

Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Mid Sussex District Plan

Submission

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Prepared by	Checked by	Verified by	Approved by
Damiano Weitowitz Senior HRA Consultant BSc, MSc, PhD - ACIEEM	Dr James Riley Technical Director CEnv MCIEEM	Dr James Riley Technical Director CEnv MCIEEM	Dr James Riley Technical Director CEnv MCIEEM

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Prepared for:

Mid Sussex District Council

Prepared by:

Damiano Weitowitz
Senior HRA Consultant
BSc, MSc, PhD - ACIEEM
M: 07795917987
E: damiano.weitowitz@aecom.com

AECOM Limited
Midpoint, Alencon Link
Basingstoke
Hampshire RG21 7PP
United Kingdom

T: +44(0)1256 310200
aecom.com

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1. Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

- 1.1 AECOM was appointed by Mid Sussex District Council (the Council) to produce a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of their District Plan. A Habitats Regulations Assessment examines the effects of the District Plan on internationally important wildlife sites. The requirement for HRA is set by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). HRA has two principal stages which are documented in the full report produced to accompany the District Plan: an initial high-level stage (called the Likely Significant Effect Test) that examines all policies and allocations and determines whether there is any conceivable mechanism for a negative effect on internationally important wildlife sites, and a subsequent more detailed analysis, if relevant, called an Appropriate Assessment. There is no standard content for an Appropriate Assessment, it is literally whatever further assessment is appropriate to draw a conclusion regarding adverse effects on the integrity of any internationally important wildlife sites. As part of the HRA process it is essential to consider the potential for effects not only from the District Plan in isolation, but also 'in combination' with other plans and projects (such as Local Plans of surrounding local authorities).
- 1.2 During the Likely Significant Effect (LSE) Test it was determined that the only internationally important wildlife site for which Likely Significant Effects (i.e., the potential for a significant effect) could not be dismissed, and which therefore required further analysis, was Ashdown Forest Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Area. Ashdown Forest is designated as a Special Area of Conservation for its heathland and its population of great crested newt. It is designated as a Special Protection Area for its population of two bird species: nightjar and Dartford warbler. Impacts arising from growth in Mid Sussex that required further investigation through Appropriate Assessment concerned two impact pathways: atmospheric pollution from vehicle exhaust emissions associated with traffic traversing the forest, and recreational pressure. Each impact pathway and the conclusions of the Appropriate Assessment are summarised in turn below.

Appropriate Assessment (AA)

Water Neutrality

- 1.3 Natural England raised concerns over the impact of Southern Water abstraction in the Pulborough area of Horsham District on the integrity of Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, with specific regard to lowering water levels to a damaging degree. Net new housing that is supplied by abstraction in the Sussex North Water Resource Zone (WRZ) of Southern Water could therefore result in combination in an adverse effect on integrity of the SAC without mitigation. No actual allocations are made in the Sussex North Water Resource Zone in the Mid Sussex District Plan; however, a small part of Mid Sussex lies within the WRZ. Therefore, windfall development could still occur in the Sussex North WRZ.
- 1.4 In order to ensure that water supplies can be maintained and the environment protected, the affected local authorities within Southern Water's Sussex North Water Resource Zone (Horsham District, Crawley Borough, Chichester District, Mid Sussex District, South Downs National Park, and West Sussex County) have worked with consultants, Natural England, Southern Water, the Environment Agency and others to produce a Water Neutrality Strategy. Part C of the study develops a Strategy to achieve water neutrality. The purpose of the Strategy is to demonstrate that the Local Plan growth of the commissioning LPAs (Horsham District, Crawley Borough, Chichester District, Mid Sussex District, South Downs National Park, and West Sussex County) can be delivered in compliance with the Habitat Regulations (i.e., that the Local Plans will be water neutral).
- 1.5 All new development will need to be highly water efficient. This can be achieved by designing in water efficiency measures such as low flush toilets, rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling in new development. This will be achieved by Policy DPS5: Water Neutrality.

- 1.6 However, all new development will still require some additional water. This additional water demand will need to be offset by reducing the demand for water in existing development within the Sussex North Water Resource Zone. This might include fixing leaks or retrofitting existing buildings with more water efficient technology. The affected authorities are looking to introduce an offsetting scheme which planned development could utilise to achieve water neutrality based on the principles outlined in the 'Part C' Study.
- 1.7 It is considered that the water efficiency measures outlined above would make it more feasible for Southern Water to reduce reliance on the Pulborough groundwater abstraction during periods of high demand and/or low flow, this would protect the SAC and Ramsar site.

