

Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan

Scoping Report

February 2020

Quality information

Prepared by

Campbell Howe
Environmental Economist

Jess Wood

Assistant Environmental consultant

Amani Bhobe

Graduate Social Consultant

Checked by

Mark Fessey
Associate

Approved by

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Revision	Revision date	Details	Authorized	Position
1	16/03/20	Draft for review	MF	Associate

Prepared for:

Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group

Prepared by:

AECOM Limited
3rd Floor, Portwall Place
Portwall Lane
Bristol BS1 6NA
United Kingdom

T: +44 117 901 7000
aecom.com

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 AECOM has been commissioned to undertake an independent Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in support of the emerging Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan.
- 1.2 The Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared as a Neighbourhood Development Plan under the Localism Act 2011 and the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. Once adopted, or 'made', the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan will form part of East Hampshire District's Local Plan and the South Downs Local Plan and must be taken into account when deciding planning applications. The Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan must be in general conformity with the East Hampshire Local Plan and South Downs Local Plan. **Figure 1.1** shows the plan area.
- 1.3 SEA is a mechanism for considering and communicating the likely effects of an emerging plan, and alternatives, with a view to avoiding and mitigating negative effects and maximising the positives. SEA of the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan is a legal requirement.¹

Context provided by the Local Plan

- 1.4 The Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared in the context of the adopted East Hampshire Local Plan, which consists of the following key documents:
- Part 1 Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014)² which sets out the spatial vision for the whole district, as well as a series of objectives and core delivery policies designed to achieve the vision; and
 - Part 2 Local Plan: Housing and Employment Allocations (2016)³ which identifies specific sites to meet the individual housing and employment targets for East Hampshire, excluding the South Downs National Park.
- 1.5 The Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan will also have due regard to the emerging draft Local Plan⁴, which covers all areas in East Hampshire outside of the South Downs National Park. The draft Local Plan has undergone two six-week consultations to date. Following submission and examination of the Local Plan in 2020, it is anticipated that the emerging Local Plan will be adopted in summer 2021. Once adopted, the new Local Plan will replace the Joint Core Strategy and Housing and Employment Allocations of the current Local Plan.
- 1.6 Some of the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area falls within the South Downs National Park, which is not covered by the emerging draft Local Plan for East Hampshire. Therefore, the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan must also conform to the South Downs Local Plan⁵, which was adopted in July 2019. The South Downs Local Plan sets out how the National Park Authority will manage development over the next 15 years.
- 1.7 Neighbourhood plans will form part of the development plan for the East Hampshire District and the South Downs National Park, alongside, but not as a replacement for the respective Local Plans. Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the East Hampshire Local Plan and South Downs Local Plan and can develop policies and proposals to address local place-based issues. In this way it is intended for the Local Plans to provide a clear overall strategic direction for development in

¹ Regulation 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (2012, as amended) requires that each Neighbourhood Plan is submitted to the Local Authority alongside either: A) an environmental report; or, B) a statement of reasons why SEA is not required, prepared following a 'screening' process completed in accordance with Regulation 9(1) of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations ('the SEA Regulations'). The CNP was subject to screening in 2018, including through consultation, at which time it was determined that SEA is required. More information on the screening process is available at: http://www.waverley.gov.uk/info/1004/planning_policy/1416/neighbourhood_planning.

² East Hampshire District Council (2014) 'East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy' [online] available at: <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/adopted-local-plan>

³ East Hampshire District Council (2016) 'East Hampshire Local Plan: Housing and Employment Allocations' [online] available at: <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/adopted-local-plan>

⁴ East Hampshire District Council (2019) 'Draft Local Plan 2017-2036' [online] available at: <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/draft-local-plan>

⁵ South Downs National Park Authority (2019) 'South Downs Local Plan' [online] available at: https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/planning/south-downs-local-plan_2019/local-plan/

East Hampshire and the South Downs National Park, whilst enabling finer detail to be determined through the neighbourhood planning process where appropriate.

- 1.8 In the context of the Neighbourhood Plan area, the Joint Core Strategy of the adopted East Hampshire District Local Plan, designates Liphook as a ‘Large Service Centre’ with an allocation of 970 dwellings during the plan period from 2011 to 2028. Additionally, Bramshott is classified as ‘other settlements with a settlement policy boundary’ within the Joint Core Strategy Settlement Hierarchy.
- 1.9 Similarly, the emerging Draft Local Plan for East Hampshire, identifies Liphook as a ‘Large Local Service Centre’ and Bramshott as a ‘Settlement with a Small Number of Services’. The emerging Draft Local Plan allocates a total of 642-646 dwellings and 0.77 ha of employment land within the Bramshott and Liphook parish during the plan period from 2017 to 2036.
- 1.10 Finally, within the South Downs Local Plan, Liphook is designated as a Gateway settlement which provides easy access to the national park.

SEA explained

- 1.11 SEA involves a series of procedural steps, as prescribed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations), which transposed into UK law the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001). The three key steps are:
1. When deciding on ‘the scope and level of detail of the information’ there is a consultation with nationally designated authorities concerned with environmental issues; and
 2. A report (the ‘Environmental Report’) is published for consultation alongside the draft plan that that ‘identifies, describes and evaluates’ the likely significant effects of implementing ‘the plan, and reasonable alternatives’.
 3. The report is taken into account, alongside consultation responses received, when finalising the plan.
- 1.12 This ‘Scoping Report’ is concerned with Step 1 of the SEA process. It is published in order to facilitate consultation on the SEA ‘scope’.

This scoping report

- 1.13 This report presents a review of evidence and identifies key environmental/sustainability issues and objectives that, it is proposed, should fall within the scope of (and be a focus of) future assessment work.
- 1.14 This report is structured under the following series of thematic headings:⁶ Air Quality; Biodiversity; Climatic Factors (including flood risk); Health and Wellbeing; Historic Environment; Land, Soil and Water Resources; Landscape; Population and Community; Transportation.
- 1.15 Within each thematic chapter a review of evidence and initial analysis of issues is presented under three headings - policy context; current and future baseline - before a fourth heading presents a concise summary of key issues identified. A final heading then identifies one or more objectives that encapsulate the key issues identified.
- 1.16 It is proposed that the list of objectives established within this report serves as a methodological framework to guide future assessment. **Appendix 1** presents a summary of the proposed assessment framework.
- 1.17 The data presented in this report reflects that of the Bramshott and Liphook Parish.

Consultation on this report

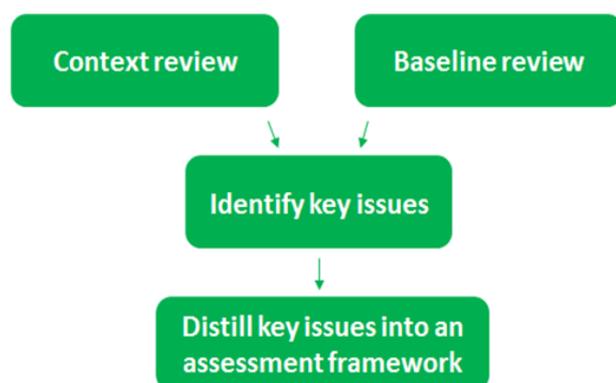
- 1.18 Comment is welcomed on any of the specific issues/objectives identified within this report, as are more general comments on the breadth and depth of topics / issues / evidence covered. The aim is to ensure

⁶ The thematic topic headings reflects the ‘issues’ suggested as potentially warranting attention as part of any given SEA process (“including... issues such as”) within the SEA Directive (Annex 1(f)), as well as an initial understanding of the likely scope of plan issues/policies/impacts.

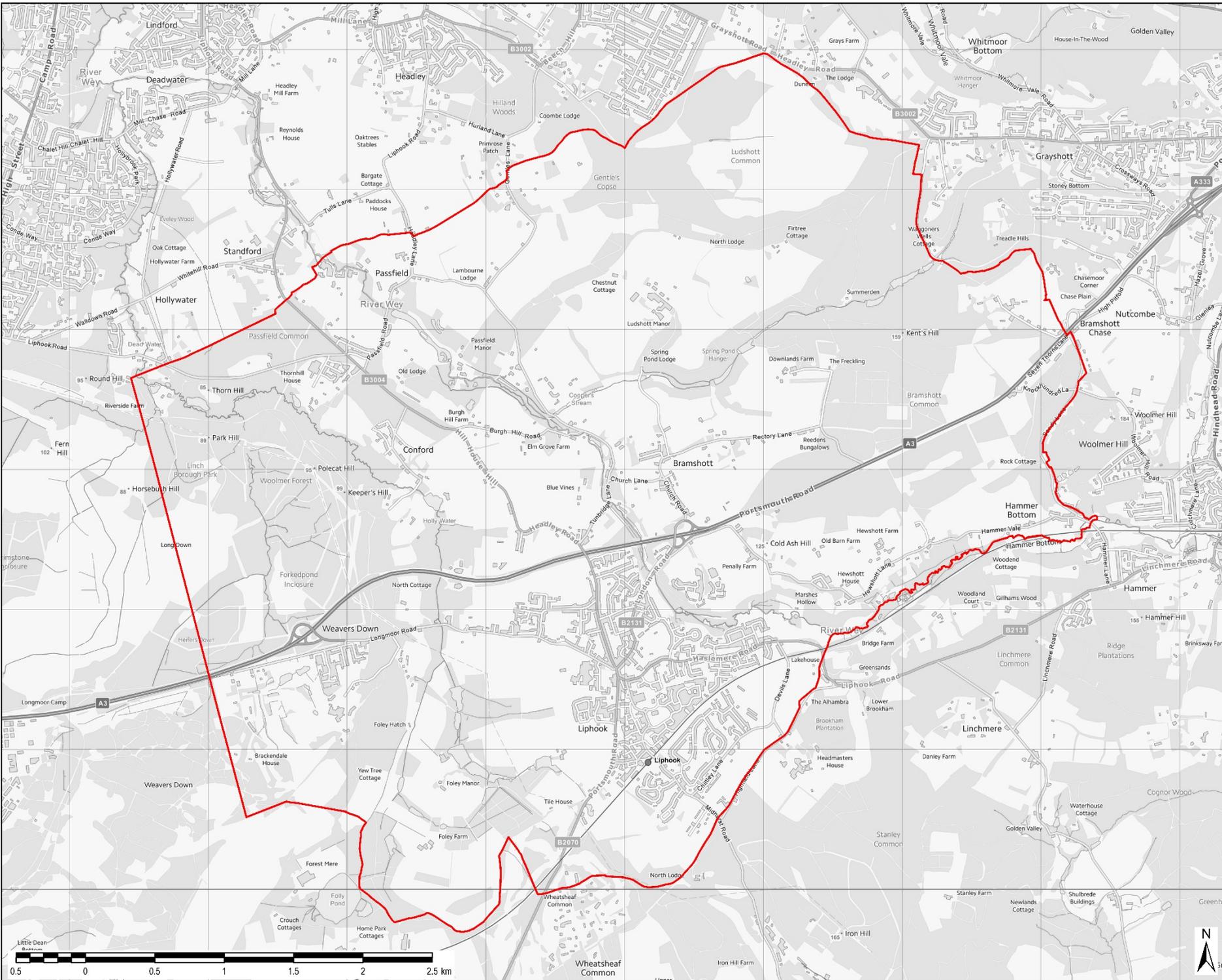
that future assessment work is appropriately focused, efficient and effective. When making responses, consultees should be mindful of the remit and likely scope of the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan, mindful of the context provided by the East Hampshire District Council Local Plan and South Downs National Park Local Plan.

- 1.19 Finally, consultees should be mindful that consultation on this report is not the 'last word' in respect of establishing the scope of future assessment work. Evidence-gathering will naturally remain 'live', and understanding of key issues and objectives will continue to evolve, taking account of the scope of options that will be a focus of assessment.

The scoping process



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LEGEND

- Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan Area

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AECOM
Scott House
Anchor Lane, Basingstoke
Hampshire, RG24 0BA
Telephone: 01256 355000
Fax: 01256 313291
www.aecom.com

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North Arrow

Page: **01**

2. Air quality

Focus

- Air pollution sources
- Air quality hotspots
- Air quality management

Context review

National

2.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework⁷ (NPPF) include:

- ‘Planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas. Opportunities to improve air quality of mitigate impacts should be identified, such as through traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement. So far as possible these opportunities should be considered at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when determining individual applications. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones is consistent with the local air quality action plan.’
- ‘Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions, and improve air quality and public health.’
- ‘New and existing developments should be prevented from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of air pollution.’

2.2 Published in January 2018 by the UK Government, ‘A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment’⁸ sets out a number of goals and policies in order to help the natural world regain and retain good health. In this context, Goal 1 ‘Clean Air’ and the policies contained within ‘Chapter 4: Increasing resource efficiency, and reducing pollution and waste’ within the 25 year plan directly relate to the air quality SEA theme.

Local

2.3 East Hampshire District Council is required to monitor air quality across the district under Section 82 of the Environment Act (1995), report regularly to Defra and take action where nationally set levels are likely to be exceeded. Monitoring is undertaken to assess levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulphur dioxide, ozone, benzene and particulates. Where exceedances exist, areas are declared as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) and local authorities are required to produce an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) to improve air quality in the area. In this context, East Hampshire District Council published its most recent Annual Status Report (ASR) in September 2019.

2.4 The following policies in the East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) directly relate to the air quality SEA theme:

- CP27 - Pollution

⁷ MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728643/Revised_NPPF_2018.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

⁸ HM GOV (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment [online] available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

- CP28 - Green Infrastructure
 - CP31 - Transport
- 2.5 The following policies within the emerging Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 for East Hampshire directly relate to the air quality SEA theme:
- Policy S4: Health and wellbeing
 - Policy S23: Green infrastructure
 - Policy S26: Protection of natural resources
 - Policy S30: Transport
- 2.6 The following policies within the South Downs Local Plan (2019) directly relates to the air quality SEA theme:
- Core Policy SD2: Ecosystem Services
 - Strategic Policy SD19: Transport and Accessibility
 - Strategic Policy SD20: Walking, Cycling and Equestrian Routes
 - Strategic Policy SD23: Sustainable Tourism
 - Strategic Policy SD45: Green Infrastructure
 - Development Management Policy SD54: Pollution and Air Quality

Baseline review

Current baseline

- 2.7 While air quality within East Hampshire District is generally good, the 2019 ASR identifies that the main source of pollution in the area is road traffic emissions from major roads and congestion hotspots caused by constrained traffic routes and high levels of car ownership. Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) from vehicle emissions is the primary pollutant identified and monitoring for this pollutant is carried out across the Borough. Other pollutants, such as sulphur dioxide and particulates, have been previously assessed and confirmed as not being at risk of exceeding respective air quality objectives.
- 2.8 As of February 2020, there were no AQMAs within the Neighbourhood Plan area or within the wider East Hampshire District. The nearest AQMAs are located in Waverley Borough and are detailed below:
- Farnham AQMA, located approximately 15km to the North of the Neighbourhood Plan area, designated in August 2007 for exceedances in the annual mean concentration of NO₂.
 - Godalming AQMA, located approximately 18km to the North East of the Neighbourhood Plan area, designated in August 2007 for exceedances in the annual mean concentration of NO₂.

Future baseline

- 2.9 New housing and employment provision in the parish and the surrounding area has the potential to negatively impact air quality through increasing traffic flows and associated pollutants, including NO₂, particularly along the main routes through the Neighbourhood Plan area.
- 2.10 New development may also present opportunities to place increased focus on sustainable means of transport, particularly development in more sustainable locations such as near transport hubs or links. New development in Bramshott and Liphook and in the wider East Hampshire area, may provide opportunities to enhance the sustainable transport offer, both through new or improved access to existing public transport hubs and/ or active travel opportunities.

Key issues

- Emissions associated with road transport (primarily NO₂) are the main pollutant of concern in East Hampshire.
- There are no AQMAs located within the Neighbourhood Plan area or the East Hampshire District.
- Farnham AQMA and Godalming AQMA, both designated in 2007 for exceedances in NO₂, are the closest AQMA's to the Neighbourhood Plan area.
- Traffic and congestion arising from planned new development within and surrounding the area have the potential to increase emissions and reduce air quality in the Neighbourhood Plan area.

SEA objective(s)

SEA objective

Assessment questions

Improve air quality in the Neighbourhood Plan Area and minimise and/ or mitigate all sources of environmental pollution.

Will the option/proposal help to:

- Support the key objectives within the Hampshire Local Transport Plan to encourage more sustainable transport?
 - Enable sustainable transport infrastructure enhancements?
 - Reduce the need to travel outside of the Neighbourhood Plan Area?
 - Locate and design development so that current and future residents will not regularly be exposed to poor air quality?
 - Implement measures (such as appropriate planting and provision of green infrastructure) which will help support air quality in the Neighbourhood Plan area?
-

3. Biodiversity

Focus

- Nature conservation designations
- Habitats
- Species
- Geodiversity

Context review

National

- 3.1 The EU Biodiversity Strategy⁹ was adopted in May 2011 in order to deliver an established new Europe-wide target to 'halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020'.
- 3.2 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework¹⁰ (NPPF) include:
- One of the three overarching objectives of the NPPF is an environmental objective to 'contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment' including by 'helping to improve biodiversity.'
 - 'Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value[...], take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.'
 - 'Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with the statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); and minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.'
 - 'To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:
 - Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and
 - Promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.'
 - Take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, considering the long term implications for biodiversity.
 - The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where development requiring appropriate assessment because of its potential impact on a habitats site is being planned or determined.

