

Natural Resource Management

- 9.29 These areas do not represent the only areas in the region where habitat enhancement will be feasible, and does not preclude habitat enhancement and creation where this would meet local targets and other benefits, such as green space in urban areas.
- 9.30 The areas of strategic opportunity for biodiversity improvement in Diagram NRM3 are based on key habitat types, but within each area the distribution and nature of existing habitats and designated sites must be taken into account. The key strategic habitats comprise:
- i. lowland heath and acid grassland, where there are major opportunities for restoration and re-creation of habitats on sand and gravel including heathland, acid grassland, acid woodland and bog
 - ii. chalk downs where there are opportunities to restore, re-create and manage chalk grassland, chalk woodland and species-rich scrub
 - iii. woodland, where there are concentrations of important woodland habitats which could be restored, enhanced and re-connected and where other key habitats including grassland, wetland and heath could be restored
 - iv. wetlands (including coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, reed beds, inter-tidal mudflats and saltmarsh) where wet grassland, reed bed, fen, open water and wet woodland habitats could be restored and re-created and where coastal realignment could help to re-create inter-tidal habitats.

Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area

POLICY NRM6: THAMES BASIN HEATHS SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA

New residential development which is likely to have a significant effect on the ecological integrity of Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (SPA) will be required to demonstrate that adequate measures are put in place to avoid or mitigate any potential adverse effects. Such measures must be agreed with Natural England.

Priority should be given to directing development to those areas where potential adverse effects can be avoided without the need for mitigation measures. Where mitigation measures are required, local planning authorities, as Competent Authorities, should work in partnership to set out clearly and deliver a consistent approach to mitigation, based on the following principles:

- i. a zone of influence set at 5km linear distance from the SPA boundary will be established where measures must be taken to ensure that the integrity of the SPA is protected
- ii. within this zone of influence, there will be a 400m "exclusion zone" where mitigation measures are unlikely to be capable of protecting the integrity of the SPA. In exceptional circumstances, this may vary with the provision of evidence that demonstrates the extent of the area within which it is considered that mitigation measures will be capable of protecting the integrity of the SPA. These small locally determined zones will be set out in local development frameworks (LDFs) and SPA avoidance strategies and agreed with Natural England
- iii. where development is proposed outside the exclusion zone but within the zone of influence, mitigation measures will be delivered prior to occupation and in perpetuity. Measures will be based on a combination of access management, and the provision of Suitable Accessible Natural Greenspace (SANG).

Where mitigation takes the form of provision of SANG the following standards and arrangements will apply:

- iv. a minimum of 8 hectares of SANG land (after discounting to account for current access and capacity) should be provided per 1,000 new occupants
- v. developments of fewer than 10 dwellings should not be required to be within a specified distance of SANG land provided it is ensured that a sufficient quantity of



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SANG land is in place to cater for the consequent increase in residents prior to occupation of the dwellings

- vi. access management measures will be provided strategically to ensure that adverse impacts on the SPA are avoided and that SANG functions effectively
- vii. authorities should co-operate and work jointly to implement mitigation measures. These may include, inter alia, assistance to those authorities with insufficient SANG land within their own boundaries, co-operation on access management and joint development plan documents
- viii. relevant parties will co-operate with Natural England and landowners and stakeholders in monitoring the effectiveness of avoidance and mitigation measures and monitoring visitor pressure on the SPA and review/amend the approach set out in this policy, as necessary
- ix. local authorities will collect developer contributions towards mitigation measures, including the provision of SANG land and joint contributions to the funding of access management and monitoring the effects of mitigation measures across the SPA
- x. large developments may be expected to provide bespoke mitigation that provides a combination of benefits including SANG, biodiversity enhancement, green infrastructure and, potentially, new recreational facilities.

Where further evidence demonstrates that the integrity of the SPA can be protected using different linear thresholds or with alternative mitigation measures (including standards of SANG provision different to those set out in this policy) these must be agreed with Natural England.

The mechanism for this policy is set out in the TBH Delivery Framework by the TBH Joint Strategic Partnership and partners and stakeholders, the principles of which should be incorporated into local authorities' LDFs.

- 9.31 The Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (SPA) is designated under European Directive 79/409/EEC because of its populations of three heathland species of birds – Dartford Warbler, Nightjar and Woodlark. This designation covers parts of 15 local authority areas and three counties and is likely to have a major impact upon the potential for development within these areas and others adjoining it. See following diagram showing local authority boundaries, 400m and 5km zones: