



Test Valley Borough Council

**New Forest International Nature
Conservation Designations:
Recreation Mitigation
Supplementary Planning Document**

January 2025

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Section 180 (5) (d) Planning Act 2008 removed the compulsory requirement for a Sustainability Appraisal for a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). It is not considered that this SPD would have a significant social, environmental or economic effect, therefore this document has not been subject to assessment under The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended).



1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) has been prepared by Test Valley Borough Council as part of its planning policy framework. It supplements the policies of the Test Valley Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (referred to as the Local Plan).
- 1.2 The purpose of this SPD is to provide an updated framework for mitigation in relation to recreational impacts on the New Forest international nature conservation designations arising from certain new developments. It does not seek to consider mitigation for other potential impacts on these and other internationally designated nature conservation sites.
- 1.3 This SPD has been prepared in accordance with the relevant legislation. As part of its preparation it was subject to consultation between 12 November and 10 December 2021 and between 18 October and 15 November 2024. It is a material consideration in the determination of relevant planning applications. Therefore it should be taken into account during the preparation of relevant proposals.

2 Legislative and policy context

Legal context

- 2.1 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (referred to as the Habitats Regulations) include provisions that seek to ensure that plans and projects (including applications for planning permission) are not approved where they could harm the integrity of certain designated sites, including Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). This process is known as a Habitats Regulations Assessment¹.
- 2.2 There are a number of steps to the Habitats Regulations Assessment. There would be an initial screening stage where there is consideration as to whether a proposal would be likely to result in significant effects (alone or in-combination).
- 2.3 Where such effects cannot be ruled out, an Appropriate Assessment would be required. At this stage, it is possible to account for any measures that will be secured to mitigate² likely significant effects. Approval can only be issued where it has been ascertained that there would be no adverse effects on the integrity of such designations, either alone, or in combination with other plans and projects³.
- 2.4 The Habitats Regulations establish that the local planning authority is the competent authority responsible for undertaking the relevant screening stage and, where relevant, the Appropriate Assessment, prior to issuing any planning permissions it determines. There is a statutory requirement for the competent authority to consult Natural England in relation to the Appropriate Assessment prior to a decision being made.
- 2.5 Separate to the requirements of the Habitat Regulations, but relevant to the New Forest National Park, the Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 introduced a duty on decision makers to seek to further the purposes of National Parks⁴. As part of this, if it appears that there is a conflict between those purposes, the decision maker must attach greater weight to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park.

¹ Guidance advises that Ramsar sites should be considered through the same process.

² This includes measures that avoid or reduce adverse effects but does not include compensation measures.

³ Unless, in exceptional circumstances, there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

⁴ The purposes are a) conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the designated areas, and b) promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities by the public.

Policy context

- 2.6** The council's Local Plan⁵ was adopted on 26 January 2016. A review of the Local Plan was undertaken in January 2021, in accordance with Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended). The review concluded that the spatial strategy remained sound and plan policies remained up to date and continued to provide a robust basis for decision making in the determination of planning applications. The council is in the process of preparing a new Local Plan.
- 2.7** There are also a number of 'made' Neighbourhood Development Plans in place within Test Valley.⁶
- 2.8** Policy E5 of the adopted Local Plan establishes that development likely to result in a significant effect on certain designations would need to satisfy the Habitat Regulations.
- 2.9** Through the preparation of the Local Plan, it was recognised that additional development that could generate recreational activity has the potential of adverse effects on the New Forest international nature conservation designations. Mitigation would be required where such effects are likely. An interim mitigation framework was approved in 2014, this SPD replaced that framework. The mitigation framework provided in this SPD remains an interim strategy. It is intended to apply until a co-ordinated strategic approach is agreed through ongoing cross-authority work (as referred to in Section 3). It is anticipated that this will be completed during the life of the current New Forest Partnership Plan, which covers the period to 2027.
- 2.10** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)⁷ is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. The NPPF includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 11). It is stated that this presumption does not apply where a plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on habitats sites (includes Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation), unless an Appropriate Assessment has concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of such sites.
- 2.11** The national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) sets out additional information on Habitats Regulations Assessments, including Appropriate Assessments⁸.