⁹ European Commission (2011) Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 [online] available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52011DC0244&from=EN> [accessed 31/05/19]

¹⁰ MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728643/Revised_NPPF_2018.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

- 3.3 The Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP)¹¹ sets out the importance of a healthy, functioning natural environment to sustained economic growth, prospering communities and personal wellbeing. It was in part a response to the UK's failure to halt and reverse the decline of biodiversity by 2010, and it signalled a move away from the traditional approach of protecting biodiversity in nature reserves to adopting a landscape approach to protecting and enhancing biodiversity. The NEWP also aims to create a green economy in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature. It includes commitments to:
- Halt biodiversity loss, support functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks by 2020;
 - Establish a new voluntary approach to biodiversity offsetting to be tested in pilot areas;
 - Enable partnerships of local authorities, local communities and landowners, the private sector and conservation organisations to establish new Nature Improvement Areas; and
 - Address barriers to using green infrastructure to promote sustainable growth.
- 3.4 Reflecting the commitments within the Natural Environment White Paper and the EU Biodiversity Strategy; the 'Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services'¹² aims to 'halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people'.
- 3.5 The 25 Year Environment Plan¹³ sets out the Government's environmental plan of action over the next quarter century, in the context of Brexit. The Plan aims to tackle the growing problems of waste and soil degradation, improving social justice through tackling pollution and promoting the mental and physical health benefits of the natural world. It also sets out how the Government will address the effects of climate change. These aims are supported by a range of policies which are focused on the following six key areas:
- Using and managing land sustainably;
 - Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes;
 - Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing;
 - Increasing resource efficiency, and reducing pollution and waste;
 - Securing clean, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans; and
 - Protecting and improving the global environment.
- 3.6 In this context, Goal 3 'Thriving plants and wildlife' and the policies contained within Chapter 2 'Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes' and Chapter 5 'Securing clean, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans' directly relate to the Biodiversity SEA theme.

Local

- 3.7 At the District level, the East Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2009 (BAP)¹⁴ provides a vision for future action to preserve and enhance biodiversity within East Hampshire. It provides an overview of local biodiversity resources, as well as guidance on how these can be protected and improved. The BAP has a role in raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity, promoting a range of biodiversity conservation measures and identifying resources required for action and working towards best practice.

¹¹ HM Gov (2011) The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228842/8082.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

¹² DEFRA (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69446/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

¹³ HM GOV (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

¹⁴ East Hampshire District Council (2009) 'Biodiversity Action Plan for East Hampshire' [online] available at: <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/BAP2009.pdf>

3.8 Additionally, the Green Infrastructure Strategy for East Hampshire¹⁵ sets out the strategic aims and priority actions for delivering green infrastructure across the District. The strategy covers the following Green Infrastructure themes:

- Landscape, heritage, and sense of place;
- Biodiversity;
- Woodlands;
- Water environment;
- Access, recreation, and transport;
- Health, wellbeing and inequality; and
- Local awareness and involvement.

3.9 The following policies in the East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) directly relate to the biodiversity SEA theme:

- CP9 – Tourism
- CP21 – Biodiversity
- CP22 - Internationally designated sites
- CP26 - Water resources/water quality
- CP28 - Green Infrastructure

3.10 The following policies within the emerging Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 for East Hampshire directly relate to the biodiversity SEA theme:

- Policy S19: Biodiversity, geodiversity and nature conservation
- Policy DM25: The local ecological network
- Policy DM26: Trees, hedgerows and woodland
- Policy S20: Wealden Heaths Phase II Special Protection Area
- Policy S23: Green infrastructure
- Policy DM29: Water quality and water supply

3.11 The following policies within the South Downs Local Plan (2019) directly relates to the biodiversity SEA theme:

- Core Policy SD2: Ecosystem Services
- Strategic Policy SD9: Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Strategic Policy SD10: International Sites
- Development Management Policy SD11: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows
- Strategic Policy SD17: Protection of the Water Environment
- Strategic Policy SD23: Sustainable Tourism
- Strategic Policy SD45: Green Infrastructure
- Development Management Policy SD47: Local Green Spaces

¹⁵ East Hampshire District Council (2019) 'Green Infrastructure Strategy' [online] available at: <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/green-infrastructure-strategy>

Baseline review

Current baseline

3.12 The designated biodiversity areas within and surrounding the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area are depicted in **Figure 3.1**.

European designated sites

3.13 The Woolmer Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) falls within the west of the Neighbourhood Plan area. The Woolmer Forest SAC has an area of approximately 670 ha and is designated due to the presence of the following Annex I habitats:

- Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds;
- European dry heaths; and
- Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion.

3.14 Moreover, substantial areas of the Wealden Heaths Phase II Special Area of Conservation (SAC) are located within the east and west of the Neighbourhood Plan area. Approximately 2054 ha in size, the Wealden Heaths Phase II SAC was designated in 1998, after being selected for its extensive coverage of the following Annex 1 species: Dartford Warbler, Nightjar and Woodlark.

Nationally designated sites

3.15 There are three Sites of Scientific Interest within the Neighbourhood Plan area:

- Notified in 1994, 'Woolmer Forest SSSI' is approximately 1299 ha in size and is located within the west of the Neighbourhood Plan area. According to the latest condition assessment, 41.62% of the SSSI is classified as 'Favourable' and 58.38% of the SSSI is classified as 'Unfavourable – recovering'. The citation statement for the SSSI states the following:

'Woolmer Forest SSSI contains the largest and most diverse area of lowland heathland habitats in Hampshire (outside the New Forest) and is considered the most important area of heathland in the Weald of southern England. It is the only site in Britain known to support all twelve native species of reptiles and amphibians and supports a nationally important heathland flora, with associated birds and invertebrate fauna.'

- Notified in 1984, 'Bramshott and Ludshott Commons SSSI' is approximately 374 ha in size and is located within the east of the Neighbourhood Plan area. According to the latest condition assessment, 4.10% of the SSSI is classified as 'Favourable' and 95.90% of the SSSI is classified as 'Unfavourable – recovering'. The citation statement for the SSSI states the following:

'The woodland includes areas of ancient trees and probably includes fragments of primary woodland. It is rich in epiphytic lichens, with at least 87 taxa present, including a number of rarities, almost all of which are characteristic of ancient woodland.'

3.16 SSSI Impact Risk Zones (IRZs) IRZs are a GIS tool/dataset which map zones around each SSSI according to the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified. They specify the types of development that have the potential to have adverse impacts at a given location. Natural England is a statutory consultee on development proposals that might impact on SSSIs. In this context, the whole of the Neighbourhood Plan area is located within an IRZ for residential and/or rural-residential developments. Importantly, there are some areas within these IRZs which are sensitive to any residential developments with a total net gain in residential units.

Locally designated sites

3.17 Hampshire County Council has identified several Sites of Importance for Natural Conservation (SINCs). As part of a wider national network of locally valued wildlife sites, SINCs fall under the administration of local authorities working alongside conservation organisations. The Hampshire SINC system is managed by Hampshire Biodiversity Informational Centre (HBIC). The HBIC follows DEFRA guidelines on local site identification, selection and management. There are several SINCs located within the Neighbourhood Plan area.

3.18 There are a range of Biodiversity Action Plan Priority (BAP) Habitats within and surrounding the Neighbourhood Plan area, including, but not limited to:

- Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh;
- Good quality semi-improved grassland;
- Lowland Dry Acid Grassland;
- Lowland Heathland;
- Deciduous Woodland; and
- Wood pasture and Parkland.

Future baseline

3.19 Habitats and species are likely to continue to be offered protection through the higher-level planning framework, however; they could potentially face increasing pressures from future development within the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area, with the potential for negative effects on the wider ecological network, which can be exacerbated by the effects of climate change.

3.20 The Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan presents an opportunity to maximise benefits for biodiversity by including consideration of important habitats, species, undesignated sites, and connections between designated sites and undesignated sites at a localised scale, and at an early stage of planning for future growth.

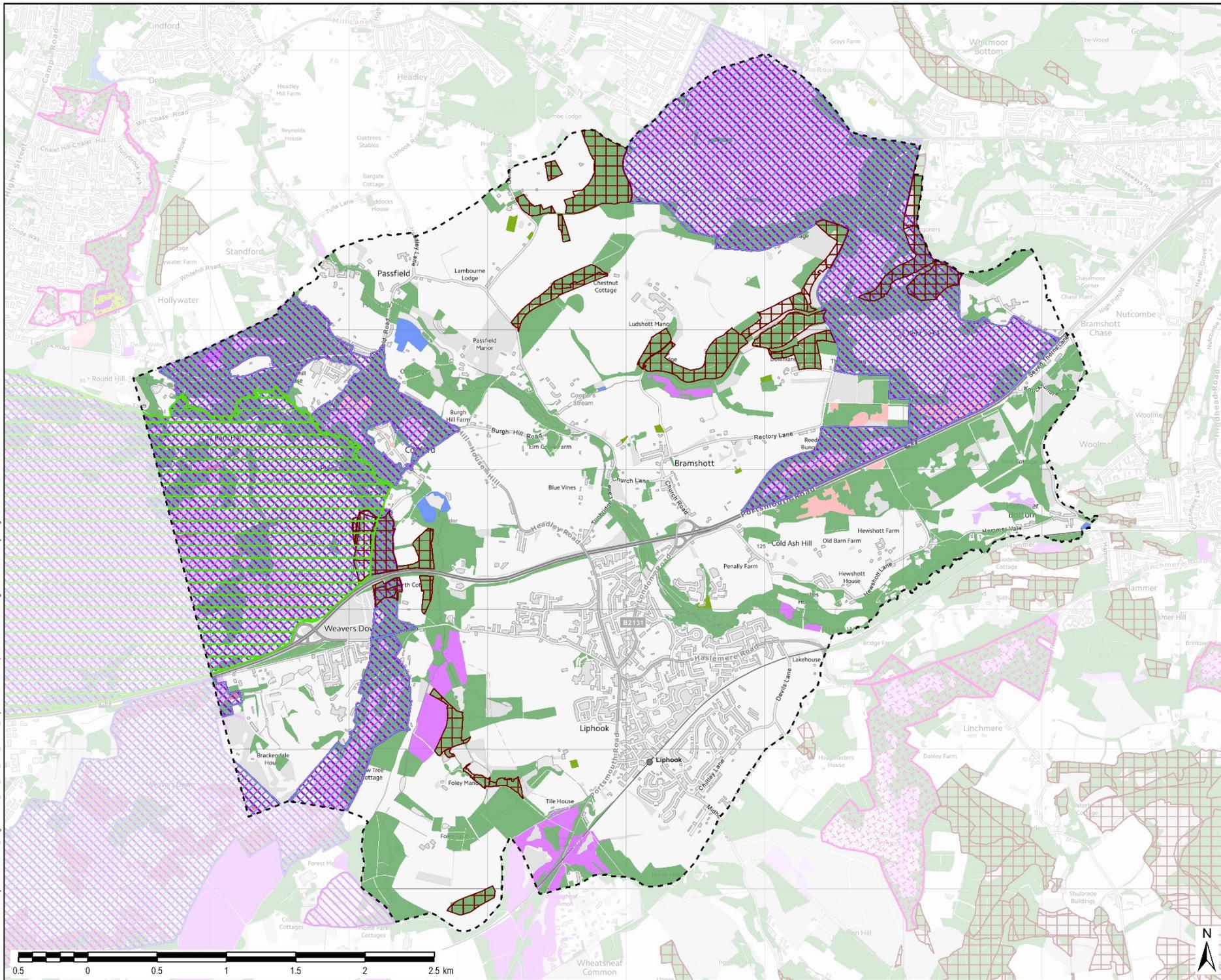
Key issues

- In terms of European designated sites, The Woolmer Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the Wealden Heaths Phase II Special Area of Conservation (SAC) fall within the Neighbourhood Plan area.
- There are two nationally designated sites within the Neighbourhood Plan area: Woolmer Forest SSSI and Bramshott and Ludshott Commons SSSI.
- There are numerous SINC and BAP priority habitats present in the Neighbourhood Plan area.

SEA objective(s)

SEA objective	Assessment questions
Protect and enhance all biodiversity and geological features.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support the status of the internationally and nationally designated sites of significance within and/or adjacent to the Neighbourhood Plan area boundary?• Support the status of the locally designated sites of significance within and/or adjacent to the Neighbourhood Plan area boundary?• Protect and enhance semi-natural habitats?• Protect and enhance priority habitats, and the habitat of priority species?• Achieve a net gain in biodiversity?• Support enhancements to multifunctional green infrastructure networks?• Support access to, interpretation and understanding of biodiversity and geodiversity?

File Name: 10504 - Information Systems\60571087 - Neighbourhood Plan_CRB 2018-2022\02 Maps\Bramshott and Liphook Parish\Countdown\Figure 3-1 - Biodiversity Designations and Habitats.mxd



LEGEND

- Neighbourhood Plan Area
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats

- Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh
- Deciduous Woodland
- Good Quality Semi-improved Grassland
- Lowland Dry Acid Grassland
- Lowland Fens
- Lowland Heathland
- Lowland Meadows
- Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures
- Traditional Orchard

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Purpose of issue: **DRAFT**

Client: **BRAMSHOTT AND LIPHOOK PARISH COUNCIL**

Project Title: **SEA FOR THE BRAMSHOTT AND LIPHOOK NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN**

Drawing Title: **BIODIVERSITY DESIGNATIONS AND HABITATS**

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
CN	JW	CB	25/02/2020

AECOM Internal Project No. **60571087** Scale @ A3 **1:25,000**

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AECOM
 3000
 Algonquin Way, Suite 100
 Hampshire, RG21 7SP
 Telephone: 01256 212020
 Fax: 01256 212031
 www.aecom.com

Drawing Number: **FIGURE 3.1** 01

4. Climate change

Focus

- Contribution to climate change
- Effects of climate change
- Climate change adaptation
- Flood risk

Context review

National

4.1 The UK Climate Change Act¹⁶ was passed in 2008 and established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. It also highlighted the role it would take in contributing to collective action to tackle climate change under the Kyoto Protocol, and more recently as part of the UN-led Paris Agreement. The Climate Change Act includes the following:

- The Act commits the UK to reducing emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels.
- The Act requires the Government to set legally binding ‘carbon budgets’ - a cap on the amount of greenhouse gases emitted in the UK over a five-year period. The carbon budgets are designed to reflect the cost-effective path to achieving the UK’s long-term objectives. The first five carbon budgets have been put into legislation and run up to 2032.
- The Committee on Climate Change was set up to advise the Government on emissions targets, and report to Parliament on progress made in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The National Adaptation Programme requires the Government to assess the risks to the UK from climate change, prepare a strategy to address them, and encourage key organisations to do the same.

4.2 The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment is published on a 5-yearly cycle in accordance with the requirements of the Climate Change Act 2008. It required the Government to compile an assessment of the risks for the UK arising from climate change, and then develop an adaptation programme to address those risks and deliver resilience to climate change on the ground. For both the 2012 and the 2017 UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, the Adaptation Sub-Committee commissioned an evidence report aiming to understand the current and future climate risks and opportunities. The evidence report¹⁷ contains six priority risk areas requiring additional action in the next five years, identified below:

- Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure;
- Risks to health, wellbeing and productivity from high temperatures;
- Risk of shortages in the public water supply, and for agriculture, energy generation and industry;
- Risks to natural capital, including terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity;
- Risks to domestic and international food production and trade; and
- New and emerging pests and diseases, and invasive non-native species, affecting people, plants and animals.

4.3 Published in January 2018 by the UK Government, ‘A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment’¹⁸ sets out a number of goals and policies in order to help the natural world regain and retain

¹⁶ GOV.UK (2008) Climate Change Act 2008 [online] available at:

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents?sm_au=iVVt4Hr6tbjqqNj [accessed 31/05/19]

¹⁷ GOV.UK (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment Report January 2017 [online] available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-2017> [accessed 31/05/19]

¹⁸ HM GOV (2019) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment [online] available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

good health. In this context, policies contained within Chapter 1 ‘Using and managing land sustainably’ and Chapter 6 ‘Protecting and improving the global environment’, Goal 4 ‘A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought’ and Goal 7 ‘Mitigating and adapting to climate change’ directly relate to the Climate Change SEA theme.

4.4 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework¹⁹ (NPPF) include:

- One of the three overarching objectives of the NPPF is an environmental objective to ‘contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment’ including by ‘mitigating and adapting to climate change’ and ‘moving to a low carbon economy.’ ‘The planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.’
- ‘Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure.’
- ‘Local planning authorities should support community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy, including developments outside areas identified in local plans or other strategic policies that are being taken forward through neighbourhood planning.’
- Direct development away from areas at highest risk of flooding (whether existing or future). ‘Where development is necessary, it should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere.’

