

Tunbridge Wells Borough Council

Capel Neighbourhood Development Plan

Habitat Regulation Assessment Screening Report

Final Report

February 2023



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1 Introduction

1.1 HRA Background

This Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening report has been undertaken by Tunbridge Wells Borough Council. It concerns the Capel Neighbourhood Plan which has been produced by Capel Parish Council in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

The vision of the Capel Neighbourhood Plan is:

Capel in 2038 will be rural, calm and quiet. A well connected, functional, friendly village community. Capel will be a happy and healthy community with enjoyable family activities such as the village fete. It will be playful, inviting, bike friendly with fewer lorries and safe roads for all - the right vehicle on the right road.

There will still be great views, protected heritage, green space, high biodiversity and functioning working farms. Capel will remain separate from nearby towns and be a satisfying, rural and sustainable community of villages and hamlets including protected and diverse countryside with wildlife at its heart.

The overall vision for development in Capel is to maintain the rural nature of the community, enhance biodiversity and respect the nature of each community within the parish and the Green Belt that surrounds it.

All development within Capel Parish must embed the garden settlement principles.

The aim of this HRA screening report is to assess whether this Neighbourhood Plan would, alone or in combination with other plans and policies, cause any likely significant effects on European sites.

Previous studies have determined that there are two European Sites that could potentially be impacted upon by development activities with Tunbridge Wells Borough. These are the Ashdown Forest Special Protection Area (SPA) and the Ashdown Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Natura 2000 site. The potential impacts from development on these two sites have been determined by HRA work by Tunbridge Wells Borough and other Local Authorities and relate to recreational disturbance and atmospheric pollution.

The boundary of the Ashdown Forest SAC/SPA lies outside the borough in Wealden District and is approximately 15km south west of the boundary of Capel parish (Appendix A).

1.2 Legislative and Guidance

The Natura 2000 network consists of sites across Europe designated for their nature conservation importance. The Network is formed of Special Areas of Conservation for species, plants and habitats and Special Protection Areas for bird species.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under the European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the 'Habitats Directive'). Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified under the European Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the 'Birds Directive').

To help protect the Natura 2000 network, there are particular requirements for plans and projects. Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive states:

'Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.'

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the 'Habitats Regulations'), the UK's transposition of the Habitats Directive and Regulation 102, provides:

'(1) Where a land use plan –
(a) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and
(b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site, the plan-making authority for that plan must, before the plan is given effect, make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives'.

This means that any proposed plan that may affect a European site (Special Area of Conservation or Special Protection Area) must first undergo an assessment to look at its potential impacts applying the precautionary principle. The assessment determines if the plan is likely to adversely affect the integrity of the European site(s) concerned. This process is

known as a Habitats Regulations Assessment and the first stage considers any likely significant effects (the screening stage). Following the 2018 *People over Wind* ruling, mitigation measures cannot be applied at the screening stage in order to rule out likely significant effects and thus prevent the plan progressing to the second stage (appropriate assessment).

Where likely significant effects are identified at the screening stage, the second stage of the HRA process is triggered. The appropriate assessment looks at the implications of a plan for a European site in view of the site's conservation objectives. Furthermore, mitigation measures may be introduced at the appropriate assessment stage to avoid or reduce the effects of a plan on the European site(s). Before a plan may be given effect, the plan-making authority as competent authority must ascertain that it would not adversely affect the integrity of the European site(s).

In terms of neighbourhood plans, the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 require a submitted neighbourhood plan to include a statement explaining how the proposed neighbourhood development plan meets the basic conditions set out in paragraph 8 of Schedule 4B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990³. One of these basic conditions is that the neighbourhood plan must be compatible with EU obligations and needs to demonstrate that it is not likely to have a significant effect on a European site.

2 Current Approach

2.1 Partnership Working

The Ashdown Forest lies within Wealden District and adjacent to the north-east boundary of Mid Sussex. Parts of Tunbridge Wells, Lewes, Tandridge and Sevenoaks Districts are also within or close to the zone of influence.

