrogen deposition levels for the SAC was recorded at 14.4kg N/ha/yr as the minimum load and 17.4kg N/ha/yr as the maximum load.

4.62 An increase in residential and employment sites in the south of the District is likely to result in increased traffic along these A-roads and **therefore, there is potential for Likely Significant Effects to occur in relation to air pollution and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.**

Recreation

4.63 Recreational activities and human presence can result in significant effects on European sites as a result of erosion and trampling, associated impacts such as fire and vandalism or disturbance to sensitive features, such as birds through both terrestrial and water-based forms of recreation.

4.64 European sites with qualifying bird species are likely to be particularly susceptible to recreational disturbances from walking, dog walking, angling, illegal use of off-road vehicles and motorbikes, wildfowling, and water sports. An increase in recreational pressure from development therefore has the potential to disturb bird populations of SPA and Ramsar sites as a result of both terrestrial and water-based recreation. In addition, recreation can physically damage habitat as a result of trampling and also through erosion associated with boat wash and terrestrial activities such as use of vehicles.

4.65 The Local Plan will result in housing growth, and associated population increase within the District. Where increases in population are likely to result in significant increases in recreation at a European site, either alone or in combination, the potential for Likely Significant Effects will require assessment.

4.66 Each European site will typically have a 'Zone of Influence' (ZOI) within which increases in population would be expected to result in Likely Significant Effects. ZOIs are usually established following targeted visitor surveys and the findings are therefore typically specific to each European site (and often to specific areas within a European site). The findings are likely to be influenced by a number of complex and interacting factors and therefore it is not always appropriate to apply a generic or non-specific ZOI to a European Site. Particularly in relation to coastal European sites, which have the potential to draw large number of visitors from areas much further afield.

4.67 At this stage, there is limited information available for the non-coastal European sites within 20km of Dover to determine a specific ZOI. Although, these sites are unique, they do not have the same draw as coastal sites and with recreational activities more easily managed and directed to alternative greenspace in the area. Based on the findings of the visitor survey undertaken at Lydden and Temple Ewells Down SAC in 2010 to inform the Whitfield Urban Extension, a non-specific ZOI of 4km has been applied to Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC, Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC and Parkgate Down SAC, which support habitats that are directly comparable to Lydden and Temple Ewells Down SAC.

4.68 For the remaining non-coastal European sites, including Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar and Blean Complex SAC, which support woodland and wetland habitat, a non-specific ZOI of 7km was applied based on the typical findings from comparable studies in the south of England, including Epping Forest, Burnham Beeches and Thames Basin Heath. A more specific ZOI may be defined following targeted visitor surveys and discussions with land managers.

Sandwich Bay SAC / Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar

4.69 The SAC is designated for supporting a range of dune habitat types and the SPA and Ramsar are designated for supporting qualifying wetland bird species. These habitats and species are particularly susceptible to terrestrial and water-based activities, which can result in physical damage and loss of habitat through trampling and erosion, increased nutrient enrichment can alter the soil chemistry and alter the prevalence of competitive plant species and disturbance of bird species affecting the foraging and roosting patterns of these species.

4.70 Visitor studies undertaken in 2020 found that 91% of visitors originated from the District. Therefore, any increases in recreational pressure from proposed development in the

Local Plan is likely to result in a significant impact on the European sites and will require appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures to be implemented.

4.71 Based on visitor survey data collected between 2011 and 2020 to inform the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA Mitigation Strategy, a ZOI of 9km was identified and has been applied in this assessment. A review of residential site allocations identified 8,220 new housing units proposed within site allocations located in Deal, Sandwich, Sholden, Worth, Great Mongeham, Northbourne, Eastry, Woodnesborough, Ash, Ringwould, Eythorne, Staple, Goodnestone, Sheperdswell, St Margaret's Bay, Whitefield, Preston, Wingham and Aylesham.

4.72 A significant number of housing units are proposed within the ZOI of the SAC, SPA and Ramsar, which will result in increased levels of recreation in the local area. This has potential to result in increased recreational pressure on the European sites as a result of proposed development within the Local Plan and will require appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures to ensure no adverse effect on the integrity of the European sites.

4.73 There is potential for Likely Significant Effects to occur in relation to impacts from recreation and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.

Thanet Coast SAC

4.74 The SAC supports submerged or partially submerged sea caves and reefs habitats, which is considered one of the best examples of this habitat type. These habitats are susceptible to impacts from water-based recreational activities, including angling, sailing and SCUBA diving, which can result in physical damage and disturbance.

4.75 Given the specialist nature of these activities, which is likely to attract visitors from greater distances, it is expected that increased development within the District itself it likely to be relatively minor. However, in line with a precautionary approach it is recommended that the potential impacts of recreational activities is considered in more detail and that avoidance and mitigation measures are implemented to ensure that increased recreational pressure from the District in-combination with visitors from the wider area do not result in an adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC.

4.76 There is no ZOI determined for this SAC, however based on studies undertaken in other areas of the UK²⁷, it is likely that visitors will travel large distances to undertake water-based coastal activities such as those detailed above. In

²⁷ Cruickshanks, K., Liley, D., Fearnley, H., Stillman, R., Harvell, P., Hoskin, R. & Underhill-Day, J. (2010). Desk Based Study on

Recreational Disturbance to birds on the Humber Estuary. Footprint Ecology / Humber Management Scheme

addition to this, based on data collected for the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA along the Thanet District section of the coast as part of the SAMMs, it is understood that visitors to the site travel greater distances beyond the Thanet District and is therefore likely to be affected by visitors travelling from Dover District as well. In line with a precautionary approach the whole of the District has been included within the SAC's ZOI. **There is potential for Likely Significant Effects to occur in relation to impacts from recreation and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.**

Lydden and Temple Ewells Down SAC

4.77 The SAC supports calcareous grassland habitat, which is susceptible to recreational activities, such as walking and dog walking, which can result in physical damage and loss through trampling, removal of orchid species, vandalism or fire and nutrient enrichment, which can alter the soil chemistry and alter the prevalence of competitive plant species.

4.78 Based on visitor survey data that was collected in 2010²⁸ to inform the Whitfield Urban Extension. This visitor survey identified that 75% of visitors to the site travelled within 4km of the SAC. In light of this survey information, a site specific ZOI of 4km has been applied in this assessment. It is recommended that this survey data is updated to ensure that the findings of the visitor survey remain valid. A review of site allocations within 4km of the SAC identified residential site allocations in Whitfield, Lydden, Dover, Guston, Alkham, Eythorne, and Shepherdsweil, which comprise 6,000 new housing units. These have potential to contribute to increased recreational pressure in the SAC.

4.79 A significant number of housing units are proposed within the ZOI of the SAC, which will result in increased levels of recreation in the local area. This has potential to result in increased recreational pressure on the SAC as a result of proposed development within the Local Plan and will require appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures to ensure no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC.

4.80 There is potential for Likely Significant Effects to occur in relation to impacts from recreation and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.

Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC

4.81 The SAC supports calcareous grassland habitat and vegetated sea cliffs along the coast, which are likely to be a unique attraction for visitors. The calcareous grassland habitat is likely to be particularly susceptible to impacts from

recreational activities, such as walking and dog walking, which can result in physical disturbance through trampling and erosion and nutrient enrichment, which can alter the soil chemistry and alter the prevalence of competitive species. In comparison, impacts to the vegetated cliffs from recreational activities are likely to be limited as the steep cliff habitat cannot accessed and disturbed from recreational activities.

4.82 There is no specific survey data available, which can be drawn to inform a ZOI for this SAC. However, given the similarities of this European site in comparison to Lydden to Ewell Downs SAC, which are both designated for calcareous grassland, the HRA has drawn from the visitor survey information collected for this site. As detailed above, 75% of visitors to the site travelled within 4km of the Lydden to Ewell Downs SAC and given the similarities between the two SACs, a ZOI of 4km has been applied in this assessment for this SAC.

4.83 A review of site allocations within 4km of the SAC identified residential site allocations which have potential to contribute to increased recreational pressure in the European sites. These include proposed development in Dover, Guston, Langdon, St Margaret's, Ringwould, Whitfield and Deal, which comprise 6,010 new housing units. The significant number of housing units proposed within 4km of the SAC will result in increased levels of recreation in the local area. This has potential to result in increased recreational pressure on the SAC as a result of proposed development within the Local Plan and will require appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures to ensure no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC.

4.84 There is potential for Likely Significant Effects to occur in relation to impacts from recreation and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.

Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC

4.85 The SAC is designated for its calcareous grassland habitat with important assemblage of plants, including orchids. This habitat is susceptible to recreational activities, such as walking and dog walking, which can result in physical damage and loss through trampling, removal of orchids, vandalism or fire and nutrient enrichment.

4.86 There is no specific survey data available, which can be drawn to inform a ZOI for this SAC. However, given the similarities of this European site in comparison to Lydden to Ewell Downs SAC, which are both designated for calcareous grassland, the HRA has drawn from the visitor survey information collected for this site. As detailed above, 75% of

²⁸ Aspect Ecology (Aug 2010), Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC and NNR Visitors Study

visitors to the site travelled within 4km of the Lydden to Ewell Downs SAC and given the similarities between the two SACs, a ZOI of 4km has been applied in this assessment for this SAC.

4.87 A review of site allocations within 4km of the SAC identified three residential site allocations at Capel le Ferne, which comprise 83 new dwellings.

4.88 Due to the proximity of the SAC from nearby settlements, such as Folkestone, the site is subject to existing high levels of recreation resulting the trampling and theft of rare orchids. It is understood that the management team for the SAC is considering the potential for additional protective measures to conserve the orchid populations.

4.89 Given the proximity of proposed development within the Local Plan, there is potential for increased recreational pressure to result in a significant effect on the SAC in-combination with visitors travelling to the site from neighbouring districts and will require appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures to ensure no adverse impacts on the integrity of the SAC.

4.90 There is potential for Likely Significant Effects to occur in relation to impacts from recreation and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.

Stodmarsh SAC

4.91 The SAC is designated for supporting the Desmoulins whorl snail, which relies on emergent vegetation habitat and which is inaccessible to the public. Due to a lack of access to habitats on which this species relies on, the SAC is therefore not considered susceptible to impacts from recreational activities. In this instance, a ZOI of 7km was not considered appropriate and was not applied in this assessment of the SAC.

4.92 No Likely Significant Effect to the SAC is predicted as a result of impacts from recreation either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.

Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar

4.93 The SPA and Ramsar site support qualifying wetland bird species, which are susceptible to impacts from recreational disturbance from activities, such as walking and dog walking.

4.94 A review of site allocations within 7km of the SPA and Ramsar identified residential site allocations in Preston, Ash, Wingham and Staple, which comprise 399 new housing units to have potential to contribute to increased recreational pressure in the European sites.

4.95 Although, there is not a significant number of housing units proposed within the 7km ZOI of the SPA and Ramsar,

there is potential for increased recreational pressure to result in a significant effect on the European sites in combination with visitors travelling to the site from neighbouring districts. To ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the SPA and Ramsar, this will require appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures, which will be considered at the Appropriate Assessment.

4.96 There is potential for Likely Significant Effects to occur in relation to impacts from recreation and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.

Parkgate Down SAC

4.97 The SAC is designated for its calcareous grassland habitat and is considered to be important as an orchid rich site. The site is therefore susceptible to impacts from recreation as a result of physical disturbance from trampling, vandalism or fire and from changes in nutrient levels as a result of dog's being walked on the site, which may increase the prevalence of competitive species.

4.98 The SAC is managed as a nature reserve by the Kent Wildlife Trust (KWT). There are no public rights of way entering the site and a warden is employed by KWT to manage and monitor the site and oversee implementation of access restrictions to protect sensitive ecological features including the orchid assemblage for which the site is designated as a SAC. The entire site is in favourable condition, which is evidence of the effectiveness of the current management of the SAC.

4.99 No site allocations were identified within 4km of the SAC and therefore, **no Likely Significant Effect to the SAC are predicted as a result of impacts from recreation either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.**

Blean Complex SAC

4.100 The SAC is designated for its oak-hornbeam woodland habitat, which is susceptible to recreational disturbance from recreational activities, which result in compaction of soil, particularly around ancient and veteran trees and damage to woodland habitat through antisocial activities, such as vandalism and fires. Most of the SAC lies over 7km from the District with exception to a parcel of land located immediate north-west of the District. Recreational impacts are therefore limited to a small area of the SAC, which lie within the 7km ZOI, which has been applied to this site.

4.101 A review of site allocations within 7km of the SAC identified residential site allocations at Preston, which comprise 122 new housing units, to have potential to contribute to increased recreational pressure in the European sites in-combination with other plans and projects.

4.102 The number of housing units proposed is relatively low and is therefore considered unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC on its own. **However, there is potential for Likely Significant Effects in-combination with other plans and policies to impacts from recreation and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.**

Margate and Long Sands SAC

4.103 The SAC is designated for supporting sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. There is potential for these habitats to be affected by water-based recreational activities, such as sailing and fishing, which may erode and damage the sandbanks and mudflats.

4.104 Although, recreational impacts are likely to be limited as a result of proposed development within the District, given the potential for people to travel great distances undertake these specialist activities and in line with a precautionary approach, it is recommended that impacts as a result of recreation are considered in more detail at the Appropriate Assessment.

4.105 There is potential for Likely Significant Effects from increased recreation in-combination with other plans and policies to occur and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.

Outer Thames Estuary SPA

4.106 The SPA is designated for supporting the qualifying red throated diver. There is potential for this species to be affected by disturbance from water-based recreational activities, such as sailing and fishing.

4.107 Although, recreational impacts are likely to be limited as a result of proposed development within the District, given the potential for people to travel great distances undertake these specialist activities and in line with a precautionary approach, it is recommended that impacts as a result of recreation are considered in more detail at the Appropriate Assessment.

4.108 There is potential for Likely Significant Effects from increased recreation in-combination with other plans and policies to occur and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.

Dungeness, Romney Rye Bay and Marsh pSPA, SPA and Ramsar

4.109 This pSPA, SPA and Ramsar supports qualifying wetland bird species, which are susceptible to impacts from terrestrial and water-based recreational activities.

4.110 However, given the distance between the District and the European site, which is at least 20km at the closest point

to the pSPA and at least 30km at the closest points via roads for the SPA and Ramsar and due to the presence of similar coastal sites within the District, it is considered unlikely for impacts from recreation as a result of proposed development in the Local Plan to significantly affect the SPA and Ramsar.

4.111 No Likely Significant Effect to the SPA and Ramsar is predicted as a result of impacts from recreation either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.

Water Quantity and Quality

4.112 An increase in demand for water abstraction and treatment resulting from the growth proposed in the Plan could result in changes in hydrology at European sites. Depending on the qualifying features and particular vulnerabilities of the European sites, this could result in Likely Significant Effects; for example, due to changes in environmental or biotic conditions, water chemistry and the extent and distribution of preferred habitat conditions. To fully understand the potential impacts of proposed development on European sites a review of relevant Water Cycle Studies (WCS) and liaison with the Environment Agency and relevant water companies will be required.

Sandwich Bay SAC / Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and SAC

4.113 The SAC supports sand dune habitats and the SPA and Ramsar supports qualifying bird species, which are reliant on coastal and estuarine habitat. These habitats are hydrological connected to watercourses within the District and are therefore susceptible to changes in water quality and quantity as a result of increased demand in water abstraction and treatment from proposed growth within the District.

4.114 The North East Kent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) has identified water quantity and quality to be a key threat to these European sites with increases in water quantity altering the plant communities associated with the sand dune habitats and changes in water quantity as a result of insufficient treatment of water at WwTW affecting habitats, which bird species rely to forage. An increase in development within the catchment areas, including North and South Streams and Stour Marshes, which are hydrologically connected to the SAC, SPA and Ramsar site will therefore have potential to result in a Likely Significant Effect on the SAC, SPA and Ramsar.

4.115 There is potential for Likely Significant Effects from changes in water quantity and quality in-combination with other plans and policies to occur and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.

Thanet Coast SAC

4.116 The SAC supports habitats reef and submerged or partially submerged sea caves, which are formed by coastal waters along the east coast adjacent to Thanet District. These habitats were not considered to be hydrological connected to watercourses within the District due to the separation of these habitat by Sandwich Bay SAC. **Therefore, no Likely Significant Effect to the SAC, SPA and Ramsar are predicted as a result changes in water quantity and quality either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.**

Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar

4.117 The SAC, SPA and Ramsar site support qualifying species, Desmoulins whorl snail, invertebrates and wetland bird species, which are reliant on wetland habitat. Therefore, these Europeans sites susceptible to changes in water quality and quantity as a result of increased demand in water abstraction and treatment from proposed growth within the District.

4.118 There is evidence showing that these European sites are currently subject to high levels of nitrogen and phosphorous input to its water environment, which are causing eutrophication of these designated sites. A key contributor to these high levels of nutrients is from wastewater from existing housing and agricultural sources. Therefore, any increase in demand for wastewater treatment is likely to result in a significant effect to the European sites.

4.119 Dover District partially lies within the Little Stour and Wingham catchment area, which has been identified by Natural England to be hydrologically connected to the Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar site. Therefore, any development proposed within or that will discharge into wastewater treatment works (WwTW) in this catchment will need to demonstrate no additional adverse effects to these European sites by achieving nutrient neutrality. This should be calculated using the Natural England methodology²⁹ and may require appropriate mitigation measures to achieve this.

4.120 A review of site allocations identified the following residential site allocations within the Little Stour and Wingham catchment area as detailed in **Table 4.6** It should be noted that additional site allocations may also need to be considered, which lie outside of the catchment area but will discharge to WwTW in the catchment.

Table 4.1: Site allocations within the Little Stour and Wingham Catchment

Site Allocation	No. of Housing Units
PRE003	12
PRE016	35
PRE017	75
WIN003	20
WIN004	8
WIN014	50
STA004	3
ASH003	8
ASH011	10
ASH015	5
AYL001	9
AYL002	17
AYL003	640
AYL004	500
SHE003	100
NON006	35
GOO006	5
WOO005	5

4.121 There is potential for Likely Significant Effects from changes in water quantity and quality in-combination with other plans and policies to occur and therefore requires further consideration at Appropriate Assessment.

Margate and Long Sands SAC / Outer Thames Estuary / The Swale SPA and Ramsar

4.122 These European sites in North East Kent support qualifying features, which are dependent on water resources along the north-east coastline. Due to the lack of hydrological connectivity between these European and the District, **no Likely Significant Effect to the SAC, SPA and Ramsar are**

²⁹ Natural England, (2020), Advice on Nutrient Neutrality for New Development in the Stour Catchment in Relation to Stodmarsh Designated Sites - For Local Planning Authorities

predicted as a result changes in water quantity and quality either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.

Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SPA and Ramsar

4.123 This SPA and Ramsar supports qualifying wetland bird species, which are reliant on coast and estuarine habitat. However, due to the distance of the SPA and Ramsar from the District, there is no direct hydrological connectivity between these European sites and the District. **Therefore, no Likely Significant Effect to the SAC, SPA and Ramsar are**

Table 4.2: Summary of Screening Assessment

predicted as a result changes in water quantity and quality either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.

Summary of Screening Assessment

4.124 Table 4.7 below summarises the Screening conclusions reached in this HRA. Impact types for which a conclusion of No Likely Significant Effect (LSE) was reached are shown with no colour. Those potential impacts where LSEs cannot be ruled out are shown in orange and these are considered in more detail at the Appropriate Assessment stage in **Section 5**.

European sites	Physical Damage and Loss	Non-physical Disturbance	Air Pollution	Recreation	Water Quantity and Quality
Sandwich Bay SAC	No LSE	No LSE	<u>Potential LSE</u>	<u>Potential LSE</u>	<u>Potential LSE</u>
Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar	<u>Potential LSE</u>	<u>Potential LSE</u>	<u>Potential LSE</u>	<u>Potential LSE</u>	<u>Potential LSE</u>
Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC	No LSE	No LSE	<u>Potential LSE</u>	<u>Potential LSE</u>	No LSE
Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC	No LSE	No LSE	<u>Potential LSE</u>	<u>Potential LSE</u>	No LSE
Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC	No LSE	No LSE	<u>Potential LSE</u>	<u>Potential LSE</u>	No LSE
Stodmarsh SAC	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	<u>Potential LSE</u>
Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar	<u>Potential LSE</u>	No LSE	No LSE	<u>Potential LSE</u>	<u>Potential LSE</u>
Thanet Coast SAC	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	<u>Potential LSE</u>	No LSE
Parkgate Down SAC	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE
Blean Complex SAC	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	<u>Potential LSE</u>	No LSE
Margate and Long Sands SAC	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	<u>Potential LSE</u>	No LSE
Wye and Crundale Downs SAC	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE

European sites	Physical Damage and Loss	Non-physical Disturbance	Air Pollution	Recreation	Water Quantity and Quality
Tankerton Slopes and Swalecliffe SAC	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE
Outer Thames Estuary SPA	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	<u>Potential LSE</u>	No LSE
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay pSPA, SPA and Ramsar	Potential LSE (pSPA only)	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE
The Swale SPA and Ramsar	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE

Chapter 5

Appropriate Assessment

5.1 Following the screening stage, the plan-making authority is required under Regulation 105 of the Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended) to make an 'Appropriate Assessment' of the implications of the plan for European sites, in view of their conservation objectives.

5.2 European Commission Guidance³⁰ states that the Appropriate Assessment should consider the impacts of the plan (either alone or in combination with other projects or plans) on the integrity of European sites with respect to their conservation objectives and to their structure and function.

5.3 This stage seeks to determine whether implementation of the Local Plan will result in an adverse effect on the integrity of the whole European site in question (many European sites are made up of a number of fragments of habitat). It also considers the potential for in-combination effects from development proposed in neighbouring authorities' Local Plans. Consideration was given to mitigation measures that may be included in the Local Plan to reduce the likelihood and significance of effects on European sites.

5.4 A European site's integrity depends on it being able to sustain its 'qualifying features' (i.e. those Annex 1 habitats, Annex II species, and Annex 1 bird populations for which it has been designated) and to ensure their continued viability. A high degree of integrity is considered to exist where the potential to meet a European site's conservation objectives is realised and where the European site is capable of self-repair and renewal with a minimum of external management support. Appropriate Assessment therefore needs to focus on those impacts judged likely to have an effect on the qualifying features of European sites, or where insufficient certainty regarding this remained at the screening stage.

5.5 Likely Significant Effects arising from the Local Plan, either alone or in-combination, were identified for the following sites and impact types:

- **Physical damage and loss** – in relation to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar, Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar and Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay pSPA.
- **Non-physical Disturbance** – in relation to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar.

³⁰ Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting European sites. Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4)

of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. European Commission Environment DG, November 2001.

- **Air Pollution** – in relation to Sandwich Bay SAC, Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar, Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC, Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC and Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC.
- **Recreation** – in relation to Sandwich bay SAC, Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar, Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC, Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC and Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC, Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar, Thanet Coast SAC, Blean Complex SAC, Margate and Long Sands and Outer Thames Estuary.
- **Water Quantity and Quality** – in relation to Sandwich bay SAC, Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar and Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar.

5.6 Appropriate Assessment has been undertaken for these European sites to determine whether the Local Plan will result in Adverse Effects on Integrity.

5.7 The Appropriate Assessment focuses on those impacts that are judged likely to have a significant effect on the qualifying features of a European site, or where insufficient certainty regarding this remained at the screening stage. As described in **Chapter 1**, a conclusion needs to be reached as to whether or not a policy or site allocation in the Local Plan would adversely affect the integrity of a European site. To reach a conclusion, consideration was given to whether the predicted impacts of the proposals (either alone or in combination) have the potential to:

- Delay the achievement of conservation objectives for the site.
- Interrupt progress towards the achievement of conservation objectives for the site.
- Disrupt factors that help to maintain the favourable conditions of the site.
- Interfere with the balance, distribution and density of key species that are the indicators of the favourable condition of the site.

5.8 The conservation objectives for the above European sites are to ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and to ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:

- The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats.
- The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats.
- The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely.

- The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species.
- The populations of qualifying species.
- The distribution of qualifying species within the site.

Physical Damage and Loss

Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar

Onsite Habitat

5.9 The Local Plan proposed a single site allocation (NOR005) within the site boundary of the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Ramsar site. This has potential to result in the Likely Significant Effect as a result of direct loss of habitat with which the SPA and Ramsar bird species rely on and which was identified within the screening assessment.

5.10 Following a review of aerial imagery, the habitats present within the site allocation in the Ramsar site comprised of an existing road, which intersects the Ramsar site. It is understood that this section of the site allocation will be used primarily as an access road and will not be subject to further development. However, to ensure that there are no adverse effects to the Ramsar site as a result of this site allocation, **it is recommended that there is a commitment in the Local Plan, which outlines that proposed development at NOR005 will avoid development within the boundary of the Ramsar site.**

Offsite Functional Habitat

5.11 The Local Plan proposes development in areas where qualifying SPA and Ramsar bird species may make use of offsite habitat for foraging, roosting and loafing. Proposed allocations with potential to result in a Likely Significant Effect as a result of physical damage and loss were identified in the screening assessment and included all site allocations with exception to CAP006, CAP011, CAP013, ALK003, DOV008 and DOV0012, which were located over 15km from the SPA and Ramsar.

5.12 A desk-based study was undertaken to identify potential impacts from proposed allocations on offsite habitat used by the qualifying bird species. The desk-based study has relied on a sequential approach, whereby if a site's suitability for qualifying bird species is considered negligible or low for a specific reason (e.g. distance or habitat type) no further investigations for that allocation were carried out. If, following the initial review of distance and habitat, a site's potential suitability for qualifying bird species could not be ruled out, a more detailed assessment including mapping of existing relevant bird records may be required. The initial desk study included the following components to inform the assessment:

- Identification of the bird species which are susceptible to the loss of the habitat types affected and ruling out those species unlikely to utilise the habitat types located within the site allocations (e.g. species restricted to marine habitats).
- A review of aerial imagery and Magic Map Application to identify main habitat types and land use within each site allocation and establish their potential value for qualifying birds.
- Recognition of factors likely to affect suitability of allocations for bird species, including openness, size, shape, proximity of negative factors such as tall boundary features and urban environs, and potential existing sources of disturbance.
- Consideration of the site's location within the landscape. For example, is there direct functional connectivity along flight lines between the allocation and the European

sites? Are there landscape scale features which would reduce the suitability of the allocation, e.g. urban areas located along flight lines?

- A review of the site's location within flood risk zones, because many of the SPA bird species favour sites which do or do not flood.

Bird Habitat Preferences

5.13 Bird habitat preferences were cross referenced against the habitat types present within each allocation to determine the suitability of site allocations for qualifying species. Known habitat preferences are summarised in **Table 5.1** below, which were taken from Birds of the Western Palearctic, British Trust for Ornithology. **Table 5.1** also assesses whether each bird species is susceptible to the loss of habitats located within the site allocations.

Table 5.1: Typical Habitat Preferences for Qualifying Bird Species

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to loss of offsite habitat as a result of the Local Plan
European Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Wintering	On migration and in winter, attracted to mown grass or close-grazed pastures, and to stubbles, fallows, harvest fields, and other farmlands of open character, including floodlands. On coast, tends to neglect tidal flats of mud and sand and to prefer open ground above the foreshore thus sharing more commonly with Lapwings than with other waders.	Yes – may utilise arable and pasture.
Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Wintering	Outside breeding season almost entirely coastal, preferring shores which are stony, rocky, or covered with seaweed, and similar artefacts such as sea walls and breakwaters, harbours, and jetties.	No – habitat types affected are of low importance for this species.
Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Breeding	Frequently coast dwelling, more along mainland than on islands, but spreads freely up suitable reaches of major rivers and to some lakes where suitable conditions occur. Strongly prefers linear strips of bare shingle, shell beach, or sand, only just above normal tide or flood limits, and often only a few metres from shallow clear water, saline or fresh, where fish of suitable size can be caught by plunging, without necessity for extended foraging flights.	No – habitat types affected are of low importance for this species.