4.5 The Flood and Water Management Act²⁰ highlights that alternatives to traditional engineering approaches to flood risk management include:

- Incorporating greater resilience measures into the design of new buildings, and retro-fitting properties at risk (including historic buildings)
- Utilising the environment in order to reduce flooding, for example through the management of land to reduce runoff and through harnessing the ability of wetlands to store water
- Identifying areas suitable for inundation and water storage to reduce the risk of flooding elsewhere
- Planning to roll back development in coastal areas to avoid damage from flooding or coastal erosion
- Creating sustainable drainage systems

Local

4.6 On 18 July 2019 Hampshire County Council declared a climate emergency, stating plans “to develop an action plan to provide a meaningful and effective set of measures to ensure that Hampshire moves towards carbon neutrality and greater resilience to the effects of climate change.”

4.7 East Hampshire’s council has been taking steps to mitigate and adapt to climate change. As per EHDC website²¹, the council has also declared a ‘climate emergency’, appointed a ‘Climate Change Champion’, pledged to retrofit homes with energy-saving improvements and plant a tree for every resident in the district. There have also been a number of local strategies that express the council’s commitment to climate change mitigation, including; the East Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008– 2026;

¹⁹ MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728643/Revised_NPPF_2018.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

²⁰ Flood and Water Management Act (2010) [online] available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents> [accessed 31/05/19]

²¹ EDHC (2019), ‘Council declares a climate emergency’ [online] available at: <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/news/ehdc-declares-climate-emergency> [accessed 20/01/2020]

the 2011 and 2013 East Hampshire District Council Climate Change Action Plans; and the East Hampshire District Council Energy Strategy 2014-2019. East Hampshire District Council is also a signatory of the Nottingham Declaration—acknowledging the increasing impact that climate change has on the world and committing to addressing the causes of the same.

4.8 The following policies in the East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) directly relate to the climate change SEA theme:

- CP9 – Tourism
- CP24 - Sustainable construction
- CP25 - Flood Risk
- CP26 - Water resources/water quality
- CP28 - Green Infrastructure
- CP31 - Transport

4.9 The following policies within the emerging Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 for East Hampshire directly relate to the climate change SEA theme:

- Policy S23: Green infrastructure
- Policy S24: Planning for climate change
- Policy DM27: Renewable and low carbon energy
- Policy DM28: Resource efficient design
- Policy S25: Managing flood risk
- Policy S26: Protection of natural resources
- Policy DM29: Water quality and water supply
- Policy S30: Transport

4.10 The following policies within the South Downs Local Plan (2019) directly relates to the climate change SEA theme:

- Core Policy SD2: Ecosystem Services
- Development Management Policy SD11: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows
- Development Management Policy SD14: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation of Historic Buildings
- Strategic Policy SD17: Protection of the Water Environment
- Strategic Policy SD19: Transport and Accessibility
- Strategic Policy SD23: Sustainable Tourism
- Strategic Policy SD45: Green Infrastructure
- Strategic Policy SD48: Climate Change and Sustainable Use of Resources
- Strategic Policy SD49: Flood Risk Management
- Development Management Policy SD50: Sustainable Drainage Systems
- Development Management Policy SD51: Renewable Energy

Baseline review

Current baseline

4.11 In relation to GHG emissions, source data from the Department of Energy and Climate Change suggests that East Hampshire has had higher per capita total emissions than that of the total for both England and the south east since 2005 (see Table 4.1 below). However, it is clear that there has been a steady drop in per capita emissions locally. In East Hampshire, the transport sector is the greatest source of carbon emissions.

Table 4.1: Per capita local CO₂ emission estimates; industry, domestic and transport sectors²²

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
East Hampshire²³								
Industrial and Commercial (t CO ₂)	261.1	259.4	256.2	243.6	239.9	264.1	236.0	223.8
Domestic (t CO ₂)	309.3	311.2	299.1	304.2	276.6	297.6	260.7	280.9
Transport (t CO ₂)	366.1	354.6	357.0	346.2	334.2	330.8	328.8	331.0
Total per capita (t CO₂)	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.7
South East								
Industrial and Commercial (t CO ₂)	20871.3	20984.7	20315.8	20031.7	17604.2	19086.2	17227.9	18113.3
Domestic (t CO ₂)	20992.3	21092.6	20514.1	20465.8	18628.1	20023.3	17589.4	19547.3
Transport (t CO ₂)	15078.2	14868.6	15116.6	14267.9	13773.2	13540.5	13350.7	13171.3
Total per capita (t CO₂)	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.5	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.8
England								
Industrial and Commercial (t CO ₂)	150921.4	151289.8	145526.0	142423.3	124804.0	134007.5	119799.7	127889.9

²² Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011) Official statistics: Local Authority carbon dioxide emissions, UK local and regional CO₂ emissions: subset dataset (emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities) [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-emissions-estimates> [accessed 31/01/2020].

²³ EHDC (2018), 'Greenhouse Gas Report' [online] available at: <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Annual%20Greenhouse%20Gas%20report%202017-18.pdf>

Domestic (t CO ₂)	128131.4	128169.2	124260.5	123351.5	112289.3	120482.6	105764.8	116838.1
Transport (t CO ₂)	85853.7	85274.4	86907.5	82368.4	79682.7	78392.3	77100.0	76116.9
Total per capita (t CO₂)	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.0

4.12 As per the interim progress report²⁴ released by Hampshire county council on 6 January 2020, the cabinet approved several proposed strategic objectives such as:

- *“the target of carbon neutrality by 2050 for the wider Hampshire area which aligns with national government target”*
- *“the existing target for carbon neutrality by 2050 for the County Council’s own estate and approve the inclusion of some wider indirect emissions”*
- *“the target for resilience to plan for impacts of a two-degree Celsius rise in temperature”*
- *“the proposal to establish a Salix De-carbonisation Fund of £1million to fund a range of energy saving initiatives on the County Council’s corporate built estate. The fund will comprise a £500,000 allocation from the remaining £1.1million of County Council funding identified for energy saving initiatives with match funding of £500,000 from Salix. The £1million to be added to the Policy and Resources Capital Programme.”*
- *“a programme of tree and wildflower planting on highways amenity land, which will be funded by ringfencing 100% of capital receipts from the sale of surplus highways land.”*

4.13 It is worth noting the results of Hampshire County Council’s policies—beginning in 2010, the Cabinet approved a Strategic Plan which provided a long-term approach to reducing carbon emissions. The original targets set for the Council’s buildings, street lighting and business travel follow:

- Phase 1 20% reduction by 2015.
- Phase 2 40% by 2025.
- Carbon Neutral by 2050.

4.14 As a result of adhering to the targets, the council has achieved a reduction of over 43% over the last 9 years. Phase 1 targets were exceeded, and the Phase 2 target was achieved 7 years early in 2018. Cabinet members have now approved a new stretching target of 50% by 2025. Furthermore, the council has also successfully delivered carbon emission reductions of 21,800 tonnes of carbon.²⁵

Potential effects of climate change

4.15 Following the success of the UK Climate Projections released in 2009 (UKCP09), the Met Office recently released the UK Climate Projections for 2018 (UKCP18).²⁶ UKCP18 provides the most up to date climate observations and projections out to 2100, using cutting-edge climate science. Projections are broken down to a regional level across the UK and are shown in probabilistic form, which illustrates the potential range of changes and the level of confidence in each prediction.

4.16 As highlighted by the research, the effects of climate change for the South East by 2050 for medium emissions scenario are likely to be as follows:

²⁴ Hampshire County Council (2020) ‘Interim Progress on Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan’ [online], available at: <http://democracy.hants.gov.uk/documents/s42787/Interim%20Progress%20on%20Climate%20Change%20Strategy%20and%20Action%20Plan-2020-01-06-Cabinet.pdf> [accessed 31/01/2020]

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Data released 26th November 2018 [online] available at: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/collaboration/ukcp> [accessed 31/01/2020]

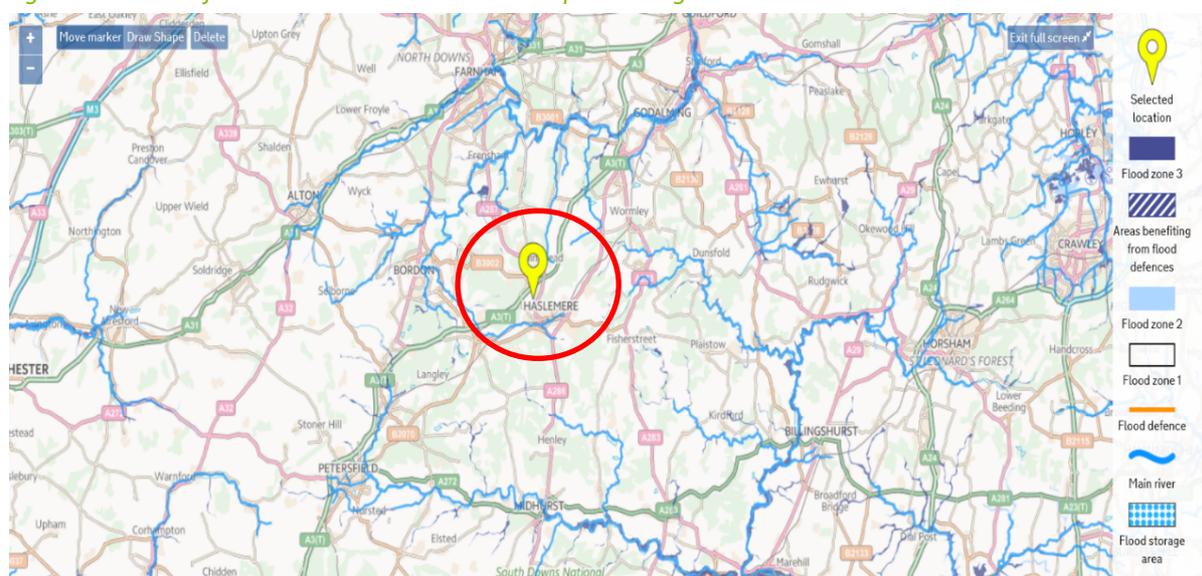
- The central estimate of increase in winter mean temperature is 2.2 oC and an increase in summer mean temperature of 2.8 oC;
- The central estimate of change in winter mean precipitation is 16% and summer mean precipitation is -19%.

4.17 Resulting from these changes, a range of risks may exist for the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area, including:

- Effects on water resources from climate change
- Reduction in availability of groundwater for extraction
- Adverse effect on water quality from low stream levels and turbulent stream flow after heavy rain
- Increased risk of flooding, including increased vulnerability to 1:100-year floods
- A need to increase the capacity of wastewater treatment plants and sewers
- Soil erosion due to flash flooding
- Loss of species that are at the edge of their southerly distribution
- Spread of species at the northern edge of their distribution
- Increased demand for air-conditioning
- Risk of road surfaces melting more frequently due to increased temperature
- Flooding of roads

Flood risk

Figure 4.1: Fluvial flood risk in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area²⁷

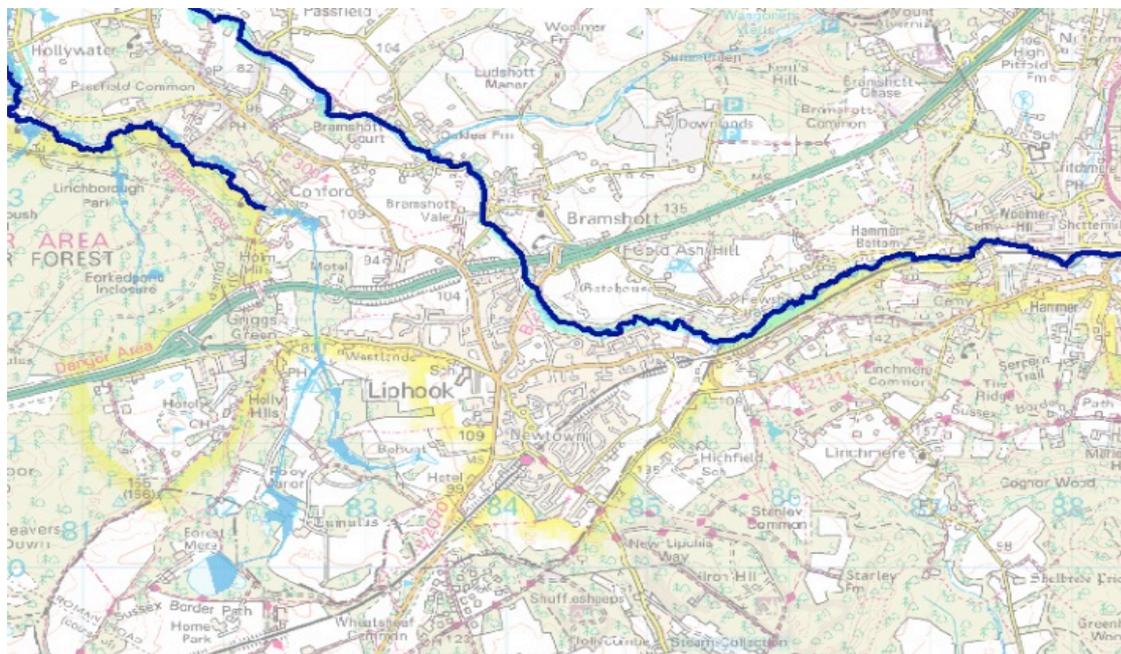


4.18 As shown in Figure 4.1, there is a minimal risk of flooding in the neighbourhood plan area—the plan area lies in Flood Zone 1, meaning that there is a <math><0.1\%</math> chance (1 in 1000) of river flooding in any given year. It is described as having **very low risk**. The risk assessment considers the effect of any flood defences in the area. It is worth noting that while these defences reduce flooding, they do not completely stop the chance of flooding as they can be overtopped or fail.

²⁷ GOV UK (2019): 'Flood Map for Planning', [online] available to access via: <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/> [accessed 30/01/2020]

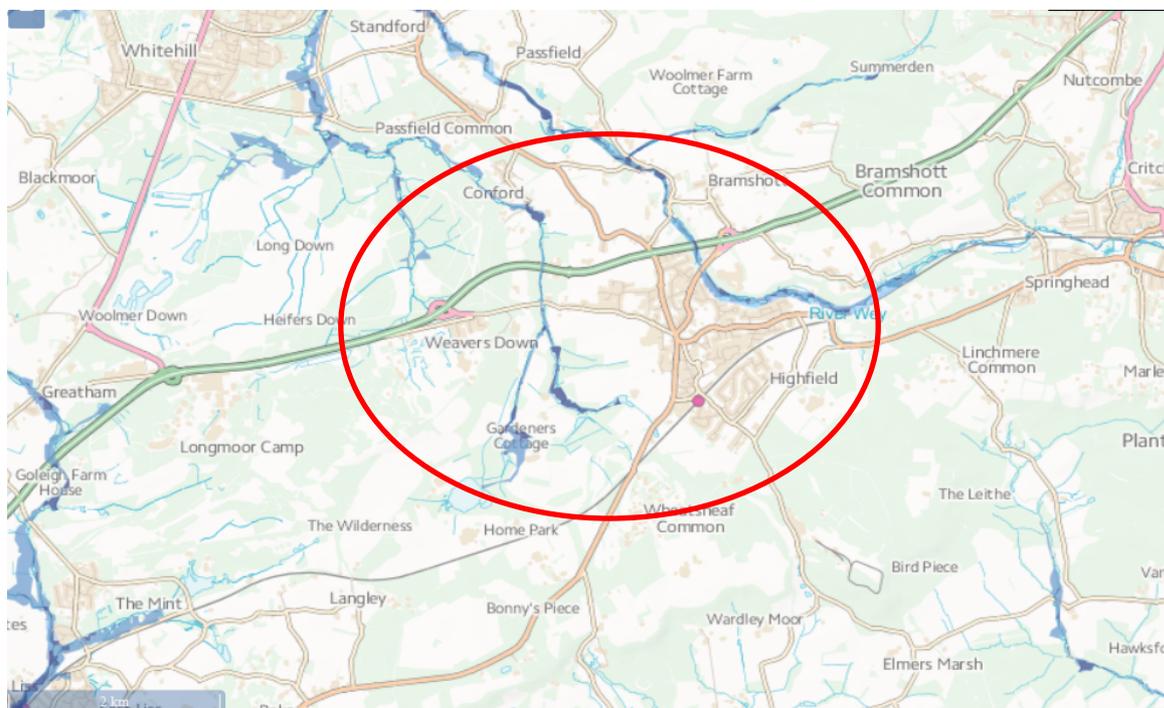
4.19 There are 2 waterways running through the Neighborhood plan area: The River Wey and the River Hollywater running northwest through Conford, plus several lakes and ponds and surrounding marshy areas. These are highlighted in Figure 4.2.²⁸

Figure 4.2: Important Waterways (Emergency Agency Floodline Map)



4.20 As depicted in Figure 4.3, there is a very low risk of surface water flooding—this means that the neighbourhood plan area has a chance of flooding of between 0.1% and 1% each year. However, it is important to note that flooding from surface water is difficult to predict as rainfall location and volume are difficult to forecast. Furthermore, the chance and severity of flooding is affected by local features.

Figure 4.3: Surface water flood risk within the Neighbourhood Plan area²⁹



²⁸ Bramshott and Liphook Parish Plan (2016) [online], available at: <http://www.liphookplan.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/BLPP-Part-1-Main-Body-V3.4-Aug-16.pdf> [accessed 31/01/2020].