⁵ Available: <https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planning-services/planningpolicy/local-development-framework/dpd>

⁶ For more detail see: <https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planning-services/planningpolicy/neighbourhood-planning>

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

⁸ Available: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment>

3 New Forest international nature conservation designations

- 3.1** The New Forest is located to the south west of Test Valley. In addition to areas being designated as a National Park, it includes a number of rare habitats and is home to rare species. As such, parts of the New Forest are designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), a Special Protection Area (SPA), and a Ramsar site (collectively referred to as international nature conservation designations).⁹
- 3.2** The New Forest attracts significant numbers of visits, including those living in the local area, as well as tourists. Working in partnership with six authorities, Forestry England and Natural England, a study was commissioned to better understand the recreation use of the New Forest, alongside information on the impact of this on the New Forest international nature conservation designations. The resultant reports¹⁰ were published in 2020 and 2021. This built on previous work considering these matters and was prepared following a substantial amount of survey work over a 12-month period. A further report was prepared in 2023 making recommendations for the approach to on-designation mitigation. The outputs of this work are considered to be the best available evidence by Natural England and have been used to inform the preparation of this document.
- 3.3** The reports re-affirmed a range of potential impacts from projected increases in visitors to the New Forest, including those arising from planned new development. They make recommendations on the extent of the zone in which additional development may contribute to such impacts. High level recommendations were also provided on potential ways to avoid and mitigate these impacts. This includes a recommendation that a strategic, proportionate and co-ordinated approach to mitigation is developed, which will require partnership working across a range of local authorities and stakeholders.
- 3.4** The supporting text to Local Plan policy E5 refers to work being underway to prepare a long term approach to mitigation for recreational pressures on the New Forest international nature conservation designations. The updated evidence supports the continuation of this work, which seeks to establish a co-ordinated approach for the New Forest that incorporates a suite of mitigation measures.
- 3.5** The council is committed to delivering a co-ordinated and comprehensive approach to mitigation for the New Forest international nature conservation designations.¹¹ This includes through the delivery of Suitable Alternative

⁹ While there is some overlap between the extent of the National Park, Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area, and Ramsar site, the boundaries are different.

¹⁰ Available: <https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planning-services/planningpolicy/evidence-base/evidence-base-environment>

¹¹ Please be aware, the package of mitigation measures identified through this strategic approach to mitigation may differ from that identified in this document.

Natural Greenspace (SANG) as well as supporting on-designation mitigation measures and monitoring.

4 Relevant development types and locations

- 4.1** The research undertaken, as set out in the 2020, 2021, and 2023 reports¹², has informed the understanding of the location and types of development that would need to provide mitigation in relation to recreational impacts on the New Forest international nature conservation designations.
- 4.2** Certain proposals involving net increases in the number of residential units of accommodation are likely to contribute to in-combination significant effects on the New Forest international nature conservation designations. This includes dwelling houses¹³ and the use of land for permanent residential use, for example the siting of park homes and permanent accommodation for gypsies and travellers¹⁴.
- 4.3** There will be case by case consideration of other residential accommodation, overnight accommodation and similar types of development to assess if they are likely to result in a significant effect that may require the provision of appropriate mitigation in relation to recreational impacts. This will include proposals within Use Class C2 (residential institutions) and tourist accommodation (including holiday lets, camp sites and caravan sites). A key consideration in undertaking such an assessment will be the likelihood that the proposed development would generate additional recreational visits to the New Forest international nature conservation designations.
- 4.4** Appendix 1 indicates the area within the borough where net increases in residential accommodation has the potential of an in-combination effect on the New Forest international nature conservation designations¹⁵. For the zone within 13.8km of the New Forest international nature conservation designations, mitigation is likely to be required from net increases in residential accommodation and other forms of overnight accommodation unless an applicant can demonstrate that the scheme would not lead to a likely significant effect.
- 4.5** Some proposals for net increases in residential accommodation outside the 13.8km zone may also have a likely significant effect in-combination. Such schemes would be considered on a case by case basis. Where relevant, this SPD would apply to these schemes.