5.14 The review of habitat types located within the site allocations, in light of individual bird species preferences, identified the golden plover as being potentially susceptible to

the loss of offsite habitat associated with site allocations proposed within the Local Plan.

5.15 Following a review of the species habitat preferences and in line with previous discussions with Natural England with regards to recognised buffers zones within which this species is likely to rely on offsite habitats a distance of 15km was applied.

the Local Plan within 15km of the SPA and Ramsar was assessed for its suitability in supporting Golden Plover. The assessment was based on a number of parameters, as described in **Table 5.2** below. Typically, site allocations displayed varying combinations of the parameters outlined below and were therefore subject to professional judgement and interpretation.

Assessment of Site Allocations

5.16 Following the establishment of typical habitat preferences for each species, each site allocation proposed in **Table 5.2: Habitat suitability rating criteria**

Suitability for SPA and Ramsar Birds	Typical Description
High	Large sites; area of suitable habitat (e.g. wet grasslands, permanent pastures, arable) capable of supporting significant numbers of SPA birds; absence of any notable negative factors such as PRow and edge features; land parcel functionally linked with wider habitat and directly linked to SPA/Ramsar via green corridor; site may be prone to flooding (although note absence of flooding favoured by lapwing and golden plover); typically close to SPA/Ramsar and coast.
Moderate	Sites support large areas of functionally linked suitable habitat capable of attracting numbers of SPA birds which by themselves are unlikely to be significant, but which may contribute to supporting significant numbers of birds in-combination with other sites. Likely to be further from SPA/Ramsar and coast, and with presence of some limiting factors.
Low	Smaller or fragmented sites; habitats present may be suitable for supporting low numbers of SPA birds on occasion but limited by negative factors such as size, distance from SPA/Ramsar; absence of sight lines and reductions in 'openness' as a result of edge features such as trees, scrub, and buildings; edge features likely to be close to centre of site; suitability may be compromised by existing recreational use; may be isolated within urban areas.
Negligible	Habitats present are entirely unsuitable for SPA birds, for example existing developed land or small urban infill sites.

Table 5.3: Suitability of Allocations for Qualifying Golden Plover Species

Site allocation name	Review of site parameters	Assessment of Suitability for SPA Qualifying birds
1 Ramsgate Road, Sandwich	Adjacent to Thanet SPA and Ramsar site. Area: 81.56Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Industrial and urban landscape, small areas of grassland and scattered trees.	Low
2 Discovery Park Enterprise Zone, Sandwich	Adjacent to Thanet SPA and Ramsar site Area: 83.04Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Industrial and urban landscape, small areas of grassland and scattered trees.	Negligible
3	Adjacent to Thanet SPA and Ramsar site Area: 22.93Ha	Low

Site allocation name	Review of site parameters	Assessment of Suitability for SPA Qualifying birds
Sandwich Industrial Estate	Species considered: European Golden Plover Industrial, urban landscape, car parks and small areas of grassland and scattered trees.	
4 Aylesham Development Area	c. 12.2km from Thanet SPA, 8.5km from Thanet Ramsar Species considered: European Golden Plover Area: 4.26Ha Arable fields lined with hedgerows and a few trees.	Moderate
7 White Cliffs Business Park Phases I-II	10.3km from Thanet SPA, 7.9 from Thanet Ramsar Area: 54.61 Species considered: European Golden Plover Arable fields with sporadic hedgerows and a few trees lining the fields.	Moderate
18 Dover Waterfront	13.6km from Thanet SPA, 11.9km to Thanet Ramsar Area: 12.27Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Marina, marina buildings, docks, car parks and hard standing.	Negligible
SAN008 Woods' Yard, rear of 17 Woodnesborough Road, Sandwich	1.2km from Thanet SPA and Ramsar Area: 0.70Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover A few houses on the edge of a static caravan park, developed and urban land with some scrub.	Negligible
SAN015 Kumor Nursery, Sandwich	1.6km from Thanet SPA and Ramsar Area: 2.40Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Grassland area with scrub and a large overgrown metal structure at the back of residential properties and adjacent to arable fields.	Low
SAN019 Sydney Nurse, Dover Road, Sandwich	2km from Thanet SPA and 1.7km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 0.38Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small field on the edge of the road adjoining other grassland fields.	Low
SAN023 Land at Archers Low Farm, St George's Road, Sandwich	0.45km from Thanet SPA and Ramsar Area: 2.19Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Arable field on the edge of housing, site lined with trees.	Moderate
SAN006	1,3km from Thanet SPA and Ramsar Area: 2.09Ha	Low

Site allocation name	Review of site parameters	Assessment of Suitability for SPA Qualifying birds
Sandwich Highway Depot, Ash Road, Sandwich	Species considered: European Golden Plover Car park, urban landscape and surrounding area of grassland and scrub with hedgerows and trees lining the site.	
EAS009 Eastry Court Farm, Eastry	4.2km from Thanet SPA and 1km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 0.84Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Industrial building/warehouse, surrounded by hardstanding, a few smaller outbuildings with some scrub around the boundary of the site and a few scattered trees.	Negligible
SAN007 Land known as Poplar Meadow, Adjacent to 10 Dover Road, Sandwich	0.96km from Thanet SPA and Ramsar Area: 1.58Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Grassland area next to arable field, the railway and residential housing. Site lined with small hedgerow.	Low
WOO005 Beacon Lane Nursery, Beacon Lane, Woodnesborough	4km to Thanet SPA, 2.4km to Thanet Ramsar Area: 0.73Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Industrial area, warehouses, car parks and small amounts of scrub on border of site to the NW.	Negligible
WOO006 Land south of Sandwich Road, Woodnesborough	2.7km from Thanet SPA and 1.7km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 1.27Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Arable fields along edge of The Street, backing on to other arable fields.	Moderate
WOR009 Land to east of former Bisley Nursery, The Street, Worth	1.5km from Thanet SPA and 0.5km from Thanet Ramsar, Area: 0.83Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small area at the edge of a housing estate, possibly a worksite with some scrub overgrowing the bare ground, lined by hedgerows on two sides.	Negligible
WOR006 Land to the east of Jubilee Road	1.4 km from Thanet SPA and 0.28km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 0.56Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Edge of an arable field adjacent to Jubilee Road.	Low
EAS012 Lower Gore Field, Gore Lane, Eastry	4.4km from Thanet SPA and 1.2km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 3.97Ha	High

Site allocation name	Review of site parameters	Assessment of Suitability for SPA Qualifying birds
	Species considered: European Golden Plover Arable field, NW boundary lined by trees and hedgerows which adjoin further arable fields.	
EAS002 Land at Buttsole Pond, Lower Street, Eastry	1.5km from Thanet SPA and 4.6km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 3.93Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small arable field on the edge of a larger arable area.	Moderate
NOR005 Betteshanger Colliery, Betteshanger, Deal	Adjacent and runs through Thanet Ramsar site and 1.9km from Thanet SPA Area: 20.69Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Large area of scrub land with multiple hedgerows, scattered trees and two large pond/wetland areas to the NE of the site, adjacent to Betteshanger Road.	Low
SHO002 Land south west of Sandwich Road, Sholden	1.8km from Thanet SPA and 0.5km from Thanet Ramsar site Area: 5.26Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Large arable field connected to a large area of arable fields to the W and S.	High
SHO004 Land adjoining Pegasus, Sandwich Road, Sholden	1.8km from Thanet SPA and 0.5km from Thanet Ramsar site Area: 1.21Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small arable field with a hedgerow on the W boundary, adjacent to Sandwich Road, residential housing to the E.	Low
DEA018 Church Lane/Hynton Drive, Deal	1.6km from Thanet SPA and 0.5km from Thanet Ramsar site Area: 0.48Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small area of grassland to the NW of a residential area.	Low
DEA021 Land off Freeman's Way, Deal	2.5km from Thanet SPA and 1.6km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 3.69Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Medium sized arable field, no hedgerows but some scrub around the edge.	High
DEA008 Land off Cross Road, Deal	3.2km to Thanet SPA and 1.8km to Thanet Ramsar Area: 8.73Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Large area of arable land, with a area of thicker scrub and scattered tree in the NW corner and along the W boundary.	High

Site allocation name	Review of site parameters	Assessment of Suitability for SPA Qualifying birds
GTM003 Land to the east of Northbourne Road, Great Mongeham	3.3km from Thanet SPA and 0.9km from Thanet Ramsar. Area: 0.77Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small area of grassland with a short hedgerow on the SW boundary and small areas of scrub along the boundary with Northbourne Road.	Low
PRE017 Site north-west of Appletree Farm, Stourmouth Road	8.5km to Thanet SPA and Ramsar Area: 2.53Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Medium sized arable field with a hedgerow on the NW boundary.	High
PRE016 Site north of discovery Drive, Preston	8.4km to Thanet SPA, and Ramsar Area: 1.10Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Car park and areas of bare ground and hard standing, with a hedgerow on the NE boundary.	Negligible
PRE003 Apple Tree Farm, Stourmouth Road	8.4km to Thanet SPA, and Ramsar Area: 0.76Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover, Caravan/camping site with amenity grassland, scattered trees, and hard standing throughout. Also, a number of small buildings in the S of the site.	Low
WIN004 Land adjacent to White Lodge, Preston Hill	9.2km from Thanet SPA and Ramsar Area: 0.31Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small area of grassland with scattered trees, hedgerows lining the site and a driveway through the middle of the site.	Low
WIN014 Footpath Field, Staple Road, Wingham	9.2km from Thanet SPA and 7.7 from Thanet Ramsar Area: 3.60 Species considered: European Golden Plover Large arable field, with a few trees and scrub on the N boundary.	Moderate
ASH003 Land south of Mill Field	4.5km to Thanet SPA and 7.6 Thanet Ramsar Area: 0.40Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small area of overgrown bare ground, hedgerows lining the site.	Negligible
WIN003 Land Adjacent to Staple Road	9.2km from Thanet SPA and Ramsar Area: 0.83Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover	Low

Site allocation name	Review of site parameters	Assessment of Suitability for SPA Qualifying birds
	Small area of pasture alongside Staple Road.	
ASH004 Land to the north of Molland Lane, Ash	5.2km to Thanet SPA and Ramsar Area: 4.46Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Arable field adjacent to the A257 and residential areas.	Low
ASH010 Land adjacent to Saunders Lane	3.9km to Thanet SPA and Ramsar Area: 3.40Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Overgrown fields with scrub, small area of woodland to the N and SE of the site	Negligible
ASH015 Former Council Yard, Molland Lane	5.1km to Thanet SPA and Ramsar Area: 0.16Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small area of hardstanding and garages.	Negligible
ASH011 Gilton, ASH	6km to Thanet SPA and Ramsar Area: 0.35Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small commercial area with buildings and bare ground, tree line on the E boundary and some scrub and hedgerow on the N boundary.	Negligible
ASH014 Land to the south of Sandwich Road	4.2km to Thanet SPA and Ramsar Area: 3.34Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Medium sized area of overgrown fields and pasture, with a small area of hard standing with warehouses/large buildings.	Low
STA004 Land at Durlock Road, Staple	5km from Thanet Ramsar and 6.7km from Thanet SPA Area: 0.24Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small field adjacent to Durlock Road, E boundary lined with a hedgerow.	Low
LYD003 Land adjacent to Lydden Court Farm, Church Lane, Lydden	10.7km from Thanet Ramsar and 13.3km from Thanet SPA Area: 2.18Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Medium sized field of pasture with a tree line on the E boundary. The site borders other fields of pasture and also a residential and commercial lot on the W boundary.	Moderate
LAN003 Land adjacent Langdon Court	5.9km from Thanet Ramsar and 8.1km from Thanet SPA Area: 4.68Ha	Moderate

Site allocation name	Review of site parameters	Assessment of Suitability for SPA Qualifying birds
Bungalow, The Street, East Langdon	Species considered: European Golden Plover Large arable field with a small, wooded area in the SW corner.	
RIN004 Ringwould Alpines, Dover Road, Ringwould	4.3km from Thanet Ramsar and 6km from Thanet SPA. Area: 0.22Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small car park and possibly allotment plots alongside the A258, site lined with large trees.	Negligible
KIN002 Land at Woodhill Farm, Ringwould Road, Kingsdown	4.3km from Thanet Ramsar and 5.4km from Thanet SPA Area: 3.46Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Medium sized arable field on the edge of residential area and adjacent to larger arable area to the W.	Moderate
WAL002 Land at Rays Bottom between Liverpool Road and Hawksdown	3.5km from Thanet Ramsar and 4.3km from Thanet SPA Area: 4.45Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover N end of an arable field adjacent to Liverpool Road and a small area of woodland.	Moderate
ALK003 Land at Short Lane, Alkham	15.9km from Thanet SPA and 13.3km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 0.32Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small field used for pasture, the S boundary is lined with trees and the E boundary connects the field to other grassland and pasture.	Low
AYL004 Farmland lying to the north of Aylesham and to the east of the B2046	8.4km from Thanet Ramsar and 11.7km from Thanet SPA Area: 17.61Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Large arable fields connected to one another, and lined on the S boundary with scattered trees.	Moderate
AYL001 Land at Dorman Avenue North, Aylesham	9.2km from Thanet Ramsar and 12.4km from Thanet SPA. Area: 0.31Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small area of grassland with a larger patch of woodland in the W of the site, bordering further fields or pasture.	Low
AYL003 Land to the south of Spinney Lane, Aylesham	8.5km from Thanet Ramsar and 11.7km from Thanet SPA Area: 45.99Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover	High

Site allocation name	Review of site parameters	Assessment of Suitability for SPA Qualifying birds
	Multiple large arable fields divided by thin hedgerows and Aylesham Road. A singular property and large garden on the SE boundary of the site with a small patch of woodland and scrub in the S.	
AYL002 Land at Boulevard Courrieres, Aylesham	9.5km from Thanet Ramsar and 12.6km from Thanet SPA. Area: 0.61Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small field of pasture lined on the E, S and W by hedgerows and trees. On the W border there is a larger area of scrub and woodland bordering Cooting Road.	Low
GOO006 Land adjacent to Short Green, Chillenden	6km from Thanet Ramsar and 8.8km from Thanet SPA Area: 1.03Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small arable field divided from other arable areas by Short Road, Station Road, and residential properties.	Low
EYT012 Sweetbriar Lane, Elvington	6.2km from Thanet Ramsar and 8.09km from Thanet SPA Area: 1.85Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small patch of woodland and scrub adjoining the arable fields and further woodland to the N and E.	Negligible
EYT008 Land to south eastern side of Roman Way, Elvington	9.1km from Thanet SPA and 6.3km to Thanet Ramsar Area: 1.65Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover SW corner of an arable field bordering a residential area. A few trees lining the boundary between the house and the field.	Low
EYT019 DCC owned site – land to east of Adelaide Road, Eythorne	6.7km from Thanet Ramsar and 9.5km from Thanet SPA Area: 0.27Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Very small field of pasture with a patch of woodland on the W boundary, adjoining Adelaide Road.	Low
EYT009 Land to east of Terrace Road, Elvington	6.1km from Thanet Ramsar and 8.9km from Thanet SPA Area: 10.34Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Two large fields of arable land with scattered tree on the hedge line between them, also a small patch of woodland on the SE boundary.	Moderate
EYT003 Land adjoining Terrance Road, Elvington	6.7km from Thanet Ramsar and 9.2km from Thanet SPA Area: 8.07Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover	High

Site allocation name	Review of site parameters	Assessment of Suitability for SPA Qualifying birds
	Large arable field connected to EYT 001, and a long strip of woodland bordering Adelaide Road.	
EYT001 Land at Monkton Court Lane	6.5km from Thanet Ramsar and 9.1km from Thanet SPA Area: 1.94Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Medium sized strip of pasture along Monkton Lane bordering a large arable field.	High
SHE006 Land west of Coxhill Road, Shepherdswell	9.9km from Thanet Ramsar and 12.6km from Thanet SPA Area: 0.82Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small arable field connected to a larger area of arable fields to the W.	Moderate
SHE004 Land at Shepherdswell, between St Andrew's Garden, Mill land and Meadow View Road	9.1km from Thanet Ramsar and 11.7 from Thanet SPA Area: 4.31Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Large arable field with scattered trees along the hedge line on the S and SE boundaries.	High
SHE008 Land off Mill Lane, Shepherdswell	9.3km from Thanet Ramsar and 11.9km from Thanet SPA. Area: 0.38Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small area of woodland and scrub between residential properties.	Negligible
SHE003 Land to the north of Westcourt Lane, Shepherdswell	9.8km from Thanet Ramsar and 12.4km from Thanet SPA Area: 9.59Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Large arable field with a small area of hardstanding and a few outbuildings on the W boundary of the site.	Moderate
WHI001 Land to the north west of Whitfield's current housing land allocation	6.9km from Thanet Ramsar and 9.4km from Thanet SPA Area: 72.60Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Multiple connected arable fields between Sandwich Road and A2	High
WHI006 Guide Hut, Sandwich Road, Whitfield	8.2km from Thanet Ramsar and 10.7km from Thanet SPA. Area: 0.24Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small area of grassland, with a small building and large trees bordering the site on the E and W boundaries.	Low
STM003	9.7km from Thanet SPA and 7.9km from Thanet Ramsar	Low

Site allocation name	Review of site parameters	Assessment of Suitability for SPA Qualifying birds
Land adjacent to Reach Road bordering Reach Court Farm	Area: 1.78Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover W end of an arable field adjacent to residential properties to the NE.	
STM006 Land at New Townsend Farm, Station Road, St Margaret's	7km from Thanet Ramsar and 8.7km from Thanet SPA Area: 1.32Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small field of pasture with a hedgerow on the SE boundary and a few trees on the W boundary.	Low
STM007 Land to the west of Townsend Farm Road, St Margaret's at Cliffe	9.21km from Thanet SPA and 7.4km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 0.63Ha Small area of grassland with a few trees on the N boundary.	Low
STM008 Land to the west of Townsend Farm Road, St Margaret's at Cliffe	9.1km from Thanet SPA and 7.3km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 0.63Ha Small area of grassland with a few trees on the boundary with Dover Road and on the SW boundary.	Low
DOV025 Land off Wycherley Crescent, Dover	9.3km from Thanet Ramsar and 11.7km from Thanet SPA Area: 0.53Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small area of woodland to the N of a residential area	Negligible
DOV023 Buckland Mill, Dover	12.7km from Thanet SPA and 10.3km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 2.38Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Large areas of hardstanding and bare ground, small areas of scrub with the River Dour running through the centre of the site SE to NW.	Negligible
DOV018 Mid Town	13km from Thanet SPA and 10.8km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 5.99Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Large area made up of commercial stores, Dover technical college, car parks, residential housing, a bowling green and small areas of amenity grassland with scattered trees along the River Dour which divided the site into two.	Negligible
DOV022B	13.1km from Thanet SPA and 10.7km from Thanet Ramsar	Negligible

Site allocation name	Review of site parameters	Assessment of Suitability for SPA Qualifying birds
Land in Coombe Valley, Dover	Area: 0.91Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small area of overgrown hard standing bordered by thicker scrub and trees on the S and W boundaries.	
DOV022E Land in Coombe Valley, Dover	13.8km from Thanet SPA and 11.4km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 3.69Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Large area of scrub and scattered trees, with the large commercial buildings in the centre and hard standing in the W of the site.	Negligible
DOV026 Westmount College, Folkestone Road, Dover	13.7km from Thanet SPA and 11.4km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 1.43Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small area of grassland and scrub with trees bordering the site on the N, E and W boundaries.	Low
DOV030 Land at Durham Hill, Dover	13.5km from Thanet SPA and 11.3 from Thanet Ramsar Area: 0.34Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small field of grassland/pasture which is bordered by hedgerows and trees on all sides.	Low
DOV028 Charlton Shopping Centre, High Street, Dover	13.1km from Thanet SPA and 10.8km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 0.63Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Shopping centre and other buildings, bordering the River Dour to the N.	Negligible
DOV008 Land adjoining 455 Folkestone Road, Dover	15km from Thanet SPA and 12.7 km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 0.34Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small area of woodland that bordered the DOV 012 site.	Negligible
DOV012 Western Heights and Farthingloe	15.1km from Thanet SPA and 12.8km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 11.62Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Large area of grassland that is being used as a car park and for pasture, also an area of housing in the N with some hardstanding. The N, E and S boundaries are lined with hedgerows and trees, and the S of the site adjoins a large area of woodland.	Low
DOV006 Land at Dunedin Drive (south), Dover	9.9km from Thanet Ramsar and 12.2km from Thanet SPA Area: 0.37Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover	Low

Site allocation name	Review of site parameters	Assessment of Suitability for SPA Qualifying birds
	Small area of grassland in the W of the site, then a large strip of garages and hardstanding to the E. The site is lined with large trees from the woodland to the S.	
DOV022C Land in Coombe Valley, Dover	13.2 km from Thanet SPA and 10.8km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 0.37Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small area of hardstanding and commercial buildings.	Negligible
DOV019 Albany Place Car Park, Dover	13.6km from Thanet SPA and 11.4 from Thanet Ramsar Area: 0.28Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Car park and hard standing adjacent to the A20.	Negligible
DOV017 Dover Waterfront	13.5km from Thanet SPA and 11.3km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 10.98Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Marina, marina buildings, docks, car parks and hard standing.	Negligible
DOV009 Land at Stanhope Road, Dover	12.3km from Thanet SPA and 10km from Thanet Ramsar Area: 0.82Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small area of grassland, bordered on the N boundary by the railway with a thin strip of scrub, and a few trees.	Low

5.17 The desk-based review of site allocations identified that the majority of site allocations are considered to have low or negligible potential to support significant numbers of SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species, either alone or cumulatively with other allocations, and were therefore discounted from further consideration in terms of offsite functional land.

5.18 However, the desk-based review also identified 14 site allocations with moderate potential and 10 sites with high potential to support Golden Plover. These sites provide suitable habitat for golden plover in the form of arable fields and short grazed pasture. In isolation the importance of such sites for Golden Plover are likely to be low with the extensive areas of habitat of greater suitability both within the District and the wider land areas surrounding these European sites. As a result, the potential for the loss of offsite habitat to adversely affect these species relates primarily to the cumulative effect of reducing the extent of feeding areas. Given the dependency of these species on offsite arable fields and grasslands, inclusion and implementation of appropriate safeguards and mitigation will be required in Local Plan to

provide certainty that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA and Ramsar site.

5.19 It is understood that the following site allocations, which lie within the 15km buffer, already have planning consent and are in the process of being developed:

- SAN013 Land adjacent to Sandwich Technology School, Deal Road, Sandwich.
- DEA020 Land off Cross Road, Deal.
- GUS002 Connaughts Barracks, Dover.
- NUN006 Prima Windows, Easole Street/Sandwich Road, Nonington.
- WHI008 (Managed expansion of Whitfield).

5.20 These sites were therefore not included in this assessment.

Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar

5.21 The Local Plan proposes development in areas where qualifying SPA and Ramsar bird species may make use of

offsite habitat for foraging, roosting and loafing. Proposed allocations with potential to result in a Likely Significant Effect as a result of physical damage and loss were identified in the screening assessment and included PRE003, PRE016 and PRE017.

5.22 A desk-based study was undertaken to identify potential impacts from proposed allocations on offsite habitat used by the qualifying bird species. This was completed in line with the method detailed above be **para 5.11, 5.12 and 5.15**.

Bird Preferences

5.23 Bird habitat preferences were cross referenced against the habitat types present within each allocation to determine the suitability of site allocations for qualifying species. Known habitat preferences are summarised in **Table 5.4** below, which were taken from Birds of the Western Palearctic, British Trust for Ornithology. **Table 5.4** also assesses whether each bird species is susceptible to the loss of habitats located within the site allocations.

Table 5.4: Typical Habitat Preferences for Qualifying Bird Species

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to loss of offsite habitat as a result of the Local Plan
Gadwell <i>Anas Strepera</i>	(Breeding/Non-Breeding)	In winter, tends towards local concentration in suitable shallow sheltered parts of large wetlands, lakes, deltas, estuaries, or lagoons.	No – habitat types affected are of low importance for this species.
Great Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Wintering and Breeding	Closely restricted to lowland swamps and densely vegetated wetlands with extensive shallow standing water, not unduly fluctuating in level. Favours tracts or fringes overgrown with tall emergent vegetation, especially reed, giving dense cover close to sheltered open waters.	No – habitat types affected are of low importance for this species.
Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Wintering	In winter, often on arable farmland or rough pastures, or on heathland, coastal sand-dunes, and marshy areas. Habitat selection largely governed by availability of preferred prey species which can be seized in the open; otherwise, not discriminating but choosing spacious, relatively undisturbed landscapes rather than areas in intensive human use.	Yes – may utilise arable and pasture in areas away from existing human settlements.
Northern Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	Breeding and Wintering	They use shallow wetlands with submerged vegetation during the breeding season, nesting along the margins and in the neighbouring grassy fields. Outside of the breeding season they forage in saltmarshes, estuaries, lakes, flooded fields, wetlands, agricultural ponds, and wastewater ponds	Yes – may utilise arable and pasture.
Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Passage	Outside breeding season, the need for proximity between feeding, resting, and roosting places is reduced, with local movements of up to c.20km from one another sometimes being undertaken. Although dry grasslands, harvested cornfields, airfields, and dried beds of seasonal water bodies may still be used, preference is much stronger for muddy margins of lakes, pools, ponds, rivers and other watercourses, irrigated levels, floodlands, and marshes; less frequently seashores and tidal mudflats.	Yes – may utilise arable and pasture.

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to loss of offsite habitat as a result of the Local Plan
Water Assemblage			
Water Rail <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> 28 individuals representing an average of 6.2% of the GB population (5yr peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)	Wintering and Resident	Reed beds and other marshy sites with tall, dense vegetation, building its nest a little above the water level from whatever plants are available nearby	No – habitat types affected are of low importance for this species.

5.24 The review of habitat types located within the site allocations, in light of individual bird species preferences, identified the hen harrier, northern shoveler and ruff as being potentially susceptible to the loss of offsite habitat associated with site allocations proposed within the Local Plan.

5.25 Following a review of the species habitat preferences and in line with previous discussions with Natural England with regards to recognised buffers zones within which this species

is likely to rely on offsite habitats a distance of 2km was applied.

Assessment of Site Allocations

5.26 Following the establishment of typical habitat preferences for each species, each site allocation proposed in the Local Plan within 2km of the SPA and Ramsar was assessed for its suitability in supporting hen harrier, northern shoveler and ruff as detailed in **Table 5.5**.

Table 5.5: Suitability of Site Allocations for Qualifying Bird Species

Site allocation name	Review of site parameters	Assessment of Suitability for SPA Qualifying birds
PRE017 Site north-west of Appletree Farm, Stourmouth Road	1.1km from Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar Area: 2.53Ha Species considered: Hen Harrier, Northern Shoveler and Ruff Medium sized arable field with a hedgerow on the NW boundary.	High
PRE016 Site north of discovery Drive, Preston	1.8km from Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar Area: 1.10Ha Species considered: Hen Harrier, Northern Shoveler and Ruff Car park and areas of bare ground and hard standing, with a hedgerow on the NE boundary.	Negligible
PRE003 Apple Tree Farm, Stourmouth Road	1.7km from Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar Area: 0.76Ha Species considered: Hen Harrier, Northern Shoveler and Ruff Caravan/camping site with amenity grassland, scattered trees, and hard standing throughout. Also, a number of small buildings in the S of the site.	Low

5.27 The desk-based review of site allocations identified two of the three site allocations were considered to have low or negligible potential to support significant numbers of SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species, either alone or cumulatively with other allocations, and were therefore discounted from further consideration in terms of offsite functional land.