²⁹ GOV UK (2019): 'Long term flood risk assessment for locations in England', [online] available to access from: <https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk/> [accessed 30/01/2020]

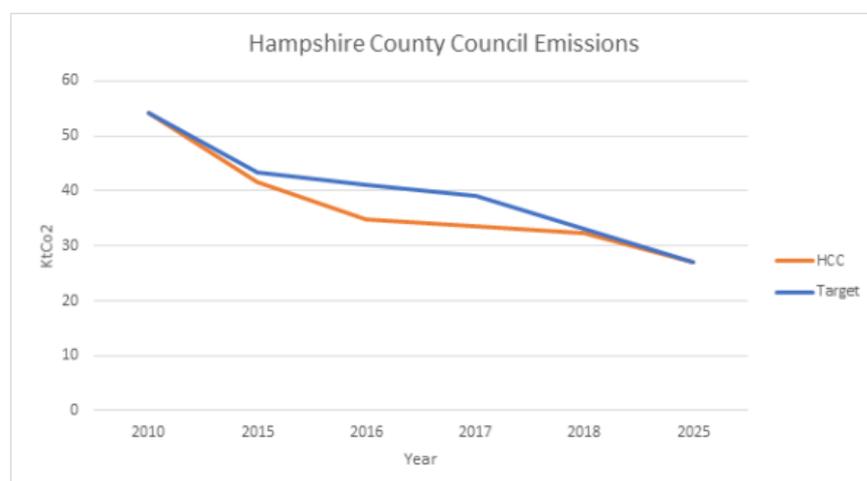
4.21 However, planners should make note of potential local areas of flooding, particularly those close to roads and housing. These areas are listed below:

- Midhurst Road adjacent to numbers 99 and 101 on the south side of the Liphook railway bridge;
- Primrose Cottages on Tunbridge Lane at the junction with Church Lane, Bramshott: the steep hill becomes a river during heavy rainfall;
- The junction of the stream from Waggoner's Wells with the River Wey at Oaklea Farm, just north of Bramshott Vale;
- Either side of the road bridge along the Longmoor Road;
- At the ford in Conford;
- Adjacent to the Passfield Mill Business Park.

Future baseline

4.22 **Figure 4.3** offers a depiction of HCCs emission goals. This, however, is contingent on how diligently climate resilience targets are followed and mitigation plans are implemented.

Figure 4.3: Hampshire County Council Emissions



4.23 Climate change has the potential to increase the occurrence of extreme weather events in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area, with increases in mean summer and winter temperatures, increases in mean precipitation in winter and decreases in mean precipitation in summer. This is likely to increase the risks associated with climate change, with an increased need for resilience and adaptation.

4.24 A Critical Drainage Area (CDA) is a discrete geographic area where multiple and interlinked sources of flood risk cause flooding in one or more Local Flood Risk Zones (LFRZ) during severe weather, impacting people, property and/or local infrastructure. East Hampshire Borough Council may wish to designate their own CDAs (in the absence of any designations from the Environment Agency)³⁰ within the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area within the future, for reasons such as surface water capacity issues.

4.25 In terms of climate change contribution, per capita GhG emissions generated in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area may continue to decrease with wider adoption of energy efficiency measures, renewable energy production and new technologies such as those outlined in the energy strategy. However, increases in the built footprint of the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area would contribute to increases in the absolute levels of GhG emissions.

4.26 Development is likely to increase built surface areas and reduce groundwater absorption, which has the potential to increase surface water flood risk. Local Plan policy provisions should ensure that development includes the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in larger scale development (over 10 dwellings),

³⁰ GOV.UK (2017): 'Flood Risk Assessment in Flood Zone 1 and Critical Drainage Areas', [online] available to view via: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessment-in-flood-zone-1-and-critical-drainage-areas> [accessed 31/01/2020]

and the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan can enhance policy provisions by evidencing where smaller sites may require SuDS also.

Key issues

- Any increases in the built footprint of the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area (associated with the delivery of new housing and employment land) has the potential to increase overall greenhouse gas emissions in the borough.
- Although the total CO2 emissions per capita within East Hampshire are lower than the national totals, to meet the net zero carbon by 2050 target, the council will need to ensure climate resilience and mitigation is a top priority.

SEA objective(s)

SEA objective

Assessment questions

Reduce the contribution to climate change made by activities within the Neighbourhood Plan area

Will the option/proposal help to:

- Reduce the number of journeys made?
- Reduce the need to travel?
- Promote the use of sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport?
- Increase the number of new developments meeting or exceeding sustainable design criteria?
- Generate energy from low or zero carbon sources?
- Reduce energy consumption from non-renewable resources?

Support the resilience of the Neighbourhood Plan area to the potential effects of climate change, including flooding

Will the option/proposal help to:

- Ensure that inappropriate development does not take place in areas at higher risk of flooding, taking into account the likely future effects of climate change?
 - Improve and extend green infrastructure networks in the plan area to support adaptation to the potential effects of climate change?
 - Sustainably manage water run-off, reducing surface water runoff (either within the plan area or downstream)?
 - Ensure the potential risks associated with climate change are considered through new development in the Neighbourhood Plan area?
 - Increase the resilience of biodiversity in the area to the effects of climate change, including through enhancements to ecological networks?
-

5. Land, soil and water resources

Focus

- Soils resource
- Waste management
- Watercourses
- Water availability
- Water quality

Context review

National

5.1 The EU's Soil Thematic Strategy³¹ presents a strategy for protecting soil resources in Europe. The main aim of the strategy is to minimise soil degradation and limit associated detrimental effects linked to water quality and quantity, human health, climate change, biodiversity, and food safety.

5.2 The EU Water Framework Directive³² (WFD) drives a catchment-based approach to water management. In England and Wales there are 100 water catchments and it is Defra's intention is to establish a 'framework for integrated catchment management' across England. The Environment Agency is establishing 'Significant Water Management Issues' and recently presented second River Basin Management Plans to ministers. The plans seek to deliver the objectives of the WFD namely:

- Enhance the status and prevent the further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands which depend on aquatic ecosystems;
- Promote the sustainable use of water;
- Reduce the pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances; and
- Ensure the progressive reduction of groundwater pollution.

5.3 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework³³ (NPPF) include:

- 'Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
 - Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils
 - recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; and

³¹ European Commission (2006) Soil Thematic Policy [online] available at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/soil/index_en.htm [accessed 31/05/19]

³² European Commission (2016) The EU Water Framework Directive – integrated river basin management for Europe [online] available at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html [accessed 31/05/19]

³³ MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728643/Revised_NPPF_2018.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

- Prevent new or existing development from being ‘adversely affected’ by the presence of ‘unacceptable levels’ of soil pollution or land instability and be willing to remediate and mitigate ‘despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate’.
 - ‘Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Strategic policies should set out a clear strategy for accommodating objectively assessed needs, in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously-developed or ‘brownfield’ land.’
 - ‘Encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land, including through mixed use schemes and taking opportunities to achieve net environmental gains.’
 - Planning policies and decisions should ‘give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs’, and ‘promote and support the development of under-utilised land and buildings.’
 - Taking a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, considering the long-term implications for water supply.
 - Prevent new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of water pollution.
 - The government has produced a separate plan that specifically deals with planning policy in relation to waste management; this should be read in conjunction with the NPPF.
 - Encourage the effective use of land’ through the reuse of land which has been previously developed, ‘provided that this is not of high environmental value’. Whilst there is no longer a national requirement to build at a minimum density, the NPPF requires local planning authorities to ‘set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances’.
 - Produce strategic policies to deliver the provision of a variety of infrastructure, including that necessary for water supply.
 - With regards to waste, the NPPF does not contain any specific waste policies as waste planning policy will be published as part of the National Waste Management Plan.
- 5.4 Along with the policies contained within Chapter 1 ‘Using and managing land sustainably’ and Chapter 4 ‘Increasing resource efficiency, and reducing pollution and waste’, Goal 2 ‘Clean and plentiful water’, Goal 5 ‘Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently’ and Goal 8 ‘Minimising waste’ of the Government’s ‘A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment’³⁴ directly relates to the land, soil and water resources SEA theme.
- 5.5 Other key documents at the national level include Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England³⁵, which sets out a vision for soil use in England, and the Water White Paper³⁶, which sets out the Government’s vision for a more resilient water sector. It states the measures that will be taken to tackle issues such as poorly performing ecosystems, and the combined impacts of climate change and population growth on stressed water resources.
- 5.6 In terms of waste management, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England³⁷ recognises that environmental benefits and economic growth can be the result of a more sustainable approach to the use of materials.

³⁴ HM GOV (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

³⁵ DEFRA (2009) Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-our-soils-a-strategy-for-england> [accessed 31/01/2020]

³⁶ DEFRA (2011) Water for life (The Water White Paper) [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228861/8230.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

³⁷ DEFRA (2011) Government Review of Waste Policy in England [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69401/pb13540-waste-policy-review110614.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

- 5.7 The National Waste Management Plan³⁸ provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how it will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised Waste Framework Directive³⁹. This includes an assessment of the need for new collection schemes, additional waste infrastructure and investment channels, as well as providing general or strategic waste management policies.

Local

- 5.8 As per Hampshire's Minerals and Waste Plan⁴⁰, the district aims to meet the government goal of a 'zero waste' economy, that is, zero waste to landfill. The council objective is "to reuse, recycle and recover as much of...the estimated 2.35 million tonnes (mt) of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste that is generated in Hampshire each year." Largely made up of inert material such as concrete, rubble or soils, roughly 4% of CDE waste arisings consist of non-inert wastes like wood and plastics that are dealt with in non-hazardous waste management facilities.
- 5.9 The plan provides policies 17 (Aggregate Supply – capacity and source), 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregate developments), and 30 (construction, demolition and excavation waste development)—these policies encourage investment in infrastructure such that higher quality waste—that is, washed, recycled, and secondary aggregate supply—is produced to match policy targets. Furthermore, these policies encourage investment primarily within CDE recycling sites, especially those safeguarded under policies 16 (safeguarding – minerals infrastructure), and 26 (safeguarding – waste infrastructure). Policy 29 (locations and sites for waste management) encourages investments in new sites for waste management, especially since most facilities are located with other mineral and waste management sites like quarries, landfills and waste transfer stations.
- 5.10 The East Hampshire Catchment Management Plan (2014-2020) gives an overview of the East Hampshire Catchment and sketches out the main issues affecting the catchment's waters. It provides a range of objectives, targets and actions to deliver an array of improvements within the catchment.
- 5.11 The following policies in the East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) directly relate to the land, soil and water resources SEA theme:
- CP19 - Development in the countryside
 - CP26 - Water resources/water quality
 - CP27 – Pollution
- 5.12 The following policies within the emerging Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 for East Hampshire directly relate to the land, soil and water resources SEA theme:
- Policy DM16: Farm diversification
 - Policy DM17: New agriculture development
 - Policy S17: Development in the countryside
 - Policy DM28: Resource efficient design
 - Policy S26: Protection of natural resources
 - Policy DM29: Water quality and water supply
- 5.13 The following policies within the South Downs Local Plan (2019) directly relates to the land, soil and water resources SEA theme:
- Core Policy SD2: Ecosystems Services

³⁸ DEFRA (2013) Waste Management Plan for England [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/265810/pb14100-waste-management-plan-20131213.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

³⁹ Directive 2008/98/EC

⁴⁰ Hampshire District Council (2013) 'Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Adopted – October 2013' [online], available at: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HampshireMineralsWastePlanADOPTED.pdf> [accessed 02/02/2020]

- Strategic Policy SD17: Protection of the Water Environment
- Strategic Policy SD23: Sustainable Tourism
- Development Management Policy SD39: Agriculture and Forestry
- Development Management Policy SD40: Farm and Forestry Diversification
- Strategic Policy SD48: Climate Change and Sustainable Use of Resources
- Development Management Policy SD55: Contaminated Land

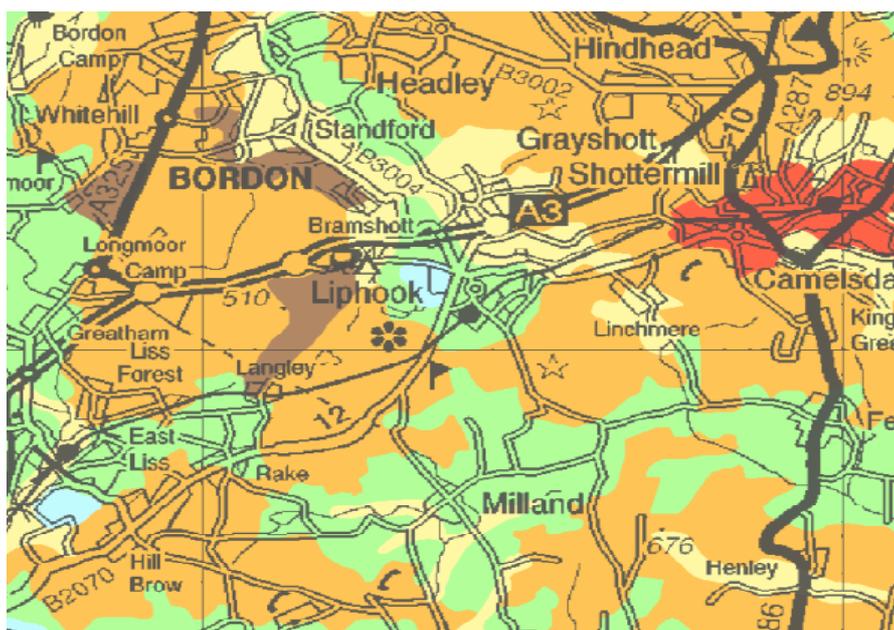
Baseline review

Current baseline

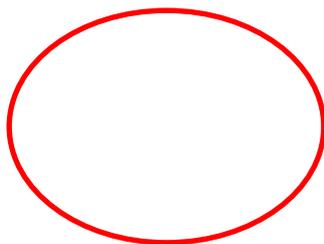
Soil resources

- 5.14 The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) classifies land into size grades (plus ‘non-agricultural land’ and ‘urban’), where Grades 1 to 3a are recognised as being the ‘best and most versatile’ land and Grades 3b to 5 of poorer quality. In this context, there is a need to avoid loss of higher quality ‘best and most versatile’ agricultural land.
- 5.15 In terms of the location of the best and most versatile agricultural land, there has been no detailed classification undertaken within the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area. As such, there is a need to rely on the national ‘Provisional Agricultural Land Quality’ dataset.
- 5.16 The Provisional Agricultural Land Quality dataset⁴¹ shows that the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area is predominantly covered by non-agricultural land and Grade 5 land. Grade 5 land is considered to be ‘very poor’ quality. However, as seen in **Figure 6.1**, there is a section of Grade 3 (‘good’) agricultural land—however, without subset grading (3a or 3b) it is not possible to tell at this stage whether the agricultural land is considered to be ‘best and most versatile.’ It is also important to note that the national dataset is of very low resolution and may not necessarily provide an accurate reflection of the agricultural land quality within the Neighbourhood Plan area.

Figure 6.1: Land Quality in the Neighbourhood Plan Area



⁴¹ Natural England (2018) Agricultural Land Classification map London and the South East (ALC007) [online] available at <<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/141047?category=5954148537204736>> [accessed 31/01/2020]



Water Resources

5.17 There are 2 waterways running through the Neighbourhood plan area: The River Wey and the River Hollywater running northwest through Conford, plus several lakes and ponds and surrounding marshy areas.

Water quality

5.18 While the Bramshott and Liphook neighbourhood plan area does not fall within the East Hampshire Catchment area, it is located in its vicinity. The East Hampshire Catchment area is one of nine catchments within the South East River Basin District. Most of its area is located within South East Hampshire, with a small proportion in West Sussex (see **Figure 6.2**). The catchment drains an area of approximately 571 km² extending from West Meon in the north to Gillkicker Point in the south, from West Marden in the east to Harefield in the west.

Figure 6.2: Boundary Map – East Hampshire catchment (EHCM)



- 5.19 Centred around the rivers Hamble; Meon; Wallington; Hermitage and Lavant; Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours (The Harbours); and the Solent coastal area between the Hamble estuary and Gosport (Coastal), the catchment contains 29 waterbodies separated into six sub-catchment areas.
- 5.20 According to the East Hampshire Catchment Management plan, water quality in the catchment area is primarily affected by point source pollution, rural diffuse pollution and urban diffuse pollution. Additionally, an important water quality issue arises from waters entering catchment areas from upstream and adjacent waterbodies, which can lead to contamination of shellfish.

Waste management

- 5.21 Hampshire's Minerals and Waste Plan provides information regarding Hampshire's waste production. **Table 6.1** identifies the waste arisings in Hampshire.