¹² Available: <https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planning-services/planningpolicy/evidence-base/evidence-base-environment>

¹³ This includes through new build and conversion.

¹⁴ Temporary / transit pitches will be assessed on a case by case basis.

¹⁵ The extent of this area is based on the recommendations within the report 'Discussion and analysis relating to the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar and a zone of influence for recreation' by Footprint Ecology (2021) and advice of Natural England.



- 4.6** Based on the latest evidence, in conjunction with the advice of Natural England, applications involving net increases in residential accommodation between 13.8km and 15km of the New Forest international nature conservation designations that exceed the relevant Environmental Impact Assessment thresholds¹⁶ would need to be screened to review whether they may contribute to a likely significant effect. This additional 13.8km to 15km zone is also indicated in Appendix 1.
- 4.7** There may be occasions where proposals are likely to have a significant effect on the New Forest international nature conservation designations on their own (i.e. alone). In these cases, a bespoke mitigation package may be required, to be agreed with Natural England and the council.
- 4.8** Reflecting the approach taken by other local planning authorities, where tourist accommodation is considered to contribute to a likely significant effect, mitigation would be required based on the increase in potential visitor capacity adjusted to reflect overall visitor occupancy levels over a year. The starting point would be the provision of mitigation for each additional bedroom or unit of visitor accommodation, with an allowance for the highest annual occupancy level¹⁷, unless clear evidence is provided to justify a different approach.

¹⁶ An overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment screening thresholds is available through the Planning Practice Guidance at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/environmental-impact-assessment#Screening-Schedule-2-projects>. For residential schemes, the current relevant thresholds are developments including more than 150 dwellings, or with the overall area of the development exceeding 5 hectares.

¹⁷ It is understood that information collated by Visit Britain showed a highest annual level of bedroom occupancy of 78% in England for a five year period. This can be used as a guide with consideration given to the position for specific sites and proposals.

5 Options for mitigation

Overview of options

- 5.1** Where it is identified that a proposal is likely to result in a significant effect on the New Forest designations as a result of recreational impacts (either alone or in combination), mitigation would need to be provided to ensure there would be no adverse impacts on the integrity of any of the designated sites. As such, one of the below options would need to be delivered.
- a) Develop a bespoke mitigation package¹⁸;
 - b) Provide Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) to be designed to divert visitors from the New Forest international nature conservation designations and measures to address residual impacts at the designated site¹⁹; or
 - c) Provide a contribution towards the strategic mitigation package.
- 5.2** The council and Natural England would need to agree both the proposed approach and specific mitigation measures. These measures would need to be secured through a legal agreement. In addition to mitigation measures, provision would need to be made for monitoring measures²⁰; this has been factored into the figure provided for option c).

Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace provision

- 5.3** Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) would need to be designed to be appropriate in terms of its quantity and quality, and implemented in perpetuity, in order to divert visitors from the New Forest international nature conservation designations. This option is unlikely to be appropriate for smaller sites given the scale of provision they would be likely to generate.
- 5.4** In broad terms, SANG should provide natural or semi-natural spaces. They should be provided in a location that will encourage visitors to use them, rather than the designated sites. They should provide attractive walking routes and generally have unrestricted access (including areas for dogs to be off leads).
- 5.5** The identification of sites for SANG should avoid sites of high nature conservation value that are likely to be affected by habitat loss, damage, harm or disturbance by increased access or visitor numbers. Where sites of high nature conservation value are proposed as SANG, the impact on their nature conservation value should be assessed and considered alongside relevant policies and legislation.

¹⁸ This could include through a contribution towards mitigation being delivered by a third party, subject to the requirements of the Habitats Regulations being satisfied.