Atmospheric Pollution

- 1.8 Traffic and air quality modelling was undertaken for five different model scenarios, comprising the Baseline (current emission rates based on traffic count data and other sources of atmospheric pollution), Future Baseline (current vehicle emissions extrapolated to the end of the Plan period, accounting for improvements to vehicle emission factors), Do Minimum (future emission rates accounting for growth in adjoining authorities, but excluding the Mid Sussex District Plan) and a Do Something scenario (future emission rates accounting for growth in adjoining authorities and the growth scenario proposed for Mid Sussex District). Air quality modelling was undertaken for 13 transects up to 200m from the roadside, in increments of 10m perpendicular to relevant roads.
- 1.9 In summary, the modelling analysed four key pollutants shown to affect ecosystems, namely ammonia (NH₃), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and total nitrogen and acid deposition. NO_x and nitrogen deposition within 200m of the roadside in 2039 is forecast to be significantly better than the 2019 baseline notwithstanding the precautionary assumptions made about both growth and improvements in vehicle emissions factors. NO_x concentrations within 200m of all roads are expected to be below the critical level by 2039 except immediately adjacent to the A26 where there is no heathland in any event.
- 1.10 Along many modelled transects, nitrogen and acid deposition rates and ammonia concentrations will remain elevated above the critical load and critical level, but are forecast to be lower, or no higher, with the Mid Sussex District Plan in place than they will be without the District Plan, most likely due to changes in employment and housing within the district changing journey to work patterns through the SAC, to such routes simply not being significant journey to work routes for residents of Mid Sussex in the first place (since the main employment centres for Mid Sussex are away from Ashdown Forest) or because of the pattern of future development in the district being away from Ashdown Forest. At these locations the Mid Sussex District Plan will therefore not contribute to an increase in pollution.
- 1.11 There are seven transects (T5, T6, T7, T9, T10, T11, T12) where growth in the Mid Sussex District Plan will make a contribution to nitrogen deposition and ammonia concentrations. However, with the exception of transect T10 the contribution of the District Plan is not visible in the model (i.e. is forecast as 0.00) more than 10m from the roadside.
- 1.12 This distance information is relevant because no SAC habitat is present within 10m of modelled road links. These areas have low sensitivity to nitrogen deposition and contain lower value habitats due to the general presence of the road and its associated salt spray, dust, runoff, and altered drainage or soils. In addition, the belts of dense gorse and trees close to the road may be preserved in the long-term to protect SPA birds using the heathland more broadly from exposure to the disturbing (visual and noise) effects of the road and to reduce the risk of livestock straying into the carriageway; moreover, localised dense gorse can be of direct value for one of the SPA birds (Dartford warbler) as nesting and foraging habitat, as cited in the Supplementary Advice on the Conservation Objectives for the SAC. Even at roadside locations the nitrogen due to traffic growth would not prevent heathland restoration if Natural England ever did decide to undertake it, particularly within the context of the forecast net reduction in total nitrogen deposition.
- 1.13 For transect T10 (Hindleap Lane west of Wych Cross) the contribution of Mid Sussex District Plan shows in the model up to 40m from the roadside. According to survey and aerial photography data the heathland on this section of road is c. 20m from the roadside at its closest, with the habitat within 20m being road verge and scrub. Within the zone 20-40m from the

roadside (amounting to 1.2ha of heathland) the contribution of the District Plan is 0.01 kgN/ha/yr (0.2% of the lowest part of the critical load range). Total ammonia concentrations in the same area are forecast to be 0.71 to 0.78 $\mu\text{g}\text{m}^{-3}$, even allowing for all traffic growth in combination. No adverse effect from ammonia is therefore forecast as the critical level of 1 $\mu\text{g}\text{m}^{-3}$ to 3 $\mu\text{g}\text{m}^{-3}$ will not be exceeded.