Table 6.1: Estimated Waste Arising in Hampshire (2010)⁴²

Waste sources / type	Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) (mt)	Commercial & Industrial (C&I) waste (mt)	Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CDE) waste (mt)	TOTAL (mt)
Non-hazardous	0.79	1.51	0.1	2.41
Inert	0.04	0	2.22	2.26
Hazardous	0.0003	0.11	0.03	0.14
TOTAL (mt)	0.83	1.63	2.35	4.81

- 5.22 Despite Hampshire being a leading authority in household waste management and diverting roughly 90% of its waste from landfills, most of this waste is biodegradable. Mindful of the sources and sites of aggregate waste production, the plan advises that Hampshire Authorities consider all sources of waste. It states, "Of the total waste arisings in Hampshire, municipal solid waste (MSW) contributes about 17%, commercial and industrial (C&I) waste about 34% and construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste about 49% of the total waste arisings (by weight) in Hampshire). The non-municipal element is generally managed through a network of commercial waste transfer stations and materials recovery facilities which collect and sort commercial waste with the remainder going to landfill. This network will need to be maintained and enhanced to ensure as much business waste as possible can be recycled and recovered rather than landfilled in the future."

Future baseline

- 5.23 Further development has the potential to affect water quality through diffuse pollution, waste water discharges, water run-off, and modification. However, water companies are likely to maintain adequate water supply and wastewater management over the plan period.
- 5.24 In the absence of Agricultural Land Classification, it remains uncertain whether new development in the Bramshott and Liphook Plan area will lead to losses of higher quality (best and most versatile) agricultural land.

Key issues

- The ecological quality of the River Wey is generally considered to be 'moderate', however the chemical quality is considered to be 'good'.
- The East Hampshire Catchment Area has water quality issues that can be addressed with a dedicated management plan.
- Although recognised as being of poor resolution, the national Agricultural Land Classification dataset indicates that the majority of land in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area is of poor

⁴² Hampshire District Council (2013) 'Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Adopted – October 2013' [online], available at: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HampshireMineralsWastePlanADOPTED.pdf> [accessed 02/02/2020]

quality or not in agricultural use. A small area of Grade 3 agricultural land in the plan area could have potential to be ‘best and most versatile land’.

- There is no detailed information about waste management in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood plan area—waste management plans should aim at reducing and controlling the amounts of waste produced, whilst also considering the types of waste produced. The overarching aims should be of limiting waste production and then, of limiting the amount of waste that is sent to a landfill.

SEA objective(s)

SEA objective

Assessment questions

Ensure the efficient and effective use of land.

Will the option/proposal help to:

- Promote the use of previously developed land?
- Avoid the development of the best and most versatile agricultural land?

Promote sustainable waste management solutions that encourage the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.

Will the option/proposal help to:

- Reduce the amount of waste produced?
- Support the minimisation, reuse and recycling of waste?
- Maximise opportunities for local management of waste in order to minimise export of waste to areas outside?
- Encourage recycling of materials and minimise consumption of resources during construction?

Use and manage water resources in a sustainable manner.

Will the option/proposal help to:

- Support improvements to water quality?
- Minimise water consumption?
- Protect surface water resources?

6. Historic environment

Focus

- Designated and un-designated heritage assets
- Setting of cultural heritage assets
- Archaeological assets

Context review

National

6.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)⁴³ include:

- Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy making provision for ‘conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure.’
- Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments ‘are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation of change (such as increased densities).’
- ‘Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
 - Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils
 - recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; and
 - remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.’
- Heritage assets should be recognised as an ‘irreplaceable resource’ that should be conserved in a ‘manner appropriate to their significance’, taking account of ‘the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits’ of conservation, whilst also recognising the positive contribution new development can make to local character and distinctiveness.
- Plans should set out a ‘positive strategy’ for the ‘conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment’, including those heritage assets that are most at risk.
- ‘When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss of less than substantial harm to its significance.’

6.2 Additionally, the National Planning Practice Guidance⁴⁴ states that Neighbourhood Plans should include enough information, where relevant, ‘about local heritage to guide decisions and put broader strategic heritage policies from the local plan into action at a neighbourhood scale’ and ‘about local non-designated heritage assets including sites of archaeological interest to guide decisions’.

6.3 Along with the policies contained within Chapter 2 ‘Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes’, Goal 6 ‘Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment’ of the

⁴³ MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728643/Revised_NPPF_2018.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

⁴⁴ GOV (2018) Planning practice guidance [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance> [accessed 31/05/19]

Government's 'A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment'⁴⁵ directly relates to the Landscape and Historic Environment SEA theme.

- 6.4 Local planning authorities are working to safeguard and enhance the historic heritage and the diverse landscapes and townscapes in Bramshott and Liphook, including the buildings listed in Hampshire County Council's record of Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record⁴⁶ (AHBR). Some of those buildings include the Ship House (ca. 1800), Tap House (ca. 1500), Green Dragon (ca. 1700), and Oak Cottage.

Local

- 6.5 The following policies in the East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) directly relate to the historic environment SEA theme:

- CP9 – Tourism
- CP30 - Historic Environment

- 6.6 The following policies within the emerging Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 for East Hampshire directly relate to the historic environment SEA theme:

- Policy S28: Heritage assets and the historic environment
- Policy DM33: Conservation areas
- Policy DM34: Heritage assets in conservation areas
- Policy DM35: Listed buildings
- Policy DM36: Development affecting and changes to listed buildings
- Policy DM37: Advertisements affecting heritage assets
- Policy DM38: Archaeology and ancient monuments
- Policy DM39: Shopfronts affecting heritage assets
- Policy DM40: Historic landscapes, parks and gardens

- 6.7 The following policies within the South Downs Local Plan (2019) directly relates to the historic environment SEA theme:

- Strategic Policy SD12: Historic Environment
- Development Management Policy SD13: Listed Buildings
- Development Management Policy SD14: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation of Historic Buildings
- Development Management Policy SD15: Conservation Areas
- Development Management Policy SD16: Archaeology
- Strategic Policy SD23: Sustainable Tourism

⁴⁵ HM GOV (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf [accessed 12/02/20]

⁴⁶ Hampshire County Council's record of Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record [online] available at: <https://maps.hants.gov.uk/historicenvironment/>

Baseline review

Current baseline

- 6.8 The Neighbourhood Plan area contains three scheduled monuments: the River Wey aqueduct at Bramshott Court, the River Wey aqueduct at Radford Bridge and the Four bowl barrows on Weavers Down. The Four bowl barrows on Weavers Down site is located at the far south – east corner of the Parish and date back to the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age. These barrow monuments are closely associated with several other round barrow cemeteries and barrow groups within the area of Woolmer Forest which together constitute as an especially well-preserved ritual landscape of that time period.
- 6.9 Historic England is the statutory consultee for certain categories of listed building consent and all applications for scheduled monument consent. The historic environment is protected through the planning system, via conditions imposed on developers and other mechanisms. This Neighbourhood Plan area contains a total of 49 listed buildings, zero Grade I, five Grade II* and 44 Grade II listed buildings. Many of the listed buildings are located within the Bramshott and Liphook town centres, near the centre of the Parish. The Grade II* listed buildings located in the Neighbourhood Plan area are:
- Church of St. Mary
 - Bramshott Manor
 - Bramshott Vale
 - Tudor gatehouse at Bramshott Place (King George’s Hospital)
 - Passfield House
- 6.10 Since 2008, Historic England has released an annual Heritage at Risk Register. The Heritage at Risk Register highlights the Grade I, Grade II and Grade II* listed buildings, scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens, registered battlefields, wreck sites and conservation areas deemed to be ‘at risk’. According to the most recent Heritage at Risk Register, none of the heritage assets in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan are at risk. However, it is important to recognise that the Heritage at Risk Registers for areas outside of London do not contain information about the status of Grade II listed buildings. Due to this gap in the baseline, it is currently not possible to determine whether any Grade II listed buildings within the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area are at risk.

- 6.11 Conservation areas are designated because of their special architectural and historic interest⁴⁷. Conservation area appraisals are a tool to demonstrate the area's special interest, explaining the reasons for designation and providing a greater understanding and articulation of its character - mentioned within the 'Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management' advice note by Historic England. Ideally, appraisals should be regularly reviewed as part of the management of the Conservation Area and can be developed into a management plan. The Liphook Conservation Area is located within the Bramshott and Liphook Parish. This conservation area, which centres upon The Square and the roads leading off it, was designated in 1977 and extended in 1992. The character of the area is largely that of "small scale buildings, set close to the roadside which creates an intimate and enclosed atmosphere."⁴⁸ The River Wey is the second Conservation Area located within the Parish, which is a long river system that passes through Hampshire, predominantly through rural landscapes.
- 6.12 There is one designated Park and Garden located in the Bramshott and Liphook Parish: the Little Boarhunt. The Little Boarhunt site, which is approximately 2ha in size, is located on the south side of Liphook, and consists of an entrance with an arched gatehouse, the little boarhunt house built by Inigo Triggs in 1910, gardens and pleasure grounds in a neo-Elizabethan style and a kitchen garden surrounded by hedges, trees and shrubberies.
- 6.13 It should be noted that not all of the area's historic environment features are subject to statutory designations, and non-designated features comprise a large part of what people have contact with as part of daily life – whether at home, work or leisure. Although not designated, many buildings and areas are of historic interest and are seen as important by local communities.

Future baseline

- 6.14 New development areas in the Neighbourhood Plan area have the potential to impact on the fabric and setting of cultural heritage assets; for example through inappropriate design and layout. It should be noted, however, that existing historic environment designations offer a degree of protection to cultural heritage assets and their settings.
- 6.15 Alongside, new development need not be harmful to the significance of a heritage asset, and in the context of the Neighbourhood Plan area there may be opportunity for new development to enhance the historic setting of the village and better reveal assets' cultural heritage significance.

Key issues

- There are a variety of heritage assets within or adjacent to the Neighbourhood Plan area, including five Grade II* and 44 Grade II listed buildings, as well as the Liphook Conservation Area.
- Development has the potential to affect the significance of heritage assets and their settings, both positively and negatively.
- Development within the Neighbourhood Plan area has the potential to affect, both positively and negatively the River Wey and Liphook Conservation Areas. The Square and the notable buildings located in the Liphook Conservation Area (e.g. The Royal Anchor Hotel, The Tap House, The Ship House and more) are of particular sensitivity and careful consideration must be made to ensure that new developments respect the details, material and overall form within the Conservation Area. Note: The Conservation Area will also be sensitive to any increases in traffic passing through.

SEA objective(s)

SEA objective

Assessment questions

Protect, maintain and enhance the cultural heritage resource within

Will the option/proposal help to:

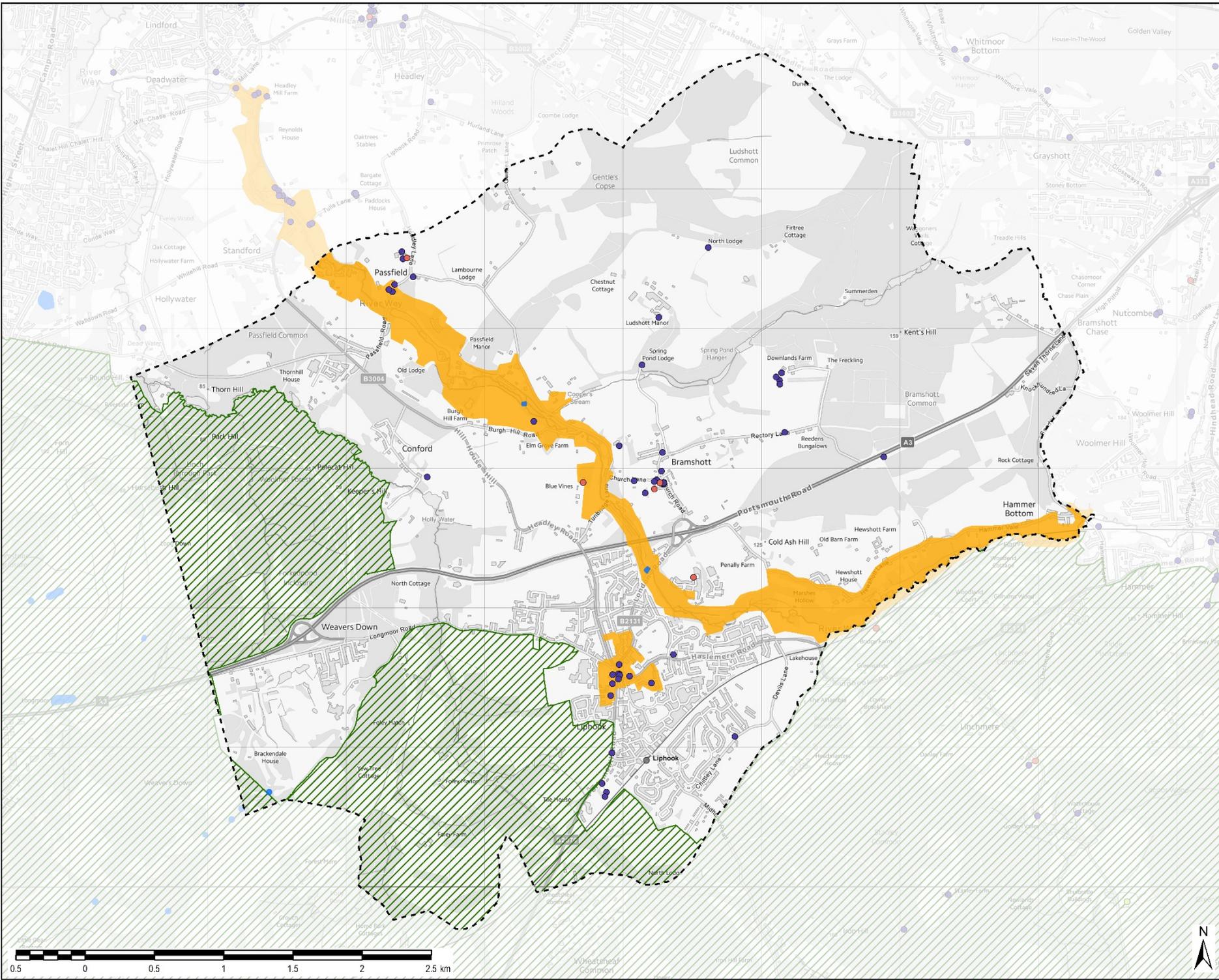
⁴⁷ Historic England (2019): 'Conservation Areas', [online] available to access via: <<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/local/conservation-areas/>> [accessed 12/02/20]

⁴⁸ East Hampshire Partners (1996) Liphook Conservation Area [online] available to access via: <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/LiphookConservationArea.pdf> [accessed 12/02/20]

the Neighbourhood Plan area, including the historic environment and archaeological assets.

- Conserve, enhance and support the integrity of buildings and structures of architectural or historic interest?
 - Conserve and enhance the setting of the Liphook and River Wey Conservation Areas?
 - Conserve and enhance the archaeology and scheduled monuments within Bramshott and Liphook?
 - Conserve and enhance local diversity and character?
 - Support access to, interpretation and understanding of the historic environment?
-

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THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE THAT IT WAS ISSUED FOR AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT

LEGEND

- Bramshott and Liphook
- - - Neighbourhood Plan Area
- Yellow Conservation Area
- Blue Record of Scheduled Monument
- Green South Downs National Park

Listed Building

- Red dot Grade I
- Orange dot Grade II*
- Blue dot Grade II

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Purpose of Issue **DRAFT**

Client **BRAMSHOTT AND LIPHOOK PARISH COUNCIL**

Project Title **SEA FOR THE BRAMSHOTT AND LIPHOOK NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN**

Drawing Title **HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE DESIGNATIONS**

Drawn CN	Checked JW	Approved CB	Date 25/02/2020
AECOM Internal Project No. 60571087		Scale @ A3 1:25,000	

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AECOM
 South Coast
 Alexander Hill, Basingstoke
 Hampshire, RG21 1PR
 Telephone: 01256 215200
 Fax: X: 758; 3: 8711
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Rev. **01**

7. Landscape

Focus

- Landscape and townscape character and quality
- Designated and non-designated sites and areas

Context review

National

7.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework⁴⁹ (NPPF) include:

- ‘Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty [...]. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads. The scale and extent of development within these designated areas should be limited.’
- Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy making provision for ‘conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure.’
- Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments ‘are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation of change (such as increased densities).’
- ‘Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
 - Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils
 - recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; and
 - remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.’

7.2 The policies contained within Chapter 2 ‘Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes’ environment’ of the Government’s ‘A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment’⁵⁰ directly relates to the Landscape SEA theme.