¹⁹ The residual impacts could be addressed through making the contribution towards the Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMM) measures aspect of the strategic mitigation package.

²⁰ Monitoring needs to assess the effectiveness of the relevant mitigation measures and to consider the integrity of the habitats and species of the designated sites.

- 5.6** Appendix 2 provides more detail on expectations for the design of SANG provisions. Where SANG is not able to deliver the relevant aspects of the guidelines, this would be considered on a case-by-case basis as part of the Appropriate Assessment.
- 5.7** Details would need to be submitted to demonstrate satisfactory design and delivery of the SANG. Additionally, a detailed management plan will need to be submitted setting out arrangements for the ongoing management and monitoring of the SANG in-perpetuity²¹, including how this would be funded. The design, and management and monitoring arrangements would need agreement with Natural England and the council, and be secured, via a completed legal agreement, prior to the determination of the application.
- 5.8** Regarding quantity, a minimum of 8 hectares (ha) per 1,000 population would be sought. This figure relates to the net area of usable space and is additional to other public open space requirements²².
- 5.9** The provision of SANG on site or in close proximity to the site (along with measures to address residual impacts at the designated site) would be the preferred mitigation option for proposals providing in the order of 100+ units of residential accommodation.

Strategic Mitigation Package

- 5.10** The council has delivered, or contributed to the delivery, of mitigation schemes, including the provision of a SANG at Mill Lane in Sheffield English²³ and through working with Eastleigh Borough Council to enable the delivery of SANG at Home Wood, near North Stoneham. We continue to explore opportunities as they arise, including the purchase of sites and through working with other organisations.
- 5.11** As reflected in section 3, the long term approach to ensuring a comprehensive and co-ordinated approach to mitigation for recreational pressures on the New Forest international nature conservation designations is underway with partners and will also be progressed through the preparation of the next Local Plan.
- 5.12** Through a strategic mitigation package, contributions will be sought from proposals where they are unable to provide their own mitigation. This relates to option c) within the mitigation options.

²¹ In perpetuity is taken to be 80+ years.

²² See policy LHW1 of the adopted Local Plan. Applicants could submit proposals via the bespoke mitigation package option, whereby space contributing to the requirements of policy LHW1 also delivers SANG; however it would be for the applicant to justify this in the context of the policy requirements and legal obligations through the Habitat Regulations.

²³ For more information see:

<https://testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/parksandgreenspaces/sheffield-english>

5.13 Recognising that not all visitors will be diverted through the use of additional greenspace and access provisions outside the designated sites; the mitigation package incorporates measures to address residual impacts at the designated site (referred to as Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMM)). The council is working with other local planning authorities and key partners to develop and implement a joint, co-ordinated approach to on-designation mitigation and monitoring based on the recommendations of the New Forest Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy evidence report (2023) produced by Footprint Ecology.

5.14 The measures in the strategic mitigation package²⁴ could include:

- Providing SANG;
- Access infrastructure measures including creation of new and enhancement of existing paths and tracks, and waymarking;
- Engagement and awareness raising, including through ranger time, better information and interpretation and education campaigns; and
- Monitoring of visitors and the integrity of the habitats and species of the designated site to assess the effectiveness of the relevant mitigation measures.

5.15 The contributions required towards the delivery of the strategic mitigation package are set out in Table 1. The scale of contribution differs depending on the number of bedrooms in a dwelling²⁵, where this is not known, the ‘unknown’ rate would be utilised. For other forms of development where mitigation is required, the council would consider the most appropriate rate in the context of the specific proposal. For example, for tourist accommodation the contribution may be adjusted to reflect occupancy rates, as set out in paragraph 4.8.