- 1.14 In European Court of Justice Case C-258/11 Advocate-General Sharpston stated at paragraph 48 of her Opinion that: *'the requirement for an effect to be 'significant' exists in order to lay down a de minimis threshold. Plans and projects that have no appreciable effect on the site can therefore be excluded. If all plans and projects capable of having any effect whatsoever on the site were to be caught by Article 6(3), activities on or near the site would risk being impossible by reason of legislative overkill'*. It is also relevant that Mr Justice Jay, when ruling in *Wealden v SSCLG* [2017] EWHC 351 (Admin) (2017), did accept that if the contribution of an individual plan or project to traffic related air quality effects on Ashdown Forest SAC was 'very small indeed' it could be legitimately and legally excluded from 'in combination assessment. This is consistent with Advocate-General Sharpston's position. The forecast contribution of Mid Sussex District Plan can be considered very small indeed, being barely above zero.
- 1.15 Moreover, the 'in combination' dose from all forecast traffic growth on the network from 2019 to 2039 is forecast to be 0.06 kgN/ha/yr to 0.1 kgN/ha/yr (1.2% to 2% of the critical load) over the same area. Without traffic growth nitrogen deposition at this location is forecast to have fallen to 13.89 kgN/ha/yr by 2039. This is an improvement of 2.49 kgN/ha/yr, or 0.12 kgN/ha/yr every year on average. With all forecast growth the nitrogen deposition rate in 2039 is forecast to be 13.99 kgN/ha/yr. The forecast worst case in combination nitrogen deposition will therefore slow the rate of forecast improvement by one year (0.1 kgN/ha/yr). This will have a negligible impact on restoration of air quality at this part of Ashdown Forest SAC.
- 1.16 Furthermore, Natural England have confirmed in discussions over the Wealden, Tunbridge Wells and South Downs Local Plans that nitrogen deposition from traffic is not preventing the SAC from achieving its conservation objectives, but rather the principal issue is lack of management, which is ultimately a land stewardship issue for the site owners and managers rather than something associated with Local Plans. For example, a review of the Natural England condition assessment on a unit by unit basis clearly indicates that historic (and in many cases current) inadequate management is the reason why only 20% of Ashdown Forest SAC is currently in a favourable condition. That is not to say that there is no objective to address nitrogen deposition at the SAC. The Shared Nitrogen Action Plan (SNAP) is the primary mechanism by which Natural England aim to reduce nitrogen deposition to the SAC. It is targeted at agriculture rather than traffic because almost three times more nitrogen deposited at the SAC stems from agriculture (fertiliser and livestock) than traffic and agricultural emissions affect a much greater area of the SAC, whereas the effect of the roads is localised. The forecast 'in combination' nitrogen doses due to traffic growth will have a negligible effect on Natural England's ability to restore good quality heathland through improved management and the implementation of the SNAP.
- 1.17 For all these reasons it is considered that the ability of the SAC and SPA to achieve its conservation objectives would not be significantly compromised by the Mid Sussex District Plan growth either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

Recreational Pressure

- 1.18 For the AA, the visitor surveys undertaken in the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC in 2008, 2016 and 2021 were reviewed and recreation patterns assessed. The data from the 2008 and 2016 surveys indicate that Mid Sussex residents, particularly those from East Grinstead, along with residents from other local authority areas are frequent visitors to the site. Based on the initial survey results and subsequent data analysis, a 7km zone of influence surrounding the SPA / SAC was established, in which mitigation requirements in the form of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) and Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMM) apply to residential developments.
- 1.19 The District Plan allocates a net increase of up to 444 dwellings within or just beyond 7km of the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC. According to average housing occupancy figures (2.4 residents per dwelling) and Natural England SANG standards (8ha per 1,000 population increase), delivery of

the 444 dwellings would require 9ha of functional SANG to be provided. The Council already has a SANG inventory in place, which provides bespoke and strategic mitigation for recreational pressure. This is comprised of operational SANG (e.g. East Court & Ashplats Wood and Hill Place Farm) and SANGs that are to be delivered as part of emerging development proposals and allocations (e.g. Imberhorne Farm). Provided that these are delivered as planned, it is considered that sufficient residual capacity is available to accommodate the additional growth coming forward in the Mid Sussex District Plan. For example, the proposed strategic Imberhorne Farm SANG in East Grinstead is likely to provide around 40Ha of SANG. Overall, AECOM concludes that an adequate framework regarding SANG provision is in place, but work will need to be undertaken to ensure that functional SANG is available prior to dwellings becoming occupied (see Conclusions and Recommendations).

- 1.20 Work on the SAMM strategy for the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC has been ongoing between the local authorities of Wealden, Mid Sussex, Lewes, Tunbridge Wells, Tandridge and Sevenoaks in partnership with the Conservators of Ashdown Forest and Natural England since 2012. Key SAMM projects that are being undertaken in the site include a Code of Conduct that is focused on dog walkers, provision of adequate signage and interpretation boards, deployment of volunteer dog rangers and an Access Management Lead Officer, and protected bird surveys. The working group has published a SAMM tariff guidance document that currently sets out a per-dwelling tariff of £1,170 (subject to annual review), to be paid into an inter-authority monetary pot that funds the SAMM initiatives. All residential dwellings within the 7km mitigation zone are subject to this tariff, such that the integrity of the SPA / SAC is protected.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Water neutrality

- 1.21 All new development will need to be highly water efficient. This can be achieved by designing in water efficiency measures such as low flush toilets, rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling in new development. This will be achieved by Policy DPS5: Water Neutrality. Coupled with the water efficiency measures in the Part C Water Neutrality Study no adverse effect on the integrity of Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar site will arise alone or in combination with other projects or plans.