5.28 The third site allocation was identified with high potential to support these qualifying bird species. The site identified above provides suitable offsite foraging habitat for qualifying bird species in the form of arable fields. In isolation the importance of this site for these species is likely to be low when compared with the extensive areas of habitat of greater suitability both within the District and the wider land areas surrounding these European sites. As a result, the potential for the loss of offsite habitat to adversely affect these species relates primarily to the cumulative effect of reducing the extent of feeding areas. Given this is the only site allocation with potential to affect these qualifying bird species, the impacts of proposed development is considered unlikely to adversely affect the integrity of the European site.

5.29 Nevertheless, despite the above, uncertainty remains under the precautionary principle as to whether the loss of habitats within these site allocations will, cumulatively with each other and in-combination with the loss of habitat with other plans and projects, adversely affect the integrity of the SPA/Ramsar sites in relation to these species. Given the dependency of these species on offsite arable fields and grasslands, inclusion and implementation of appropriate safeguards and mitigation will be required in Local Plan to

provide certainty that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA and Ramsar site.

Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay pSPA

5.30 The Local Plan proposes development in areas where qualifying SPA and Ramsar bird species may make use of offsite habitat for foraging, roosting and loafing. Proposed allocations with potential to result in a Likely Significant Effect as a result of physical damage and loss were identified in the screening assessment and included CAP006, CAP009, CAP011, CAP013 and ALK003.

5.31 A desk-based study was undertaken to identify potential impacts from proposed allocations on offsite habitat used by the qualifying bird species. This was completed in line with the method detailed above be **para 5.11, 5.12 and 5.15**.

Bird Preferences

5.32 Bird habitat preferences were cross referenced against the habitat types present within each allocation to determine the suitability of site allocations for qualifying species. Known habitat preferences are summarised in **Table 5.4** below, which were taken from Birds of the Western Palearctic, British Trust for Ornithology. **Table 5.4** also assesses whether each bird species is susceptible to the loss of habitats located within the site allocations. Golden Plover and Lapwing were only considered in this section as there is potential for these species to rely on habitat in the District based on the 15km buffer. All other birds are considered to rely on offsite functional habitat within 2km of the pSPA, which does not fall within the District.

Table 5.6: Habitat Preference for Qualifying Bird Species

Bird Species	Season	Species Habitat Preferences (relative to season of designation)	Susceptible to loss of offsite habitat as a result of the Local Plan
European Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Wintering	On migration and in winter, attracted to mown grass or close-grazed pastures, and to stubbles, fallows, harvest fields, and other farmlands of open character, including floodlands. On coast, tends to neglect tidal flats of mud and sand and to prefer open ground above the foreshore thus sharing more commonly with Lapwings than with other waders.	Yes – may utilise arable and pasture.
Assemblage of species			
Lapwing <i>Vanellus</i>	Resident	During breeding season, they prefer spring sown cereals, root crops, permanent unimproved pasture, meadows, fallow fields and wetlands with short vegetation. In winter they flock on pasture and ploughed fields.	Yes – may utilise arable and pasture.

5.33 The review of habitat types located within the site allocations, in light of individual bird species preferences, identified Golden Plover as being potentially susceptible to the loss of offsite habitat associated with site allocations proposed within the Local Plan.

5.34 Following a review of the species habitat preferences and in line with previous discussions with Natural England with regards to recognised buffers zones within which this species

is likely to rely on offsite habitats a distance of 15km was applied.

Assessment of Site Allocations

5.35 Following the establishment of typical habitat preferences for each species, each site allocation proposed in the Local Plan within 2km of the SPA and Ramsar was assessed for its suitability in supporting Golden Plover as detailed in **Table 5.6**.

Table 5.7: Suitability of Site Allocations for Qualifying Bird Species

Site allocation name	Review of site parameters	Assessment of Suitability for SPA Qualifying birds
ALK003 Land at Short Lane, Alkham	15.9km from Thanet SPA, 13.3km from Thanet Ramsar and 15km from Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay proposed SPA. Area: 0.32Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover Small field used for pasture, the S boundary is lined with trees and the E boundary connects the field to other grassland and pasture.	Low
CAP013 Land at Cauldham Lane, Capel le Ferne	11.8km from Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay proposed SPA Area: 0.76Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover and Lapwing Small pastoral field, with an area of scrub in the N corner. The W and S boundaries connect to a large expanse of arable land.	Low
CAP009 Longships, Caudham Labe, Capel le Ferne	11.9km from Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay proposed SPA Area: 0.49Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover and Lapwing Residential property in centre of a small area of grassland, woodland copse in the N of the site and hedgerows with trees lining all boundaries of the site. S boundary is adjacent to a large expanse of arable land.	Negligible
CAP006 Land to the E of Great Cauldham Farm, Capel le Ferne	12km from Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay proposed SPA Area: 4.02Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover and Lapwing Large arable field with residential properties on the S and E boundaries. Large areas of arable field to the N and W – the latter is divided by roads and a commercial area.	Moderate
CAP011 Former Archway Filling Station, New Dover Road, Capel le Ferne	12.9km from Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay proposed SPA Area: 0.66Ha Species considered: European Golden Plover and Lapwing Small area of overgrown scrub and bare ground. Hedgerows on the N, S and W boundaries. Large areas of arable and pasture to the W and N.	Negligible

5.36 The desk-based review of site allocations identified majority of site allocations were considered to have low or negligible potential to support significant numbers of SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species, either alone or cumulatively with other allocations, and were therefore discounted from further consideration in terms of offsite functional land.

5.37 A single site allocation was identified with moderate potential to support these qualifying bird species. The site identified above provides suitable offsite foraging habitat for qualifying bird species in the form of arable fields. In isolation the importance of this site for these species is likely to be low when compared with the extensive areas of habitat of greater suitability both within the District and the wider land areas surrounding these European sites. As a result, the potential for the loss of offsite habitat to adversely affect these species relates primarily to the cumulative effect of reducing the extent of feeding areas. Given this is the only site allocation with potential to affect these qualifying bird species, the impacts of proposed development are considered unlikely to adversely affect the integrity of the European site.

5.38 Nevertheless, despite the above, uncertainty remains under the precautionary principle as to whether the loss of habitats within these site allocations will, cumulatively with each other and in-combination with the loss of habitat with other plans and projects, adversely affect the integrity of the SPA/Ramsar sites in relation to these species. Given the dependency of these species on offsite arable fields and grasslands, inclusion and implementation of appropriate safeguards and mitigation will be required in Local Plan to provide certainty that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA and Ramsar site.

Mitigation

5.39 To provide certainty that the loss of offsite functional habitat will not adversely affect the integrity of the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar, Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar and Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay pSPA, it is recommended that the following safeguard measures are implemented at the project level:

- Wintering bird surveys are required for sites with high and moderate suitability to support these qualifying bird species to determine their individual and cumulative importance for these species and inform mitigation proposals.
- A commitment to mitigation is required within the Local Plan dependent on the findings of bird

surveys. This will need to take into account the cumulative numbers of SPA birds affected by the allocations as they come forward for development. In the unlikely but possible event that cumulative numbers of SPA birds affected are likely to exceed thresholds of significance (i.e. >1% of the associated European Site), appropriate mitigation in the form of habitat creation and management in perpetuity, either on-site or through provision of strategic sites for these species elsewhere within Dover District, will be required. If required, mitigation will need to create and manage suitably located habitat which maximises feeding productivity for these SPA species, and such mitigatory habitat would need to be provided and be fully functional prior to development which would affect significant numbers of SPA birds.

5.40 It is recommended that the Local Plan is updated to include specific wording in Strategic Policy 16: Protecting the Districts Hierarchy of Designated Environment Sites, which outlines the requirement for site allocations identified in this HRA to implement the above safeguard measures.

5.41 In addition to this, policies within the Local Plan will provide safeguards and mitigation measures from physical damage and loss of habitats. This includes: Strategic Policy 16: Protecting the Districts Hierarchy of Designated Environment Sites, Strategic Policy 17: Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity, DM Policy 40: Thanet Coast and Sandwich bay SPA and Ramsar Mitigation Strategy, DM Policy 31: Providing Open Space and DM Policy 33: Protection of Open Space.

Conclusion

5.42 Providing the above mitigation measures are incorporated into the Local Plan, and implemented successfully, adverse effects on the integrity of the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA, Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar and Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay pSPA, as a result of damage and loss of habitat will be avoided.

Non-physical Disturbance

Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar

5.43 Proposed allocations in the Local Plan identified within 500m of the SPA and Ramsar have potential to result in a Likely Significant Effect on qualifying bird species as a result of disturbance from noise and vibrations and from increased light spill. Site allocations identified in the Screening Assessment included: Employment Allocations 1, 2 and 3,

and Residential Allocations: NOR005; WOR006; SAN023; WOR009; SHO002; and DEA018.

Mitigation

5.44 The Local Plan includes wording in Strategic Policy 17: Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity. within the Local Plan. Which specifies that:

"Proposals should safeguard features of nature conservation interest and should include measures to retain, conserve and enhance habitats".

5.45 However, it is recommended that this policy wording is strengthened to provide specific detail on the requirement to protect European sites from adverse effects as a result of proposed development in the Local Plan. It is recommended that the following wording is incorporated into the policy:

"Proposals should safeguard features of nature conservation interest and should include measures to retain, conserve and enhance habitats, including internationally, nationally and locally designated sites..."

5.46 In addition, it is recommended that policy wording is strengthened in Strategic Policy 16: Protecting the Districts Hierarchy of Designated Environment Sites to include:

"Development within 500m of the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar sites will only be permitted where a project level assessment has demonstrated in accordance with the Habitat Regulations, that any proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of these sites with specific regard to non-physical disturbance."

Conclusion

5.47 Providing the above policy wording is incorporated into the Local Plan, and implemented successfully, adverse effects on the integrity of the Sandwich bay SAC, Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar, Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC and Lydden to Temple Ewell Downs SAC, as a result of damage and loss of habitat will be avoided.

Air Pollution

Sandwich Bay SAC / Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar

5.48 The SAC, SPA and Ramsar is situated along the eastern coastline of the District and is comprised of a wide range of coastal habitat, including sand dunes, sandy coastal grassland mudflats, saltmarsh, chalk cliffs, freshwater grazing marsh, scrub and woodland. The sand dunes, which the SAC is designated for and the sandy coastal grassland, mudflats, saltmarsh and freshwater grazing marsh, which the qualifying bird species of the SPA and Ramsar rely on, are susceptible to atmospheric deposition of nitrogen associated with vehicular emissions.

5.49 The northern section SAC, SPA and Ramsar adjacent to Ramsgate Road and Pegwell Bay Country Park and the river Stour section of these sites were located within 200m of the A256. In addition to this, an inland section of the Ramsar site at Hacklinge was recorded adjacent to the A258 on either side. The total proportion of these European sites within 200m of a strategic road comprised of 0.88% of the SAC, 0.55% of the SPA and 0.17% of Ramsar site.

5.50 Corresponding SSSI units, which overlap the SAC, identified the following within 200m of the strategic roads:

- Unit 6 – the A259 (Richborough Way) lies 130m to the west of the SAC, SPA and Ramsar.
- Unit 7 – the A259 (Ramsgate Road) lies 80m to the west of the SAC, SPA and Ramsar.
- Unit 8 – the A259 (Ramsgate Road) 60m to the east of the SAC, SPA and Ramsar.
- Unit 44 – the A258 lies adjacent the Ramsar site in the west.
- Unit 45 – the A258 lies adjacent the Ramsar site in the west.
- Unit 55 – the A258 lies 40m to the east of the Ramsar site.
- Unit 56 – the A258 lies adjacent to the Ramsar site in the east.
- Unit 57 – the A258 lies 40m to the east of the Ramsar site.

5.51 A review of the SSSI site condition assessments was undertaken to confirm the current condition of the component SSSI units of the SAC in areas susceptible to the effects of air quality. This approach confirmed that in terms of current condition, Unit 6, 7 and 8 to be in favourable condition. The SSSI Units 55, which overlaps the Ramsar site, was found to be in favourable condition. Whilst Units 44, 45 and 57 were in

'unfavourable – recovering', due to poor ditch conditions, which are currently being managed but are not yet considered to meet the appropriate conditions and presence of algae in Unit 57. Unit 56 was identified as being in 'unfavourable – no change' condition, due to inappropriate ditch management and presence of high levels of algae from high levels of phosphate. This is thought to be due to water quality issues relating to the South Stream, which runs along the northern and eastern boundary of these SSSI units rather than from air quality issues.

5.52 It is recognised that Common Standards Monitoring, which is used to monitor the condition of the component SSSIs, was not designed to recognise adverse effects associated with deposition of pollutants, and often habitats are slow to display visible signs of the effects of changes in air quality. Therefore, the absence of apparent adverse factors does not necessarily indicate an absence of effects associated with nutrient enrichment and airborne pollutants in particular in relation to A256.

5.53 An Air Quality Assessment³¹ was undertaken to assess the impacts of development in the Local Plan. Impacts were considered in relation to nitrogen oxide, nitrogen deposition and acid deposition at ecological receptor points, which were located within European sites at the closest point to the road to demonstrate the maximum impact. The assessment stipulated that it is likely that deposition rates will be at a lower level across the rest of the European site. The assessment was completed based on two scenarios, including Do Minimum and Do Something scenarios. The findings of the assessment are presented below.

Nitrogen Oxide (NOx)

5.54 The assessment identified four ecological receptor locations, including ER30 and ER33, which lie within the Ramsar site only and ER45 and ER45, which lies within the SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, to exceed NOx thresholds in relation to respective Air Quality Standards (AQS) for both scenarios. Whilst the background rate at each receptor location was found to exceed the minimum critical load, the process contribution of the Local Plan was calculated to be below 1µg m⁻³ at all receptor locations. Therefore, it was concluded that NOx levels resulting from development in the Local Plan will not be significant.

Nitrogen Deposition

5.55 The assessment identified one ecological receptor location, ER24, which lies within the Ramsar site only, to result in a negative process contribution. This represents a

reduction in contribution towards nitrogen deposition from modelled roads in the Do Something Scenario.

5.56 Overall, whilst the background rate at each receptor location was found to exceed the minimum critical load, the process contribution of nitrogen deposition of the Local Plan was calculated to be less than 1% of the minimum critical load. Therefore, it was concluded that nitrogen deposition levels resulting from development in the Local Plan will not be significant.

Acid Deposition

5.57 The assessment identified one ecological receptor location, ER24, present in an area of the Ramsar site only, to result in a negative process contribution. This represents a reduction in contribution towards acid deposition.

5.58 Overall, whilst the background rate at each receptor location was found to exceed the minimum critical load, the process contribution of acid deposition of the Local Plan was calculated to be less than 1% of the minimum critical load. Therefore, it was concluded that acid deposition levels resulting from development in the Local Plan will not be significant.

5.59 Based on the findings of the Air Quality Assessment it can be concluded that no Adverse Effect on Integrity will occur in relation to air pollution as a result of proposed development either alone or in-combination. This will be supported by mitigation measures that are detailed below and will be implemented as part of the Local Plan.

Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC

5.60 The Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC is located in the south of the District. The SAC supports some of the richest calcareous grassland in Kent, which is situated on steep south-west facing slopes on thin soils. On the shallower slopes, areas of scrub and woodland have established at the top of the slopes and areas of woodland at the base of the slopes. The SAC is comprised of 61.7ha, which support calcareous grassland. This qualifying habitat is susceptible to atmospheric deposition of nitrogen associated with vehicular emissions.

5.61 The Site Improvement Plan outlines that current levels of nitrogen deposition exceed the critical load for calcareous grassland and recognises that air pollution as a result of nitrogen deposition is an existing pressure at the site. This is supported by data provided by APIS, which shows that existing nitrogen deposition levels exceed the lower critical level loads of 15-25kg N/ha/yr. Nitrogen deposition levels

³¹Bureau Veritas, (2020), Local Plan Air Quality Inputs - Dispersion Modelling Assessment.

were 16.5kg N/ha/yr at the minimum and 18.3kg N/ha/yr at the maximum.

5.62 Sections of the SAC lies within 200m of the A2 between Dover and Canterbury. This comprises a total proportion of 2.67% of the SAC. Given the proportion of the SAC with potential to be affected by air pollution from vehicle emission, it is likely that impacts will be minimal and unlikely to adversely affect the integrity of the SAC. However, as this A-Road is likely to be a key commuting corridor between Dover and Canterbury and the wider area for people within the District, air pollution impacts from an increase of development within the District cannot be ruled out at this stage.

5.63 Corresponding SSSI units, which overlap the SAC, identified the following within 200m of the strategic roads:

- Unit 1 – the A2 lies within 170m to the north of the SAC.
- Unit 2 – the A2 lies 190m to the east of the SAC.
- Unit 5 – the A2 lies 100m to the north-east of the SAC.

5.64 A review of the SSSI site condition assessments was undertaken to confirm the current condition of the component SSSI units of the SAC in areas susceptible to the effects of air quality. This approach confirmed that in terms of current condition, Unit 2 and 5 are in favourable condition. The most recent condition assessment of Unit 1 confirmed that the unit is in 'unfavourable recovering' condition due to overgrazing by livestock and rabbits. This issue has been addressed in part by reducing the levels of grazing by livestock, however rabbit grazing continues to remain high. It is recognised that Common Standards Monitoring, which is used to monitor the condition of the component SSSIs, was not designed to recognise adverse effects associated with deposition of pollutants, and often habitats are slow to display visible signs of the effects of changes in air quality. Therefore, the absence of apparent adverse factors does not necessarily indicate an absence of effects associated with nutrient enrichment and airborne pollutants.

5.65 To determine the impacts of air pollution in relation to proposed development within the Local Plan in relation to the SAC, SPA and Ramsar, an Air Quality Assessment was undertaken. The findings of the assessment are presented below.

Nitrogen Oxide (NOx)

5.66 No ecological receptor locations were found to exceed NOx thresholds in relation to respective AQS for both scenarios. Therefore, it was concluded that NOx levels

resulting from development in the Local Plan will not be significant.

Nitrogen Deposition

5.67 The assessment identified two ecological receptor locations, ER13 and ER14, which lie within the SAC, to result in a negative process contribution. This represents a reduction in contribution towards nitrogen deposition from modelled roads in the Do Something Scenario.

5.68 Overall, whilst the background rate at each receptor location was found to exceed the minimum critical load, the process contribution of nitrogen deposition from the Local Plan is calculated to be less than 1% of the minimum critical load. Therefore, it was concluded that nitrogen deposition levels resulting from development in the Local Plan will not be significant.

Acid Deposition

5.69 The assessment identified two ecological receptor locations, ER13 and ER14, which lie within the SAC, to result in a negative process contribution. This represents a reduction in contribution towards acid deposition from modelled roads in the Do Something Scenario.

5.70 Overall, whilst the background rate at each receptor location was found to exceed the minimum critical load, the process contribution of acid deposition from the Local Plan was calculated to be less than 1% of the minimum critical load. Therefore, it was concluded that acid deposition levels resulting from development in the Local Plan will not be significant.

5.71 Based on the findings of the Air Quality Assessment it can be concluded that no Adverse Effect on Integrity will occur in relation to air pollution as a result of proposed development either alone or in-combination. This will be supported by mitigation measures that are detailed below and will be implemented as part of the Local Plan.

Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC

5.72 Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC is situated along the coastline in the south of the District. The SAC is comprised of 183.35ha vegetated cliffs, which support calcareous grassland interspersed with areas of scrub. The calcareous grassland for which the site is designated for is susceptible to atmospheric deposition of nitrogen associated with vehicular emissions.

5.73 A section of the SAC in the west lies within 200m of the A2, which runs into Dover. The total proportion of the SAC within 200m of the A2 is 0.47%. Given the proportion of the SAC with potential to be affected by air pollution from vehicle emission, it is likely that impacts will be minimal and unlikely

to adversely affect the integrity of the SAC. However, as this A-Road is likely to be a key road for people travelling to and from Dover, air pollution impacts from an increase of development within the District cannot be ruled out at this stage. This is particularly likely to be the case, given that a large proportion of the site allocations are proposed in the Dover area.

5.74 Corresponding SSSI units, which overlap the SAC, identified the following within 200m of the strategic roads:

- Unit 10 – the A2 lies 150m to the west of the SAC.
- Unit 12 – the A2 lies 150m to the west of the SAC.
- Unit 13 – the A2 lies 130m to the west of the SAC.
- Unit 14 – the A2 lies 140m to the west of the SAC.
- Unit 15 – the A2 lies 150m to the west of the SAC.

5.75 A review of the SSSI site condition assessments was undertaken to confirm the current condition of the component SSSI units of the SAC in areas susceptible to the effects of air quality. This approach confirmed that in terms of current condition, Unit 10, 12, and 13 are in favourable condition whilst Unit 14 was in 'unfavourable - recovering' condition due to encroachment of scrub, which is being managed and Unit 15 was in 'unfavourable – no change', which remains unmanaged and failing to meet the condition assessment as a result of scrub cover, sward height, species composition and grass to herb ratio. The change in species composition and encroachment of scrub cover could be in part caused by changes in soil chemistry as a result of increased levels of nitrogen deposition.

5.76 To determine the impacts of air pollution in relation to proposed development within the Local Plan in relation to the SAC, SPA and Ramsar, an Air Quality Assessment was undertaken by Bureau Veritas UK Ltd. The findings of the assessment are presented below.

Nitrogen Oxide (NOx)

5.77 No ecological receptor locations were found to exceed NOx thresholds in relation to respective AQS for both scenarios. Therefore, it was concluded that NOx levels resulting from development in the Local Plan will not be significant.

Nitrogen Deposition

5.78 Overall, the background rate at each receptor location in the SAC was found to exceed the minimum critical load with the process contribution of nitrogen deposition from the Local Plan to be calculated as less than 1% of the minimum critical load. Therefore, it was concluded that nitrogen deposition

levels resulting from development in the Local Plan will not be significant.

Acid Deposition

5.79 Overall, the background rate at each receptor location was found to exceed the minimum critical load with the process contribution of acid deposition from the Local Plan to be calculated as less than 1% of the minimum critical load. Therefore, it was concluded that acid deposition levels resulting from development in the Local Plan will not be significant.

5.80 Based on the findings of the Air Quality Assessment it can be concluded that no Adverse Effect on Integrity will occur in relation to air pollution as a result of proposed development alone and in-combination with other plans and projects. This will be supported by mitigation measures that are detailed below and will be implemented as part of the Local Plan.

Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC

5.81 The Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC is located in the north-east of Folkestone & Hythe District, which lies adjacent to Dover District, and is situated along a natural chalk escarpment at the northern edge of Folkestone. The SAC is composed of a total area of 263.25 ha, supporting broadleaved woodland and calcareous grasslands. The grassland habitats for which this SAC has been designated are susceptible to atmospheric deposition of nitrogen associated with vehicular emissions.

5.82 The Site Improvement Plan specifies that current levels of nitrogen deposition exceed the critical load for calcareous grassland habitat at the site and recognises that air pollution as a result of nitrogen deposition is an existing pressure at the site. This is supported by data provided by APIS, which shows that existing nitrogen deposition levels exceed the lower critical level loads of 15-25kg N/ha/yr. Nitrogen deposition levels were 14.4kg N/ha/yr at the minimum and 17.4kg N/ha/yr at the maximum.

5.83 The majority of the SAC is located beyond 200m from strategic road with a total proportion of 26.95% within 200m of a strategic road, including the A20, A260 and A259. These roads represent key commuting corridors between Dover District to places, such as Folkestone and Ashford in the surrounding area. It is therefore likely that an increase in development within Dover District to have the potential to result in a Likely Significant Effect on the SAC.

5.84 Corresponding SSSI units, which overlap the SAC, identified the following within 200m of the strategic roads:

- Unit 7 - the A260 (Canterbury Road) is adjacent to Sugar Loaf Hill within the SAC; the A20 is adjacent to

Castle Hill and Round Hill within the SAC, and the A259 which is 65m to the south of the Sugar Loaf Hill section of the SAC.

- Unit 8 - the A260 (Canterbury Road) is adjacent to Wingate Hill within the SAC, and the B2011 is adjacent to Creteway Down at the south easternmost section of the SAC.

5.85 A review of the SSSI site condition assessments was undertaken to confirm the current condition of the component SSSI units of the SAC in areas susceptible to the effects of air quality. This approach confirmed that in terms of current condition, Unit 7 of the component Folkestone to Etchinghill Downs Escarpment SSSI is currently in favourable condition. This Unit meets all of the condition objectives including in terms of species diversity, scrub control, an absence of negative factors and the presence of target orchid species. The most recent condition assessment of Unit 8 confirmed that the unit is in 'unfavourable recovering' condition due to undergrazing resulting in scrub encroachment. It is recognised that Common Standards Monitoring, which is used to monitor the condition of the component SSSIs, was not designed to recognise adverse effects associated with deposition of pollutants, and often habitats are slow to display visible signs of the effects of changes in air quality. Therefore, the absence of apparent adverse factors does not necessarily indicate an absence of effects associated with nutrient enrichment and airborne pollutants.

5.86 Natural England as part of the Site Improvement Plan recommended trying to control, reduce and ameliorate atmospheric nitrogen impacts with a Site Nitrogen Action Plan (SNAP), a government improvement programme which aims to identify, tackle and reduce sources of atmospheric nitrogen and trying to restore and maintain habitats to mitigate the impact of the atmospheric nitrogen. Previous discussions in relation to the Folkestone and Hythe PPLP with White Cliffs Partnership³², who oversee management at the site, confirmed that no such plan has yet been produced or implemented. It is recommended that discussions within White Cliffs Partnership in relation to the Dover District Local Plan are undertaken to identify any changes in management since then.

5.87 This SAC was not included as part of the Air Quality Assessment for Dover, however an air quality assessment was completed as part of the Folkestone and Hythe Core Strategy Review Local Plan, which took into account impacts to air quality from proposed growth in the plan in-combination with future predicted traffic levels and air quality trends within the southeast and growth in neighbouring authorities.

5.88 The air quality assessment identified that the baseline NOx concentrations where the SAC lies adjacent to the A20 are high. By 2031, total flows on the A20 are forecast to increase to 'in combination', and the bulk of this increase is attributable to the Draft Core Strategy Review Local Plan. Whilst NOx concentrations throughout the modelled transect are forecast to experience a net reduction on all links.

5.89 The assessment considered a 'Do Something' scenario with the 2017 Base and showed the forecast 'in-combination' change in NOx concentrations to 2031, including the Shepway Draft Core Strategy Review Local Plan, PPLP and strategic growth proposed in neighbouring authorities. It states that:

"for the A20, it can be seen that the Shepway Draft Core Strategy Partial Review Local Plan will retard the forecast improvement in NOx by a worst-case 3 µgm-3 (10% of the critical level) at the closest point to the A20 and even at 30-40m from the roadside will retard improvement by c. 1 µgm-3. This still leaves a substantial net forecast improvement of c. 26 µgm-3 but is certainly a large retardation. The primary role of NOx for vegetation is as a source of nitrogen. The retardation of forecast improvement attributable to the Shepway Draft Core Strategy Partial Review Local Plan is clearly high enough to mean the resulting nitrogen deposition must be modelled directly to determine what botanical effect would result".