Tunbridge Wells has worked closely with both Natural England and other Local Authorities affected by the SPA/SAC to mitigate, where necessary, the two potential risks that might significantly affect the Ashdown Forest: visitor pressure and air quality. For example, dependent on the extent of impact, mitigation funded by developers for visitor pressure to date has involved a combination of:

- (1) Providing a Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) on appropriate development sites
- (2) Formation of a Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMM) strategy and partnership.

2.2 Visitor Pressure

Data analysis of visitor access patterns found that the majority of regular visitors to the Ashdown Forest originated from within a 7km of the Ashdown Forest. Within this 7km 'zone of influence', measures to reduce recreational pressure would be most effective; therefore, it was determined that residential development leading to a net increase in dwellings in this zone and, in some cases, nearby would need to contribute to an appropriate level of mitigation.

An assessment of reasonable alternatives to the 7km zone of influence and options for mitigation was made in the Site Allocations Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) and was subsequently confirmed by a new visitor survey and assessment in 2016. It is considered that this assessment can be applied to the HRAs for neighbourhood plans. Ashdown Forest lies within Wealden District and adjacent to the north-east boundary of Mid Sussex.

2.2 Air Quality

The issue of poor air quality from vehicle emissions has been raised as having a potential significant effect on the Ashdown Forest. This effect has been considered by Tunbridge Wells Borough Council in preparation of the New Local Plan and informed the practice note in Appendix B.

Tunbridge Wells has concluded that there would be no likely impact in the Borough from this source and thus mitigation would not be required. This approach has been agreed by Natural England.

2.2 Practice Note

At present, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council implements a practice note (Appendix B) which details the approach the authority is taking with regard to protection of the Ashdown Forest and includes the strategy that supports this.

The practice note is particularly relevant for planning applications and describes how the HRA process should be undertaken for development falling within or close to the 7km protection zone.

The Council's HRA has shown that mitigation for development outside of the protection zone is not justified.

3 Screening Assessment

3.1 Key Questions

This screening assessment has regard to the conservation objectives of the Ashdown Forest SPA and SAC. It also makes reference to other plans and projects; namely, the Site Allocations Local Plan, the emerging new Local Plan (2020-2038) and other neighbourhood plans in Tunbridge Wells Borough.

Key questions relating to the neighbourhood plan are included in Table 1 below and, along with the screening assessment, help to establish if an appropriate assessment is required.

Table 1. Key questions relating to the Neighbourhood Plan

Key Questions	Y/N	Comments
(1) Is the plan connected with or necessary to the management of the Ashdown Forest?	N	The plan is not linked to the management of the Ashdown Forest.
(2) Does the plan propose new development or allocation sites for development?	N	The Neighbourhood Plan shows preference for the type and form of development at local level but does not allocate land for a specific purpose.
(3) Are there any other projects or plans that together with the Capel Neighbourhood Plan, could impact upon the integrity of a European site (a.k.a. the 'in combination effect')?	N	Plans with the potential to create in combination effects include the numerous Neighbourhood Plans in the Borough of Tunbridge Wells that are currently under development, the Site Allocations Local Plan and the new Local Plan which was submitted for Examination in Oct 2021. Windfall sites could also have an influence. However, because Capel parish is well outside the 7km protection zone and only guiding the type and form of development, it is highly unlikely that in combination effects of this sort will be observed.

3.2 Assessment of Policies

For it to be concluded that a policy would have no likely significant effect on a European site, one of the reasons listed in Figure 1 usually applies.

- (A)** The policy is intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity, or to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site;
- (B)** The policy will not itself lead to development or other change, for example, because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development or other kinds of change;
- (C)** The policy makes provision for change which has no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site;
- (D)** The policy makes provision for change which has no significant effect on a European site, because any potential effects would be insignificant, being so restricted or remote from the site that they would not undermine the conservation objectives for the site;
- (E)** The policy for which effects on any particular European site cannot be identified, because the policy is too general, for example, it is not possible to identify where, when or how the policy may be implemented, or where effects may occur, or which sites, if any, may be affected.

Figure 1 Common reasons why likely significant effects are not expected.