Local

7.3 The following policies in the East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) directly relate to the landscape SEA theme:

- CP19 - Development in the countryside
- CP20 – Landscape
- CP23 - Gaps between settlements

⁴⁹ MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728643/Revised_NPPF_2018.pdf [accessed 12/02/20]

⁵⁰ HM GOV (2019) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf [accessed 12/02/20]

- CP29 – Design

7.4 The following policies within the emerging Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 for East Hampshire directly relate to the landscape SEA theme:

- Policy S17: Development in the countryside
- Policy DM24: Gaps between settlements
- Policy S18: Landscape
- Policy DM26: Trees, hedgerows and woodland
- Policy S27: Design and local character
- Policy DM30: Residential design in low-density neighbourhoods.
- Policy DM32: Residential garden development

7.5 The following policies within the South Downs Local Plan (2019) directly relates to the landscape SEA theme:

- Strategic Policy SD4: Landscape Character
- Strategic Policy SD5: Design
- Strategic Policy SD6: Safeguarding Views
- Strategic Policy SD7: Relative Tranquillity
- Strategic Policy SD8: Dark Night Skies
- Development Management Policy SD11: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows
- Development Management Policy SD39: Agriculture and Forestry

Baseline review

Current baseline

7.6 The Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area lies within the Wealden Greensand National Character Areas (NCA).⁵¹ Around a quarter of the NCA is made up of extensive belts of ancient mixed woodland and recent conifer plantations, with the remainder of the NCA consisting of more open areas of heath on acidic soils, river valleys and mixed farming, including areas of fruit growing. Around 51% of the NCA is covered by the South Downs National Park, Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Surrey Hills AONB, demonstrating outstanding landscape, geological, historical and biodiversity interest. There are four Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEO) for this NCA:

⁵¹ Natural England (2013) National Character Area Profile: 120 Wealden Greensand [online] available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5331490007154688?category=587130> [accessed 12/02/20]

- *SEO 1: Protect and manage the nationally recognised and distinctive character of the landscape, conserving and enhancing historic landscape character, tranquillity, sense of place, and the rich historical and geological heritage of the Wealden Greensand. Enhance access provision where appropriate, to maintain public benefit from and enjoyment of the area.*
- *SEO 2: Protect, manage and significantly enhance the mosaic and connectivity of semi-natural habitats within the mixed farmed landscape – particularly the internationally important woodland and heathland habitats – for the benefit of biodiversity, pollination, soil and water regulation, landscape character and enhanced adaptation to climate change.*
- *SEO 3: Manage and significantly enhance the quality of the characteristic wetland and water environment of the Greensand. This will contribute to sustainable flood risk management, will benefit the regulation of water quality and water availability, as well as enhancing the sense of place, biodiversity, recreation and wetland habitat adaptation to climate change.*
- *SEO 4: Plan to deliver a network of integrated, well managed green spaces in existing and developing urban areas, providing social, economic and environmental benefits, and reinforcing landscape character and local distinctiveness – particularly on or alongside the boundaries of the designated landscapes within the Wealden Greensand.*

7.7 Extending from Winchester to Eastbourne, the South Downs National Park (SDNP) is 638 square miles and is one of the fifteen British National Parks. Along with Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, a National Park is the highest statutory protection given to British countryside and scenic beauty. About one third of the Bramshott and Liphook Parish is located within the National Park—of this area, the ‘scenic views’ of Weavers Down and from Portsmouth Road/Longmoor Road in Liphook are important sites of value. Liphook is considered to be ‘*the Gateway to the National Park in this part of Hampshire.*’ The Neighbourhood Plan area includes significant areas of undeveloped common land and heaths – namely parts of Woolmer Forest, Weavers Down, Bramshott Common, Passfield Common and Conford, and Ludshott Common⁵².

7.8 The Bramshott and Liphook Parish is not located within an Area of Outstanding National Beauty (ANOB), however it is directly neighbouring the Surrey Hills AONB. AONBs are designated by the Government for the purpose of ensuring that the special qualities of the finest landscapes in England, Wales and Northern Ireland are conserved and enhanced. The primary purpose of the AONB designation is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area, as confirmed by Section 82 of the Countryside and Right of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act).

Future baseline

7.9 New development has the potential to lead to incremental but small changes in landscape and townscape character and quality in and around the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area. This includes from the loss of landscape features and areas with an important visual amenity value.

Key issues

- The Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area lies within NCA 120: Wealden Greensand; which has extensive belts of ancient mixed woodland and recent conifer plantations, as well as more open areas of heath on acidic soils, river valleys and mixed farming, including areas of fruit growing. Further development has the potential to impact upon this character.
- The potential effects of development proposed through the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan may have implications for the overall character and appearance of Bramshott and Liphook in the future.

⁵²South Downs National Park (2015) Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Area within the South Downs National Park [online] available at: <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/neighbourhood-planning/neighbourhood-development-plans/bramshott-liphook-neighbourhood-plan/> [accessed 12/02/20]

SEA objective(s)

SEA objective

Assessment questions

Protect and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes.

Will the option/proposal help to:

- Conserve and enhance the quality and integrity of the National Character Area and help to develop a new tourism market?
 - Support landscape character of the landscape character areas covering the Neighbourhood Plan area?
 - Support the integrity of local landscape character?
 - Conserve and enhance landscape and townscape features?
-

8. Population and community

Focus

- Population size
- Population density
- Age structure
- Deprivation
- House prices and affordability
- Homelessness
- Education and skills

Context review

National

8.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework⁵³ (NPPF) include:

- ‘One of the three overarching objectives of the NPPF is a social objective to; ‘support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural wellbeing.’
- To support the Government’s objective of significantly boosting the supply of housing, strategic policies ‘should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be considered in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for.’
- The size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies. Where a need for affordable housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required and expect it to be met on-site where possible.
- Recognise the important contribution of small and medium sized development sites in meeting housing needs. Local Plans should identify land to accommodate at least 10% of their housing requirement on sites no larger than one hectare, and neighbourhood planning groups should also consider the opportunities for allocating small and medium-sized sites.
- In rural areas, planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing, including through rural exception sites where appropriate. Authorities should consider whether allowing some market housing would facilitate the provision of affordable housing to meet local needs.
- Promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.
- Ensure that developments create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion. Places should contain clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high-quality public spaces, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.

⁵³ MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728643/Revised_NPPF_2018.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

- Ensuring that there is a ‘sufficient choice of school places’ and taking a ‘proactive, positive and collaborative approach’ to bringing forward ‘development that will widen choice in education’.
- 8.2 The ‘Ready for Ageing?’ report, published by the Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change⁵⁴ warns that society is underprepared for an ageing population. The report states that ‘longer lives can be a great benefit, but there has been a collective failure to address the implications and without urgent action this great boon could turn into a series of miserable crises’. The report recognises that the supply of specialist housing for the older generation is insufficient for the demand. There is a need for central and local Government, housing associations, and house builders to ensure that these housing needs are better addressed, giving as much priority to promoting an adequate market of social housing for the older generation as is given to the younger generation.
- 8.3 Policies contained in Chapter 1 ‘Using and managing land sustainably’ and Chapter 4 ‘Increasing resource efficiency and reducing pollution and waste’ of the Government’s ‘A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment’⁵⁵ directly relates to the Population and Communities SEA theme.

Local

- 8.4 The following policies in the East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) directly relate to the population and community SEA theme:
- CP3- New employment provision
 - CP4 - Existing employment land
 - CP5 - Employment and workforce skills
 - CP6 - Rural economy and enterprise
 - CP7 - New retail provision
 - CP8 - Town and village facilities and services
 - CP9 – Tourism
 - CP10 - Spatial strategy for housing
 - CP11 - Housing tenure, type and mix
 - CP12 - Housing and extra care provision for the elderly
 - CP13 - Affordable housing on residential development sites
 - CP14 - Affordable housing for rural communities
 - CP15 - Gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople
- 8.5 The following policies within the emerging Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 for East Hampshire directly relate to the population and community SEA theme:
- Policy S1: Quanta and location of development
- Policy S5: Housing mix and type
- Policy DM6: Accessible and adaptable homes
- Policy DM7: Residential internal space standards

⁵⁴ Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change (2013) Ready for Ageing? [online] available at: <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201213/ldselect/ldpublic/140/140.pdf> [accessed 31/05/19]

⁵⁵ HM GOV (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

Policy DM8: Self and custom build housing

Policy DM9: Residential annexes

Policy DM10: Extensions to, and replacement of, dwellings

Policy S6: Affordable housing

Policy DM11: Vacant building credit

Policy S7: Rural affordable housing

Policy S8: Specialist housing

Policy S9: Gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople accommodation policy

Policy S10: Safeguarding land for gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople accommodation

Policy S11: Residential mobile home parks

Policy S12: New homes in the countryside

Policy DM12: Conversion of an existing agricultural or other rural building to residential use

Policy DM13: Rural worker dwellings

Policy S13: Planning for economic development

Policy DM14: Provision and enhancement of tourism uses

Policy DM15: Protection of tourism uses

Policy S14: Maintaining and improving employment floorspace

Policy S15: Rural economy

Policy DM19: Home-based businesses

Policy S16: Retail Hierarchy and network

Policy DM20: Town, district and local centres

Policy DM21: Main town centres uses

8.6 The following policies within the South Downs Local Plan (2019) directly relates to the population and community SEA theme:

- Strategic Policy SD23: Sustainable Tourism
- Strategic Policy SD25: Development Strategy
- Strategic Policy SD26: Supply of Homes
- Strategic Policy SD27: Mix of Homes
- Strategic Policy SD28: Affordable Homes
- Strategic Policy SD29: Rural Exception Sites
- Strategic Development Management Policy SD30: Replacement Dwellings
- Development Management Policy SD31: Extensions to Existing Dwellings and Provision of Annexes and Outbuildings
- Development Management Policy SD32: New Agricultural and Forestry Workers' Dwellings
- Strategic Policy SD33: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

- Strategic Policy SD34: Sustaining the Local Economy
- Strategic Policy SD35: Employment Land
- Strategic Policy SD36: Town and Village Centres
- Development Management Policy SD37: Development in Town and Village Centres
- Development Management Policy SD38: Shops Outside Centres
- Development Management Policy SD43: New and Existing Community Facilities
- Development Management Policy SD52: Shop Fronts

Baseline review

Current baseline

Population

Table 8.1: Population growth 2001-2011⁵⁶

Date	Bramshott and Liphook	East Hampshire	South-East	England
2001	7904	109274	8000645	49,138,831
2011	8491	115608	8634750	53,012,456
Population Change 2001-2011	7.43%	5.80%	7.93%	+7.9%

8.7 As shown in Table 8.1, the population of Bramshott and Liphook increased at a faster rate between 2001 and 2011 in comparison to East Hampshire, the South East of England and England averages.

⁵⁶ ONS (no date): Census 2011: Population Density 2011 (Table QS102EW); Population Density 2001 (Table UV02)

Age Structure

Table 8.2: Age Structure (2011)⁵⁷

Age Band (% of total)	Bramshott and Liphook	East Hampshire	South-East	England
0-15	19.27%	18.67%	19.02%	18.9%
16-24	9.59%	9.64%	11.22%	11.9%
25-44	22.04%	22.81%	26.51%	27.5%
45-59	21.95%	22.46%	19.88%	19.4%
60+	27.16%	26.42%	23.36%	22.3%
Total Population	8491	115608	8634750	53,012,456

8.8 As shown in table 8.2, there are more residents within the 60+ age category within the Bramshott and Liphook area (27.16%) in comparison to both East Hampshire (26.42%) and the South-East (23.36%) and England (22.3%). However, roughly the same number of residents fall within the younger age categories (0-15 and 16-24) in Bramshott and Liphook as in East Hampshire and the South-East. There is a marginally lower number of residents that fall within the 16-24 age band in Bramshott and Liphook (9.59%) in comparison to England (11.9%). Additionally, Bramshott and Liphook has the least number of residents in the working age categories of 22-44 (22.04%) which is significantly lower than the national and regional percentages of 27.5% and 26.51% respectively. The number of residents belonging to the higher end of the working age category, that is, between the ages of 45-59 are closer to the national and regional averages—that is, 21.95% of Bramshott and Liphook falls within that age band which is close to the regional and national percentages of 19.88% and 19.4% respectively.

Household deprivation

8.9 Census statistics measure deprivation across four ‘dimensions’ of deprivation, summarized below:

- **Employment:** Any person in the household (not a full-time student) that is either unemployed or long-term sick.
- **Education:** No person in the household has at least a level 2 qualification and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student.
- **Health and Disability:** Any person in the household that has generally ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’ health or has a long-term health problem.
- **Housing:** The household accommodation is either overcrowded (with an occupancy rating of -1 or less), in a shared dwelling or has no central heating.

⁵⁷ ONS (no date): Census 2011: Age Structure 2011 (Table KS102EW)

Table 8.3: Relative household deprivation dimensions⁵⁸

Household Deprivation (% of total)	Bramshott and Liphook	East Hampshire	South-East	England
Household not deprived	53.82%	53.62%	47.70%	42.5%
Deprived in 1 dimension	31.31%	31.07%	32.23%	32.7%
Deprived in 2 dimensions	12.97%	12.68%	16.02%	19.1%
Deprived in 3 dimensions	1.84%	2.40%	3.65%	5.1%
Deprived in 4 dimensions	0.06%	0.23%	0.39%	0.5%

8.10 Based on the information presented in Table 8.8, fewer households are deprived in 1 or more dimensions within the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area (53.82%) in comparison to the South East of England (47.70%) and England (42.5%). However, there is a larger percentage of households deprived in 1 or more dimensions within the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area, than in East Hampshire. Furthermore, out of the 46.18% of households which are deprived in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area, the majority are deprived in one or two dimensions, and the percentages for which are significantly lower than the national and regional values for the same dimensions.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

8.11 The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD) is an overall relative measure of deprivation constructed by combining seven domains of deprivation according to their respective weights, as described below. The seven deprivation domains are as follows:

- **Income:** The proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income, including those individuals that are out-of-work and those that are in work but who have low earnings (satisfying the respective means tests).
- **Employment:** The proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market, including those individuals who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.
- **Education, Skills and Training:** The lack of attainment and skills in the local population.
- **Health Deprivation and Disability:** The risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. Morbidity, disability and premature mortality are also considered, excluding the aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.
- **Crime:** The risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.
- **Barriers to Housing and Services:** The physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services, with indicators categorised in two sub-domains.
 - ‘Geographical Barriers’: relating to the physical proximity of local services
 - ‘Wider Barriers’: relating to access to housing, such as affordability.
- **Living Environment:** The quality of the local environment, with indicators falling categorised in two sub-domains.
 - ‘Indoors Living Environment’ measures the quality of housing.
 - ‘Outdoors Living Environment’ measures air quality and road traffic accidents.
- Two supplementary indices (subsets of the Income deprivation domains), are also included:
 - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index: The proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.

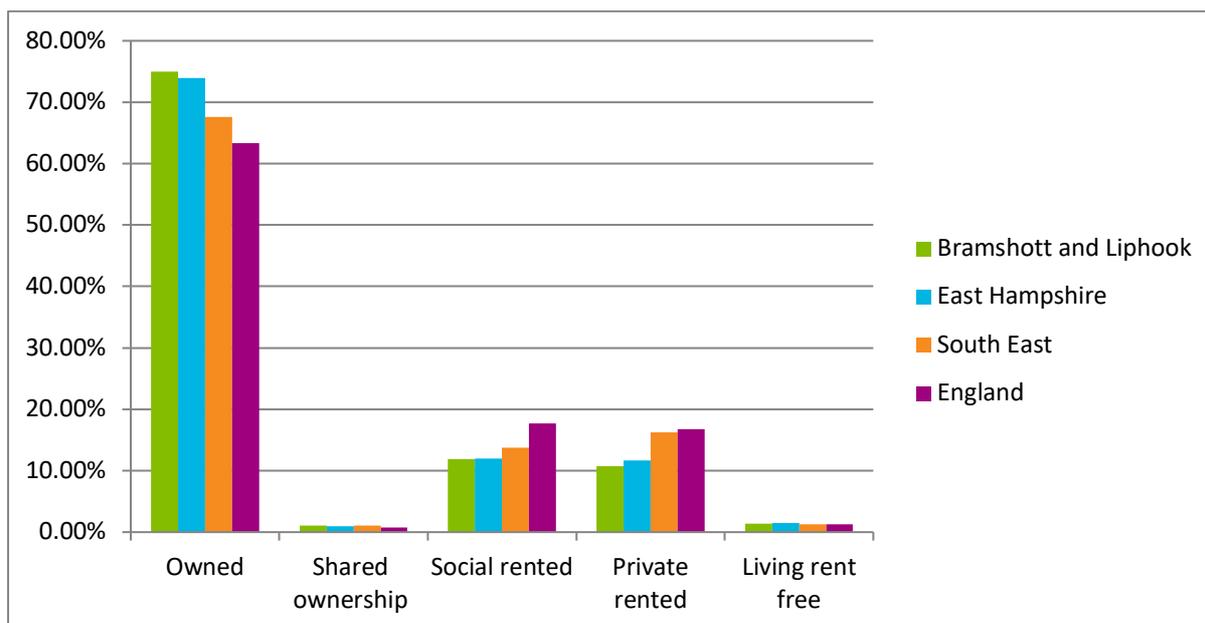
⁵⁸ ONS (no date): Census 2011: ‘Households by Deprivation Dimensions 2011 (Table QS119EW)

- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index: The proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

8.12 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. They are standardized geographies designed to be as consistent in population as possible, with each LSOA containing approximately 1,000 to 1,500 people. In relation to the IMD 2015, LSOAs are ranked out of the 32,844 in England and Wales, with 1 being the most deprived. Ranks are normalized into deciles, with a value of 1 reflecting the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England and Wales.