5.90 In assessing the effect of NOx on nitrogen deposition, the air quality assessment goes on to explain that:

"since NOx is the main source of nitrogen from vehicle exhaust emissions, the results from the NOx analysis carry over to the nitrogen deposition calculations. However, since most of the emitted NOx is not deposited at the roadside, the change in nitrogen deposition rates due to the Shepway Draft Core Strategy Partial Review Local Plan is forecast to be lower than the change in NOx concentrations".

5.91 The air quality assessment takes into account forecast improvements in NOx reductions over the plan period. Crucially, the air quality assessment found that, if the forecast improvement is realised in practice, it will bring the deposition rates below the critical load at all links, even adjacent to the A20.

5.92 The air quality assessment concluded that:

³² Pers comm (21.09.2016), Kirk Alexander – Project Manager, White Cliffs Countryside Partnership

“Given that the ‘in combination’ deposition rate is a) forecast to be below the critical load of 15 kgN/ha/yr and well below the rate of 25 kgN/ha/yr at which Caporn et al report a decline in diversity in calcareous grassland, b) forecast to fall further to 2031 and c) only retarded by the Shepway Draft Core Strategy Partial Review Local Plan to a small extent along even the most affected road, no Likely Significant Effect is expected alone or in combination despite the elevated NOx concentrations”.

5.93 The air quality assessment for the Shepway Draft Core Strategy Review Local Plan takes into account impacts of the plan in-combination with growth proposed in neighbouring authorities, such as Dover District. Therefore, this air quality assessment can be relied on when considering the impacts of proposed development in Dover District. Based on the information provided as part of this assessment, it can be concluded that there will be no Adverse Effect on Integrity as a result of proposed development in the District. This will be supported by mitigation measures that are detailed below and will be implemented as part of the Local Plan.

Mitigation

5.94 The Air Quality Assessment outlines that any development proposed should provide mitigation in line with Kent and Medway Air Quality Planning Guidance. The assessment also provides detail of broad range of mitigation measures specific to residential and commercial/industrial development. It is recommended that these measures are considered and implemented as appropriate for development proposals, which might lead to a significant deterioration in air quality.

5.95 Policies detailed within the Local Plan will provide, to some degree, a level of mitigation, particularly through DM Policy 41: Air Quality, which specifies the requirement for development:

"to demonstrate shift to the use of sustainable low emission transport to minimise the impact of vehicle emissions on air quality.

“ Development proposals that might lead to a significant deterioration in air quality or national air quality objectives being exceeded, either by itself, or in combination with other committed development, will be required to submit an Air Quality Assessment, carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance, to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.”

5.96 In addition, Strategic Policy 1: Planning for Climate Change and DM Policy 4: Sustainable Transport, which

encourage the reduction and use of sustainable transport to minimise impacts from vehicle emissions, and Strategic Policy 17: Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity, which protects sites of conservation interest, will safeguards and mitigation measures.

Conclusion

5.97 In light of the above and providing the mitigation measures incorporated into the plan, and are implemented successfully, adverse effects on the integrity of Sandwich bay SAC, Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar, Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC, Lydden to Temple Ewell Downs SAC and Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment, as a result of air pollution will be avoided.

Recreation

Sandwich Bay SAC / Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar

5.98 The SAC, SPA and Ramsar is located along the coastline in the east of the District. Key threats from recreation to these European sites primarily relate to direct physical damage and loss of habitat from trampling and erosion and disturbance of wetland birds from recreational activities, such as walking, dog walking, exercise and wildlife watching.

5.99 Recent visitor studies undertaken in 2020 found that 91% of visitors originated from the District. Therefore, an increase in development within the District has potential to result in an adverse effect on these European sites.

5.100 Based on visitor survey data collected between 2011 and 2020 to inform the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA Mitigation Strategy, a ZOI of 9km was identified, which has been applied in this assessment. A review of residential site allocations identified 8,220 new housing units proposed within site allocations located in Deal, Sandwich, Sholden, Worth, Great Mongeham, Northbourne, Eastry, Woodnesborough, Ash, Ringwould, Eythorne, Staple, Goodnestone, Sheperdswell, St Margaret's Bay, Whitefield, Preston, Wingham and Aylesham.

5.101 The 2020 visitor studies will inform the updated Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA Mitigation Strategy, which will outline the requirement for specific mitigation measures and will be designed to address the cumulative effects of increased recreational pressure resulting from proposed development in the Local Plan within the defined ZOI of the SPA in-combination with existing levels of recreational pressure. The mitigation measures required for the SPA will also ensure that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of both the SAC and Ramsar site, which overlap the SPA.

Similar mitigation strategies have been successfully implemented across the UK, such as Birdwise and Bird Aware Solent and therefore there is a confidence that this strategy will also be successful in mitigating for impacts from recreation.

5.102 In light of the above and providing mitigation measures detailed in the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA Mitigation Strategy are incorporated in the Local Plan and delivered successfully, there is a high level of confidence that the mitigation strategy being prepared will provide the appropriate mechanisms required to ensure no Adverse Effect on Integrity in relation to the SAC, SPA and Ramsar. However, to satisfy the requirements of HRA it is recommended that there is sufficient detail in place in the mitigation strategy and that these measures are agreed with Natural England prior to the adoption of the Local Plan.

Thanet Coast SAC

5.103 The SAC is located along the coastline adjacent to Thanet District. Key threats from recreation to this SAC primarily relate to water-based activities, including angling, sailing and SCUBA diving, which have potential to result in physical damage and loss of submerged or partially submerged sea caves and reef habitat.

5.104 Given the specialist nature of these activities, which is likely to attract visitors from greater distances, it is expected that increased development within the District itself is likely to be relatively minor. In addition, there are a range of coastal codes, which have been developed and are regularly updated as part of the Thanet Coast North East Kent³³ to safeguard the areas coastline and wildlife, including the qualifying features of the SAC. These codes cover recreational activities, including powercraft activities, such as motorboats, watercraft and water-skiing, and marine wildlife watching, which provide appropriate safeguard measures to ensure no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC.

5.105 In light of the above, it can therefore be concluded that adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC will be avoided as a result of proposed development in the District.

Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC

5.106 The SAC is located in the centre of the District in the south. Key threats from recreation to this SAC primarily relate to walking and dog walking from people living in the local area, which have the potential to result in physical disturbance through trampling and erosion and nutrient enrichment.

5.107 Based on visitor survey data that was collected in 2010³⁴ to inform the Whitfield Urban Extension. This visitor survey identified that 75% of visitors to the site travelled within 4km of the SAC. In light of this survey information, a site specific ZOI of 4km has been applied in this assessment and identified a total of 6000 housing units proposed within site allocations at Whitefield, Lydden, Guston, Alkham, Dover, Eythorne and Shepherdswell. Key findings of the visitor study also found:

- The majority of visitors to the SAC are of local origin (50% living within 2km of the SAC) and make very regular visits, daily or at least several times per week.
- Most (75%) make the journey to the SAC by walking rather than driving, although car parking is very limited in close proximity to most of the formal access points.
- Dog walking is the primary reason for visiting the SAC, with almost as many dogs as people encountered during the course of the three surveys.
- The majority of dogs are allowed off their leads during all or part of their visit.
- During the summer months there is an increase in the number of people visiting because of the wildlife interest of the area, but dog walking remains the reason that most people visit the SAC.
- The majority of visitors walk between 1 – 3km within the SAC, with less than 10% of visits involving a walk of more than 3km. Visitor access is predominantly within the two easternmost parcels of the SAC.
- Routes followed within the SAC are not random, with visitors following identifiable paths or 'desire lines' for much of their routes.
- Proximity to the visitors' homes and the lack of alternative sites within walking distance were cited by approximately two thirds of visitors questioned as being the reasons for visiting this particular location rather than another.

5.108 One of the key findings of the Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs Visitor Survey is that people tend to follow desire lines and utilise regular routes. Whilst this can lead to a concentration of negative effects to specific locations, it may also imply that direct pressures to the wider site can be restricted and efforts to manage and restrict recreational activities can be more efficiently focused. This is likely to be particularly so for the SAC, which is actively managed by Kent Wildlife Trust, including the provision of gates and fences and specific paths to follow. The calcareous grassland

³³ <http://www.thanetcoast.org.uk/factfile/thanet-coastal-codes/>

³⁴ Aspect Ecology (Aug 2010), Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC and NNR Visitors Study

for which the site is designated for is typically only susceptible to direct effects associated with recreation, for example, localised nutrient enrichment from dogs, and trampling and erosion associated with walking. Furthermore, much of the SAC is located on steep slopes which are not conducive to recreational activities and therefore likely to be resilient to associated adverse effects.

5.109 In addition to this, the visitor study concluded that the provision of appropriately designed green infrastructure within the Whitfield Urban Extension area will provide effective mitigation for potential impacts on the SAC. This is in line with similar visitor studies in southern England, such as the Thames Basin Heaths Delivery Framework, which one of the primary mitigation measures included the requirement for suitable alternative natural greenspace for new residential development to be provided within 5km. This example demonstrates the importance and effectiveness of providing new open space alongside new residential developments in mitigating recreational pressures on sensitive sites.

5.110 In light of the above information, it is recommended that mitigation measures as detailed below and which are designed address the cumulative impacts of increased recreation on the SAC as a result of the Local Plan are implemented to ensure that a sufficient level of certainty in concluding that the Local Plan will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of the SAC.

Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC

5.111 The SAC is located along the southern coastline of the District. Key threats from recreation to this SAC relate to walking and dog walking from people living in the local area, which have the potential to result in physical disturbance through trampling and erosion and nutrient enrichment.

5.112 As outlined in the Screening Assessment, there is no specific survey data available, which can be drawn to inform a ZOI for this SAC. However, given the similarities of this European site in comparison to Lydden to Ewell Downs SAC, which are both designated for calcareous grassland, the HRA has drawn from the visitor survey information collected for this site. As detailed above, 75% of visitors to the site travelled within 4km of the Lydden to Ewell Downs SAC and therefore a ZOI of 4km has been applied in this assessment for this SAC.

5.113 A review of site allocations proposed as part of the Local Plan identified 6010 housing units proposed within 4km of the SAC. This includes proposed development at Dover, Guston, Whitefield, St Margaret's Bay, Langdon, Ringwould, Kingsdown, Walmer and Deal.

5.114 Part of the site is managed by the National Trust, which is subject to active management to protect, enhance

and create calcareous grassland. Key components of the current management include grazing of grassland by Exmoor ponies, mechanical cutting and collection in areas that are close to the cliff edge and removal of scrub. This management also encourages visitors who want to walk through the site, particularly those with dogs to follow specific measures to minimise impact on the environment. The calcareous grassland for which the site is designated for is typically only susceptible to direct effects associated with recreation, for example, localised nutrient enrichment from dogs, and trampling and erosion associated with walking. As part of the SAC lies on the cliff edge, it is likely that visitors to the site will be concentrated at certain locations and will follow desire lines and utilise regular routes, which may allow direct pressures to the wider site can be restricted and efforts to manage and restrict recreational activities can be more efficiently focused.

5.115 In light of the above information, it is recommended that mitigation measures as detailed below and which are designed to address the cumulative impacts of increased recreation on the SAC as a result of the Local Plan are implemented to ensure that a sufficient level of certainty in concluding that the Local Plan will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of the SAC.

Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC

5.116 The SAC is located to the 0.9km to the west of the District in Folkestone and Hythe District. Key threats from recreation to this SAC relate to walking and dog walking from people living in the local area, which have the potential to result in physical disturbance through trampling and erosion, nutrient enrichment and taking of rare plants.

5.117 The SAC is currently managed by the White Cliffs Countryside Project (WCCP) in partnership with Natural England, to maintain and restore the extent, distribution, structure, function and supporting processes of the calcareous grassland and important orchid populations for which the SAC is designated. The SAC Conservation Management plan is implemented by the WCCP, which seeks to secure chalk downland habitat restoration and creation around Dover and Folkestone through re-introducing grazing management, the provision of new infrastructure and encouraging a partnership between landowners, managers and communities. Key components of the current management of the SAC include cattle-grazing, provision of fencing and gates, invasive species control and mechanical scrub management.

5.118 As outlined in the Screening Assessment, there is no specific survey data available, which can be drawn to inform a ZOI for this SAC. However, given the similarities of this European site in comparison to Lydden to Ewell Downs SAC,

which are both designated for calcareous grassland, the HRA has drawn from the visitor survey information collected for this site. As detailed above, 75% of visitors to the site travelled within 4km of the Lydden to Ewell Downs SAC and therefore a ZOI of 4km has been applied in this assessment for this SAC. A review of site allocations proposed as part of the Local Plan identified 83 housing units proposed at Capel-le-Ferne.

5.119 A key finding of the Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs Visitor Survey is that people tend to follow desire lines and utilise regular routes. Whilst this can lead to a concentration of negative effects to specific locations, it may also imply that direct pressures to the wider site can be restricted and efforts to manage and restrict recreational activities can be more efficiently focused. This is likely to be particularly so for Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC because the site is actively managed, including provision of gates and fencing, and the presence of on-site wardening. In addition, the qualifying features of grassland and orchids are typically only susceptible to direct effects associated with recreation, for example, plant collecting, localised nutrient enrichment from dogs, and trampling and erosion associated with walking and illegal use of motorbikes. Furthermore, much of the SAC is located on steep escarpments which are not conducive to recreational activities and therefore likely to be resilient to associated adverse effects.

5.120 In light of the above information, it is recommended that mitigation measures as detailed below and which are designed address the cumulative impacts of increased recreation on the SAC as a result of the Local Plan are implemented to ensure that a sufficient level of certainty in concluding that the Local Plan will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of the SAC.

Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar

5.121 The SPA and Ramsar is located 0.4km to the north-west of the District. Key threats from recreation to these European sites primarily relate to physical disturbance to qualifying bird species, as a result of walking, dog walking and wildlife watching.

5.122 As outlined in the Screening Assessment, there is no specific survey data available, which can be drawn to inform a ZOI for this SAC. Therefore, a precautionary non-specific ZOI of 7km has been applied based on the findings of similar projects in southern England. A review of site allocations identified 399 housing units proposed at Preston, Wingham, Ash and Staple.

5.123 The SPA and Ramsar is owned by Natural England and is actively managed for wildlife and visitors. This includes the provision of waymarked trails and provision of interpretation boards to direct visitors across the site without

disturbing areas supporting birds that are sensitive to disturbance and educating visitors to the site. It is recommended that discussions with Natural England are undertaken to understand the potential risk of recreation to the site in more detail and to confirm the mitigation measures that are currently in place.

5.124 In light of the above information, it is recommended that mitigation measures as detailed below and which are designed address the cumulative impacts of increased recreation on the SAC as a result of the Local Plan are implemented to ensure that there is a sufficient level of certainty in concluding that the Local Plan will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of the SPA and Ramsar.

Blean Complex SAC

5.125 The SAC is located 5km to the north-west of the District. Key threats from recreation to these European sites primarily relate to compaction of soil, particularly around ancient and veteran trees and damage to woodland habitat through antisocial activities, such as vandalism and fires.

5.126 As outlined in the Screening Assessment, there is no specific survey data available, which can be drawn to inform a ZOI for this SAC. Therefore, a precautionary non-specific ZOI of 7km has been applied based on the findings of similar projects in southern England. Most of the SAC lies over 7km from the District with exception to a parcel of land located immediate north-west of the District. Recreational impacts have therefore only been considered in relation to areas of the SAC, which lie within the 7km ZOI, which has been applied to this site.

5.127 A review of site allocations identified 122 housing units proposed in Preston, which lies within 7km of the SAC. Given the number housing units proposed and distance by car at which visitors from these site allocations would travel (<7km) it is likely that any impact from increased recreational pressure in the District would be minor. Natural England's Supplementary Advice note indicates that existing recreational levels are not considered to be a concern due to the existing management and educational programmes and therefore a minor increase in pressure is considered unlikely to result in an adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC. However, in line with a precautionary approach it is recommended that the mitigation measures detailed below and which are designed to address the cumulative impacts of increased recreation on the SAC as a result of the Local Plan in-combination with other plans and projects are implemented to ensure that there is a sufficient level of certainty in concluding that the Local Plan will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of the SAC.

Margate and Long Sands SAC / Outer Thames SPA

5.128 The SAC and SPA are located along the north coastline of Kent and is separated from the District by Canterbury District and Thanet District. Key threats from recreation to this SAC primarily relate to water-based activities, including sailing and fishing, which have potential to result in physical damage and loss of qualifying habitats and physical disturbance of the qualifying red-throated diver.

5.129 Given the specialist nature of these activities, which is likely to attract visitors from greater distances, it is expected that increased development within the District itself is likely to be relatively minor. In addition, the extent of the SAC and SPA span across an area of open sea covering nearly 65,000 ha and 380,000 ha and extending 30km and 40km from the coastline, respectively. The nearest point of the European sites to the District is located in close proximity to Thanet District and is notably excludes the area of coastal water adjacent to Dover District.

5.130 The qualifying species of the SPA primarily use the SPA for foraging at sea and will cover vast distances to do so whereas recreational boats would be expected to remain relatively close to the coast. Given the mobility of these species and the visibility afforded to them while feeding and loafing at sea they are unlikely to be disturbed by watercraft, which would result in an Adverse Effect on Integrity. Furthermore, the increase in usage of watercraft is unlikely to result in any discernible increase in the numbers, distribution or frequency of watercraft navigating these waters.

5.131 In addition, there are a range of coastal codes, which have been developed and are regularly updated as part of the Thanet Coast North East Kent to safeguard the areas coastline and wildlife, including the qualifying features of the SAC and SPA. These codes cover recreational activities, including powercraft activities, such as motorboats, watercraft and water-skiing, and marine wildlife watching, which provide appropriate safeguard measures to ensure no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC and SPA.

5.132 In light of the above, it can therefore be concluded that adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC and SPA will be avoided as a result of proposed development in the District.

Mitigation

5.133 It is recommended that the following mitigation measures are implemented to ensure that there is a sufficient level of certainty that proposed development in the Local Plan will not result in an adverse effect in the integrity of these European sites. These measures have been designed to ensure that the cumulative effect of increased recreational pressure is addressed for each site allocation, which has potential to contribute to the increased recreational pressure

on each European site through the provision of specific mitigation measures. It is recommended that these measures are considered alongside mitigation requirements outlined as part of more detailed studies, such as Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA Mitigation Strategy and alongside discussions with land managers and Natural England.

Provision of Updated Monitoring Surveys

5.134 To ensure that the findings of the visitor surveys for European sites, including Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC continue to be based upon up-to-date information, it is recommended that visitor survey information is undertaken at least once every five years following the adoption of the plan.

5.135 This will ensure that the studies provides an up to date baseline against which to measure the status, extent and effect of recreational pressures going forward, and will ensure that the mitigation measures committed to in the mitigation strategy continue to be based upon up to date information and in agreement with Natural England. In relation to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar, It will also be important to ensure that up to date bird data are also available to inform mitigation measures. This is regularly undertaken at each of the European sites as part of the BTO's WeBS Core Counts and Low Tide Counts and it is therefore predicted that such information will be available but, to ensure certainty, a commitment will be required by the Council that in the unlikely event that suitably up to date bird survey data are not available during each five year period, they will undertake equivalent survey work to inform the mitigation strategy.

Provision of Open Spaces

5.136 The provision of alternative natural green space and green infrastructure (GI) represents an important aspect of mitigation for non-coastal European sites. Therefore, the strategic approach to incorporating protective measures specified in the Local Plan is considered likely to provide an effective contribution in mitigating significant effects associated with recreation.

5.137 Given the unique nature and attraction of coastal European sites, provision of alternative open space is less applicable as a mitigation measure for the Sandwich Bay, Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar and therefore the focus of the Mitigation Strategy should be primarily on access management and monitoring.

5.138 To maximise the effectiveness of its role in mitigation recreational impacts on European sites, the design and management of open space and green infrastructure will need to be focused towards attracting those groups of visitors

who regularly visit the European sites. This primarily includes walkers and dog walkers.

Project Level HRA

5.139 Site specific planning applications, especially larger ones in proximity to the above European sites, will need to consider the requirement to undertake project level HRA, and where appropriate would be expected to incorporate necessary safeguards in line with the policy safeguards included within the Local Plan.

Financial Contribution

5.140 Site allocations of greater than 10 dwellings proposed within 9km of the Thanet Coast SPA and Ramsar site will be required, as part of DM Policy 40: Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar Mitigation Strategy, to make a financial contribution to mitigation and monitoring measures detailed within the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA Mitigation Strategy.

Policy Wording

5.141 Policies within the Local Plan will provide safeguards and mitigation from recreational impacts. This includes: DM Policy 31: Providing Open Space and DM Policy 33: Protection of Open Space, which provide new alternative open spaces and protect existing open spaces for people to undertake recreational activities; Strategic Policy 16: Protecting the Districts Hierarchy of Designated Environment Sites and Strategic Policy 17: Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity, which protects sites of conservation interest; and DM Policy 40: Thanet Coast and Sandwich bay SPA and Ramsar Mitigation Strategy, which provides specific mitigation measures for recreational impacts to the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA.

Conclusion

5.142 In light of the above and providing mitigation measures detailed in the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA Mitigation Strategy are incorporated in the Local Plan and delivered successfully, there is a high level of confidence that the mitigation strategy being prepared will provide the appropriate mechanisms required to ensure no Adverse Effect on Integrity in relation to the Sandwich Bay SAC and Thanet Coast SPA and Ramsar. However, to satisfy the requirements of HRA it is recommended that there is sufficient detail in place in the mitigation strategy and that these measures are agreed with Natural England prior to the adoption of the Local Plan.

5.143 In addition, providing the above mitigation measures are incorporated into the Local Plan, and

implemented successfully, adverse effects on the integrity of the Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs, SAC, Dover to Kingsdowns Cliffs SAC, Folkestone to Etching Hill Escarpment SAC, Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar, Blean Complex SAC, Thanet Coast SAC, Margate and Long Sands SAC and Outer Thames Estuary SPA will be avoided.

Water Quantity

5.144 Dover District forms part of Kent, which is known to be one of the driest regions in England and Wales. The ground water resources from the underlying chalk aquifer in the District is under significant pressure from abstraction. The Environment Agency's Stour Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy has identified the groundwater resources to be over-abtracted.

5.145 The District falls within the Dour and Thanet Water Resource Zones (WRZ), which are managed by Affinity Water and Southern Water respectively and will experience a shortfall in demand up to 2031. Water companies have a statutory duty to establish how planned development in their area can be serviced. These plans are set out in their Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP). Investments to deliver the plans are based on five-year planning cycles known as Asset Management Periods (AMP) so the water company programme for water infrastructure upgrades may constrain the rate at which residential growth can be supported.

5.146 In 2019, Affinity Water published its latest WRMP for the plan period of 2020-2080 and Southern Water published its latest WRMP for the plan period of 2020 to 2070. The water resources supplied to these WRZ is mostly from groundwater.

5.147 The Affinity Water WRMP for the Dour WRZ proposes to continue to collaborate with neighbouring water companies, including Southern Water and South East Water who currently export water resources to the WRZ and improvement of water efficiency through measures, such as leakage control, fitting water saving devices and working with initiatives and local governments.

5.148 The Southern Water WRMP for the Thanet Water WRZ proposes the implementation of a range of measures to manage factors, such as an increase in demand, changes in abstraction licences and expected reductions in water availability due to licence changes and to protect and enhance the environment. For this WRZ, this comprises a strategic development of a shared resource with South East Water and the improvement of water efficiency in the area.

Catchment Abstraction Licencing Strategy (CALS)

5.149 The Environment Agency is responsible for managing water resources in England. The Environment Agency controls how much water is abstracted with a permitting system, regulating existing licences and granting new ones. It uses the CALS process and abstraction licensing strategies to do this. The CALS process aims to aid the meeting of the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive by:

- Providing a water resource assessment of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries and groundwater referred to as water bodies under the Water Framework Directive (WFD).
- Identifying water bodies that fail flow conditions expected to support good ecological status.
- Preventing deterioration of water body status due to new abstractions.
- Providing results which inform River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs).

5.150 Dover District lies entirely within the Stour Catchment Abstraction areas for which the most recent CALs was published in 2013³⁵. The CALS identify that the main water resources pressures are extensive water supply abstraction.

5.151 The CALS process has developed a classification system in order to inform the abstraction process. This classification provides an indication of:

- The relative balance between the environmental requirements for water and how much is licensed for abstraction.
- Whether water is available for further abstraction.
- Areas where abstraction may need to be reduced.

5.152 In terms of surface water, water is restricted during high flows (Q30) and is not available during medium to low flows (Q50, 70 and 95).

5.153 At Q30 the District supports areas with water available in the Little Stour and Wingham and no water available for licencing outside this catchment. Whilst at Q50 and 70, there is restrict water for licencing and at Q95, there is no water available for licencing at Little Stour and Wingham catchment.

5.154 For the majority of the District there is a water resource available less than 30% of the time with exception to the Little

Stour and Wingham catchment, which has water resource available at least 50% of the time.

Sandwich Bay / Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar

5.155 The SAC, SPA and Ramsar site support coastal habitats and species, which lie along the eastern coastline of Dover District and are reliant on water resources that are hydrologically connected to the District.

5.156 The North East Kent (Thanet) SIP has identified hydrological changes in relation to qualifying habitats of the SAC was identified as a key threat as a result of changes to plant community composition. This is also likely to have an adverse impact on the foraging habitat used wetland bird species of the SPA and Ramsar site.

5.157 A review of water catchment areas³⁶ within the District identified the North and South Streams, which discharges directly into River Stour, which forms part of the European site and connects to the Stour Marshes and coastal habitat, which the SAC is qualified for and which the SPA and Ramsar species rely on. The CALS outlined that the:

"North and South Streams have been significantly affected by human activity, with some reaches losing water to others. The upper reaches have been known to suffer from very low flows, but further downstream the surface watercourses receive more support from groundwater in flow. Downstream of Hacklinge, water is pumped via the Roaring Gutter Dyke into the slow-moving network of drainage ditches and channels of the Lydden Valley".

5.158 As this river is connected to the River Stour, which forms part of the SAC, SPA and Ramsar, increased demand in abstraction in this area is likely to result in adverse effect on these European sites.

5.159 The CALs identifies presence of two abstraction points within the District, one at Dover from the River Dour and one at Hacklinge North and South Streams. An increase in demand for water abstraction at Hacklinge North and South Streams, which lies in an area with no additional water available for licencing at the highest flows, therefore, has the potential to adversely affect the SAC, SPA and Ramsar. A Water Cycle Study³⁷ (WCS) completed in 2020 to support the new Local Plan outlines *"that the presence of Abstraction Points contributes to the degradation of watercourses in the district"*. However, the WCS confirms that both Southern

³⁵ Environment Agency, (2013), Stour Abstraction licensing strategy

³⁶ <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB107040019621>

³⁷ Dover District Council, (2020), Water Cycle Study

Water and Affinity Water WRMPs are robust and appropriately account for how they will accommodate for future growth in each respective catchment area whilst considering environmental conditions.

Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar

5.160 The SAC, SPA and Ramsar site lies to the north-east of the District and supports qualifying species, which are reliant on wetland habitat. Increased demand for water as a result of the Local Plan has the potential to lead to adverse effects in these European sites.

5.161 A review of water catchment areas³⁸ within the District identified the Little Stour and Wingham catchment. The Wingham River flows upstream of the Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar, where it:

"picks up baseflow from the Lower London Tertiaries, as well as a significant contribution to flows from a sewage treatment plant discharge".

5.162 This river meets the Little Stour River, which is subject to investigation under the Restoring Sustainable Abstraction programme, downstream before flowing into the Stodmarsh. The CALS found that the Little Stour and Wingham rivers had consumptive abstraction available less than 30% of the time. Increased demand in abstraction in this area is likely to result in adverse effect on these European sites.