Atmospheric Pollution

- 1.22 Air quality modelling data at key road links highlight that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC, both alone and in-combination. The contribution of the Mid Sussex District Plan to nitrogen deposition and ammonia concentrations is mathematically imperceptible at the closest areas of heathland and in many cases only marginally above zero. In-combination atmospheric pollution impacts are typically below 1% of the Critical Load or, where this is exceeded, would not prevent nitrogen deposition from significantly improving in the period to 2039 and would not prevent heathland restoration at the SAC through improved management (since the main issue with heathland quality and establishment at this SAC is long-term under-management) or interfere with broader initiatives to reduce nitrogen deposition rates across the SAC through the Shared Nitrogen Action Plan.

Recreational Pressure

- 1.23 Mid Sussex District Council is a member of the Ashdown Forest SAMM Partnership and acknowledges the 7km mitigation zone surrounding the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC, which requires the delivery of SANG and SAMM measures. There is a policy in the District Plan that supports the strategic solution for recreational pressure on Ashdown Forest. An adequate SANG approach has already been adopted by the Council and the existing / future SANGs are projected to have sufficient capacity to accommodate the new residential growth proposed to be allocated in the Mid Sussex District Plan. The Council would have to ensure that sufficient SANG capacity is or will be available prior to giving planning consent and for any proposed residential allocations that lie within the 7km zone of influence. Contributions to SAMM are governed by the published SAMM guidance document and will be collected accordingly. Provided that the process of SANG identification and delivery is progressed in agreement with Natural England and contributions

towards the SAMM Strategy are collected, any potential adverse effects of the Mid Sussex Local Plan on the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC regarding recreational pressure can be excluded.

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2. Introduction

Background

- 2.1 AECOM has been appointed by Mid Sussex District Council (the Council) to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Mid Sussex District Plan (the Local Plan) (MSDP). The objective of an HRA is to identify any aspects of a Plan that may result in Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) and, where relevant, adverse effects on the integrity of the National Site Network (NSN), either in isolation or in combination with other plans and projects. The NSN is comprised of European sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and, as a matter of Government policy, Ramsar sites). Furthermore, the HRA is also to advise on appropriate policy mechanisms for delivering mitigation where adverse effects on integrity are identified. Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), an Appropriate Assessment of impact pathways is required, where a plan or project is likely to result in Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) upon a European Site, either individually or in combination.
- 2.2 A review of the current adopted Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031 has commenced. The new MSDP will cover the years between 2021 and 2039. It is understood that the MSLP Review will update and revise some Plan policies, while others remain unchanged, and include several new policies. However, this HRA examines all District Plan policies.
- 2.3 An initial appraisal of the designated sites surrounding Mid Sussex District, and the impact pathways linking to the proposed growth, indicates that two European sites require consideration, the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC and Castle Hill SAC. HRA implications are particularly relevant to the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC, designated for ground-nesting birds and sensitive heathland, which has been under intense pressure from development. Recreational disturbance and atmospheric pollution are the main growth-related impact pathways that apply to these designations.

Legislation

- 2.4 The UK left the European Union (EU) on 31 January 2020 under the terms set out in the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 (“the Withdrawal Act”). While the UK is no longer a member of the EU, a requirement for Habitats Regulations Assessment will continue as set out in the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019¹.
- 2.5 The HRA process applies the ‘Precautionary Principle’² to European sites. Plans and projects can only be permitted having ascertained that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the European site(s) in question. To ascertain whether or not site integrity will be affected, an Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken of the Plan or project in question. Figure 1 below sets out the legislative basis for Appropriate Assessment.
- 2.6 Plans and projects that are associated with potential adverse impacts on European sites may still be permitted if there are no reasonable alternatives and there are Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) as to why they should go ahead. In such cases, compensation would be necessary to ensure the overall integrity of the site network.

¹ These don't replace the 2017 Regulations but are just another set of amendments.

² The Precautionary Principle, which is referenced in Article 191 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, has been defined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO, 2005) as: “*When human activities may lead to morally unacceptable harm [to the environment] that is scientifically plausible but uncertain, actions shall be taken to avoid or diminish that harm. The judgement of plausibility should be grounded in scientific analysis*”.

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

The Regulations state that:

“A competent authority, before deciding to ... give any consent for a plan or project which is likely to have a significant effect on a European site ... shall make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that sites conservation objectives... The authority shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site”.

Figure 1: The legislative basis for Appropriate Assessment

- 2.7 Over time the phrase ‘Habitats Regulations Assessment’ (HRA) has come into wide currency to describe the overall process set out in the Regulations from screening through to IROPI. This has arisen in order to distinguish the process from the individual stage described in the law as an ‘Appropriate Assessment’.
- 2.8 In spring 2018 the ‘Sweetman’ European Court of Justice ruling³ clarified that ‘mitigation’ (i.e. measures that are specifically introduced to avoid or reduce a harmful effect on a European site that would otherwise arise) should **not** be taken into account when forming a view on Likely Significant Effects. Mitigation should instead only be considered at the Appropriate Assessment stage. This HRA is cognisant of that ruling.

Scope of the Project

- 2.9 There is no pre-defined guidance that dictates the physical scope of an HRA of a Plan document. Current guidance suggests that the following European sites should be included in the scope of an HRA assessment:
- All European sites within the boundary of Mid Sussex District; and,
 - Other European sites shown to be linked to development in Mid Sussex through a known ‘pathway’ (discussed below).
- 2.10 Generally, it is uncommon for development plans to be deemed to have significant impacts on European sites situated more than 10km from areas of growth. For example, most core recreational catchments (except for some coastal sites) are under 10km in size and the average vehicle commuting distance of a UK resident is approx. 10km. It should be noted that the presence of a conceivable impact pathway linking a Plan to a European site does not mean that Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) will occur.
- 2.11 In some cases, development impacts can extend beyond 10km, particularly where hydrological pathways are involved, which is why the source-pathway-receptor concept is also used to help determine whether there are potential pathways connecting development to European sites. This takes site-specific sensitivities into account, including issues such as nutrient neutrality or water levels, quantity and flow.
- 2.12 Briefly defined, impact pathways are routes by which the implementation of a policy within a Local Plan document can lead to an effect upon a European site. An example of this would be new residential development resulting in an increased population and thus increased recreational pressure, which could affect European sites through, for example, disturbance of ground-nesting birds. Guidance from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) states that the HRA should be ‘*proportionate to the geographical scope of the [plan policy]*’ and that ‘*an AA need not be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is useful for its purpose*’ (MHCLG, 2006, p.6).
- 2.13 This basic principle has also been reflected in court rulings. The Court of Appeal⁴ has ruled that providing the Council (competent authority) was duly satisfied that proposed mitigation could be ‘achieved in practice’ to satisfy that the proposed development would have no adverse effect,

³ People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta (C-323/17)

⁴No Adastral New Town Ltd (NANT) v Suffolk Coastal District Council Court of Appeal, 17th February 2015

then this would suffice. This ruling has since been applied to planning permissions (rather than a Plan level document)⁵. In this case the High Court ruled that for ‘*a multistage process, so long as there is sufficient information at any particular stage to enable the authority to be satisfied that the proposed mitigation can be achieved in practice it is not necessary for all matters concerning mitigation to be fully resolved before a decision maker is able to conclude that a development will satisfy the requirements of Reg 61 of the Habitats Regulations*’.

2.14 Given an initial assessment of the relevant European sites and the impact pathways present, and referring to the HRA work that was undertaken for the adopted Mid Sussex District Plan, this HRA will discuss (at least as far as the LSEs stage) the following European sites:

- Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC (adjoining the Mid Sussex district boundary, situated entirely within Wealden District); and
- Castle Hill SAC (approx. 6.7km to the south-east of the Mid Sussex District boundary in the neighbouring authorities of Lewes and Brighton and Hove).

2.15 For the HRA, the views of the statutory nature conservation advisors, namely Natural England, will be sought as part of the consultation process on the scope of the European sites assessed. The distribution of the above European sites in relation to Mid Sussex District is shown in Appendix A. An introduction to, the qualifying features (species and habitats), Conservation Objectives, and threats and pressures to the integrity of these European sites are set out in Chapter 3.

2.16 In order to fully inform the screening for LSEs stage, several studies and online information databases have been consulted. These include:

- Future development proposed (and, where available, HRAs) for the adjoining authorities of Wealden, Tunbridge Wells, Sevenoaks, Tandridge, Crawley, Horsham, Adur, Brighton and Hove and Lewes;
- Road traffic statistics from the Department for Transport (<https://roadtraffic.dft.gov.uk>);
- Journey-to-work data from the Population Census 2011 (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/WU03UK>);
- Visitor surveys carried out in the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC by Footprint Ecology in 2016 and 2021 (the latter largely replicating the methodology of the 2016 survey to provide comparative data for recreational pressure);
- The HRAs produced for the adopted Mid Sussex District Plan and those of adjoining authorities;
- Site Improvement Plans and Supplementary Conservation Advice Notes for relevant European sites published by Natural England;
- The UK Air Pollution Information System (www.apis.ac.uk); and
- Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) and its links to SSSI citations and the JNCC website (www.magic.gov.uk).