Table 2 below illustrates the findings of the screening assessment for each of the policies within the Capel Neighbourhood Plan with reference to each of the 5 reasons above where applicable. This assessment determines whether there is a likely significant effect from these policies on the Ashdown Forest SPA and SAC.

Table 2. Assessment of Policies within the Neighbourhood Plan

		Neighbourhood Plan Policy		Likely Significant Effects on SPA/SAC?	
Ref	Title	Aim	Y/N	Explanation	
C1	A Green Capel – Promoting sustainable development in Capel	To set out the criteria for sustainable development whilst embedding garden community principles.	N	<p>The criteria for which proposals will be supported are unlikely to cause any significant impacts on the Ashdown Forest. The policy also includes the provision for the protection and enhancement areas of ecological value.</p> <p>Reasons A and D</p>	
C2	Meeting local housing needs	To ensure there is a range of general housing designed to be capable of meeting the specific housing needs of the Parish.	N	<p>The policy’s influence on the housing mix/size/type/tenure and affordability of future developments are unlikely to cause any significant impacts on the Ashdown Forest.</p> <p>Reasons B and D</p>	
C3	Reflecting the character of Capel’s settlement through high quality design	To ensure new development is well-designed and contributes to the character of individual settlements within the Parish.	N	<p>The policy only influences the design of future developments and includes the provision for minimising the impact on the natural environment.</p> <p>Reasons A and B</p>	
C4	Meeting the highest environmental standards	To ensure development meets the highest environmental standards in terms of its construction, materials and energy use.	N	<p>The policy intends to protect the environment and improve the sustainability of the Parish.</p> <p>Reasons A and B</p>	
C5	Mitigating the impact of flooding	To mitigate the impact of flooding on and from new developments.	N	<p>Flood mitigation measures in Capel are unlikely to cause any impacts on the water system in and around the Ashdown Forest.</p> <p>Reason C</p>	

Neighbourhood Plan Policy			Likely Significant Effects on SPA/SAC?	
Ref	Title	Aim	Y/N	Explanation
C6	Conserving heritage assets	To conserve, maintain and enhance both designated and non-designated heritage assets.	N	The policy only influences development proposals affecting heritage assets, archaeological remains and rural lanes. These have no link to the Ashdown Forest. Reasons A, B and C
C7	Green and blue infrastructure and delivering biodiversity net gain	To enhance the Parish's green and blue infrastructure, and to conserve and, where possible, provide a net gain in biodiversity.	N	Protecting and enhancing the local environment will have no significant impact on the Ashdown Forest. Reason A
C8	Managing the environmental impact of development	To require development proposals to maintain and, where practicable, enhance the natural environment, landscape features and the rural character and setting of the Parish.	N	Protecting and enhancing the local environment will have no significant impact on the Ashdown Forest. Reasons A and B
C9	Dark Skies	To minimise the impact of light pollution from development.	N	To policy does not lead to development. The policy requires proposals with external lighting to have no adverse impact on wildlife. Reasons A and B
C10	Local Green Spaces	To designate local green spaces	N	The designation of local green spaces will not lead to development or other change. Reason B
C11	Protection of locally significant views	To safeguard locally important views across the Parish	N	Safeguarding local views and requiring proposals to mitigate impacts on them will not lead to development or other change itself. Reason B

Neighbourhood Plan Policy			Likely Significant Effects on SPA/SAC?	
Ref	Title	Aim	Y/N	Explanation
C12	Improved community and recreational facilities	To ensure the growth of the Parish is supported by an appropriate provision of community facilities	N	The provision of local community and recreational facilities will have no significant effect on the Ashdown Forest. Reason D
C13	Protection of public houses	To safeguard public houses from change of use and support appropriate expansions	N	Supporting public house expansions for appropriate, community-based activities will have no conceivable effect on the Ashdown Forest. Reason C
C14	Sustainable travel	To promote a shift towards more sustainable modes of transport.	N	Most visitors to the Ashdown Forest travel by private car. Encouraging active travel within Capel to and neighbouring settlements will have no significant impact on the Ashdown Forest. Reason D
C15	Mitigating vehicular impacts at highway hotspots	To ensure development proposals address their impact on key junctions and congested areas. Also, to ensure the safety of pedestrians is protected and enhanced from proposals in the vicinity of schools.	N	Mitigating congestion from developments within Capel and enhancing pedestrian safety is unlikely to cause direct effects on the Ashdown Forest. Reason D
C16	Electric vehicle charging	To ensure adequate provision is made for electric vehicles	N	The provision of electric vehicle infrastructure will have no significant impact on the Ashdown Forest. Reason D

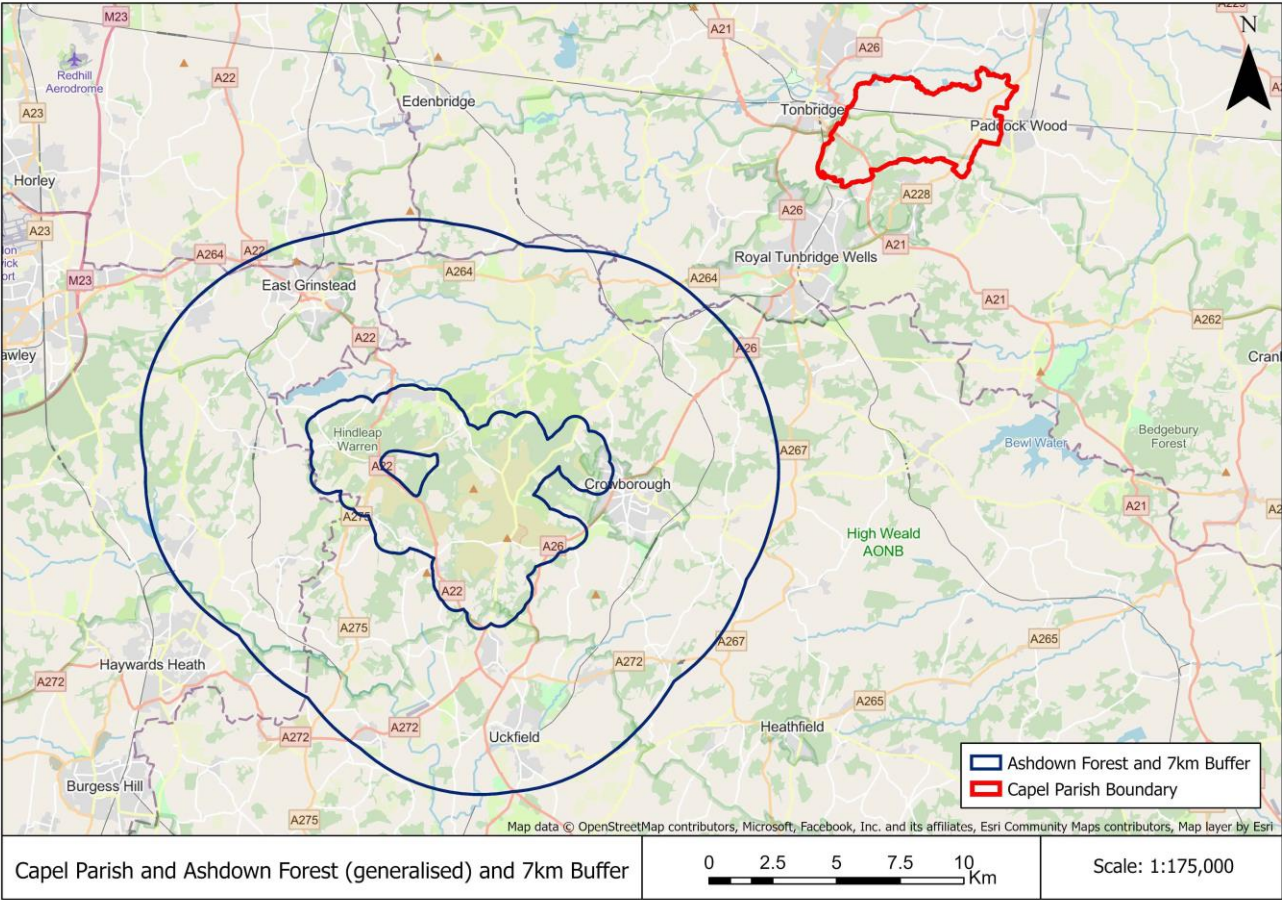
As can be seen in Table 2, no policies in the Capel Neighbourhood Plan were found to have a likely significant effect alone on the Ashdown Forest SPA and SAC.

4 Conclusion

As a result of the assessment in Section 4, it is unlikely there will be any significant environmental effects arising from the Capel Neighbourhood Plan. As such, the 'appropriate assessment' stage of the HRA process that ascertains the effect on integrity of the European Site) does not need to be undertaken. This conclusion was sent to Natural England for consideration and their response is included in Appendix C.

Appendix A

Ashdown Forest Protection Zone



Appendix B

Practice Note 2022 ([follow this link for an accessible version](#))

Ashdown Forest:

Screening of planning applications for compliance with the Habitats Regulations

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Practice Note is intended to guide Tunbridge Wells Borough Council ('the Council') in the discharge of its functions under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 when considering whether to grant planning permission for a development that might affect the Ashdown Forest Special Protection Area (SPA) and/or Special Area of Conservation (SAC). It is not planning policy and does not override the Council's legal duties; however, decision makers will follow the approach set out in this Practice Note unless the individual circumstances of an application and/or the Council's legal duties require an alternative approach.
- 1.2 Ashdown Forest is an extensive area of common land lying between East Grinstead and Crowborough. It is one of the largest single continuous blocks of heath, semi-natural woodland and valley bog in south-east England, and it supports several uncommon plants, a rich invertebrate fauna, and important populations of heath and woodland birds. It is both a SPA and a SAC.
- 1.3 The SPA is designated for its populations of breeding Dartford Warbler *Sylvia undata* and Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*. The SAC is designated for its Annex I habitats, namely Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* and European dry heaths; as well as for its Annex II species, namely Great Crested Newts.
- 1.4 Although the SPA/SAC lies entirely within Wealden District, it is capable of being affected by development consented by the Council. The SPA can be affected by recreational pressure arising from population growth in that part of Tunbridge Wells borough closest to the SPA. The SAC can be affected by an increase in emissions from vehicles using roads (including the A26 and A275) that run through and adjacent to it. As a result, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 ('the Habitats Regulations') require the Council, as competent authority, to consider – upon receipt of a planning application – whether it can exclude the possibility that the proposed development could have likely significant effects on the SPA/SAC. If that possibility cannot be excluded at the so-called 'screening' stage, an appropriate assessment of effects is required.
- 1.5 In April 2018, the Council adopted a Practice Note to guide the discharge of its obligations as competent authority when considering the effects of individual planning applications on the Ashdown Forest SAC and SPA. Since that practice note was prepared, the Council has advanced its Local Plan preparation (which is currently at Examination in Public and, in discussion with Natural England, undertaken further studies and has amended its policy in respect of Ashdown Forest. (see Policy EN11 of the Submission Local Plan) In light of those developments, the Council has considered whether it is necessary to revise its practice and has concluded:
 - In relation to planning applications that may add to recreational pressure on the SPA, the Council will – until further notice - continue to apply the pre-existing approach explained in more detail below, with the addition that it now requires financial Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy payments (SAMMS) and Suitable Alternative Natural

Greenspace contributions (SANG) if the application site is within the 7km zone;

- In relation to planning applications that may generate additional vehicle movements through or adjacent to the Ashdown Forest SAC, the Council will continue to apply the approach adopted in 2018 as set out below.

1.6 This Practice Note supersedes the 2018 Practice Note and explains in detail how the Council will consider applications at the screening stage of assessment for compliance with the Habitats Regulations.

2.0 Recreational pressure

Introduction

- 1.7 Tunbridge Wells borough is 4.6km from the SAC/SPA boundary at its closest. In 2010, a visitor survey of Ashdown Forest SAC/SPA was undertaken. This survey fed into Habitats Regulations Assessment ('HRA') reports of strategic documents at the time. These essentially identified a strategy broadly analogous to that devised for the Thames Basin Heaths; namely the identification of a series of zones around the SAC/SPA each of which triggered a combination of provision of alternative greenspace and improved access management. At that time, a 7km 'outer zone' for Ashdown Forest SAC/SPA was agreed with Natural England. Authorities that granted consent for development within the 7km 'zone' were required to provide a financial contribution to SANGs, and/or an access strategy (SAMM) for Ashdown Forest as well as a programme of monitoring and research. This approach was supported by Natural England and the Ashdown Forest Conservators.
- 1.8 In 2016, Footprint Ecology updated the visitor survey on behalf of the participating Councils. The survey was updated to provide comprehensive and up-to-date data on recreational use of Ashdown Forest to inform the strategic implementation of access management measures and the direction of strategic access management and monitoring; to assist in the design and ongoing management of SANGs to ensure they functionally divert recreational pressure from Ashdown Forest; and to assist local authorities in discharging their planning functions under the Habitats Regulations. That updated survey has confirmed that the 7km zone is still the appropriate core zone for delivering mitigation.
- 1.9 Therefore, the Council will continue to apply the 7km zone and, as agreed with Natural England, development within that zone will attract SAMMS and SANGs contributions as follows:
 - i. Where proposed development would lead to a net increase in housing within 7km of the Ashdown Forest SAC, financial contributions will be sought to the SAMM strategy and the provision of SANGs to mitigate the effects of increased recreational pressure on the SPA;
 - ii. In the event that no financial contributions to the SAMM strategy and SANGS provision are offered, applicants will be required to provide sufficient information to allow the Council, as competent authority, to carry out an appropriate assessment of the effects of the proposed development on the integrity of the SPA.
 - iii. Beyond the 7km zone, SAMMS and SANGS contributions and/or appropriate assessment will not generally be required but may be sought where justified on a case-by-case basis. Major¹ development adjacent or close to the 7km zone will be given particular consideration.

¹ For housing, development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.3 hectares or more. For non-residential development it means additional floorspace of 1,000m² or more, or a site of 1 hectare or more, or as otherwise provided in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.

- 1.10 The SAMM Strategy contribution is agreed with and set by the SAMMS Partnership. The details of the Partnership and the current tariff is set out on the Council's website on the Ashdown Forest page. The amount required for the SANGs contribution is subject to the agreement of the Local Authority in which the SANGs will be provided. An estimate is provided on the Council's Ashdown Forest webpage based on the current available information but will be subject to confirmation at the time of the application and/or Appropriate Assessment.

3.0 Air quality

Introduction

- 1.11 The protected heathland in the Ashdown Forest SAC can be harmed by exhaust emissions from vehicles on roads which pass through and adjacent to the Forest. It is clear that planning permissions for development in Tunbridge Wells borough can lead to additional vehicle movements on those key roads, thereby increasing exhaust emissions.
- 1.12 Of most concern are oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) which can lead to a harmful increase of nitrogen deposition on the protected heathland but that does not necessarily mean that all emissions will be harmful. The Council has been advised by its air quality consultants, AECOM, on the most appropriate way to consider this issue and undertaking the necessary studies.
- 1.13 The approach taken was to consider the effect of an individual application in the context of the 'in combination' effect of planned growth in all authorities around Ashdown Forest over an extended period. This is because long-term trends in air quality for vegetation are more important than short-term fluctuations. The ecological effects of nitrogen deposition are associated with persistent long-term exposure over many years. A modelling exercise was therefore undertaken to assess the air quality impacts of growth in the region as a whole over an extended period.
- 1.14 The HRA 2020 and in particular appendix 3 of the HRA Ashdown Forest Air Quality Impact Assessment set out the details of the traffic and air quality modelling that was undertaken which included a wide range of possible pollutants and the 'in-combination' planned growth within the Council's Submission Local Plan and that of other LPAs adjoining Ashdown Forest.
- 1.15 In summary, the assessment concluded that even on the roads where the 'in combination' increase in flows was expected to be greatest, there was forecast to be a net improvement in NO_x concentrations, nitrogen deposition rates and acid deposition rates by 2038, notwithstanding the 'in combination' increase in flows deriving from Lewes District, South Downs National Park, Tunbridge Wells Borough, Sevenoaks District, Wealden District, Mid-Sussex District, Tandridge District and authorities further afield. Calculations were also undertaken for intervening years between 2019 and 2038 in order to assess whether NO_x emissions in any given year would increase for any period before a decrease was observed. The modelling indicated that emission rates are projected to fall year on year for each link included in the AECOM modelling approach despite the growth in traffic projected. The interim year emissions calculations demonstrate that there are no points where the increase in traffic due to growth or the local plan offsets the improvements in emission rates over time (using conservative assumptions on improvements in emission rates). The assessment also concludes that, while the in-combination effect of planned growth in the region is likely to retard the improvement in background nitrogen deposition rates, that retardation will not be ecologically significant and will not