Table 1: Contribution rates towards the strategic mitigation package

No. of bedrooms	SANG contribution	SAMM contribution	Total contribution for Strategic Mitigation Package
1	£2,375	£290	£2,665
2	£4,750	£585	£5,335
3	£5,940	£730	£6,670
4+	£7,125	£875	£8,000
Unknown	£5,700	£700	£6,400

5.16 The figures set out in this table are based on the cost of delivering SANG, made up of land acquisition, capital set up costs, and management in perpetuity, and a contribution towards strategic access management and monitoring measures²⁶.

²⁴ Some of these measures align with measures identified for managing recreation across the New Forest, as described at: <https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/conservation/managing-recreation/managing-recreation/how-we-are-managing-recreation/>

²⁵ The contribution rates have been developed using the ratio of people per dwelling as set out in Table 10 of the adopted Local Plan in the context of the provision of public open space.

²⁶ This is based on a starting point of £700 per dwelling in line with the recommendations within the New Forest Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy, Footprint Ecology, 2023.

- 5.17** The contributions will be pooled to enable delivery of identified avoidance and mitigation projects and the completion of monitoring work. To ensure the mitigation package is responsive, including to changing opportunities, the package of specific measures will be maintained separately to enable it to be kept under review.
- 5.18** Financial contributions will be indexed (that is, index-linked to inflation, using the Retail Price Index) to ensure that they retain their original 'real value'. Where relevant, the base date and appropriate index to be applied will be set out in the legal agreement.

Securing mitigation measures through planning applications and timing of delivery

- 5.19** The approach to mitigation would need to be satisfactorily secured prior to the grant of planning permission. The mechanism would need to be agreed with the council.
- 5.20** Section 106 legal agreements would be the required method of securing financial contributions, along with the delivery and in perpetuity availability of any SANG provided.
- 5.21** Mitigation measures would need to be in place prior to occupation of any of the new accommodation. On this basis, any financial contributions to facilitate the delivery of mitigation would be sought upon commencement of the development. There may be some scope for phasing delivery of contributions towards mitigation for larger sites; this would be considered on a case by case basis.
- 5.22** Any SANG provisions agreed on site or to be delivered in conjunction with it, should be provided so as to be available in time for the first occupation of the site. There may be some scope for phasing of mitigation in line with occupation rates for larger sites, this would be considered on a case by case basis.
- 5.23** As mitigation measures need to be secured in perpetuity²⁷ (as required by the legislation), not all of the contribution will be spent in the short term. Therefore, clawback provisions for financial contributions in the legal agreement towards such mitigation measures will not be appropriate.

Additional residential accommodation not requiring a planning application

- 5.24** Certain developments covered by permitted development and prior approval processes (as set out in the General Permitted Development Order) do not require a planning permission issued by the local planning authority to

²⁷ In perpetuity is taken to be 80+ years.

proceed. However, such developments would still be required to comply with the Habitats Regulations, with separate procedures in place. Types of proposal that may fall within this process include certain conversions of agricultural buildings or commercial buildings to homes²⁸.

- 5.25** The Habitats Regulations²⁹ require that any such proposal, which is likely to have a significant effect on a relevant designated site, must not begin until the developer has received written notification of approval from the local planning authority that the proposals will not have an adverse effect. This SPD will apply for those proposals that have a likely significant effect.
- 5.26** Appendix 3 sets out flow charts that summarise the process for both determining planning applications and for prior notification routes.

²⁸ An overview of what is meant by prior approval is available at:

<https://www.planningportal.co.uk/planning/planning-applications/consent-types/prior-approval>

²⁹ Sections 75 to 78 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)



6 Glossary

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA): This is based on a legal requirement (through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended). It included assessing the potential effects of land use plans and granting planning permissions on the conservation objectives of certain sites which are designated for their nature conservation importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Guidance also recommends considering the effects on Ramsar Sites.