5.163 There are no abstraction points identified within the District, which are hydrologically connected the SAC, SPA and Ramsar. In addition, the WCS confirms that both Southern Water and Affinity Water WRMPs are robust and appropriately account for how they will accommodate for future growth in each respective catchment area whilst considering environmental conditions.

Mitigation

5.164 Policies detailed within the Local Plan will provide, to some degree, safeguards and a level of mitigation to European sites. This includes Strategic Policy 1: Planning for Climate Change, DM Policy 5: Water Efficiency, DM Policy 6: Flood Risk Strategic Policy 16: Protecting the Districts Hierarchy of Designated Environment Sites, Strategic Policy 17: Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity and DM Policy 42: Water Supply and Quality. Policy wording should be guided by a WCS and should include specific detail on mitigation measures, including the mechanism and timescale for delivery.

Conclusion

5.165 Providing the above mitigation measures detailed in the Southern Water and Affinity Water's respective WRMP are implemented successfully and policy wording in the Local Plan is updated to reflect the recommendations of the WCS, adverse effects on the integrity of Sandwich Bay SAC, Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar and Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar will be avoided.

Water Quality

5.166 Dover District is comprised of two main river catchments. This includes the River Dour, which has good water quality and the River Stour, which includes the North and South Streams and has poor water quality. Additional rivers within the District, include the Wingham River, which forms part of the Little Stour and Wingham Catchment.

5.167 New development proposed as part of the Local Plan has the potential to result in the following:

- Increased volumes of treated wastewater discharges, resulting in nutrient enrichment of water and potential lowering of dissolved oxygen.
- Overloading of the combined sewer network during storm events with the potential for flooding and contamination of hydrologically connected European sites.
- Increase in the area of urban surfaces and roads could increase the potential for contaminated surface runoff and the contamination of hydrologically connected European sites.

Sandwich Bay SAC / Thanet Coast SPA and Ramsar / Thanet Coast SAC

5.168 The SACs and SPA support coastal habitats and species, which are reliant on water resources that are hydrologically connected to the District. Increased demand for treatment of water as a result of the Local Plan has the potential to lead to adverse effects in the European sites.

5.169 The North East Kent (Thanet) SIP has identified water pollution to be a key threat in relation to these European sites. In particular, the SIP outlined changes in water quality to watercourses that connect to the European sites has been as a result of insufficient treatment of water at WwTW. It is understood that efforts have been made to improve water quality through phosphate stripping, however, it is likely that further improvements, such as this and upgrades to

³⁸ <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB107040019621>

infrastructure will be required to ensure that there is sufficient capacity to deal with increased demand for water treatment as a result of development in the District.

5.170 As detailed above under water quantity, the District supports the North and South Streams, which flow directly in the River Stour and into Pegwell Bay. Therefore, demand for water treatment as a result of development proposed in these catchment areas or which discharge into WwTW in these catchments has the potential to adversely affect these European sites. This is likely to be exacerbated by water pollution from rivers in the adjoining districts, including Monkton and Minster Marshes in Thanet District.

5.171 The WCS confirmed that WwTW that treats water in the District have sufficient capacity to accept the additional wastewater flow from proposed development in the Local Plan. Providing avoidance and mitigation measures, which are detailed below and within the Local Plan are successfully implemented, it can be concluded that there will be no Adverse Effect on Integrity in relation to increased demand for wastewater treatment in the District as a result of proposed development in the Local Plan.

Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar

5.172 The SAC, SPA and Ramsar site supports qualifying species, which are reliant on wetland habitat. Increased demand for treatment of water as a result of the Local Plan has the potential to lead to adverse effects in these European sites.

5.173 The WCS confirmed that WwTW that treat water in the District have sufficient capacity to accept the additional wastewater flow from proposed development in the Local Plan. However, the Stodmarsh is currently subject to high levels of nitrogen and phosphorous input into its water environment, which is resulting in the eutrophication of the wetland habitat that the qualifying species of the European sites depend on. A key contributor to these high levels of nutrients is from wastewater from existing housing and agricultural sources. Therefore, any increase in demand for wastewater treatment is likely to result in a significant effect to the European sites.

5.174 A review of water catchment areas³⁹ within the District identified the Little Stour and Wingham catchment area, which has been identified by Natural England within the advice note for the Stodmarsh to be hydrologically connected. As the Little Stour and Wingham Catchment area is located upstream of the Stodmarsh Lakes, Dover District are currently taking independent hydrological advice to determine whether

or not there is a hydrological connection between areas of Dover District and Stodmarsh Lakes, and therefore whether or not the requirement for development within this area to achieve nutrient neutrality should apply.

5.175 If this advice finds this area of the Little Stour and Wingham is hydrologically connected and as part of the advice note provided by Natural England, there will be the requirement for any new development proposed within the catchment or which will discharge into the WwTW in this catchment to demonstrate no additional adverse effects to these European sites by achieving nutrient neutrality. This should be calculated using the Natural England methodology⁴⁰ and may require appropriate mitigation measures to achieve this. The requirement for this will be detailed in future iterations of the HRA.

Mitigation

5.176 Should hydrological connectivity between the Little Stour and Wingham catchment be confirmed and nutrient calculations are required, it is recommended that DM Policy 42: Water Supply and Quality includes the following wording to ensure that any new development that comes forward in the Local Plan is assessed:

"Development will only be permitted where a project level HRA assessment has demonstrated in accordance with the Habitat Regulations, that any proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of the Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar. This will require the calculation of a nutrient budget for each development proposed within or which discharges into the Little Stour and Wingham Catchment and where necessary the implementation of site-specific mitigation measures to demonstrate nutrient neutrality."

5.177 It is also recommended that the policy wording is strengthened to ensure that adequate wastewater infrastructure exists or can be provided in time to serve proposed development. Policy wording should be guided by a WCS and should include specific detail on mitigation measures, including the mechanism and timescale for delivery.

5.178 Policies detailed within the Local Plan will provide, to some degree, safeguards and a level of mitigation to European sites. This includes Strategic Policy 1: Planning for Climate Change, Strategic Policy 5: Water Efficiency, Strategic Policy 6: Flood Risk, DM Policy 7: Surface Water Management, Strategic Policy 16: Protecting the Districts

³⁹ <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB107040019621>

⁴⁰ Natural England, (2020), Advice on Nutrient Neutrality for New Development in the Stour Catchment in Relation to Stodmarsh Designated Sites - For Local Planning Authorities.

Hierarchy of Designated Environment Sites, Strategic Policy 17: Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity and DM Policy 42: Water Supply and Quality

Conclusion

5.179 Providing the above mitigation measures detailed in the Local Plan are implemented successfully and policy wording in the Local Plan is updated to reflect the recommendations of the HRA and WCS, adverse effects on the integrity of Sandwich Bay SAC, Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar will be avoided.

5.180 In light of the above and in accordance with the precautionary principle, a conclusion of no Adverse Effect on Integrity cannot be reached in relation to the effect of water quality in relation to Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects until further investigations have been completed to determine the hydrological connectivity of the District to the European sites.

Summary of Appropriate Assessment

5.181 The conclusions of the Appropriate Assessment are summarised in **Table 5.8**:

- The European sites that are shown as screened out with no colour indicate sites that were considered to have no Likely Significant Effect at the screening stage.
- The European sites highlighted as having no Adverse Effect on Integrity (AEoI) in grey were found to have no Adverse Effect on Integrity providing the mitigation measures detailed in Chapter 5 are implemented.
- For the remaining European sites in orange, the potential impacts of the Local Plan in relation to these sites are uncertain until more detail is obtained through relevant studies, including hydrological studies in relation to Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar.

Table 5.8: Summary of Appropriate Assessment

European sites	Physical Damage and Loss	Non-physical Disturbance	Air Pollution	Recreation	Water Quantity and Quality
Sandwich Bay SAC	Screened out	Screened out	<u>No AEoI</u>	<u>No AEoI</u>	<u>No AEoI</u>
Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar	<u>No AEoI</u>	<u>No AEoI</u>	<u>No AEoI</u>	<u>No AEoI</u>	<u>No AEoI</u>
Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC	Screened out	Screened out	<u>No AEoI</u>	<u>No AEoI</u>	Screened out
Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC	Screened out	Screened out	<u>No AEoI</u>	<u>No AEoI</u>	Screened out
Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC	Screened out	Screened out	<u>No AEoI</u>	<u>No AEoI</u>	Screened out
Stodmarsh SAC	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	<u>Uncertain – further information is required to determine AEoI in relation to water quality only.</u>
Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar	<u>No AEoI</u>	Screened out	Screened out	<u>No AEoI</u>	<u>Uncertain – further information is</u>

European sites	Physical Damage and Loss	Non-physical Disturbance	Air Pollution	Recreation	Water Quantity and Quality
					<u>required to determine AEoI in relation to water quality only.</u>
Thanet Coast SAC	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	<u>No AEoI</u>	Screened out
Parkgate Down SAC	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	No LSE	Screened out
Blean Complex SAC	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	<u>No AEoI</u>	Screened out
Margate and Long Sands SAC	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	<u>No AEoI</u>	Screened out
Wye and Crundale Downs SAC	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	No LSE	Screened out
Tankerton Slopes and Swalecliffe SAC	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	No LSE	Screened out
Outer Thames Estuary SPA	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	<u>No AEoI</u>	Screened out
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay pSPA, SPA and Ramsar	<u>No AEoI</u>	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out
The Swale SPA and Ramsar	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out	Screened out

Chapter 6

Conclusions and Next Steps

Conclusions

6.1 At the Screening stage, Likely Significant Effects on European sites, either alone or in combination with other policies and proposals, were identified for Local Plan policies:

- Strategic Policy 2: Housing Growth
- Strategic Policy 3: Residential Windfall Development
- Strategic Policy 4: Whitfield Urban Expansion
- Strategic Policy 5: North Aylesham
- Strategic Policy 6: South Aylesham
- Strategic Policy 7: Eythorne and Elvington Local Centre
- Site Allocation Policy 1: Housing Allocations
- Strategic Policy 9: Employment Allocations

6.2 The findings of the HRA screening determined that impacts from physical damage and loss, non-physical disturbance, air pollution, recreation and water quantity and quality could result in a Likely Significant Effect in relation to:

- **Physical damage and loss** – in relation to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar, Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar and Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay pSPA.
- **Non-physical Disturbance** – in relation to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar.
- **Air Pollution** – in relation to Sandwich Bay SAC, Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar, Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC, Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC and Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC.
- **Recreation** – in relation to Sandwich bay SAC, Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar, Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC, Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC and Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC, Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar, Thanet Coast SAC, Blean Complex SAC, Margate and Long Sands and Outer Thames Estuary.
- **Water Quantity and Quality** – in relation to Sandwich bay SAC, Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar and Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar.

6.3 The Appropriate Assessment stage identified whether the above Likely Significant Effect will, in light of mitigation and avoidance measures, result in Adverse Effects on Integrity (AEol) of the European sites either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. The findings of the Appropriate Assessment are detailed below.

6.4 It can be concluded that no Adverse Effect on Integrity will occur for the following European sites subject to the provision of safeguarding and mitigation measures as detailed in Chapter 5.

- **Physical Damage and Loss** – the Appropriate Assessment concluded no Adverse Effect on Integrity as a result of physical damage and loss in relation to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar, Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar and Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay pSPA providing the following safeguards and mitigation measures were implemented. This included:
 - A commitment in the Local Plan, which outlines that proposed development at NOR005 will avoid development within the boundary of the Ramsar site.
 - Completion of wintering bird surveys for site allocations identified with high or moderate suitability for qualifying bird species and where bird surveys identify the potential for a site allocation to exceed the threshold of >1% for birds that there is a commitment in the Local Plan for specific mitigation, such provision of suitable habitat for birds to be implemented.
- **Non-physical Disturbance** – the Appropriate Assessment concluded no Adverse Effect on Integrity as a result of non-physical disturbance in relation to Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar providing the wording in Strategic Policy 16: Protecting the Districts Hierarchy of Designated Environment Sites and Strategic Policy 17: Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity to include specific detail on the requirement to protect European sites from Adverse Effect on Integrity. Detail of this is provided below.
- **Air Pollution** – the Appropriate Assessment concluded no Adverse Effect on Integrity as a result of air pollution in relation to Sandwich Bay SAC, Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar, Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC, Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC and Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC. This will be supported by broad mitigation measures that are detailed within the Air Quality Assessment and will be implemented as part of the plan.

- **Recreation** – the Appropriate Assessment concluded no Adverse Effect on Integrity as a result of increased recreational pressure in relation to all European sites providing the following safeguards and mitigation measures. Detail of this is provided below.

6.5 At this stage and in line with a precautionary approach, no Adverse Effect on Integrity can be concluded in relation to the following sites:

- **Water Quantity and Quality** – in relation to Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar.

6.6 Further information is required to determine the potential impacts alone and in-combination with other plans and policies in relation to these European sites.

Recommendations

6.7 Following the HRA of the Dover District Local Plan, the following key steps and recommendations were identified:

- **Physical Damage and Loss** – it is recommended that the Local Plan commits to include wording that outlines the requirement for applicants of site allocations, which are identified with high or moderate suitability for qualifying bird species to demonstrate no Adverse Effect on Integrity through the provision of the following mitigation measures:
 - Wintering Bird Surveys for site identified with high and moderate suitability to support qualifying bird species to inform the importance of the site for these birds and to inform specific mitigation measures.
 - If the bird surveys identify that proposed new development will exceed the threshold of significance mitigation will be required. A commitment in the Local Plan to mitigate development following the completion of wintering bird surveys is therefore required.
- **Non-physical Disturbance** – it is recommended that the policy wording in the Local Plan is strengthened for Strategic Policy 16: Protecting the Districts Hierarchy of Designated Environment Sites and Strategic Policy 17: Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity to specifically commit to safeguarding designated sites and for any development proposed within 500m of the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar demonstrate through a project level assessment that there is no Adverse Effect on Integrity in relation to non-physical disturbance.
- **Recreation** – it is recommended that the Local Plan commits to include the provision of the following mitigation measures:

- Provision of updated visitor monitoring surveys at least once every 5 years following the adoption of the Local for European sites, including Sandwich Bay SAC, Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar and Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC to ensure that there is up to date data to inform mitigation requirements. For Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA, this will also require the plan to commitment to review or undertake relevant bird surveys to inform the strategy.
- Provision of alternative natural green space and green infrastructure.
- The completion of project level HRAs for large sites, which lie in the ZOI of any of the European sites in or adjacent to the District.
- Financial contribution from site allocations proposed within 9km of the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar.

In addition, to satisfy the requirements of the HRA, it is recommended that the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA Mitigation Strategy is sufficiently detailed and agreed with Natural England prior to adoption of the plan.

- **Water Quantity and Quality** – it is understood that Dover District has commissioned a hydrological specialist to advise on the hydrological connectivity of the District to the Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar. If hydrological connectivity is found, then nutrient calculations will be required for any site allocation proposed within the Little Stour and Wingham Catchment or which discharges into a WwTW in this catchment to demonstrate nutrient neutrality. This may require appropriate mitigation measures to demonstrate this.

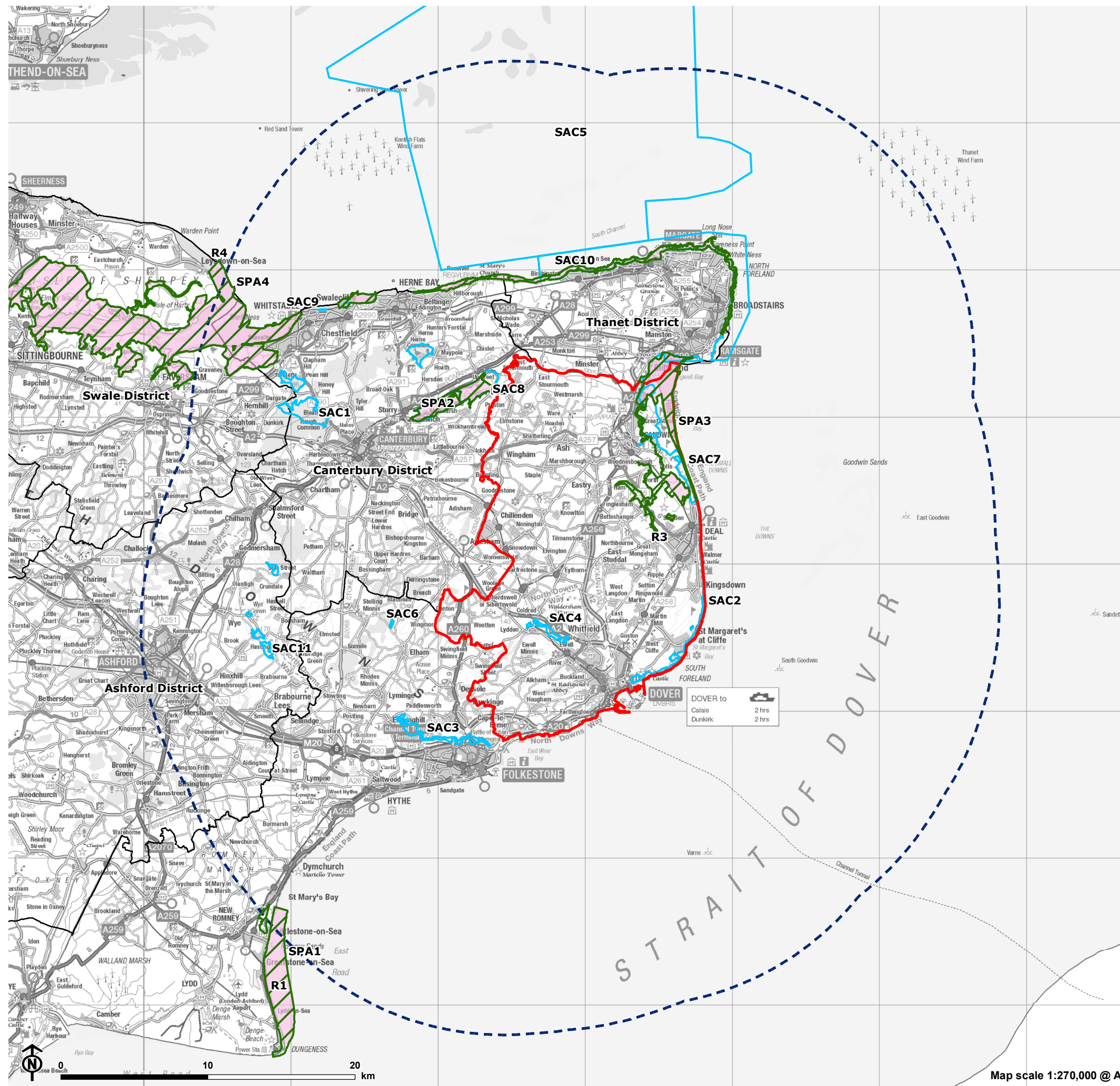
Next Steps

6.8 HRA is an iterative process and as such is expected to be updated in light of newly available evidence and comments from key consultees. It is recommended that this report is subject to consultation with Natural England and the Environment Agency to confirm that the conclusions of the assessment is considered appropriate.

Appendix A

Figures

Figure 1: European Sites within 20km of Dover District



- Dover district boundary
- Surrounding district boundaries
- 20km buffer
- Ramsar

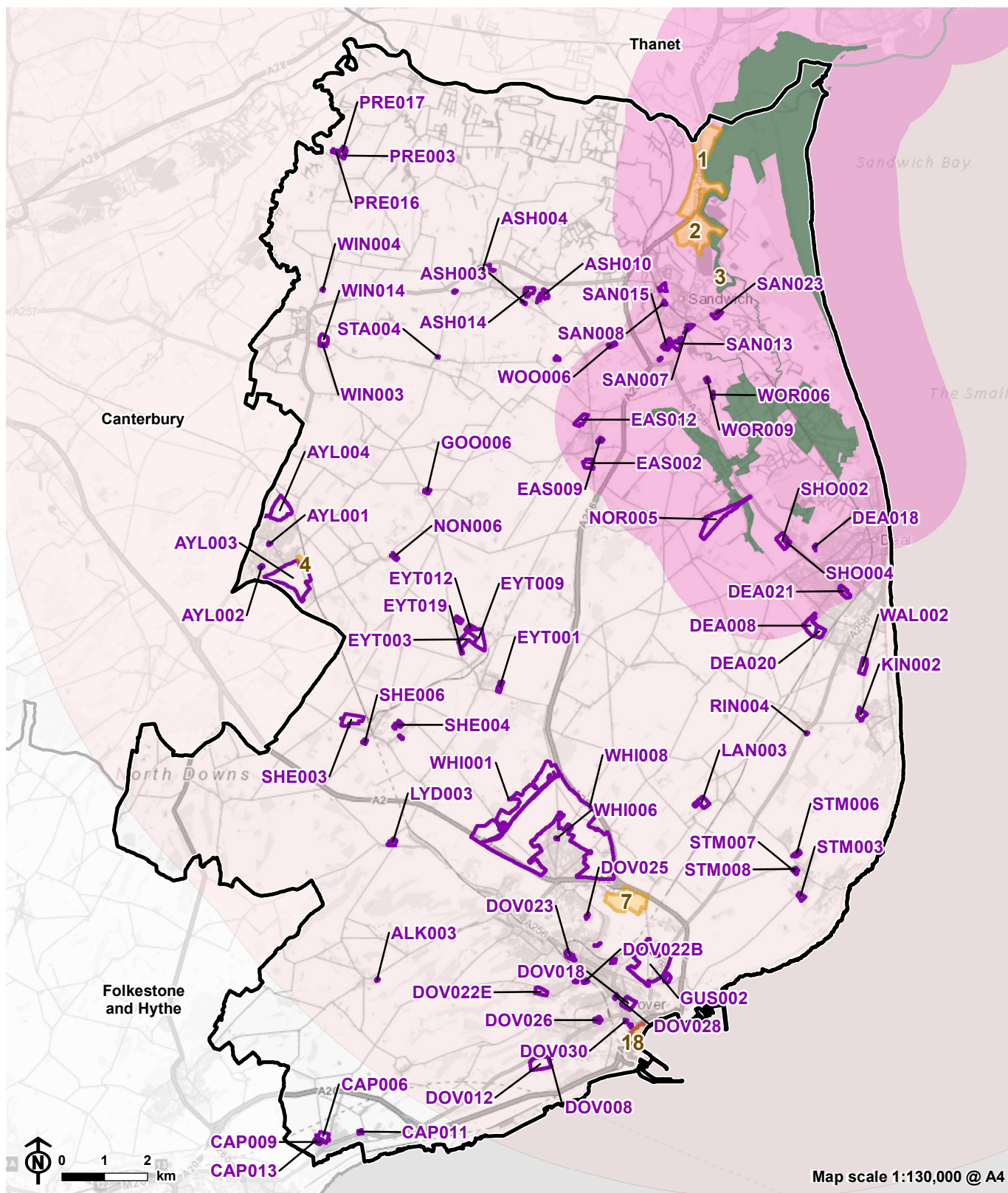
- R1: Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay
- R2: Stodmarsh
- R3: Thanet Coast & Sandwich Bay
- R4: The Swale

Special Protection Area

- SPA1: Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay
- SPA2: Stodmarsh
- SPA3: Thanet Coast & Sandwich Bay
- SPA4: The Swale

Special Area of Conservation

- SAC1: Blean Complex
- SAC2: Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs
- SAC3: Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment
- SAC4: Lydden & Temple Ewell Downs
- SAC5: Margate and Long Sands
- SAC6: Parkgate Down
- SAC7: Sandwich Bay
- SAC8: Stodmarsh
- SAC9: Tankerton Slopes and Swalecliffe
- SAC10: Thanet Coast
- SAC11: Wye & Crundale Downs

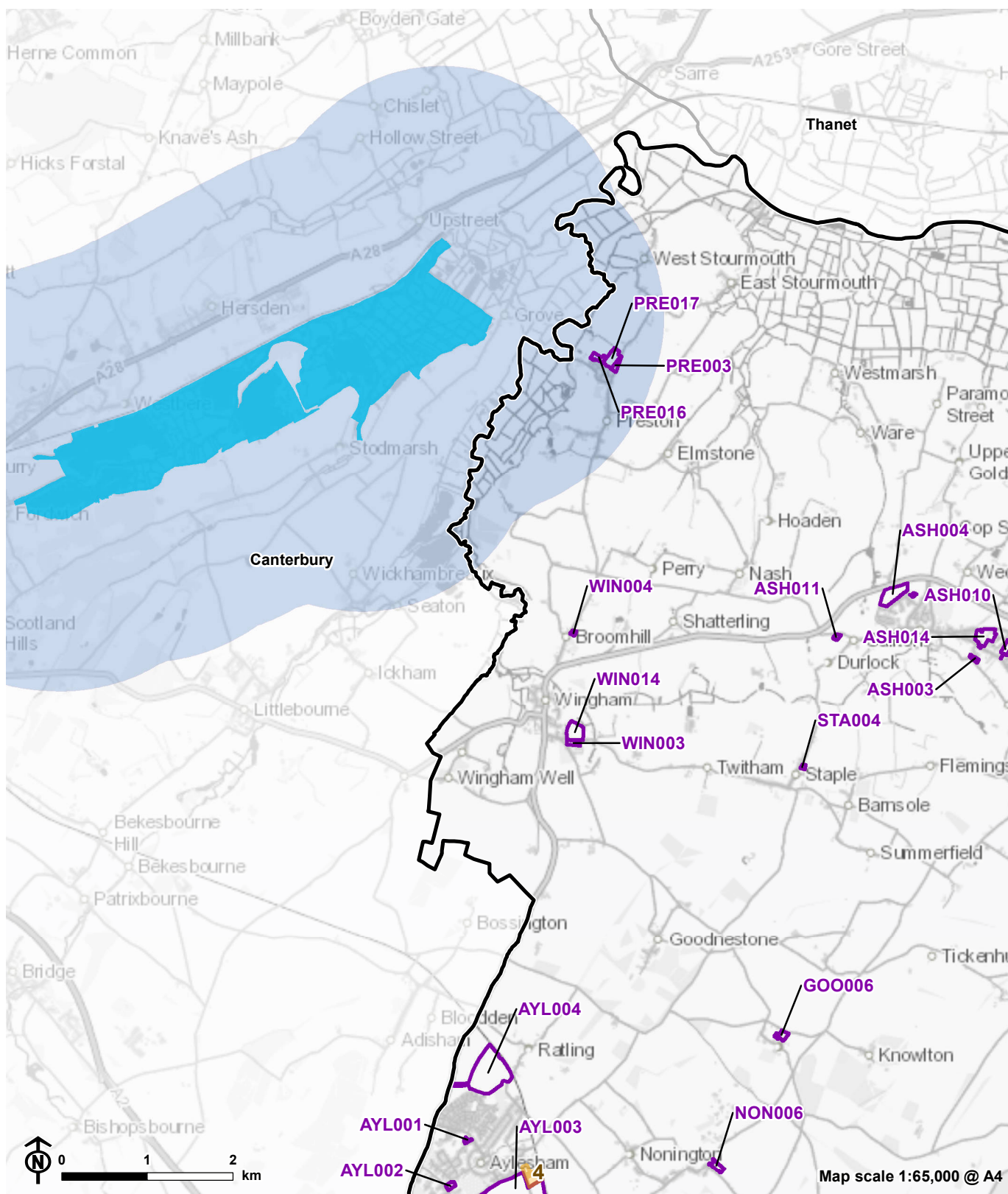


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Source: DDC, OS, NE

Figure 3: Functional Habitat Buffers: Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Ramsar