Quality Assurance

2.17 This report was undertaken in line with AECOM's Integrated Management System (IMS). Our IMS places great emphasis on professionalism, technical excellence, quality, environmental and Health and Safety management. All staff members are committed to establishing and maintaining our certification to the international standards BS EN ISO 9001:2008 and 14001:2004 and BS OHSAS 18001:2007. In addition, our IMS requires careful selection and monitoring of the performance of all sub-consultants and contractors.

⁵High Court case of R (Devon Wildlife Trust) v Teignbridge District Council, 28 July 2015

- 2.18 All AECOM Ecologists working on this project are members (at the appropriate level) of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and follow their code of professional conduct (CIEEM, 2019)

3. Methodology

Introduction

- 3.1 The HRA has been carried out with reference to the general EC guidance on HRA⁶ and general guidance on HRA published by government in July 2019⁷. AECOM has also been mindful of the implications of European case law in 2018, notably the Holohan ruling and the People over Wind ruling, both discussed below.
- 3.2 Figure 2 below outlines the stages of HRA according to current EC guidance. The stages are essentially iterative, being revisited as necessary in response to more detailed information, recommendations and any relevant changes to the Plan.

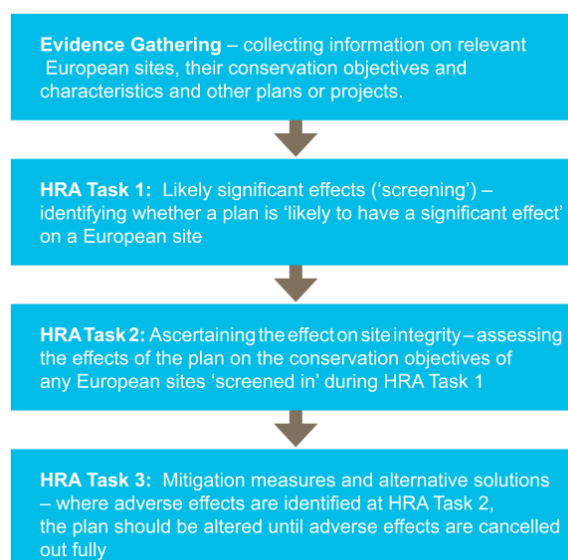


Figure 2: Four Stage Approach to Habitats Regulations Assessment. Source EC, 2001¹.

Description of HRA Tasks

HRA Task 1 – Screening for Likely Significant Effects (LSEs)

- 3.3 Following evidence gathering, the first stage of any Habitats Regulations Assessment is the screening for Likely Significant Effects (LSEs), essentially a high-level assessment to decide whether the full subsequent stage known as Appropriate Assessment is required. The essential question is:

"Is the project, either alone or in combination with other relevant projects and plans, likely to result in a significant effect upon European sites?"

- 3.4 The objective is to filter out those Plans and projects that can, without any detailed appraisal, be concluded to be unlikely to result in any impacts upon European sites, usually because there is no mechanism for a negative interaction. This stage is undertaken in Chapter 5 of this report and in Appendix B.

⁶ European Commission (2001): Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive.

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment>

HRA Task 2 – Appropriate Assessment (AA)

- 3.5 Where it is determined that a conclusion of ‘no Likely Significant Effects (LSEs)’ cannot be drawn, the analysis proceeds to the next stage of HRA known as Appropriate Assessment. Case law has clarified that ‘Appropriate Assessment’ is not a technical term. In other words, there are no particular technical analyses, or level of technical analysis, that are classified by law as belonging to Appropriate Assessment compared to the screening stage.
- 3.6 By virtue of the fact that it follows screening for LSEs, there is a clear implication that the analysis will be more detailed than undertaken at the previous stage. One of the key considerations during Appropriate Assessment is whether there is available mitigation that would entirely address the potential effect. In practice, the Appropriate Assessment would take any policies or allocations that could not be dismissed following the high-level screening and assess the potential for an effect in more detail, with a view to concluding whether there would be a potential for an adverse effect on site integrity (in other words, disruption of the coherent structure and function of the European site(s)). A decision by the European Court of Justice⁸ concluded that measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of a proposed Plan or project on a European site may no longer be considered by competent authorities at the screening for LSEs stage of HRA. That ruling has been taken into account in producing this HRA.
- 3.7 Also, in 2018 the Holohan ruling⁹ was handed down by the European Court of Justice. Among other provisions paragraph 39 of the ruling states that ‘*As regards other habitat types or species, which are present on the site, but for which that site has not been listed, and with respect to habitat types and species located outside that site, ... typical habitats or species must be included in the appropriate assessment, if they are necessary to the conservation of the habitat types and species listed for the protected area*’ [emphasis added]. Due account of this decision has been given in this HRA in relation to the Ashdown Forest SPA, which is designated for mobile ground-nesting birds (although it is to be noted that the qualifying species are not considered to be critically dependent on functionally linked habitats).