Housing tenure

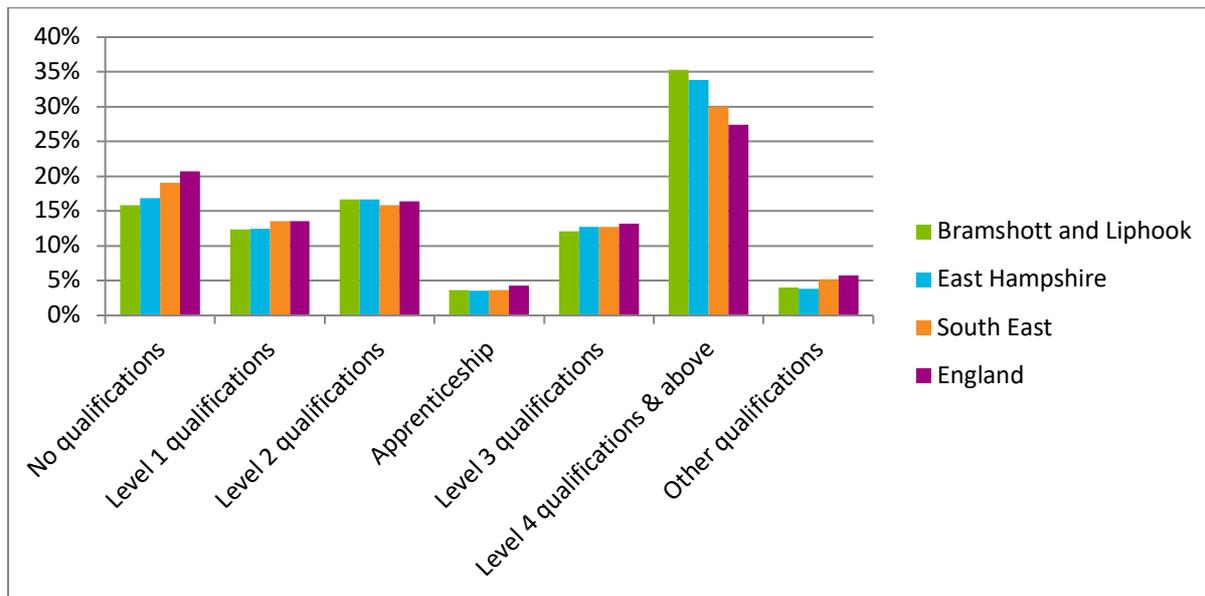
Figure 8.4: ‘Tenure by Household’



8.13 Within the Neighbourhood Plan area, 74.94% of residents either own their home, higher than the totals for East Hampshire (73.7%), the South East of England (67.6%) and England (63.3%). As shown in Figure 8.4, there are a lower proportion of residents living within privately rented in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area in comparison to the borough, regional and national trends. Furthermore, there is a lower proportion of Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan residents living in social rented accommodation (11.89%) in comparison to East Hampshire (12.02%) and the South East of England (13.7%). The percentage of residents in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area living rent free is approximately the same as elsewhere, with the percentage in Bramshott and Liphook being 1.39% as compared to the percentages in East Hampshire (1.50%), the South-East (1.28%) and England as a whole (1.305%).

Education

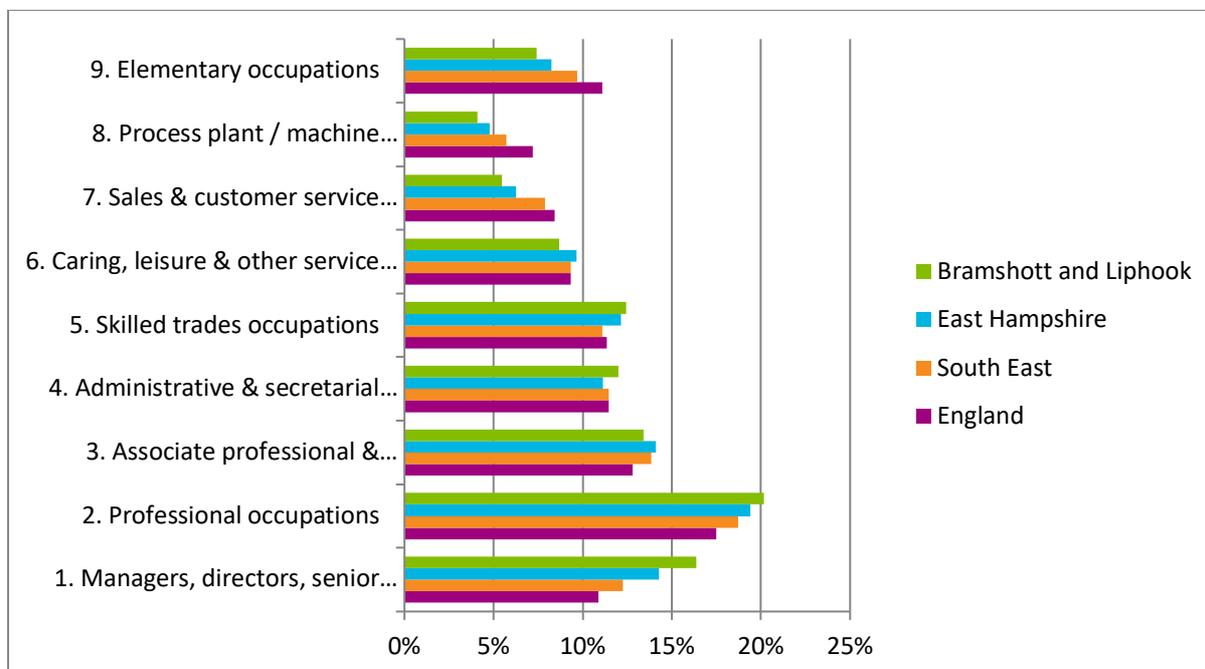
Figure 8.5: 'Highest level of Qualification'



8.14 Based on the 2011 census data presented in Figure 8.5, 15.87% of residents in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area have no qualifications, which is lower than the borough (16.87%), regional (19.08%) and national (20.7%) totals. Comparatively, 35.30% of residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area have a Level 4 qualification or above, which is higher than the total for the borough (33.87%), the South East of England (29.9%) and the total for England (27.38%).

Employment

Figure 8.6: 'Occupation of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment'



- 8.15 In regard to employment within the Neighbourhood Plan area, the following three occupation categories support the most residents:
- Professional occupations (20.16%);
 - Managers, directors, senior officials (16.37%) and
 - Associate professional & technical occupations (13.43%).
- 8.16 Overall, 49.96% of residents within the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area are employed in one of the above three occupation categories, which is higher than the totals for East Hampshire (44.78%), the South East of England (44.36%) and England (41.15%). This is highlighted in Figure 8.6. This suggests that the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan has a highly skilled workforce, supported by the percentage of residents with a Level 4 qualification or above (as shown in Figure 8.5).

Future baseline

- 8.17 As the population continues to age, this has the potential to place pressures on the existing services and facilities within the timeframe of the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan. This could negatively impact the future vitality of the local community and economy.
- 8.18 As seen in tables 8.1 and 8.2, the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area has an ageing population and reduced numbers of younger children. Considering that the area is not deprived in relation to indices such as health deprivation and disability, it is expected that increasing numbers of elderly residents will continue. This can have implications for housing and may indicate a need for more specialist accommodation to meet the needs of the elderly in the future.
- 8.19 Overall levels of deprivation in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan are likely to remain low.

Key issues

- Between 2001 and 2011, the population of Bramshott and Liphook increased at a higher rate between than East Hampshire, but at a lower rate than the South East of England and England averages.
- There is a greater proportion of the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan residents within the 60+ age category in comparison to the totals for East Hampshire, the South East of England and England.
- There are low levels of deprivation within the Neighbourhood Plan area.

SEA objective(s)

SEA objective	Assessment questions
<p>Cater for existing and future residents' needs as well as the needs of different groups in the community, and improve access to local, high-quality community services and facilities.</p> <hr/> <p>Reduce deprivation and promote a more inclusive and self-contained community.</p>	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the development of a range of high quality, accessible community facilities? • Encourage and promote social cohesion and encourage active involvement of local people in community activities? • Minimise fuel poverty? • Maintain or enhance the quality of life of existing local residents? • Improve the availability and accessibility of key local facilities, including specialist services for disabled and older people? • Support the provision of land for allotments and cemeteries?
<p>Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing, and ensure an appropriate mix of dwelling sizes, types and tenures.</p>	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the provision of a range of house types and sizes? • Support enhancements to the current housing stock? • Meet the needs of all sectors of the community? • Provide quality and flexible homes that meet people's needs? • Promote the use of sustainable building techniques, including use of sustainable building materials in construction? • Provide housing in sustainable locations that allow easy access to a range of local services and facilities?

9. Health and wellbeing

Focus

- Health indicators and deprivation
- Influences on health and well-being

Context review

National

9.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework⁵⁹ (NPPF) include:

- One of the three overarching objectives of the NPPF is a social objective to; ‘support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural wellbeing.’
- ‘Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.’
- Policies and decisions should consider and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community.
- Access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and wellbeing of communities. Development should avoid building on existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields.
- Promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.

9.2 The policies contained in Chapter 3 ‘Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing’ of the Government’s ‘A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment’⁶⁰ directly relates to the health and wellbeing SEA theme.

9.3 Other key national messages in relation to health include; Fair Society, Healthy Lives⁶¹ (‘The Marmot Review’) which investigated health inequalities in England and the actions needed in order to tackle them. Subsequently, a supplementary report was prepared providing additional evidence relating to spatial planning and health on the basis that there is ‘overwhelming evidence that health and environmental inequalities are inexorably linked and that poor environments contribute significantly to poor health and health inequalities.

9.4 The increasing role that local level authorities are expected to play in providing health outcomes is demonstrated by recent government legislation. The Health and Social Care Act 2012⁶² transferred responsibility for public health from the NHS to local government, giving local authorities a duty to

⁵⁹ MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728643/Revised_NPPF_2018.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

⁶⁰ HM GOV (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment [online] available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

⁶¹ The Marmot Review (2011) The Marmot Review: Implications for Spatial Planning [online] available at:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20170106161952/http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=106106> [accessed 31/05/19]

⁶² Health and Social Care Act 2012: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/7/contents/enacted>

improve the health of the people who live in their areas. This will require a more holistic approach to health across all local government functions.

Local

- 9.5 Hampshire's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2013) was developed by has been developed by Hampshire's Health and Wellbeing Board to improve health across the county. The four main focus areas of this strategy are as follows:
- Starting well: so every child can thrive.
 - Living well: empowering people to liver healthier lives.
 - Aging well: supporting people to remain independent, have choice, control and timely access to high quality services.
 - Healthier communities: helping communities to be strong and support those who may need extra help.
- 9.6 A draft Strategy for the Health and Wellbeing of Hampshire 2019–2024 is currently being developed, to set out the Health and Wellbeing Board's vision and key priorities for the next five years.
- 9.7 The following policies in the East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) directly relate to the health and wellbeing SEA theme:
- CP8 - Town and village facilities and services
 - CP16 - Protection and provision of social infrastructure
 - CP17 - Protection of open space, sport and recreation and built facilities
 - CP18 - Provision of open space, sport and recreation and built facilities
- 9.8 The following policies within the emerging Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 for East Hampshire directly relate to the health and wellbeing SEA theme:
- Policy S4: Health and wellbeing
 - Policy DM1: Provision and Enhancement of open space, sport and recreation
 - Policy DM2: Protection of open space, sport and recreation
 - Policy DM3: Provision and enhancement of social infrastructure
 - Policy DM4: Protection of social infrastructure
 - Policy DM5: Amenity
 - Policy DM31: Public art
 - Policy DM32: Residential garden development
- 9.9 The following policies within the South Downs Local Plan (2019) directly relates to the health and wellbeing SEA theme:
- Strategic Policy SD20: Walking, Cycling and Equestrian Routes
 - Development Management Policy SD21: Public Realm, Highway Design and Public Art
 - Development Management Policy SD43: New and Existing Community Facilities
 - Development Management Policy SD44: Telecommunications and Utilities Infrastructure
 - Development Management Policy SD46: Provision and Protection of Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities and Burial Grounds/ Cemeteries

- Development Management Policy SD47: Local Green Spaces

Baseline review

Current baseline

Health indicators and deprivation

9.10 As highlighted in Figure 9.1, 85.59% of residents in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area consider themselves as having ‘very good health’ or ‘good health’ similar to the total for the East Hampshire (85.15%), South East of England (83.7%), and England (81.4%). Similarly, the percentage of residents in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area considering themselves to have ‘bad health’ or ‘very bad health’ is 3.69%, similar to the total for East Hampshire (3.71%) and the South East of England (4.34%) but is much lower than the total for the whole of England (5.4%).

Figure 9.1: ‘General Health’

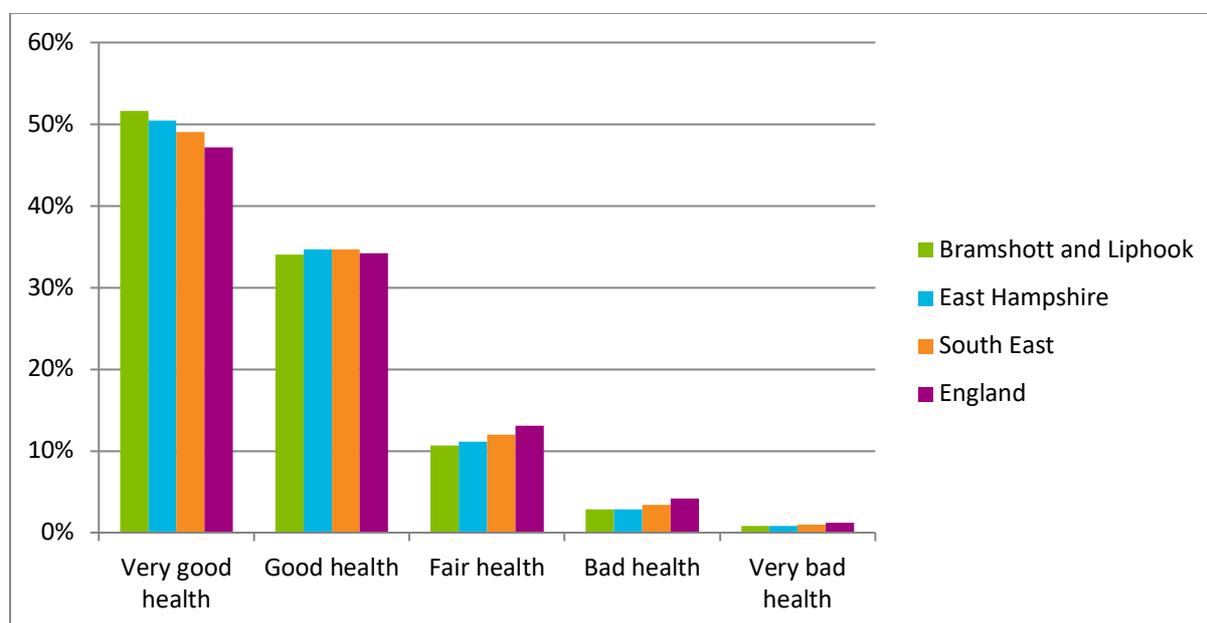


Table 9.1: Long-Term Health or Disability

Long Term Health Category (% of total)	Bramshott and Liphook	East Hampshire	South East	England
Activities limited ‘a lot’	5.91%	6.40%	6.88%	8.3%
Activities limited ‘a little’	8.49%	8.51%	8.83%	9.3%
Activities ‘not limited’	85.60%	85.08%	84.29%	82.4%

- 9.11 The total percentage of residents within the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area who report that their activities are limited ‘a lot’ (5.91%) is lower than the borough (6.4%), the regional (6.88%) and the national total (8.3%) as shown in Table 9.1. The proportion of Neighbourhood Plan residents who report that their activities are limited ‘a little’ (8.49%) is nearly the same as the borough total (8.51%) and the regional (8.83%) totals but is much lower than the national total (9.30%).

Future baseline

- 9.12 Health and wellbeing levels within the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area are generally similar to borough and regional averages with a higher percentage of residents reporting ‘good’ or ‘very good’ health.
- 9.13 A growing and ageing population within the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area may increase the reported cases of disability, reduce the levels of good health, and place future pressures on health services in the area. Similarly, ongoing cuts to community services have the potential to exacerbate negative effects on health and wellbeing.

Key issues

- 85.59% of residents in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area consider themselves as having ‘very good health’ or ‘good health’ similar to the total for the East Hampshire (85.15%), South East of England (83.7%), and England (81.4%). Provided the level of medical and social care is maintained and further enhanced, future populations are likely to be healthy.
- The proportion of residents in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area reporting that their activities are ‘not limited’ is lower than the totals for the borough, the south east and the whole of England.

SEA objective(s)

SEA objective	Assessment questions
Improve the health and wellbeing residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote accessibility to a range of leisure, health and community facilities, for all age groups? • Provide and enhance the provision of community access to green infrastructure, in accordance with Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards? • Promote the use of healthier modes of travel? • Improve access to the countryside for recreational use?

10. Transportation

Focus

- Transportation infrastructure
- Traffic flows and congestion
- Accessibility
- Car ownership
- Travel to work

Context review

National

10.1 European and UK transport policies and plans place emphasis on the modernisation and sustainability of the transport network. Specific objectives include reducing pollution and road congestion through improvements to public transport, walking and cycling networks and reducing the need to travel. National policy also focuses on the need for the transport network to support sustainable economic growth.

10.2 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework⁶³ (NPPF) include:

- ‘Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that:
 - The potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed
 - Opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised
 - Opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued
 - The environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and considered
 - Patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes and contribute to making high quality places.’
- ‘Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health. However, opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas, and this should be taken into account in both plan-making and decision-making.’