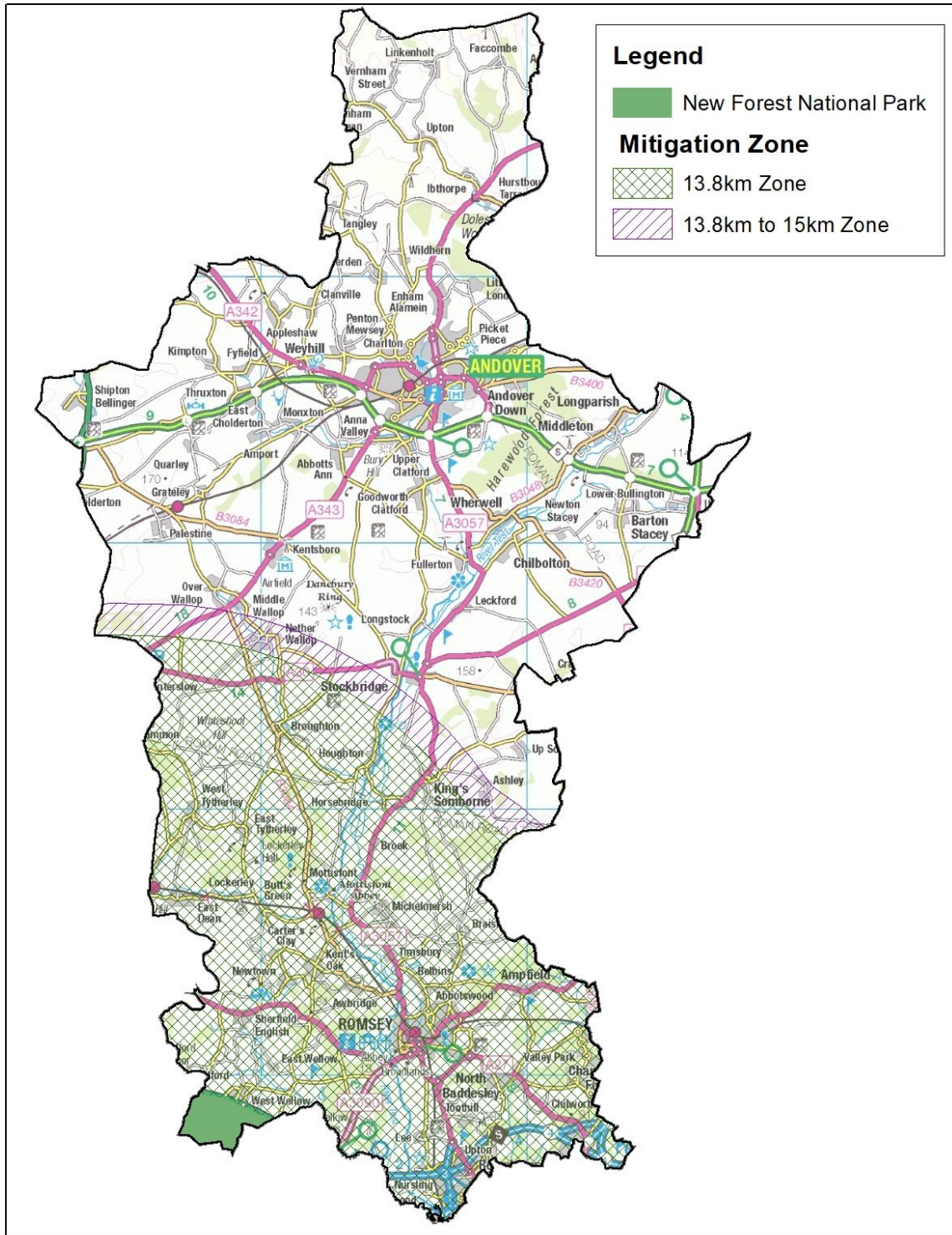
Ramsar Sites: Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.

Section 106 Agreement: A legal agreement made under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). It provides that if planning permission is granted and implemented, then payment or provision must be made in the form of a planning contribution. This can include the provision of land for a certain purpose or a financial contribution in lieu.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC): Areas that have been identified as being of international importance for the habitats and species they support.

Special Protection Areas (SPA): Areas which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds.