HRA Task 3 – Avoidance and Mitigation

- 3.8 Where necessary, measures are recommended for incorporation into the Plan in order to mitigate and / or avoid adverse effects on European sites. There is considerable precedent concerning the level of detail that a Local Plan document needs to contain regarding mitigation for impact pathways on European sites (e.g. regarding recreational pressure). The implication of this precedent is that it is not necessary for all measures to be fully developed prior to adoption of the Plan, but the Plan must provide an adequate policy framework within which these measures can be delivered.
- 3.9 When discussing mitigation for a Local Plan, one is concerned primarily with the policy framework to enable the delivery of such mitigation rather than the details of the mitigation measures themselves since a Local Plan document is a high-level policy document.
- 3.10 In any Local Plan, there are numerous policies for which there is a limit to the degree of assessment that is possible at the Plan level. This is because either:
- The policy in question does not contain any specifics as to what will be delivered or where, and so cannot be assessed in detail at the Plan level. In these cases, the Appropriate Assessment focusses on precautionary mitigation that can be included in the plan to ensure that whatever proposals come forward will not result in adverse effects on integrity; or
 - The nature of potential impacts (e.g. visual and noise disturbance arising from construction or loss of functionally linked habitat) are related to how the development will be designed and constructed, and therefore cannot be assessed in detail at the plan level. In these instances, the Appropriate Assessment focusses on available mitigation measures, the extent to which such measures would be achievable and effective, and

⁸ People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta (C-323/17)

⁹ Case C-461/17

whether an adequate protective framework exists to ensure that the policy would not lead to an adverse effect on the integrity of any internationally designated sites.

- 3.11 In these instances, the advice of Advocate-General Kokott¹⁰ is also worth considering. She commented that: *'It would ...hardly be proper to require a greater level of detail in preceding plans [rather than planning applications] or the abolition of multi-stage planning and approval procedures so that the assessment of implications can be concentrated on one point in the procedure. Rather, adverse effects on areas of conservation must be assessed at every relevant stage of the procedure to the extent possible on the basis of the precision of the plan. This assessment is to be updated with increasing specificity in subsequent stages of the procedure'* [emphasis added].

¹⁰ Opinion of Advocate General Kokott, 9th June 2005, Case C-6/04. Commission of the European Communities v United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, paragraph 49 <http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?docid=58359&doclang=EN>

4. European Sites

Arun Valley SAC

Introduction

4.1 The Arun Valley SAC, largely overlapping with the Arun Valley SPA / Ramsar, is a 487.48ha site comprising humid / mesophile grassland (95%), inland water bodies (2%) and bogs / marshes (2%). Given the overlap with the SPA / Ramsar (discussed in the previous section), the ecological characteristics are similar. However, the SAC is primarily designated for the little whirlpool ram's-horn snail *Anisus vorticulus*. The snail occurs across a range of sites in southern and eastern England, with the Arun Valley being one of the three main population centres in the UK. Two of the core sites for the little whirlpool ram's-horn snail lie in the wash lands of the Arun floodplain: the Pulborough Brooks and Amberley Wild Brooks SSSIs.

Qualifying Features¹¹

4.2 Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site:

- Little whirlpool ram's-horn snail *Anisus vorticulus*

Conservation Objectives¹²

4.3 With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

4.4 Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species
- The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species
- The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely
- The populations of qualifying species, and,
- The distribution of qualifying species within the site.

Threats / Pressures to Site Integrity¹³

4.5 The following threats / pressures to the site integrity of the Arun Valley SAC have been identified in Natural England's Site Improvement Plan:

- Inappropriate water levels
- Water pollution
- Inappropriate ditch management

4.6 Potential loss of functionally linked habitat has also been identified as a concern, although it is not mentioned in the Site Improvement Plan.