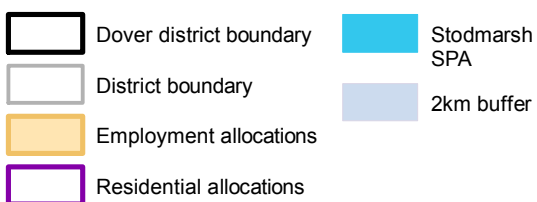


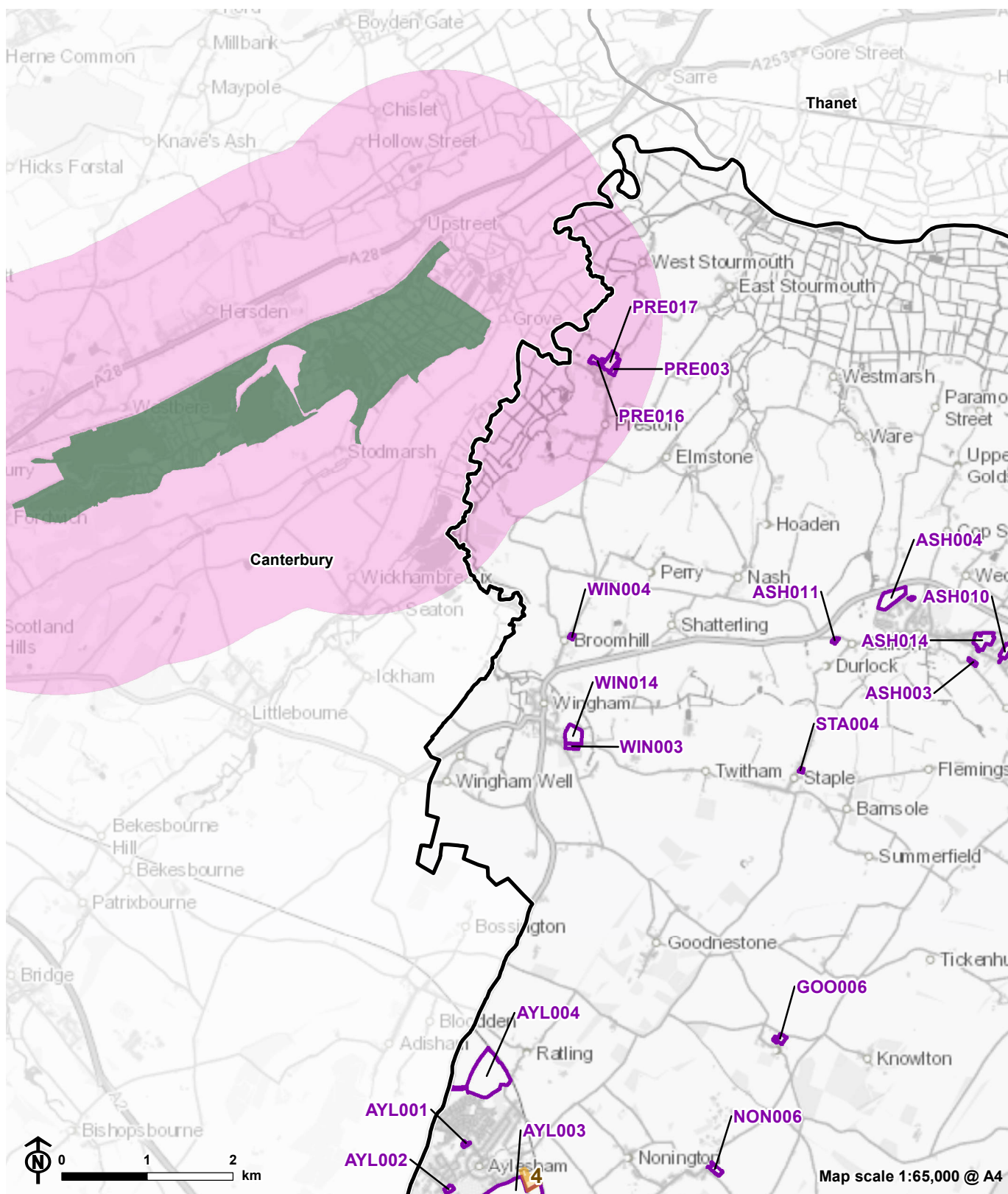


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CB:CB EB:Bean_C LUC Fig4_10043_r0_Stodmarsh SPA_A4P 19/10/2020
Source: DDC, OS, NE

Figure 4: Functional Habitat Buffers: Stodmarsh SPA

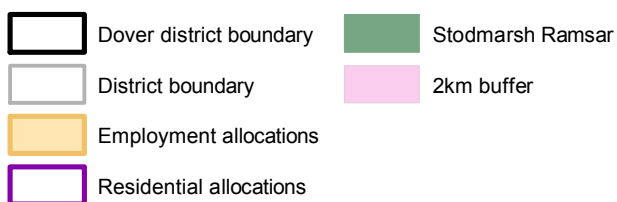


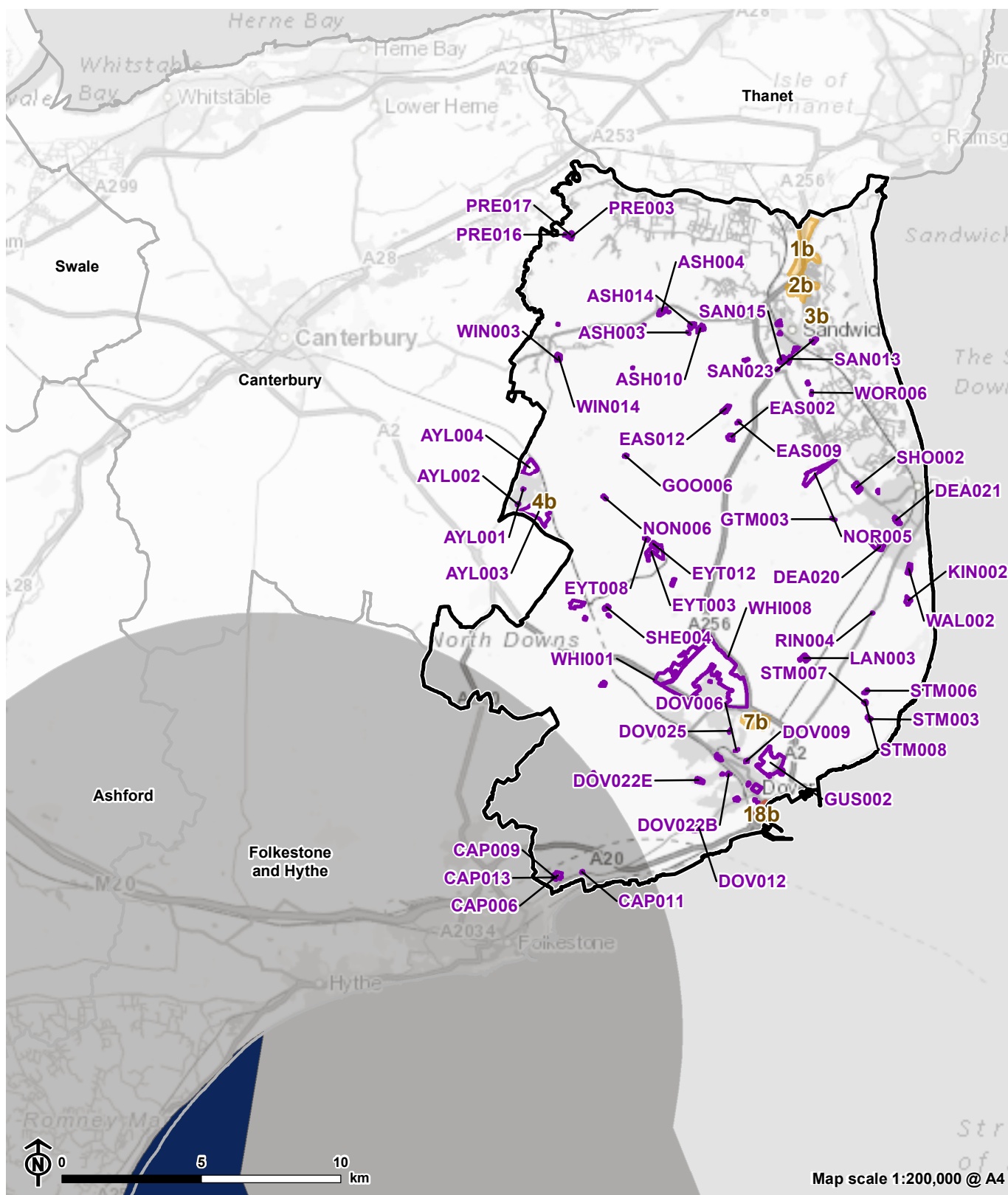


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CB:CB EB:Bean_C LUC Fig5_10043_r0_Stodmarsh_Ramsar_A4P 19/10/2020
Source: DDC, OS, NE

Figure 5: Functional Habitat Buffers: Stodmarsh Ramsar





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CB:CB EB:Bean_C LUC FigX_10043_r0_Dungenst_pSPA_A4P 29/10/2020
Source: DDC, OS, NE

Figure 6: Offsite Functional Habitat Buffers: Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Potential SPA

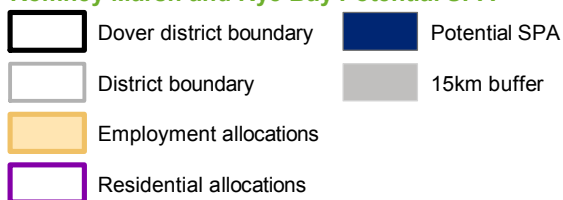
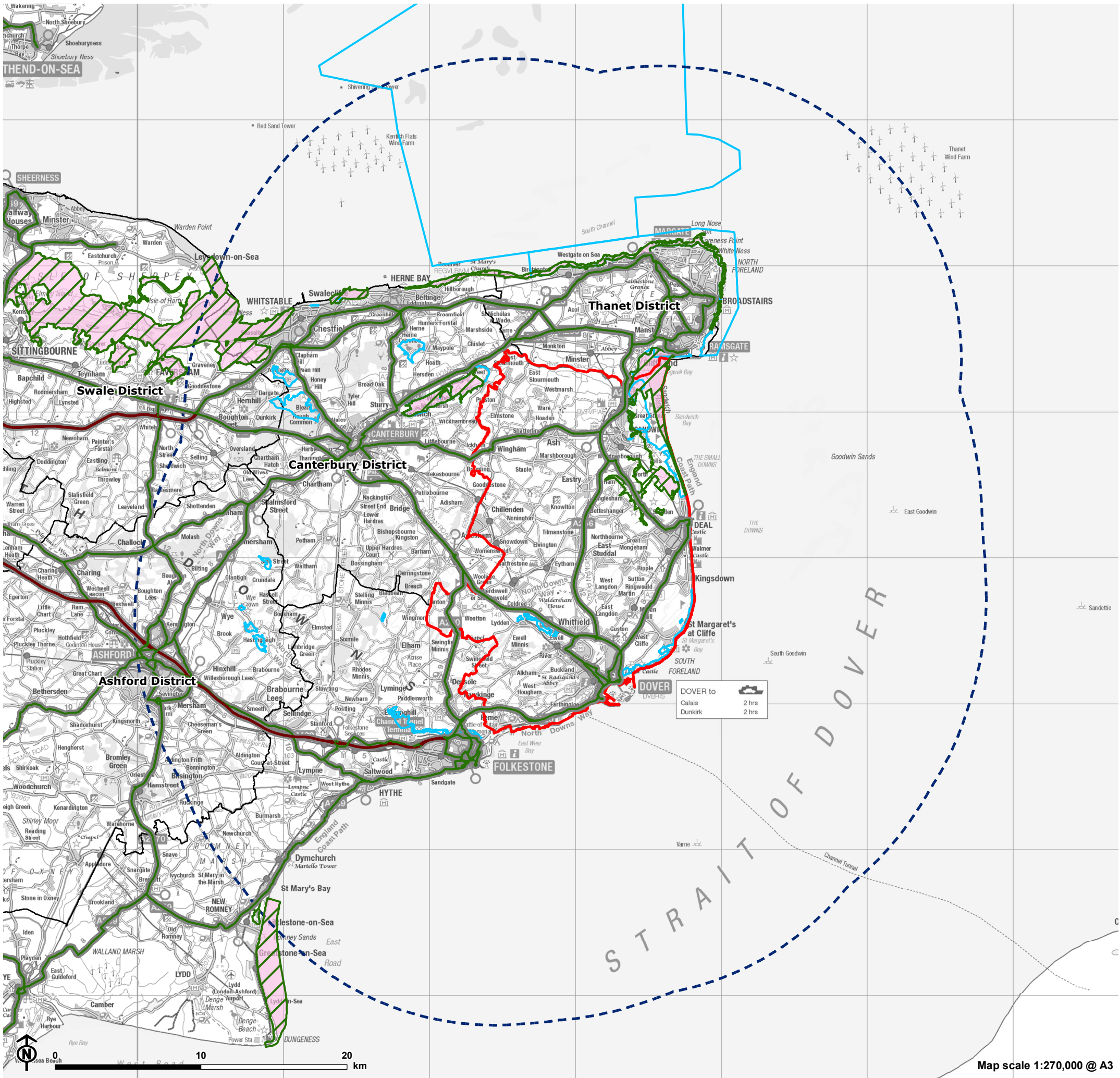


Figure 7: Strategic Road Network within Dover District and Surrounding Authorities



Appendix B

European Site Information

This appendix contains information about the European sites scoped into the HRA. Information about each site's area, the site descriptions, qualifying features and pressures and threats are drawn from Natural England's Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) and the Standard Data Forms or Ramsar Information Sheets available from the JNCC website. Site conservation objectives are drawn from Natural England's website and are only available for SACs and SPAs.

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Key Vulnerabilities	Conservation Objectives	Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying Habitats and/or species depend
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay are located on the south coast of England, on the border of East Sussex and Kent between Hastings and New Romney. This is a large area with a diverse coastal landscape comprising a number of habitats including extensive shingle beaches, sand dunes, saline lagoons, natural freshwater pits, basin fens, intertidal mud flats and sand flats. Rivers to the north associated with the Weald comprise areas of sheltered saltmarsh, reedbeds, grazing marsh and mudflats.					
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SPA	4010.29	<p>Article 4.1 of the Directive (2009/147/EC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain populations of the following species listed in Annex 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Aquatic Warbler <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> ■ Northern Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> ■ Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> ■ Western Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> ■ Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> ■ Bewick's Swan <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> ■ Mediterranean Gull: <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> ■ Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> ■ European Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ■ Pied Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> ■ Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> ■ Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ■ Sandwich Tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> 	<p>Vehicles:</p> <p>Illicit – disturbance to bird species (wintering).</p> <p>Invasive species:</p> <p>Garden escapees, <i>Crassula</i> and Red Valerian can outcompete and smother native species. Could reduce suitable nesting and foraging habitat</p> <p>Inappropriate scrub control:</p> <p>On natural pit wetlands on the shingle ridges (within RSPB reserve) would result in a loss of fen species due to overshadowing of the wetlands. Reduce suitable nesting and foraging habitat.</p> <p>Public Access/Disturbance:</p> <p>Disturbance during the bird breeding season from the public accessing the territories</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>In general, the qualifying bird species of the SPA rely on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The sites ecosystem as a whole (see list of habitats below). ■ Maintenance of populations of species that they feed on (see list of diets below). <p>Aquatic Warbler: <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: coastal reedbeds and low vegetation. ■ Diet: insects, grubs, caterpillars and spiders. <p>Northern shoveler: <i>Anas clypeata</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: shallow lakes, marsh, reedbed and wet meadow. ■ Diet: omnivorous, esp. small insects, crustaceans, molluscs, seeds; filters particles with sideways sweeping of bill. <p>Great bittern: <i>Botaurus stellaris</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: reedbed and marshes. ■ Diet: mostly fish, amphibians, insects but wide variety, mostly in shallow water in or near cover.

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Key Vulnerabilities	Conservation Objectives	Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying Habitats and/or species depend
			<p>of sensitive breeding bird species could impact breeding success. Recreational activities such as dog walking (particular off leash) could disturb the SPA and pSPA birds. Recreational waterborne activities like kite boarding and windsurfing across intertidal areas on the dune and saltmarsh habitats may disturb SPA and pSPA birds.</p> <p>Inappropriate water levels:</p> <p>Water levels across the grazing marsh areas potentially impact habitats supporting birds using the site. Feeding and roosting areas in Winter. Breeding areas for waders, reedbed birds and sea birds.</p>		<p>Western Marsh Harrier: <i>Circus aeruginosus</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: moor, marsh, steppe and fields. Diet: mostly small birds, nestlings and small rodents. <p>Bewick's Swan: <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: shallow tidal waters, coastal lagoons, inland freshwater lakes and marshes and flooded pastures. Diet: seeds, roots, and stems of aquatic plants, occasional small invertebrate, including mollusks and arthropods, and polychaete worms, and also some grass growing on dry land. <p>Mediterranean Gull: <i>Larus melanocephalus</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: marshes, lagoons or coastal islands are ideal breeding habitats. May also nest in fields close to inland water. During winter, they are coastal, often roosting on grasslands near to beaches. Diet: opportunistic omnivore, eating fish, worms, scraps, insects, offal and carrion. <p>Ruff: <i>Philomachus pugnax</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: shallow water around lakes and wetland areas near the coast. Diet: insects, larvae, frogs, small fish, seeds. <p>European Golden Plover: <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: farmland and coastal flats during the winter.

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Key Vulnerabilities	Conservation Objectives	Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying Habitats and/or species depend
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Diet: worms, beetles and insects. <p>Pied Avocet: <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: grassland, marine and intertidal straits and wetlands. ■ Diet: Aquatic insects and their larvae, crustaceans and worms. <p>Little Tern: <i>Sterna albifrons</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: nest exclusively on the coast in well-camouflaged shallow scrapes on sand and shingle beaches, spits or inshore islets. ■ Diet: fish, crustacean and invertebrates. <p>Common Tern: <i>Sterna hirundo</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: shallow water, along coasts, at freshwater inland lakes and in estuaries. ■ Diet: mainly eat fish, but also consume shrimps and other crustaceans, small squid, marine worms, and leeches. <p>Sandwich Tern: <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: coastal areas, nesting in colonies on sand and shingle beaches. ■ Diet: fish such as sandeels, sprats and whiting.
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay	6377.63	Criterion 2: Consists of a complex network of wetland habitats including saltmarsh, natural freshwater pits, fens, ponds, gravel pits and grazing marsh and ditches. These in turn	No threats specified. See threats associated with Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SPA for threats	No specific conservation objectives outlined. See conservation objectives associated with Dungeness,	Plants: Plant communities are reliant on the coastal habitats within the Ramsar site. These habitats are dependent on a range of coastal factors and processes, including salinity,

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Key Vulnerabilities	Conservation Objectives	Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying Habitats and/or species depend
RAMSAR site		<p>support a rich and diverse assemblage of bryophytes, vascular plants and invertebrates.</p> <p>This site supports rare plant species such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sea Barley: <i>Hordeum marinum</i> ■ Borrer's Saltmarsh-Grass: <i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i> ■ Slender Hare's-Ear: <i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i> ■ Sea Heath: <i>Frankenia laevis</i> ■ Sharp-Leaved Pondweed: <i>Potamogeton acutifolius</i> ■ Divided Sedge: <i>Carex divisa</i> ■ Rootless Duckweed: <i>Wolffia arrhizal</i> <p>This site also supports a rich water beetle assemblage including species from reed beetle <i>Donacia</i>, snail-killing flies <i>Sciomyzidae</i> and soldier-flies <i>Stratiomyidae</i>.</p> <p>In addition to the threatened ecological communities, the site supports internationally important species comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Greater Water-Parsnip: <i>Sium latifolium</i> ■ Wame's Thread-Moss: <i>Bryum warneum</i> ■ Water Vole: <i>Arvicola amphibious</i> ■ Aquatic Warbler: <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> ■ Great Crested Newt: <i>Triturus cristatus</i> ■ Medicinal Leech: <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i> ■ Ground Beetle: <i>Omophron limbatum</i> 	likely to affect the RAMSAR site.	Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SPA.	<p>sedimentation, sea level, turbidity and elevation.</p> <p>Invertebrates:</p> <p>These species are reliant on the saltmarsh habitat and characteristic flora and fauna present within the European site. Key sources of food range from flowering plants, organic matter and other invertebrate species.</p> <p>Water Vole: <i>Arvicola amphibious</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat: rivers, streams and ditches, around ponds and lakes, and in marshes, reedbeds and areas of wet moorland. ■ Diet: grasses and waterside vegetation. <p>Aquatic Warbler: <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: coastal reedbeds and low vegetation. ■ Diet: insects, grubs, caterpillars and spiders. <p>Great Crested Newt: <i>Triturus cristatus</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: breeding in ponds during the spring and spending most of the rest of the year in woodland, hedgerows, marshes and tussocky grassland. They hibernate underground, among tree roots and in old walls. ■ Diet: primarily of invertebrates including insects, worms, water snails, larvae and sometimes tadpoles. <p>Medicinal Leech: <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i></p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Key Vulnerabilities	Conservation Objectives	Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying Habitats and/or species depend
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsh Mallow Moth: <i>Hydraecia osseola hucherardi</i> De Folin's Lagoon Snail: <i>Caecum amoricum</i> <p>Criterion 5:</p> <p>The site qualifies under Criterion 5 as it regularly supports 20,00 or more waterbirds: in the non-breeding system the site regularly supports 34,957 individuals (5 year peak mean 2002/2 – 2006/7).</p> <p>Criterion 6:</p> <p>The site qualifies under Criterion 6 as it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in the populations of the following species or subspecies of waterbird in any season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i> (348 individuals observed wintering was a 5 year peak mean between 2002/3 – 2006/7, which represents 1.1% of the British population). Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> (485 individuals observed wintering was a 5 year peak mean between 2002/3 – 2006/7, which represents 1.2% of the north-western and central European population (non-breeding)). 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: favour shallow ponds and ditches with fluctuating water levels that dry down during the summer months. Diet: frog or mammalian blood, also known to eat fish and amphibian eggs. <p>Ground Beetle: <i>Omophron limbatum</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: fine substrates on the margins of lakes, ponds and streams and also around coastal seepages and outpourings. <p>Marsh Mallow Moth: <i>Hydraecia osseola hucherardi</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: marshes, fens, riverbanks and ditches. Diet: larvae feed on Marsh Mallow. <p>De Folin's Lagoon Snail: <i>Caecum amoricum</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: marine habitats. Diet: vegetable detritus. Bacterial and diatom film. <p>Mute Swan: <i>Cygnus olor</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: It's possible to see them anywhere there is a shallow lake, or a slow-flowing rivers, even in urban areas and parks. Diet: eat aquatic vegetation, molluscs which cling to the vegetation, small fish, frogs and worms. They will also graze on grassy fields. <p>Shoveler: <i>Anas clypeata</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: shallow lakes, marsh, reedbed & wet meadow.

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diet: omnivorous, esp. small insects, crustaceans, molluscs, seeds; filters particles with sideways sweeping of bill.
<p>Stodmarsh SPA is a wetland comprised of open water bodies, reedbeds, grazing marshes and alder-carr. It is known to provide suitable wintering and breeding opportunities for wetland bird species, particularly wildfowl and waders. Stodmarsh SAC supports the UK BAP species Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> which occurs within the site on emergent vegetation in fen areas and along ditches in the grazing marsh.</p>					
Stodmarsh SPA	481.33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gadwall: <i>Anas strepera</i> (breeding/non-breeding) Great Bittern: <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (non-breeding) Hen Harrier: <i>Circus cyaneus</i> (non-breeding) 	<p>Water pollution:</p> <p>Poor water quality can lead to a reduction in fish stocks and macrophytes, which can reduce food availability for SPA birds (including bittern).</p> <p>Invasive species:</p> <p><i>Crassula</i> has been reported across the SPA which due to its nature of forming a blanket of vegetation, can reduce food availability and hinder birds from finding food.</p> <p>Inappropriate scrub control:</p> <p>Dense scrub cover can reduce the habitat suitability for SPA birds.</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>In general, the qualifying bird species of the SPA rely on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sites ecosystem as a whole (see list of habitats below). Maintenance of populations of species that they feed on (see list of diets below). <p>Great bittern: <i>Botaurus stellaris</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: reedbed and marshes. Diet: mostly fish, amphibians, insects but wide variety, mostly in shallow water in or near cover. <p>Gadwall: <i>Botaurus stellaris</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: marshes, lakes, on migration also rivers, estuaries. Diet: leaves, shoots, mostly while swimming with head under water. <p>Northern shoveler: <i>Anas clypeata</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: shallow lakes, marsh, reedbed & wet meadow. Diet : pmnivorous, esp. small insects, crustaceans, molluscs, seeds; filters particles with sideways sweeping of bill.

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					<p>Hen harrier: <i>Circus cyaneus</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: moor, marsh, steppe and fields. Diet: mostly, small birds, nestlings and small rodents.
Stodmarsh SAC	564.64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desmoulin's Whorl Snail: <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> 	<p>Water pollution:</p> <p>It is currently unknown what impact this may have on this species. To be included as a precautionary measure.</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 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 the qualifying species; and, The distribution of the qualifying species within the site. 	<p>In general, the qualifying species of the SAC rely on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sites ecosystem as a whole (see list of habitats below). Maintenance of populations of species that they feed on (see list of diets below). <p>Desmoulin's Whorl Snail: <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: permanently wet, usually calcareous, swamps, fens and marshes, bordering rivers, lakes and ponds, or in river floodplains. Diet: fungi, micro-algae and bacteria.
Stodmarsh RAMSAR	481.33	<p>Criterion 2:</p> <p>The site supports eight British Data Book wetland invertebrates, two nationally rare</p>	No threats specified. See threats associated with Dungeness, Stodmarsh SPA	No specific conservation objectives outlined. See conservation objectives	<p>Similar to Stodmarsh SPA above.</p> <p>Plants:</p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Key Vulnerabilities	Conservation Objectives	Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying Habitats and/or species depend
		<p>plants, and five nationally scarce species. A diverse assemblage of rare wetland birds.</p> <p>Flora of the site includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rare Sharp-Leaved Pondweed: <i>Potamogeton acutifolius</i> (considered critically endangered by the GB Red Book) ■ Whorled Water-Milfoil: <i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> ■ Rootless Duckweed: <i>Wolffia arrhizal</i> ■ Divided Sedge: <i>Carex divisa</i> ■ Water-Meadow Dandelion: <i>Taraxacum hygrophilum</i> ■ Tall Whitetop: <i>Lepidium latifolium</i> ■ Marsh Sowthistle: <i>Sonchus palustris</i> <p>Otter Lutra has also been recorded within the Site.</p> <p>NOTE: The remainder of species considered vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered will be specified within the next update (Ramsar Information Sheet Version 3.0, 05/2005).</p> <p>Wetland bird assemblages supported include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ruff: <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>, 19 individuals representing an average of 2.7% of the GB population (5yr peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) (wintering). – Water Rail: <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>, 28 individuals representing an average of 	for threats likely to affect the RAMSAR site.	associated with Stodmarsh SPA.	<p>Plant communities are reliant on the coastal habitats within the Ramsar site. These habitats are dependent on a range of coastal factors and processes, including salinity, sedimentation, sea level, turbidity and elevation.</p> <p>Invertebrates:</p> <p>These species are reliant on the saltmarsh habitat and characteristic flora and fauna present within the European site. Key sources of food range from flowering plants, organic matter and other invertebrate species.</p> <p>Birds – see above for other species:</p> <p>Water Rail <i>Rallus aquaticus</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: thick reedbeds and marshes, and numerous kinds of wet habitats with aquatic vegetation and slow-moving water. It often forages in muddy soils and it is frequently hidden in small or narrow wet areas within other type of habitat. ■ Diet: omnivorous, although they mainly feed on animals. These include leeches, worms, gastropods, small crustaceans, spiders, and a wide range of both terrestrial and aquatic insects and their larvae. Small vertebrates such as amphibians, fish, birds and mammals may be killed or eaten as carrion.