Appendix 1: Recreational impacts mitigation zone



Legend

- New Forest National Park
- Mitigation Zone**
- 13.8km Zone
- 13.8km to 15km Zone

New Forest SAC, SPA and Ramsar - Recreational Impact Mitigation Zone

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Zoomed in maps of the edge of mitigation zones

Map A



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Map B



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Appendix 2: Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) guidance checklist

This checklist is based on guidance for the creation of SANG provided by Natural England (August 2021).

‘Must haves’:

- SANG must be perceived as semi-natural spaces with little intrusion of artificial structures except in the immediate vicinity of car parks (where provided). Visually sensitive way-markers and some benches are acceptable.
- Paths must be easily used and well-maintained but most should remain unsurfaced to avoid the site becoming urban in feel.
- Access within the SANG must be largely unrestricted with plenty of space provided where it is possible for dogs to exercise freely and safely off lead.
- It should be possible to complete a circular walk of 2.7km to 3.2km³⁰ around the SANG, unless it is possible to connect to a wider network to create such a walk (for example via the public rights of way network).
- SANG must be designed so that they are perceived to be safe by users, for example, paths should follow routes with good visibility.
- The accessibility of the site must include access points appropriate for the particular visitor use the SANG is intended to cater for.
- SANG must be free from unpleasant intrusions (e.g. sewage treatment works smells, etc.)
- For all sites larger than 4 hectares³¹ there must be adequate parking for visitors, unless the site is intended for local use, i.e. within easy walking distance of the developments linked to it. The amount of car parking should be determined by the anticipated use of the site and reflect the visitor catchment of both the SANG and the New Forest nature conservation designations.
- Where provided, car parks must be easily and safely accessible by car and should be clearly sign posted.
- The SANG must have a safe route of access on foot from the nearest car park and/or footpaths.
- All SANGs with car parks must have a circular walk which starts and finishes at the car park.
- All SANG larger than 12 hectares must aim to provide a variety of habitats for users to experience.

‘Should haves’:

- SANG should be clearly signposted or advertised in some way.
- SANG should have leaflets and / or websites advertising their location to potential users.

³⁰ These distances reflect the median distance of a dog walk and median distance of a walk from the on-site visitor survey undertaken by Footprint Ecology (Recreation use of the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar: Overview of visitor results and implications of housing change on visitor numbers, Footprint Ecology, 2020).

³¹ For SANG of less than 4 hectares, there would be case by case consideration of whether parking provision would be needed depending on the circumstances.

- SANG should include multi use bins at key entrances to the site, that are easily accessible for emptying. Such bins should be signposted as being multi use (for general and dog waste).

Desirable:

- Where possible, choose sites with a gently undulating topography for SANG.
- It would be desirable for appropriate provision of benches to be made within the SANG.
- It would be desirable for an owner to be able to take dogs from the car park (where provided) to the SANG safely off the lead.
- It is desirable for access points to have signage outlining the layout of the SANG, its purpose, and the routes available to visitors, as well as details on the habitats, species and other features that may be seen and how they are managed.
- It is desirable that SANG provide a naturalistic space with areas of open (non-wooded) countryside and areas of dense and scattered trees and shrubs. The provision of open water on part, but not the majority, of sites is desirable – large areas of open water would not count towards the capacity of the SANG.
- It would be desirable for leaflets to be distributed to new homes in the area (focusing on the development(s) it links to) and be made available at entrance points and at car parks where appropriate.
- If websites and / or leaflets are being used, it is desirable for them to outline the layout of the SANG, its purpose and the routes available to visitors.

These guidelines for the provision of SANG do not address or preclude other functions of green space. There may be potential for other functions to be provided for within SANG, as long as this does not conflict with the specific functioning of the mitigation, or conflict with other policy requirements or provisions.

Appendix 3: Decision making process and Habitats Regulations Assessment flowcharts³²



³² Please note that this is a simplification of the process to illustrate key steps, rather than a clear statement of the process that any application would follow in its determination.