⁶³ MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728643/Revised_NPPF_2018.pdf [accessed 31/05/19]

Local

10.3 At the local level, each Local Transport Authority in England and Wales has a statutory duty to produce and adopt a Local Transport Plan through the Local Transport Act 2000, as amended by the Local Transport Act 2008.⁶⁴ The Hampshire Local Transport Plan (2011 – 2031) aims to provide the fullest possible use of sustainable modes of transport—such as cycling, walking and public and community transportation—and hopes that reliance on the private car will be limited. The following objectives are identified:

- To support economic growth by ensuring the safety, soundness and efficiency of the transport network in Hampshire
- To provide a safe, well-maintained, and more resilient road network in Hampshire as the basic transport infrastructure of the county on which all forms of transport directly or indirectly depend, and the key to continued casualty reduction.
- To manage traffic to maximise the efficiency of existing network capacity, improving journey time reliability and reducing emissions and thereby supporting the efficient and sustainable movement of people and goods.

10.4 The following policies in the East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) directly relate to the transportation SEA theme:

- CP27 – Pollution
- CP31 - Transport

10.5 The following policies within the emerging Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 for East Hampshire directly relate to the transportation SEA theme:

- Policy S24: Planning for climate change
- Policy S30: Transport

10.6 The following policies within the South Downs Local Plan (2019) directly relates to the transportation SEA theme:

- Strategic Policy SD19: Transport and Accessibility
- Strategic Policy SD20: Walking, Cycling and Equestrian Routes
- Development Management Policy SD22: Parking Provision

Baseline review

Current baseline

Rail network

10.7 While the neighbourhood plan area is quite wide, there is only one railway station in Liphook on the Portsmouth Direct Line with one train per hour to both London Waterloo and Portsmouth with extra services at peak times. Trains take an hour to London, and about 45 minutes to Portsmouth and Southsea.

⁶⁴ Local Transport Act 2008 [online] available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/26/contents> [accessed 31/05/19]

Bus network

10.8 In regard to the bus network, services in the plan area are quite limited—services provide residents with regular daily access to the neighbourhood and surrounding areas. The local Liphook Village Circular 250 service reaches many local areas but runs only three days a week—the interim Neighbourhood plan includes plans:

- To extend the service from Monday, Wednesday and Friday only to each day of the week.
- To restore the afternoon service.
- To extend the route as far as Haslemere.

Road network and congestion

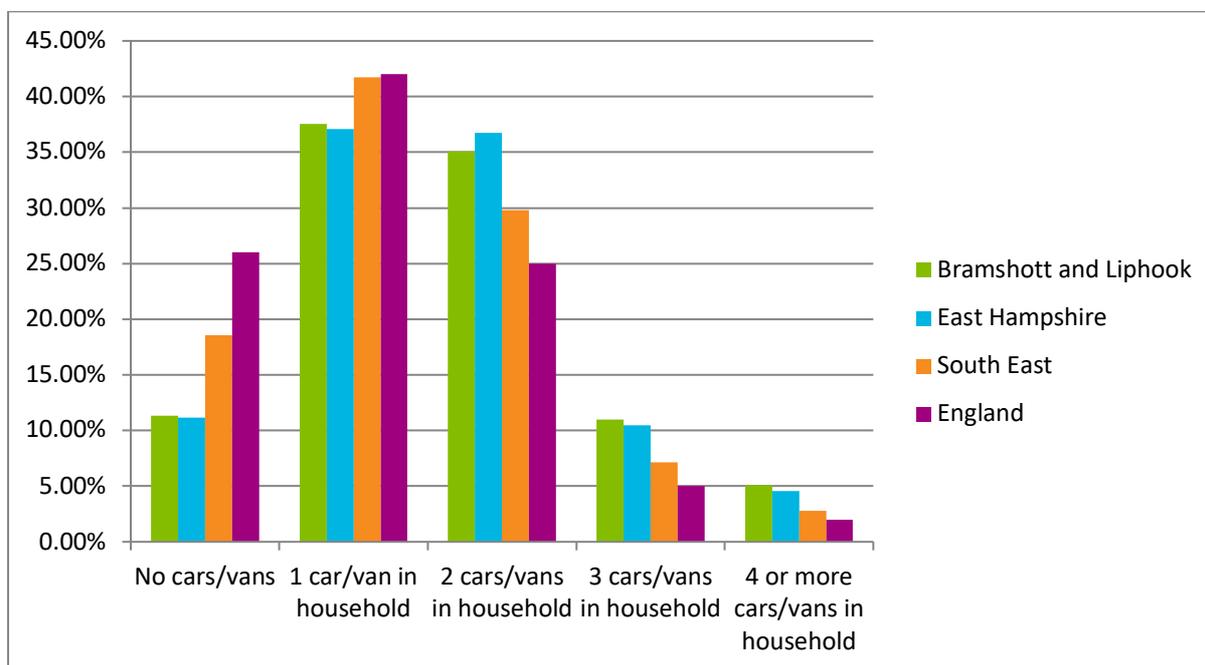
10.9 Traffic volumes on the main roads in Liphook are low—in the absence of junctions, the roads could be just as free flowing during the morning and evening peaks as it is during the day. This free movement outside of peak times, however, does create to problems of people speeding on the straighter roads without on street parking—what is required then is not just an addressal of congestion but also road safety in general.

Cycle and footpath network

10.10 While there is a number of footpaths located in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area—such as Shipwrights Way, for instance—they are broken and not properly demarcated from the road, leading to there being very few actual opportunities for walking and cycling in the area.

Availability of cars and vans

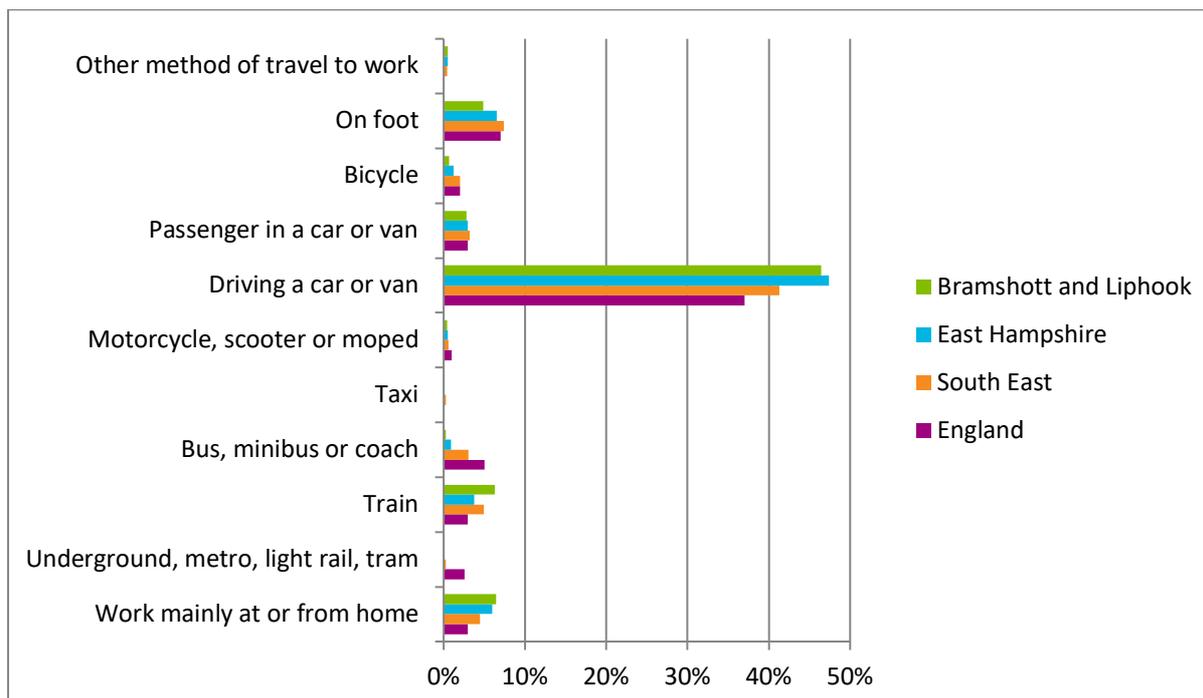
Figure 10.1: ‘Car and van ownership’



10.11 Based on the 2011 census data presented in Figure 10.1, 88.68% of households in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area have access to at least one car or van, which is higher than the percentages for East Hampshire (88.82%), the South East of England (81.42%) and England (74.0%). The total number of households in the Bramshott and Liphook Plan area with access to at least two cars or vans (35.08%) is nearly the same as the total for East Hampshire (36.72%), and higher than the totals for the South East of England (29.8%) and England (25.0%).

Travel to work

Figure 10.2: 'Method of Travel to Work'⁶⁵



10.12 As shown in Figure 10.2, the most popular method of travelling to work in the Neighbourhood Plan area is via driving a car or van (46.41%), which is lower than the totals for East Hampshire (47.37%), but higher than the South East of England (41.29%), and England (37.0%). A higher percentage of residents in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area work mainly at or from home (6.45%), in comparison to the borough (6.01%), regional (4.46%) and national (3.00%) trends. Furthermore, 6.32% of the neighbourhood's residents take the train, which is higher than the totals for the borough (3.74%), the region (4.97%) and the nation (3.00%).

Future baseline

10.13 A continued reliance on the private car is highly likely within the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area, particularly given the size of the village and its rural nature; residents are likely to continue to travel outside of the Plan area to access a wider range of services and facilities.

10.14 New development has the potential to increase traffic and lead to additional congestion issues within the Neighbourhood Plan area. Additionally, public transport use has the potential to remain low compared with private car use.

Key issues

- The only railway station in the plan area is located in Liphook and connects the neighbourhood to London Waterloo, Portsmouth and Swansea.
- No proper demarcation for footpaths and cycle paths—required for sustained road use and for encouraging the usage of active travel modes.
- Bus services in the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan area are very limited—there are only a few buses that stop in the area.
- The Plan area is well linked to the surrounding road network. Furthermore, there are high levels of car ownership in the Plan area and high levels of reliance on the private vehicle reflecting the rural location of the Bramshott and Liphook neighbourhood plan area.

⁶⁵ ONS (no date): Census 2011: 'Method of Travel to Work 2011' (Table QS701EW)

SEA objective(s)

SEA objective

Assessment Questions

Promote sustainable transport use and reduce the need to travel. Will the option/proposal help to:

- Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel?
 - Enable sustainable transport infrastructure enhancements?
 - Facilitate working from home and remote working?
 - Improve road safety?
 - Reduce the impact on residents from the road network?
-

11. Next steps

Subsequent stages for the SEA process

11.1 The five stages of the SEA process⁶⁶ are identified below. Scoping (the current stage) is the second stage of the SEA process.

- Screening;
- Scoping;
- Assess reasonable alternatives, with a view to informing preparation of the draft plan;
- Assess the draft plan and prepare the Environmental Report with a view to informing consultation and plan finalisation;
- Publish a 'statement' at the time of plan adoption in order to 'tell the story' of plan-making / SEA (and present 'measures concerning monitoring')

11.2 The next stage will involve appraising reasonable alternatives for the Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan. This will consider alternative policy approaches for the plan, including alternative spatial strategies. The findings of the appraisal of these alternatives will be fed back to Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (the Neighbourhood Plan group) so that they might be taken into account when preparing the draft plan.

11.3 Once the draft (submission version') plan has been prepared by the Neighbourhood Plan group, it will be subjected to SEA and the Environmental Report prepared for consultation alongside it.

11.4 Following submission to East Hampshire District Council, South Downs National Park Authority, and consultation, the Neighbourhood Plan will be put forward for Independent Examination.

Consultation on the Scoping Report

11.5 Public involvement through consultation is a key element of the SEA process. At this scoping stage, the SEA Regulations require consultation with statutory consultation bodies but not full consultation with the public.

11.6 The statutory consultation bodies are the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England. The Scoping Report has been released to these three statutory consultees.

11.7 Consultees are invited to comment on the content of this Scoping Report, in particular the evidence base for the SEA, the identified key issues and the proposed SEA Framework.

11.8 All comments received on the Scoping Report will be reviewed and will influence the development of the SEA where appropriate.

⁶⁶ In accordance with the stages set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance

Appendix 1: SEA Framework Table

The SEA Framework provides a way in which environmental effects can be defined and subsequently analysed based on standard 'tests'. Each proposal within the submission version of Bramshott and Liphook Neighbourhood Plan will be assessed consistently using the framework.

SEA Objective	Assessment questions
Air Quality	
<p>Improve air quality in the Neighbourhood Plan Area and minimise and/or mitigate all sources of environmental pollution.</p>	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the key objectives within the Hampshire Local Transport Plan to encourage more sustainable transport? • Enable sustainable transport infrastructure enhancements? • Reduce the need to travel outside of the Neighbourhood Plan Area? • Locate and design development so that current and future residents will not regularly be exposed to poor air quality? <p>Implement measures (such as appropriate planting and provision of green infrastructure) which will help support air quality in the Neighbourhood Plan area?</p>
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	
<p>Protect and enhance all biodiversity and geological features.</p>	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the status of the internationally and nationally designated sites of significance within and/or adjacent to the Neighbourhood Plan area boundary? • Support the status of the locally designated sites of significance within and/or adjacent to the Neighbourhood Plan area boundary? • Protect and enhance semi-natural habitats? • Protect and enhance priority habitats, and the habitat of priority species? • Achieve a net gain in biodiversity? • Support enhancements to multifunctional green infrastructure networks? • Support access to, interpretation and understanding of biodiversity and geodiversity?
Climate change	

SEA Objective	Assessment questions
Reduce the contribution to climate change made by activities within the Neighbourhood Plan area	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of journeys made? • Reduce the need to travel? • Promote the use of sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport? • Increase the number of new developments meeting or exceeding sustainable design criteria? • Generate energy from low or zero carbon sources? • Reduce energy consumption from non-renewable resources?
Support the resilience of the Neighbourhood Plan area to the potential effects of climate change, including flooding	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that inappropriate development does not take place in areas at higher risk of flooding, taking into account the likely future effects of climate change? • Improve and extend green infrastructure networks in the plan area to support adaptation to the potential effects of climate change? • Sustainably manage water run-off, reducing surface water runoff (either within the plan area or downstream)? • Ensure the potential risks associated with climate change are considered through new development in the Neighbourhood Plan area? • Increase the resilience of biodiversity in the area to the effects of climate change, including through enhancements to ecological networks?
Historic Environment	
Protect, maintain and enhance the cultural heritage resource within the Neighbourhood Plan area, including the historic environment and archaeological assets.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve, enhance and support the integrity of buildings and structures of architectural or historic interest? • Conserve and enhance the setting of the Liphook and River Wey Conservation Areas? • Conserve and enhance the archaeology and scheduled monuments within Bramshott and Liphook? • Conserve and enhance local diversity and character? • Support access to, interpretation and understanding of the historic environment?
Land, Soil and Water Resources	
Ensure the efficient and effective use of land.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of previously developed land? • Avoid the development of the best and most versatile agricultural land?

SEA Objective	Assessment questions
Promote sustainable waste management solutions that encourage the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount of waste produced? • Support the minimisation, reuse and recycling of waste? • Maximise opportunities for local management of waste in order to minimise export of waste to areas outside? • Encourage recycling of materials and minimise consumption of resources during construction?
Use and manage water resources in a sustainable manner.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support improvements to water quality? • Minimise water consumption? • Protect surface water resources?
Landscape	
Protect and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the quality and integrity of the National Character Area and help to develop a new tourism market? • Support landscape character of the landscape character areas covering the Neighbourhood Plan area? • Support the integrity of local landscape character? • Conserve and enhance landscape and townscape features?
Population and Community	
<p>Cater for existing and future residents' needs as well as the needs of different groups in the community, and improve access to local, high-quality community services and facilities.</p> <p>Reduce deprivation and promote a more inclusive and self-contained community.</p>	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the development of a range of high quality, accessible community facilities? • Encourage and promote social cohesion and encourage active involvement of local people in community activities? • Minimise fuel poverty? • Maintain or enhance the quality of life of existing local residents? • Improve the availability and accessibility of key local facilities, including specialist services for disabled and older people? • Support the provision of land for allotments and cemeteries?

SEA Objective	Assessment questions
<p>Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing, and ensure an appropriate mix of dwelling sizes, types and tenures..</p>	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the provision of a range of house types and sizes? • Support enhancements to the current housing stock? • Meet the needs of all sectors of the community? • Provide quality and flexible homes that meet people’s needs? • Promote the use of sustainable building techniques, including use of sustainable building materials in construction? • Provide housing in sustainable locations that allow easy access to a range of local services and facilities?
<p>Health and Wellbeing</p>	
<p>Improve the health and wellbeing residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area.</p>	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote accessibility to a range of leisure, health and community facilities, for all age groups? • Provide and enhance the provision of community access to green infrastructure, in accordance with Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards? • Promote the use of healthier modes of travel? • Improve access to the countryside for recreational use?
<p>Transport</p>	
<p>Promote sustainable transport use and reduce the need to travel.</p>	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? • Enable sustainable transport infrastructure enhancements? • Facilitate working from home and remote working? • Improve road safety? • Reduce the impact on residents from the road network?