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Key Vulnerabilities	Conservation Objectives	Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying Habitats and/or species depend
		<p>6.2% of the GB population (5yr peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) (wintering).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i>, 6 pairs, representing an average 1% of the GB population (1988-92) (breeding). Also supports a peak count of 267 individuals in spring/autumn, representing approximately 1.5% of the GB population (5yr peak mean 1998/9-2002/3). – Great Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, 2 individuals representing an average of 2% of the GB population (5yr peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) (wintering). – Hen Harrier: <i>Circus cyaneus</i>, 9 individuals, representing an average of 1.2% of the GB population (5 winter period peak count 1987/8-1991/2) (wintering). – Northern Shoveler: <i>Anas clypeata</i>, 2 individuals, representing an average of 2% of the GB population (5yr peak mean 1998/9-2002/3) (wintering). 			
<p>Thanet Coast is a continuous stretch of coastal chalk in Britain (23km). The coastline is comprised of a variety of habitats which are uncommon in Europe, such as the chalk cliff face, and the cave and tunnel habitats. The intertidal reef combined with mudflats and sandflats provide optimal foraging and roosting habitat for wading bird species. Sandwich Bay is comprised of a variety of fixed and shifting sand dunes supporting vegetation that is iconic of these habitat types i.e. Marram Grass <i>Ammophila arenaria</i>.</p>					
Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA	1880.85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ European Golden Plover: <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> (Non-breeding) ■ Ruddy Turnstone: <i>Arenaria interpres</i> (Non-breeding) ■ Little Tern: <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (Breeding) 	<p>Changes in species distributions:</p> <p>A decline in overwintering turnstone and breeding little terns are thought to be due to human disturbance. The lack of breeding Little Terns within</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>	<p>In general, the qualifying bird species of the SPA rely on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The sites ecosystem as a whole (see list of habitats below). ■ Maintenance of populations of species that they feed on (see list of diets below).

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		<p>the site is also thought to be influenced by predation or nest inundation. Management measures such as fencing of nesting areas and signage have been implemented however has led to no known success.</p> <p>Invasive species:</p> <p>A number of invasive species are thought to pose a threat to the SPA through the competitive interactions they have with mussel beds which support the wading species for which the SPA is designated for. The invasive species include pacific oysters, wireweed, Chinese mitten crab, carpet sea squirt, wakame and <i>Caulacanthus ustulatus</i> (a red algae).</p> <p>Public access/disturbance:</p> <p>Recreational pressures linked with description for 'changes in species distributions'.</p> <p>Water pollution:</p> <p>Potentially could reduce food availability for SPA birds.</p>	<p>the site is also thought to be influenced by predation or nest inundation. Management measures such as fencing of nesting areas and signage have been implemented however has led to no known success.</p> <p>Invasive species:</p> <p>A number of invasive species are thought to pose a threat to the SPA through the competitive interactions they have with mussel beds which support the wading species for which the SPA is designated for. The invasive species include pacific oysters, wireweed, Chinese mitten crab, carpet sea squirt, wakame and <i>Caulacanthus ustulatus</i> (a red algae).</p> <p>Public access/disturbance:</p> <p>Recreational pressures linked with description for 'changes in species distributions'.</p> <p>Water pollution:</p> <p>Potentially could reduce food availability for SPA birds.</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>The individual qualifying species of the SPA also rely on the following habitats and species:</p> <p>European Golden Plover: <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> (Non-breeding)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: farmland and coastal flats during the winter. ■ Diet: worms, beetles and insects. <p>Ruddy Turnstone: <i>Arenaria interpres</i> (Non-breeding)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: rocky, muddy and sandy shorelines. ■ Diet: insects, crustaceans and molluscs. <p>Little Tern: <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (Breeding)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: nest exclusively on the coast in well-camouflaged shallow scrapes on sand and shingle beaches, spits or inshore islets. ■ Diet: fish, crustacean and invertebrates.

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Key Vulnerabilities	Conservation Objectives	Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying Habitats and/or species depend
Sandwich Bay SAC	1137.87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H2110. Embryonic shifting dunes H2120. Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") H2130. Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); Dune grassland H2170. Dunes with <i>Salix repens ssp. argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>); Dunes with creeping willow H2190. Humid dune slacks 	<p>Public Access/Disturbance:</p> <p>Linked with recreational pressures i.e. compaction, trampling, erosion, and enrichment of sand dunes, particularly where vehicles have access to the sea front.</p> <p>Air Pollution:</p> <p>Nitrogen deposition currently exceeds site relevant critical loads. Possibility that this contributes towards an increase in MG grassland at the expense of sand dune vegetation, although stated that this could be due to over-stabilisation of the dune system.</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 The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats; and, The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely. 	<p>H2110. Embryonic shifting dunes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> site displays a good sequence of embryonic shifting dune communities and there is a clear zonation within the dune habitat, with strandline species on the seaward edge and sand-binding grasses inland. <p>H2120. Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shifting dune vegetation contains a good range of characteristic foredune species including sea bindweed <i>Calystegia soldanella</i>, sea spurge <i>Euphorbia paralias</i> and sea-holly <i>Eryngium maritimum</i>. <p>H2130. Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); Dune grassland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vegetation is extremely species-rich and the site has been selected because it includes a number of rare and scarce species, such as fragrant evening-primrose <i>Oenothera stricta</i>, bedstraw broomrape <i>Orobanchaceae</i> and sand catchfly <i>Silene conica</i>, as well as the UK's largest population of lizard orchid <i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>.
Thanet Coast SAC	2815.95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H1170. Reefs H8330. Submerged or partially submerged sea caves 	<p>Invasive species:</p> <p>The species listed above are considered to pose a threat to the condition of the SAC. The intertidal chalk reef biotopes (a SAC subfeature) are considered to be affected by the presence of these species.</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>	<p>H1170. Reefs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reefs on soft chalk along the shore. Thanet has sublittoral chalk platforms that extend into the littoral and form chalk cliffs. They are an unusual feature because of the scarcity of hard substrates in the area. The subtidal chalk platforms extend offshore in a series of steps dissected by gullies.

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Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Key Vulnerabilities	Conservation Objectives	Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying Habitats and/or species depend
				<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species present include an unusually rich littoral algal flora, essentially of chalk-boring algae. Thanet remains the sole known location for some algal species. <p>H8330. Submerged or partially submerged sea caves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They support very specialised algal and lichen communities containing species such as <i>Pseudendoclonium submarinum</i> and <i>Lyngbya</i> spp
Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay RAMSAR	2169.23	<p>Ramsar criterion 2:</p> <p>The site supports 15 British Red Data Book wetland invertebrates.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 6:</p> <p>The site supports species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</p> <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <p>Ruddy turnstone =, <i>Arenaria interpres</i></p>	No threats specified. See threats associated with Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA for threats likely to affect the RAMSAR site.	No specific conservation objectives outlined. See conservation objectives associated with Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA.	<p>Ruddy turnstone: <i>Arenaria interpres</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: rocky, muddy and sandy shorelines. Diet: insects, crustaceans and molluscs.
The Swale is situated on the southern aspect of the outer Thames Estuary in south-eastern England. The Swale is an estuarine and is comprised of brackish and freshwater habitats, floodplain grazing marshes, intertidal saltmarshes and mudflats. The SPA contains the largest extent of grazing marsh in Kent. The wide diversity of coastal habitats support important wetland bird assemblages throughout the year.					
The Swale SPA	6514.71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avocet: <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> Marsh Harrier: <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> Mediterranean Gull: <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> Bar-tailed Godwit: <i>Limosa lapponica</i> Golden Plover: <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> 	<p>Public Access/Disturbance:</p> <p>Breeding and overwintering waterfowl are susceptible to disturbance from humans through recreational activities.</p> <p>Invasive species:</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>	<p>In general, the qualifying bird species of the SPA rely on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sites ecosystem as a whole (see list of habitats below). Maintenance of populations of species that they feed on (see list of diets below).

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hen Harrier: <i>Circus cyaneus</i> ■ Ringed Plover: <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ■ Grey Plover: <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ■ Knot: <i>Calidris canutus</i> ■ Pintail: <i>Anas acuta</i> ■ Redshank: <i>Tringa totanus</i> ■ Shoveler: <i>Anas clypeata</i> 	<p>Freshwater non-native invasive species such as pennywort, crassula, parrots feather etc. can reduce suitable habitat availability for diving waterfowl species.</p> <p>Vehicles:</p> <p>The illicit use of motor vehicles can cause disturbance to SPA birds utilising the site.</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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Off-site habitat, which provide foraging habitat for these species. ■ Open landscape with unobstructed line of sight within nesting, foraging or roosting habitat. <p>The individual qualifying species of the SPA also rely on the following habitats and species:</p> <p>Grey plover: <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: tundra, and on migration pasture and estuaries. ■ Diet: in summer, invertebrates and in winter primarily marine worms, crustaceans and molluscs. <p>Dark-bellied brent goose: <i>Branta bernicla</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: tundra, and on migration marshes and estuaries. ■ Diet: vegetation, especially eelgrass. <p>Ringed plover: <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: sandy areas with low vegetation, and on migration estuaries. ■ Diet: in summer, invertebrates and in winter primarily marine worms, crustaceans and molluscs. <p>Common redshank: <i>Tringa totanus</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat preference: rivers, wet grassland, moors and estuaries. ■ Diet: invertebrates, especially earthworms, crane fly larvae (inland) crustaceans, molluscs, marine worms (estuaries).

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Key Vulnerabilities	Conservation Objectives	Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying Habitats and/or species depend
					<p>Dunlin: <i>Calidris alpina</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: tundra, moor, heath, and on migration estuaries and coastal habitat. Diet: insects, snails and worms. <p>Breeding Bird Assemblage:</p> <p>The grazing marshes support a typical assemblage of breeding species.</p> <p>Waterbird Assemblage:</p> <p>The mudflats also support smaller numbers of wintering migratory waterfowl.</p> <p>The grazing marshes support internationally and nationally important numbers of several waterbirds.</p>
The Swale RAMSAR site	6514.71	<p>Ramsar criterion 2:</p> <p>The site supports nationally scarce plants and at least seven British Red data book invertebrates.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 5:</p> <p>The site supports assemblages of international importance, with peak counts in winter of 77501 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99 – 2002/03).</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 6:</p> <p>This site supports species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</p> <p>Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:</p>	No threats specified. Please refer to the threats identified in association with The Swale SPA site for threats likely to affect the RAMSAR site.	No specific conservation objectives outlined. See conservation objectives associated with The Swale SPA.	<p>Plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant communities are reliant on the coastal habitats within the Ramsar site. These habitats are dependent on a range of coastal factors and processes, including salinity, sedimentation, sea level, turbidity and elevation. <p>Invertebrates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These species are reliant on the coastal habitat and characteristic flora and fauna present within the European site. Key sources of food range from flowering plants, organic matter and other invertebrate species. <p>Birds:</p> <p>Refer to The Swale SPA above.</p>

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Key Vulnerabilities	Conservation Objectives	Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying Habitats and/or species depend
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common Redshank: <i>Tringa totanus</i> <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dark-Bellied Brent Goose: <i>Branta bernicla</i> Grey Plover: <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> <p>Species/populations identified subsequent to designation for possible future consideration under criterion 6.</p> <p>Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ringed Plover: <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurasian Wigeon: <i>Anas Penelope</i> Northern Pintail: <i>Anas acuta</i> Northern Shoveler: <i>Anas clypeata</i> Black-Tailed Godwit: <i>Limosa islandica</i> 			
<p>The Swale is situated on the southern aspect of the outer Thames Estuary in south-eastern England. The Swale is an estuarine and is comprised of brackish and freshwater habitats, floodplain grazing marshes, intertidal saltmarshes and mud-flats. The SPA contains the largest extent of grazing marsh in Kent. The wide diversity of coastal habitats support important wetland bird assemblages throughout the year.</p>					
Blean Complex SAC	522.89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H9160. Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli 	<p>Air Pollution:</p> <p>Nitrogen deposition exceeds the site-relevant critical load for ecosystem protection and hence there is a risk of harmful effects, but there is a risk of impacting sensitive features within the Site. Currently the woodlands are considered to be in favourable condition,</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>	<p>H9160. Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light grazing and browsing from herbivores, such as deer to promote diverse woodland structure and continuous seedling establishment.

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			although further investigation is required to determine if exceeded nitrogen levels will impact sensitive features present within the Site.	<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. 	
Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC	184.54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H1230. Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts H6210# Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) 	<p>Inappropriate scrub control:</p> <p>Small areas of the site in private ownership are insufficiently managed. Scrub management needs to be undertaken to retain chalk grassland habitat.</p> <p>Undergrazing:</p> <p>Small areas of the site in private ownership are insufficiently grazed. Grazing needs to be undertaken to retain chalk grassland habitat.</p> <p>Air Pollution; impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition:</p> <p>Nitrogen deposition exceeds site relevant critical loads. There is a risk of increases in</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; The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats; and, The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely. 	<p>In general, qualifying habitats of the SAC rely on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key species to maintain the structure, function and quality of habitat. Natural vegetation transitions to create diversity and support a range of species. Habitat connectivity to the wider landscape to allow for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species typical of this habitat. <p>Active and ongoing conservation management to protect, maintain or restore these habitats.</p> <p>H1230. Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cliffs support a full zonation of maritime cliff communities found on chalk substrates, reflecting different levels of exposure to wind and salt spray.

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Key Vulnerabilities	Conservation Objectives	Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying Habitats and/or species depend
			tall grasses, a decline in species diversity, increased mineralization, N leaching; surface acidification.		Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (*important orchid sites) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thin, well-drained, lime-rich soils. Most of these agriculturally unimproved calcareous grasslands are maintained by grazing.
Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC	187.02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H6210# Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites) <p>This site consists of extensive CG4 <i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> and CG5 <i>Bromus erectus</i> – <i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> calcareous grasslands, together with smaller areas of short-turf CG2 <i>Festuca ovina</i> – <i>Avenula pratensis</i> grassland. The site contains an important assemblage of rare and scarce species, including early spider-orchid <i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>, late spider-orchid <i>O. fuciflora</i> and burnt orchid <i>Orchis ustulata</i>.</p>	<p>Undergrazing:</p> <p>Scrub/woodland encroachment and a dominance of Tor grass are occurring at Dolls House Hill and Hunger Down due to insufficient grazing at Dolls House Hill, and lack of any management at Hunger Down. This is reducing the extent and quality of the grassland feature.</p> <p>Inappropriate scrub control:</p> <p>Extensive scrub development on Creteway Down is reducing the extent of the grassland feature. Existing incentives (Higher Level Stewardship funding) are currently insufficient to fund work to restore scrub areas to grassland.</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; The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats; and, The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely. 	<p>In general, qualifying habitats of the SAC rely on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key species to maintain the structure, function and quality of habitat. Natural vegetation transitions to create diversity and support a range of species. Habitat connectivity to the wider landscape to allow for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species typical of this habitat. <p>Active and ongoing conservation management to protect, maintain or restore these habitats.</p> <p>Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (*important orchid sites)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thin, well-drained, lime-rich soils. Most of these agriculturally unimproved calcareous grasslands are maintained by grazing.

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Key Vulnerabilities	Conservation Objectives	Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying Habitats and/or species depend
			Air Pollution; impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition: Nitrogen deposition exceeds site relevant critical loads.		
Lydden & Temple Ewell Downs SAC	62.77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H6210# Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites) <p>This site hosts the priority habitat type "orchid rich sites". This site consists largely of CG4 <i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> and CG5 <i>Bromus erectus</i> – <i>Brachypodium</i>.</p>	Overgrazing: <p>The southern and central parts of the site have suffered from heavy rabbit grazing in recent years which has resulted in a reduction in the number of flowering orchids.</p> <p>Climate change could exacerbate this situation with increased spring/early summer drought adversely affecting the grassland, much of which occurs on the steep scarp slopes with shallow soils.</p> Public Access/Disturbance: <p>Public use of the site, primarily dog walking, has increased in the last 10 - 15 years causing trampling to the grassland and potential nutrient increases in the soil, leading to changes in the species composition.</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; The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats; and, The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely. 	<p>In general, qualifying habitats of the SAC rely on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key species to maintain the structure, function and quality of habitat. Natural vegetation transitions to create diversity and support a range of species. Habitat connectivity to the wider landscape to allow for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species typical of this habitat. <p>Active and ongoing conservation management to protect, maintain or restore these habitats.</p> <p>Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (*important orchid sites)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thin, well-drained, lime-rich soils. Most of these agriculturally unimproved calcareous grasslands are maintained by grazing.

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			Air Pollution; impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition: Nitrogen deposition exceeds site relevant critical loads.		
Margate and Long Sands SAC	64876.85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ H1110. Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time ■ H1140. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 	Fisheries; commercial marine and estuarine: Commercial fishing activities categorised as 'amber or green' under Defra's revised approach to commercial fisheries in European Marine Sites (EMS) require assessment and (where appropriate) management. This assessment will be undertaken by Kent & Essex IFCA and the Marine Management Organisation (MMO). For activities categorised as 'green', these assessments should take account of any in-combination effects of amber activities, and/or appropriate plans or projects, in the site. Fishing activities within the site include set and drift-net tramelling netting, potting, and trawling.	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. 	H1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ sandbanks are composed of well-sorted sandy sediments, with muddier and more gravelly sediments in the troughs between banks, and the upper crests of some of the larger banks dry out at low tide. The banks are tidally-influenced estuary mouth sandbanks. ■ fauna of the bank crests is characteristic of species-poor, mobile sand environments, and is dominated by polychaete worms and amphipods. Within the troughs and on the bank slopes a higher diversity of polychaetes, crustacea, molluscs and echinoderms are found. Mobile epifauna includes crabs and brown shrimp, along with squid and commercially important fish species such as sole and herring.

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features	Key Vulnerabilities	Conservation Objectives	Non-qualifying habitats and species upon which the qualifying Habitats and/or species depend
Parkgate Down SAC	6.92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H6210# Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites) <p>This site hosts the priority habitat type "orchid rich sites". Parkgate Down is situated on the chalk of the North Downs and consists largely of NVC type CG4 <i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> grassland. The site contains an outstanding assemblage of orchids including the nationally rare monkey orchid <i>Orchis simia</i> and late spider orchid <i>Ophrys fuciflora</i> together with the nationally scarce musk orchid <i>Herminium monorchis</i> and lady orchid <i>Orchis purpurea</i>.</p>	<p>Habitat fragmentation:</p> <p>The small size and relative isolation of the site raises concern for the long-term genetic viability of some of the orchid populations.</p> <p>Air Pollution; risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition:</p> <p>Nitrogen deposition exceeds the site-relevant critical load for ecosystem protection and hence there is a risk of harmful effects, but the sensitive features are currently considered to be in favourable condition on the site. This requires further investigation.</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; The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats; and, The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely. 	<p>In general, qualifying habitats of the SAC rely on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key species to maintain the structure, function and quality of habitat. Natural vegetation transitions to create diversity and support a range of species. Habitat connectivity to the wider landscape to allow for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species typical of this habitat. <p>Active and ongoing conservation management to protect, maintain or restore these habitats.</p> <p>Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (*important orchid sites)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thin, well-drained, lime-rich soils. Most of these agriculturally unimproved calcareous grasslands are maintained by grazing.
Tankerton Slopes and Swalecliffe SAC	13.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S4035. Fisher's estuarine moth: <i>Gortyna borelii lunata</i> 	<p>Public Access/Disturbance:</p> <p>Public use of the site causing erosion.</p> <p>Climate change could exacerbate this situation with rising sea levels causing coastal flooding.</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>	<p>Fisher's estuarine moth: <i>Gortyna borelii lunata</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat preference: rough grassland where Hog's Fennel (<i>Peucedanum officinale</i>), its sole larval foodplant, grows. Long coarse grasses, such as Cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Couch (<i>Elytrigia</i> spp.) and False Oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>), are required to fulfil the moth's egg laying requirements.

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				<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. 	
Wye & Crundale Downs SAC	111.32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H6210# Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites) <p>This site hosts the priority habitat type "orchid rich sites". Wye and Crundale Downs consists mostly of NVC types CG4 <i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> and CG5 <i>Bromus erectus</i>–<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> grasslands, although small areas of CG2 <i>Festuca ovina</i>–<i>Avenula pratensis</i> grassland also occur. It has an important assemblage of rare, scarce and uncommon orchids, including early spider-orchid <i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>, late spider-orchid <i>O. fuciflora</i>, burnt orchid <i>Orchis ustulata</i> and lady orchid <i>Orchis purpurea</i>. The site contains the largest UK colony of <i>O. fuciflora</i>, representing about 50% of the national population.</p>	<p>Overgrazing:</p> <p>Grazing pressure from livestock and rabbits is only partially controlled and parts of the site are overgrazed resulting in too short a sward height and inhibiting flowering plants. A programme of rabbit control is underway but effectiveness needs to be monitored.</p> <p>Inappropriate scrub control:</p> <p>Scrub encroachment on the steep slopes of the Devil's Kneading Trough and other areas of the NNR is only partially controlled by grazing, which is leading to a reduction in the extent of grassland feature.</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; The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats; and, The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely. 	<p>In general, qualifying habitats of the SAC rely on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key species to maintain the structure, function and quality of habitat. Natural vegetation transitions to create diversity and support a range of species. Habitat connectivity to the wider landscape to allow for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species typical of this habitat. Active and ongoing conservation management to protect, maintain or restore these habitats. <p>More specific information has been provided for each qualifying habitat as follows:</p> <p>Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This habitat is maintained by grazing and is reliant on key pollinator species.

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			<p>Air Pollution; risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition:</p> <p>Nitrogen deposition exceeds the site-relevant critical load for ecosystem protection and hence there is a risk of harmful effects, but the sensitive features are currently considered to be in favourable condition on the site. This requires further investigation.</p>		

Appendix C

Screening Matrix

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Plan Policy	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the proposal	Likely effect if proposal is implemented	European site/s potentially affected	Could the proposal have Likely Significant Effects
Climate Change				
Strategic Policy 1: Planning for Climate Change	None – this policy sets out the requirement for new development to mitigate and adapt to climate change.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 1: Reducing Carbon Emissions	None – this policy sets out the requirement for new development to incorporate design features that deliver a reduction in carbon emissions.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 2: Sustainable Design and Construction	None – this policy sets out the requirement for development to be design and constructed in a sustainable manner.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	None – this policy encourages the provision of renewable and low carbon energy developments.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 4: Sustainable Travel	None – this policy sets out the requirement for new development to include sustainable transport measures.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 5: Water Efficiency	None – this policy sets out the requirement for new development to meet water efficiency standards.	N/A	N/A	No

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Plan Policy	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the proposal	Likely effect if proposal is implemented	European site/s potentially affected	Could the proposal have Likely Significant Effects
DM Policy 6: Flood Risk	None – this policy sets out the requirement for new developments in areas of flood risk to meet NPPF and associated guidance requirements.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 7: Surface Water Management	None – This policy sets out the requirement for new development manages surface water run-off appropriately.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 8 Coastal Change Management Areas	None – this policy relates to coastal change and the requirements that new development needs to meet.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 9: Tree Planting and Protection	None – this policy sets out the requirement for tree planting and protection.	N/A	N/A	No
New Homes				
Strategic Policy 2: Housing Growth	<p>Yes – this policy sets out the provision of 11,920 additional homes in the District between 2020 and 2040.</p> <p>This has potential to result in the following impacts:</p> <p>Loss and Damage of habitats</p>	<p>Loss and/or damage of habitats.</p> <p>Increased air pollution</p> <p>Disturbance from recreation.</p> <p>Change in water quantity and increased water pollution.</p>	<p>Sandwich Bay SAC</p> <p>Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar</p> <p>Thanet Coast SAC</p> <p>Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC</p>	Uncertain

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Screening Matrix

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Plan Policy	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the proposal	Likely effect if proposal is implemented	European site/s potentially affected	Could the proposal have Likely Significant Effects
	<p>Increased in vehicle use</p> <p>Increase in recreational activities</p> <p>Increase in demand for water abstraction and treatment</p>		<p>Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC</p> <p>Stodmarsh SAC</p> <p>Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar</p> <p>Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC</p> <p>Blean Complex SAC</p> <p>Margate and Long Sands</p> <p>Outer Thames Estuary</p>	
Strategic Policy 3: Residential Windfall Development	<p>Yes – this policy sets out the provision of residential development within existing settlements.</p> <p>This has potential to result in the following impacts:</p> <p>Loss and Damage of habitats.</p> <p>Increased in vehicle use</p> <p>Increase in recreational activities</p> <p>Increase in demand for water abstraction and treatment</p>	<p>Loss and/or damage of habitats.</p> <p>Increased air pollution</p> <p>Disturbance from recreation.</p> <p>Change in water quantity and increased water pollution</p>	<p>Sandwich Bay SAC</p> <p>Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar</p> <p>Thanet Coast SAC</p> <p>Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC</p> <p>Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC</p> <p>Stodmarsh SAC</p> <p>Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar</p> <p>Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC</p> <p>Blean Complex SAC</p>	Uncertain

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Plan Policy	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the proposal	Likely effect if proposal is implemented	European site/s potentially affected	Could the proposal have Likely Significant Effects
			Margate and Long Sands Outer Thames Estuary	
Strategic Policy 4: Whitfield Urban Expansion	<p>Yes – this policy sets out the provision of 5,750 new homes to the west, north and east of Whitfield.</p> <p>This has potential to result in the following impacts:</p> <p>Loss and Damage of habitats.</p> <p>Increased in vehicle use</p> <p>Increase in recreational activities</p> <p>Increase in demand for water abstraction and treatment</p>	<p>Loss and/or damage of habitats.</p> <p>Increased air pollution</p> <p>Disturbance from recreation.</p> <p>Change in water quantity and increased water pollution</p>	<p>Sandwich Bay SAC</p> <p>Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar</p> <p>Thanet Coast SAC</p> <p>Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC</p> <p>Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC</p> <p>Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC</p> <p>Margate and Long Sands</p> <p>Outer Thames Estuary</p>	Uncertain
Strategic Policy 5: North Aylesham	<p>Yes – this policy sets out the provision of 500 new homes in north Aylesham.</p> <p>This has potential to result in the following impacts:</p> <p>Loss and Damage of habitats.</p> <p>Increased in vehicle use</p> <p>Increase in recreational activities</p>	<p>Loss and/or damage of habitats.</p> <p>Increased air pollution</p> <p>Disturbance from recreation.</p> <p>Change in water quantity and increased water pollution</p>	<p>Sandwich Bay SAC</p> <p>Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar</p> <p>Thanet Coast SAC</p> <p>Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC</p> <p>Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC</p> <p>Stodmarsh SAC</p>	Uncertain