affect the improvement of species richness at the most affected area of heathland².

- 1.16 The AECOM analysis also concludes that ammonia concentrations at the closest areas of heathland to affected roads relevant to Tunbridge Wells (5m from the A275) are modelled to be below the relevant critical levels for protection of vegetation³.
- 1.17 For the reasons set out in the HRA 2020 the approach adopted in the AECOM model was precautionary and provides the Council with a high degree of confidence that it can rely on the results. Since a) air quality in 2038 is forecast to be significantly better than in 2017 notwithstanding the precautionary assumptions made about both growth and improvements in vehicle emissions factors, b) no significant in combination retardation of vegetation improvement at the closest and most affected areas of heathland is expected and c) the contribution of Tunbridge Wells Local Plan to the 'in combination' scenario for those nearest areas of heathland is negligible, the modelling does not provide any basis to conclude that there will be an adverse effect on the integrity of the Ashdown Forest SAC as a result of planned growth in Tunbridge Wells borough to 2038. Since no net adverse effect on integrity is forecast, no mitigation is required.

Processing individual applications

- 1.18 The air quality analysis in the HRA 2020 will be relied upon when evaluating live and future planning applications for development in Tunbridge Wells borough.
- 1.19 Unless the specific circumstances of an application require further consideration by way of an appropriate assessment, likely significant effects on the Ashdown Forest SAC will be excluded for residential and/or conventional employment development at the screening stage of assessment, provided:
- The sum total of development consented and completed in Tunbridge Wells borough between the adoption of this Practice Note and 2038 (including outstanding permissions that are not already contributing traffic to the network) is not expected significantly to exceed the new dwellings proposed within the SLP.
 - Cumulatively, the distribution of all development consented in Tunbridge Wells borough between the adoption of this Practice Note and 2038 is not significantly different from the distribution assumed in the AECOM model; and
 - Delivery rates of housing and employment growth in Tunbridge Wells borough have remained generally in line with, or below, those assumed in the AECOM model; i.e. there has not been an unexpected front-loading or anomalous peak of delivery of planned development.

² The area of SAC that will experience the greatest nitrogen deposition due to forecast traffic flows is adjacent to the A26 at Poundgate but the nearest area of heathland is 40m from the road at this point, with the intervening habitat being woodland. Woodland is a feature of the SSSI but not the SAC or SPA. In the event that a desire did emerge to establish heathland at this location in place of the woodland, the forecast deposition rates would not prevent the establishment of this habitat and deposition rates are still forecast to be lower in 2038 than is the case in 2017.

³ Considered to be $3 \mu\text{m}^3$ given the absence of terricolous lichens in this location, although the model forecasts them to also be below the lower critical level for protection of lichens ($1 \mu\text{m}^3$) by 5m from the roadside

1.20 The AECOM model modelled planned residential and conventional employment only. Accordingly, applications that involve other types of development beyond residential and conventional employment would always need to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis⁴ as any vehicle movements generated would be additional to that modelled by AECOM. The scale of any such development (and thus the number of vehicles likely to be added to the network) would be a material consideration in that case-by-case evaluation. Without intending to lay down fixed criteria, a development that was sufficiently small that it would make a change in flows through or adjacent to Ashdown Forest SAC of less than 10 AADT is unlikely to materially alter the air quality data reported in the HRA 2020, based on sensitivity testing of the model undertaken by AECOM. This is for two reasons:

- Firstly, daily traffic flows are not fixed numerals but fluctuate from day to day. The AADT for a given road is an annual average (specifically, the total volume of traffic for a year, divided by 365 days). It is this average number that is used in air quality modelling, but the 'true' flows on a given day will vary around this average figure. Small changes in average flow will lie well within the normal variation (known as the standard deviation or variance) and would not make a statistically significant difference in the total AADT.
- Secondly, when converted into NO_x concentrations, ammonia concentrations or nitrogen deposition rates, such small changes in AADT would only affect those decimal places that are never reported in air quality modelling to avoid false precision. For this reason, nitrogen deposition would generally not be reported to more than 2 decimal places at most (0.01kgN/ha/yr). Anything smaller would simply be reported as less than 0.01 (< 0.01) i.e. probably more than zero but too small to model with precision.

1.21 However, any significant accumulation of such developments not falling within the scope of the AECOM model would trigger the need for updated modelling. The AECOM model can be updated to include any development for which an operational/fully occupied trip generation can be provided in 24hr AADT for the relevant roads.

1.22 As a general rule, it is recommended that the Council's traffic and air quality models are referenced to evaluate any application, rather than requiring each application to undertake its own modelling. This will ensure consistency in assumptions and methodologies and avoid a proliferation of traffic and air quality models for the same geographic area. The potential exception may be for very large developments (e.g. hundreds or thousands of dwellings), or other forms of development that generate particularly large numbers of vehicle movements or unusual patterns of traffic generation for which a bespoke model is more likely to be justified.

1.23 The Council will review this Practice Note at regular intervals to ensure that it remains up to date. Such reviews will include consideration of, inter alia, whether the assumptions in the AECOM model on housing delivery rates, distribution of development, and background improvements in air quality

⁴ The exception to this is planning application 17/02262/FULL, which was specifically included in the AECOM model based on traffic generation data supplied by the applicant.

continue to reflect – in general terms - the actual (or a more precautionary) situation.

Appendix C

Response from Natural England.

Date: 13 February 2023
Our ref: 419646
Your ref: Capel Neighbourhood Plan



Mr Adam Reguera
Tunbridge Wells Borough Council

Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
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Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

BY EMAIL ONLY

Adam.Reguera@TunbridgeWells.gov.uk

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Mr Reguera

Cape Neighbourhood Plan – Review SEA & HRA Screening

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 2021.

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

Screening Request: Strategic Environmental Assessment

It is our advice, on the basis of the material supplied with the consultation, that, in so far as our strategic environmental interests (including but not limited to statutory designated sites, landscapes and protected species, geology and soils) are concerned, that there are unlikely to be significant environmental effects from the proposed plan.

Neighbourhood Plan

Guidance on the assessment of Neighbourhood Plans, in light of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended), is contained within the [National Planning Practice Guidance](#). The guidance highlights three triggers that may require the production of an SEA, for instance where:

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

We have checked our records and based on the information provided, we can confirm that in our view the proposals contained within the plan will not have significant effects on sensitive sites that Natural England has a statutory duty to protect.

We are not aware of significant populations of protected species which are likely to be affected by the policies / proposals within the plan. It remains the case, however, that the responsible authority should provide information supporting this screening decision, sufficient to assess whether protected species are likely to be affected.

Notwithstanding this advice, Natural England does not routinely maintain locally specific data on all potential environmental assets. As a result the responsible authority should raise environmental issues that we have not identified on local or national biodiversity action plan species and/or habitats, local wildlife sites or local landscape character, with its own ecological and/or landscape advisers, local

record centre, recording society or wildlife body on the local landscape and biodiversity receptors that may be affected by this plan, before determining whether an SA/SEA is necessary.

Please note that Natural England reserves the right to provide further comments on the environmental assessment of the plan beyond this SEA/SA screening stage, should the responsible authority seek our views on the scoping or environmental report stages. This includes any third party appeal against any screening decision you may make.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening

Natural England agrees with the report's conclusions that the Capel Neighbourhood Plan would not be likely to result in a significant effect on any European Site, either alone or in combination and therefore no further assessment work would be required.

For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours sincerely

Sally Wintle
Consultations Team