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	Increase in demand for water abstraction and treatment		Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC Margate and Long Sands Outer Thames Estuary	
Strategic Policy 6: South Aylesham	<p>Yes – this policy sets out the provision of 640 new homes in south Aylesham.</p> <p>This has potential to result in the following impacts:</p> <p>Loss and Damage of habitats.</p> <p>Increased in vehicle use</p> <p>Increase in recreational activities</p> <p>Increase in demand for water abstraction and treatment</p>	<p>Loss and/or damage of habitats.</p> <p>Increased air pollution</p> <p>Disturbance from recreation.</p> <p>Change in water quantity and increased water pollution</p>	<p>Sandwich Bay SAC</p> <p>Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar</p> <p>Thanet Coast SAC</p> <p>Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC</p> <p>Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC</p> <p>Stodmarsh SAC</p> <p>Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar</p> <p>Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC</p> <p>Margate and Long Sands</p> <p>Outer Thames Estuary</p>	Uncertain
Strategic Policy 7: Eythorne and Elvington Local Centre	<p>Yes – this policy sets out the provision of 350 new homes in Eythorne and Elvington.</p>	<p>Loss and/or damage of habitats.</p> <p>Increased air pollution</p>	<p>Sandwich Bay SAC</p> <p>Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar</p>	Uncertain

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	<p>This has potential to result in the following impacts:</p> <p>Loss and Damage of habitats.</p> <p>Increased in vehicle use</p> <p>Increase in recreational activities</p> <p>Increase in demand for water abstraction and treatment</p>	<p>Disturbance from recreation.</p> <p>Change in water quantity and increased water pollution</p>	<p>Thanet Coast SAC</p> <p>Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC</p> <p>Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC</p> <p>Stodmarsh SAC</p> <p>Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar</p> <p>Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC</p> <p>Margate and Long Sands</p> <p>Outer Thames Estuary</p>	
Site Allocation Policy 1: Housing Allocations	<p>Yes – this policy sets out specific site allocations for the provision of 3,821 new homes up to the plan period of 2040.</p> <p>This has potential to result in the following impacts:</p> <p>Loss and Damage of habitats.</p> <p>Increased in vehicle use</p> <p>Increase in recreational activities</p> <p>Increase in demand for water abstraction and treatment</p>	<p>Loss and/or damage of habitats.</p> <p>Increased air pollution</p> <p>Disturbance from recreation.</p> <p>Change in water quantity and increased water pollution</p>	<p>Sandwich Bay SAC</p> <p>Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar</p> <p>Thanet Coast SAC</p> <p>Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC</p> <p>Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC</p> <p>Stodmarsh SAC</p> <p>Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar</p> <p>Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC</p>	Uncertain

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Plan Policy	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the proposal	Likely effect if proposal is implemented	European site/s potentially affected	Could the proposal have Likely Significant Effects
			Blean Complex SAC Margate and Long Sands Outer Thames Estuary	
DM Policy 10: Gypsy and Traveller Site Intensification	<p>Yes – this policy sets out the provision of four additional pitches for gypsy and traveller sites.</p> <p>This has potential to result in the following impacts:</p> <p>Loss and Damage of habitats.</p> <p>Increased in vehicle use</p> <p>Increase in recreational activities</p> <p>Increase in demand for water abstraction and treatment</p>	N/A	N/A	No - this policy will result in small scale development that will not result in Likely Significant Effect on European sites.
Site Allocation Policy 2: Land to the south of Alkham Valley Road / Land to the rear of The Meadows, Alkham	Yes, this policy makes the provision of 10 permanent and two transitional pitches.	N/A	N/A	No - this policy will result in small scale development that will not result in Likely Significant Effect on European sites.
DM Policy 11: Type and Mix of Housing	None – this policy sets out the requirements in relation to types and mix of housing.	N/A	N/A	No

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Plan Policy	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the proposal	Likely effect if proposal is implemented	European site/s potentially affected	Could the proposal have Likely Significant Effects
DM Policy 12: Affordable Housing	None – this policy sets out the requirement for affordable housing within the plan.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 13: Rural Local Needs Housing	None – this policy sets out the requirement for local needs housing.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 14: Gypsy and Traveller Windfall Accommodation	Yes – this policy sets out the requirements for gypsy and traveller accommodation on windfall sites.	N/A	N/A	No - this policy will result in small scale development that will not result in Likely Significant Effect on European sites.
DM Policy 15: Self Build and Custom House Building	None – this policy encourages the provision of self-build and custom house building.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 16: Residential Extensions and Annexes	Yes – this policy sets out the requirements for residential extensions and annexes.	N/A	N/A	No- this policy will result in small scale development that will not result in Likely Significant Effect on European sites.
DM Policy 18: Houses in Multiple Occupation	None – this policy sets out requirements for houses in multiple occupation.	N/A	N/A	No

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Plan Policy	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the proposal	Likely effect if proposal is implemented	European site/s potentially affected	Could the proposal have Likely Significant Effects
Local Economy				
Strategic Policy 8: Economic Growth Strategy	None – this policy sets out the strategic growth requirements in the plan.	N/A	N/A	No
Strategic Policy 9: Employment Allocations	Yes – this policy sets out the provision of employment allocations in the plan. Loss and Damage of habitats. Increased in vehicle use Increase in demand for water abstraction and treatment	Loss and/or damage of habitats. Increased air pollution Change in water quantity and increased water pollution	Sandwich Bay SAC Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar Thanet Coast SAC Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC Stodmarsh SAC Stodmarsh SPA and Ramsar Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC	Uncertain
DM Policy 18: New Employment Development	Yes – this policy sets out the provision of new employment premises and alteration of existing employment sites.	N/A	N/A	No - this policy will result in small scale development that will not result in Likely Significant Effect on European sites.
DM Policy 19: Retention of Employment Sites	None – this policy sets out the requirement to retain existing employment sites.	N/A	N/A	No

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DM Policy 20: Loss or Re-development of Employment Sites and Premises	None – this policy sets out the requirement for loss of existing employment sites.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 21: Home Working	None – this policy supports proposals for business to operate from a residential property.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 22: Conversion or Re-build of Rural Buildings for Economic Development Purposes	Yes – this policy will result in the conversion and re-building of Rural buildings.	N/A	N/A	No - this policy will result in small scale development that will not result in Likely Significant Effect on European sites.
DM Policy 23: New Employment Premises in the Countryside	Yes – this policy sets out the requirement that new employment development in rural areas outside of the local plan will need to meet.	N/A	N/A	No - this policy will result in small scale development that will not result in Likely Significant Effect on European sites.
DM Policy 24: Tourism and Tourist/Visitor Accommodation	Yes – this policy sets out the requirement for additional tourist facilities to meet.	N/A	N/A	No - this policy will result in small scale development that will not result in Likely Significant Effect on European sites.
Retail and Town Centres				
Strategic Policy 10: Quantity and Location of Retail Development	Yes – this policy will result in the development of retail in main towns.	N/A	N/A	No - this policy will result in small scale development that will not result in Likely Significant Effect on European sites.

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Strategic Policy 11: Dover Town Centre	Yes – this policy sets out the provision of retail in Dover town centre.	N/A	N/A	No - this policy will result in small scale development that will not result in Likely Significant Effect on European sites.
Strategic Policy 12: Deal and Sandwich Town Centres	Yes – this policy sets out the provision of retail in Deal and Sandwich town centres.	N/A	N/A	No - this policy will result in small scale development that will not result in Likely Significant Effect on European sites.
DM Policy 25: Primary Shopping Areas	None – this policy sets out requirements for primary shopping areas.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 26: Sequential Test and Impact Assessment	None – this policy sets out the requirements for retail development proposed outside of the primary shopping area.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 27: Local Centres	None – this policy sets out protection measures for proposals to change the use of existing retail sites.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 28: Shop fronts	None – this policy sets out requirements for new employment and retail fronts.	N/A	N/A	No

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Transport and Infrastructure				
Strategic Policy 13: Infrastructure and Developer Contributions	None – this policy sets out the requirement for the Council to work with service providers delivering infrastructure.	N/A	N/A	No
Strategic Policy 14: Strategic Highway Infrastructure	None – this policy facilitates major, long-term improvements of the A2.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 29: The Highway Network and Highway Safety	None – this policy sets out the requirement for new development in relation to highway network and safety.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 30: Parking Provision of New Development	None – this policy sets out requirement for parking provision for new development.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 31: Providing Open Space	None – this policy sets out the requirement for new development to make provision for open spaces.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 32: Playing Pitch Strategy	None – this policy sets out the provision of playing pitch facilities.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 33: Protection of Open Space	None – this policy sets out the requirement to protect existing open spaces.	N/A	N/A	No

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DM Policy 34: Community Facilities	Yes – this policy encourages the retention, enhancement and maintenance of existing community facilities and incorporation of new facilities.	N/A	N/A	Yes - this policy will result in small scale development that will not result in Likely Significant Effect on European sites.
DM Policy 35: Digital Technology	None – this policy sets out the requirement for new development to provide appropriate digital infrastructure.	N/A	N/A	No
Design				
Strategic Policy 15: Place Making	None – this policy sets out the principles for new development.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 36: Achieving High Quality Design	None – this policy sets out the requirement for new development to achieve high quality design.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 37: Quality of residential Accommodation	None – this policy sets out the requirement for quality residential accommodation.	N/A	N/A	No
The Natural Environment				
Strategic Policy 16: Protecting the Districts Hierarchy of Designated Environment Sites	None – this policy sets out protection for designated environment sites from proposed development.	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Strategic Policy 17: Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity	None – this policy sets out the requirement to protect and enhance biodiversity.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 38: Biodiversity Net Gain	None – this policy sets out the requirement for new development to achieve biodiversity net gain.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 39: Landscape Character	None – this policy sets out the requirement to protect the landscape character in the District.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 40: Thanet Coast and Sandwich bay SPA and Ramsar Mitigation Strategy	None – this policy sets out the requirement for new development with the ZOI of the SPA and Ramsar to comply with the mitigation measures.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 41: Air Quality	None – this policy sets out the requirement for new development to allow for sustainable travel and minimise impacts of vehicle emissions on air quality.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 42: Water Supply and Quality	None – this policy sets out the requirement for new development to achieve water efficiency and to demonstrate that there is adequate	N/A	N/A	No

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	supply and sewage system capacity.			
DM Policy 43: The River Dour	None – this policy sets out protection for the River Dour from proposed development.	N/A	N/A	No
The Historic Environment				
Strategic Policy 18: Protecting the Districts Historic Environment	None – this policy sets out the requirement to protect heritage assets.			
DM Policy 44: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets	None – this policy sets out the requirement to protect heritage assets.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 45: Conservation Areas	None – this policy sets out the requirements for development in Conservation Areas.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 46: Archaeology	None – this policy sets out the requirement to protect heritage assets.	N/A	N/A	No
DM Policy 47: Dover Western Heights Fortifications Scheduled Monument and Conservation Area	None – this policy sets out the requirement to protect the Dover Western Heights Fortifications Scheduled Monument and Conservation Area.	N/A	N/A	No

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DM Policy 48: Historic Parks and Gardens	None – this policy sets out the requirement to protect and enhance historic parks and gardens.	N/A	N/A	No

Appendix D

Review of other plans and projects for in- combination effects

District level Local Plans (strategic issues / 'core strategies) providing for development

Thanet Local Plan ⁴¹	
Plan Owner/Competent Authority:	Thanet District Council
Related Work HRA/AA:	Thanet Local Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment: Information to support an assessment under Regulation 105 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 ⁴²
Notes on Plan Documents:	<p>A new Local Plan that will guide development and regeneration decisions and investment over the period 2018 to 2031.</p> <p>Overall target is to deliver a minimum of 5,000 jobs across the District during the Plan period to 2031 concentrating on the transformational initiatives coupled with improved transport and communications infrastructure.</p> <p>Housing provision is made for 17,140 additional homes over the 20-year period to 2031.</p>
<p>Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Dover Local Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Blean Complex SAC – Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC – Sandwich Bay SAC – Stodmarsh SAC / Stodmarsh SPA / Stodmarsh Ramsar – Thanet Coast SAC – Margate and Long Sands SAC – Tankerton Slopes and Swalecliffe SAC – Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA / Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Ramsar – The Swale SPA / The Swale Ramsar <p>In summary, the screening of the proposed policies demonstrated that the vast majority will have no effect on any European sites.</p> <p>However, significant effects on the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA, Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Ramsar and (to a lesser extent) Sandwich Bay SAC could not be excluded due to:</p>	

⁴¹ <https://www.thanet.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Thanet-Local-Plan-July-2020-1-1.pdf>

⁴² <https://www.thanet.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CD7.5-HRA-report-July-2018.pdf>

Thanet Local Plan⁴¹

- The potential for turnstone using the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Ramsar to be affected by increased disturbance due to recreational pressure; and,
- The potential for golden plover to be affected when using non-designated functional habitats outside the SPA boundary.

Shepway Local Plan⁴³

Plan Owner/Competent Authority:	Folkestone and Hythe District Council
Related Work HRA/AA:	Shepway Places and Policies Plan 2016 Habitats Regulations Assessment ⁴⁴
Notes on Plan Documents:	Part One of the Local Plan allocates 55 sites for development for new homes, mixed-use development, business, retail, leisure, hotel and other uses. For residential development it identifies a core objective to deliver a minimum of 350 dwellings a year on average until 2030/31. For the first 20 years of the plan period (2006/07-2025/26) a target of 8,000 dwellings is set, with a minimum requirement of 7,000 dwellings; For business uses a target of 20ha is set to 2025/26; and for retail development a target of 35,000sqm is set to 2025/26.

Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Dover Local Plan

- Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Ramsar and SPA
- Dungeness SAC
- Wye and Crundale Downs SAC
- Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC
- Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC
- Blean Complex SAC
- Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC
- Parkgate Down SAC

⁴³ https://www.folkestone-hythe.gov.uk/media/770/Places-and-Policies-Local-Plan-Submission-Draft-February-2018/pdf/Places_and_Policies_Submission_Draft_Feb_2018.pdf?m=637284404859170000

⁴⁴ https://www.folkestone-hythe.gov.uk/media/303/Habitat-Regulations-Assessment-Reg-18-Preferred-Options-Version-2016/pdf/Shepway_Local_Plan_HRA.pdf?m=637001649846670000

Shepway Local Plan⁴³

Potential for recreation to adversely affect the Dungeness complex (SAC/SPA/Ramsar) through bird disturbance and degradation of habitat, and the potential for loss of offsite habitat to adversely affect bird species populations of the Dungeness SPA and Ramsar which may rely on such habitats for foraging and loafing. These issues were taken forward to the Appropriate Assessment stage to determine whether the effects predicted would result in adverse effects on the integrity of the European sites in question.

In conclusion, the Appropriate Assessment concluded that the Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan will not result in adverse effects on the Dungeness SAC, SPA, or Ramsar either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects as a result of recreational pressure, or through the loss of offsite habitat.

Rother District Local Plan Core Strategy⁴⁵

Plan Owner/Competent Authority:	Rother District Council
Related Work HRA/AA:	Core Strategy Appropriate Assessment Screening Report Habitats Regulation Assessment Initial Screening Report for Rother District Council 'Development and Site Allocations Plan' and Neighbourhood Plans forming part of the Development Plan for Rother ⁴⁶
Notes on Plan Documents:	Adopted September 2014. Development provided for include 5700 dwellings and 100,000 sqm of business floor space between 2011 and 2028.

Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Dover Local Plan

The Appropriate Assessment Screening Report identified offsite impacts, water quality and quantity, recreational pressure and air pollution to have Likely Significant Effects on:

- Dungeness SAC,
- Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SPA, and Ramsar

Further assessment of Dungeness European and international designations resulted in the incorporation of appropriate changes to the Plan. These changes to policy and supporting text were deemed sufficient to safeguarding Dungeness European and international sites. The screening report for the development and site allocations plan and neighbourhood plans was not considered to have a Likely Significant Effect on the above European sites. However, further assessment would be required if policies emerge that deviate significantly from the Core Strategy.

⁴⁵ <http://www.rother.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=22426&p=0>

⁴⁶ <http://www.rother.gov.uk/article/8829/Habitat-Regulations-Assessment-HRA>

Canterbury District Draft Local Plan	
Plan Owner/Competent Authority:	Canterbury District Council
Related Work HRA/AA:	Habitats Regulations Assessment of the main modifications to the Submission Draft Local Plan policies ⁴⁷
Notes on Plan Documents:	Development provided for includes 15,600 new houses and 118,000 sqm for employment between 2011 and 2031.
Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Dover Local Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Thames, Medway and Swale Estuary and Marshes SPA and Ramsar; – Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar; – The Blean Complex SAC; – Stodmarsh SAC, SPA and Ramsar; – Tankerton Slopes and Swalecliffe SAC <p>The screening has identified that the Local Plan policies as proposed for adoption (incorporating the main modifications) along with the avoidance, monitoring and mitigation measures to be put in place will ensure that the development proposals outlined in the Local Plan will not have a Likely Significant Effect on a European site or Ramsar site.</p>	

Ashford Local Plan ⁴⁸	
Plan Owner/Competent Authority:	Ashford Borough Council
Related Work HRA/AA:	Habitat Regulations Assessment of the Local Plan ⁴⁹
Notes on Plan Documents:	<p>The Ashford Local Plan 2030 was adopted in February 2019 and now forms the main statutory development plan for the Borough.</p> <p>The plan makes provision for 16,872 new houses between 2011 and 2030 and 63ha of employment land between 2014 and 2030.</p>

⁴⁷ file:///C:/Users/warwick-haller_r/Downloads/Habitats_Regulations_Assessment_report_1_Redacted.pdf

⁴⁸ <https://www.ashford.gov.uk/media/7542/adopted-ashford-local-plan-2030-2.pdf>

⁴⁹ <https://www.ashford.gov.uk/media/5412/hra-december-2017.pdf>

Ashford Local Plan⁴⁸

Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Dover Local Plan

The HRA conserved the impacts of the Local Plan for a number of European sites including Wye and Crundale SAC and The Swale SPA and Ramsar. Due to the distance The Swale SPA and Ramsar from the Borough at 15km, this European site was scoped out of the assessment before screening stage.

Impacts to Wye and Crundale SAC was considered in relation to habitat loss, disturbance, recreational activities, air pollution, water quantity and quality. The HRA concluded no Likely Significant Effects in relation to these impacts on the SAC.

The Swale Local Plan⁵⁰

Plan Owner/Competent Authority:	The Swale Borough Council
Related Work HRA/AA:	Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening of Bearing Fruits 2031: The Swale Borough Local Plan Part 1: Submission Version ⁵¹
Notes on Plan Documents:	The Local Plan adopted in July 2017 sets out the vision, policies and proposals for the future development and land use in The Swale between 2014 and 2031. The plan proposes the provision of 13,192 new homes and 130,000sqm of employment land.

Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Dover Local Plan

The HRA considered the following European sites:

- The Swale SPA and Ramsar – recreation, loss of supporting habitat, air quality and water quality
- Blean Complex SAC – recreation

The HRA concluded no Likely Significant Effects to any European sites and therefore no further consideration was required at the Appropriate Assessment.

⁵⁰ <http://services.swale.gov.uk/media/files/localplan/adoptedlocalplanfinalwebversion.pdf>

⁵¹ <https://archive.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Evidence-Base/Local-Plan-2014/Further-evidence-2015/Habitats-Regulation-Assessment-April-15-web.pdf>

Major infrastructure projects

Lower Thames Crossing	
Plan Owner/Competent Authority:	Highways England
Related Work HRA/AA:	Not yet carried out.
Notes on Plan Documents:	Proposals to construct a new connecting road system within the counties of Kent and Essex. The new road system includes a new crossing of the River Thames to the east of London and the existing Dartford Crossing and Queen Elizabeth II Bridge. The Proposed Development will connect the A2 east of Gravesend to the M25 in Essex.
Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Dover Local Plan Not available.	

Proposed Wheelabrator Kemsley (K3 Generating Station) and Wheelabrator Kemsley North (WKN) Waste to Energy Facility	
Plan Owner/Competent Authority:	WTI/EFW Holdings Ltd
Related Work HRA/AA:	Report on the implications for European Sites ⁵²
Notes on Plan Documents:	A Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project comprising a power upgrade and increase in tonnage throughput to the existing Kemsley Generating Station (K3); and a new Wheelabrator Kemsley North (WKN) waste to energy facility. Adjacent to and immediately NE of the Kemsley Paper Mill, in Kemsley, Sittingbourne, Kent.
Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Dover Local Plan The Applicant's screening assessment contained in the updated 2019 HRA concluded that the operation and decommissioning of the K3 Proposed Development would have no Likely Significant Effect , either alone or in-combination with other projects or plans, on the qualifying features of any of the eight European sites.	

⁵² [https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010083/EN010083-000867-Report%20on%20the%20Implications%20for%20European%20Sites%20\(2\).pdf](https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010083/EN010083-000867-Report%20on%20the%20Implications%20for%20European%20Sites%20(2).pdf)

Proposed Wheelabrator Kemsley (K3 Generating Station) and Wheelabrator Kemsley North (WKN) Waste to Energy Facility

The Applicant's screening assessment contained in the updated 2019 HRAR concluded that **WKN** would have **no Likely Significant Effect** during construction, operation and decommissioning, either alone or in-combination with other projects or plans, on the qualifying features of the six European sites listed below:

It was concluded that **WKN** was **likely to give rise to significant effects**, alone, on air and water quality through recreational, lighting, noise and visual disturbance, alone on the qualifying features of the two European sites listed below:

- Outer Thames Estuary SPA (OTE SPA)
- Swale Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Swale Ramsar site

Extension to Allington Energy from Waste Facility⁵³

Plan Owner/Competent Authority:	FCC Environment (UK) Limited
Related Work HRA/AA:	Not yet carried out.
Notes on Plan Documents:	Extension of an existing energy generating station to process residual non-hazardous waste. Land off Laverstoke Road, Allington, Kent, ME16 0LE.

Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Dover Local Plan

Not available.

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Plan Owner/Competent Authority:	Vattenfall Wind Power Limited
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⁵³ <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/south-east/extension-to-allington-energy-from-waste-facility/?ipcsection=overview>

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm	
Related Work HRA/AA:	Record of the Habitats Regulations Assessment undertaken under Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, and Regulation 28 of the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 ⁵⁴
Notes on Plan Documents:	An offshore wind generating station approximately 8km off the east coast of Kent, in areas surrounding Thanet Offshore Wind Farm.
<p>Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Dover Local Plan</p> <p>The recommendation of the ExA is that there are no Adverse Effect on Integrity on any of the thirteen European Sites as a result of the Project either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. The Applicant's conclusion of no Adverse Effect on Integrity for seven of these thirteen sites was agreed by all interested parties. These sites are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Margate and Long Sands SAC; <p>The Applicant's conclusion of no Adverse Effect on Integrity for six of the thirteen European sites was disputed by some interested parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Outer Thames Estuary SPA; – Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA; – Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Ramsar; and – Thanet Coast SAC; <p>The Secretary of State concludes that, subject to the mitigation secured in the DML and DCO, the effects of the Project, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects, on the features of the thirteen European sites identified, would not lead to an adverse effect on the integrity of these sites.</p>	

Manstone Airport	
Plan Owner/Competent Authority:	RiverOak Strategic Partners Ltd
Related Work HRA/AA:	Habitats Regulations Assessment for an application under the planning act 2008: the Manston Airport development consent order ⁵⁵
Notes on Plan Documents:	Plans to reopen and develop Manston Airport into a dedicated air freight facility able to handle at least 10,000 air cargo movements per year whilst also offering passenger, executive travel, and aircraft engineering services.

⁵⁴ <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010084/EN010084-003109-TEOW%20-%20HRA%20Report.pdf>

⁵⁵ <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/TR020002/TR020002-005350-200709%20Manston%20Airport-%20HRA%20Appropriate%20Assessment%20FINAL.pdf>

Manstone Airport	
	5km west of Ramsgate, Kent.
<p>Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Dover Local Plan</p> <p>As the competent authority for Transport NSIPs as defined under the PA2008, the Secretary of State for Transport has undertaken an Appropriate Assessment under Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations in relation to the following European sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sandwich Bay SAC – The Swale SPA; – The Swale Ramsar site; – Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA; and – Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Ramsar site. <p>The Secretary of State is satisfied that, given the relative scale and magnitude of the identified effects on the qualifying features of these European sites and where relevant, the measures in place to avoid and reduce the potential harmful effects, there would not be any implications for the achievement of the conservation objectives for those European sites.</p>	

Cleve Hill Solar Park	
Plan Owner/Competent Authority:	Cleve Hill Solar Park Ltd
Related Work HRA/AA:	Record of the Habitats Regulations Assessment undertaken under Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 ⁵⁶
Notes on Plan Documents:	Solar photovoltaic array, and electrical storage and connection infrastructure on land approximately 2 km northeast of Faversham and 5 km west of Whitstable on the North Kent Coast.
<p>Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Dover Local Plan</p> <p>The Project Site includes land close to a number of internationally, nationally, and locally designated sites of biodiversity value, the northern, eastern, and western extents of the Project site include areas that are part of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Swale SPA; and 	

⁵⁶ <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010085/EN010085-001954-200528%20EN010085%20CHSP%20Habitats%20Regulations%20Assessment.pdf>

Cleve Hill Solar Park

- Swale Ramsar site.

The Secretary of State concludes that, subject to the mitigation secured in the DCO, the effects of the Project, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects, on the features of the Swale SPA and Ramsar, would not lead to an adverse effect on the integrity of these sites.

Kemsley Mill K4 Combined Heat and Power Generating Station Development Consent Order

Plan Owner/Competent Authority:	DS Smith Paper Ltd
Related Work HRA/AA:	Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, and Regulation 28 of the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 ⁵⁷
Notes on Plan Documents:	A Combined Heat and Power Plant comprising a gas turbine, Waste Heat Recovery Boilers and Steam Turbine. Land within the south-eastern part of the Kemsley Paper Mill, Kemsley, Sittingbourne.

Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Dover Local Plan

The use of a 10km radius follows air emission guidance published by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (“DEFRA”) and the Environment Agency (“EA”). All sites identified within this radius are listed below.

- The Swale Special Protection Area (SPA);
- The Swale Ramsar site;
- Outer Thames Estuary SPA

The Secretary of State has considered carefully all the information presented within the Project application and the representations made by all stakeholders. On the basis of his AA findings he has concluded that the Project, alone and in-combination with other plans or projects, will not have an adverse effect on any European site. This conclusion is consistent with the advice provided by Natural England during the Examination of the Project.

⁵⁷ https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010090/EN010090-000794-KEM4_Habitats_Regulations_Assessment.pdf

Richborough Connection Project	
Plan Owner/Competent Authority:	National Grid
Related Work HRA/AA:	Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening ⁵⁸
Notes on Plan Documents:	Proposed electricity transmission connection between Richborough and Canterbury in Kent to connect the proposed new UK to Belgium interconnector (known as the Nemo Link).
<p>Conclusions on potential effects of relevance to European sites within scope of HRA of Dover Local Plan</p> <p>Following European sites within an associated potential zone of influence of the Richborough Connection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Thanet Coast & Sandwich Bay SPA (Golden plover – Non-breeding) – Stodmarsh SPA (Gadwall and Hen harrier – Non-breeding) – Stodmarsh SAC/Ramsar (Desmoulin's whorl snail/ rare invertebrates) <p>In relation to each European site considered as part of the screening exercise, it has been concluded from baseline information and consultation responses received that there are no Likely Significant Effects on the European site(s), either alone or in combination with other plans or projects and therefore no further assessment is required.</p>	

⁵⁸ [https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN020017/EN020017-000298-5.5%20\(Part%201%20of%202\)%20No%20Significant%20Effects%20Report%20\(Habitat%20Regulations%20Assessment%20Screening\).pdf](https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN020017/EN020017-000298-5.5%20(Part%201%20of%202)%20No%20Significant%20Effects%20Report%20(Habitat%20Regulations%20Assessment%20Screening).pdf)