¹¹ <https://sac.jncc.gov.uk/site/UK0030366> [Accessed on the 02/03/2020]

¹² <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4924283725807616> [Accessed on the 02/03/2020]

¹³ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5353882309885952> [Accessed on the 02/03/2020]

Arun Valley SPA / Ramsar

Introduction

- 4.7 The Arun Valley SPA / Ramsar comprises an area of wet meadows on the floodplain of the River Arun between Pulborough and Amberley. The grassland is neutral wet and subject to winter as well as occasional summer flooding. An extensive network of drainage ditches runs through the SPA, providing habitat for biodiverse aquatic flora and invertebrate communities. Additionally, the site is also classified as a Site of Community Importance (SCI) for little whirlpool ram's-horn snail *Anisus vorticulus*.
- 4.8 The plant communities present in the fields are primarily determined by the management history and water levels present. For example, the drier fields are dominated by meadow grasses, such as crested dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus* and perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*. In wetter areas rushes, sedges and tufted hair-grass *Deschampsia cespitosa* are more frequent. The ungrazed fields have developed into fen, scrub and woodland. Fen areas comprise common reed *Phragmites australis* and greater tussock-sedge *Carex paniculate*. On drier ground there is alder *Alnus glutinosa*, willow *Salix* sp. and birch *Betula* sp.
- 4.9 Most notably the Arun Valley SPA supports important numbers of wintering waterfowl, such as Bewick's swan *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*, shoveler *Anas clypeata*, teal *Anas crecca* and wigeon *Anas Penelope*. These feed in the wetter, low-lying fields of the floodplain adjacent to drainage ditches.

SPA Qualifying Features¹⁴

- 4.10 Qualifying individual species listed in Annex I of the Wild Birds Directive (Article 4.1)

- Bewick's swan *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*

- 4.11 Qualifying assemblages of species (Article 4.2)

During the non-breeding season the SPA regularly supports an assemblage of waterfowl with the area regularly supporting 27,241 individual waterfowl (5 year peak mean for 1992/93 to 1996/97) including: Shoveler *Anas clypeata*, teal *Anas crecca*, wigeon *Anas penelope*, Bewick's swan *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*.

Ramsar Qualifying Features¹⁵

- 4.12 The Arun Valley qualifies as a Ramsar site under the following Ramsar criteria:

Criterion 2

The site holds seven wetland invertebrate species listed in the British Red Data Book as threatened. One of these, *Pseudamnicola confusa*, is considered to be endangered. The site also supports four nationally rare and four nationally scarce plant species.

Criterion 3

In addition to the Red Data Book invertebrate and plant species, the ditches intersecting the site have a particularly diverse and rich flora. All five British duckweed *Lemna* species, all five water-cress *Rorippa* species, and all three British water milfoils (*Myriophyllum* species), all but one of the seven British water dropworts (*Oenanthe* species), and two-thirds of the British pondweeds (*Potamogeton* species) can be found on site.

Criterion 5

Assemblages of international importance

¹⁴ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4567444756627456> [Accessed on the 02/03/2020]

¹⁵ <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/RIS/UK11004.pdf> [Accessed on the 02/03/2020]

Species with peak counts in winter: 13,774 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/03)

Species / populations identified subsequent to designation for possible future consideration under criterion 6.

Species with peak counts in winter: Northern pintail, *Anas acuta*, NW Europe: 641 individuals, representing an average of 1% of the population (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/03)

Conservation Objectives¹⁶

- 4.13 With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;
- 4.14 Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;
- The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features
 - The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features
 - The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely
 - The population of each of the qualifying features, and,
 - The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.

Threats / Pressures to Site Integrity¹⁷

- 4.15 The following threats / pressures to the site integrity of the Arun Valley SPA / Ramsar have been identified in Natural England's Site Improvement Plan:
- Inappropriate water levels
 - Water pollution
 - Inappropriate ditch management

Ashdown Forest SAC

Introduction

- 4.16 The Ashdown Forest SAC is an extensive area of common land located between East Grinstead and Crowborough, and entirely within Wealden District. The geology of the Ashdown Sands (which underlies Ashdown Forest), in combination with the wetter and cooler local climate, gives rise to sandy soils, which are characteristically acid, clay and nutrient-poor. In turn, this soil type has promoted the development of heathland, valley mire and damp woodland communities.
- 4.17 Despite a recent acceleration in the development of woodland, Ashdown Forest remains one of the largest single continuous blocks of lowland heath in south-east England. A range of typical heathland flora is supported, including heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), bell heather (*Erica cinerea*), cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*), gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) and dwarf gorse (*Ulex minor*). A rich invertebrate fauna (e.g. beetles, dragonflies, damselflies and butterflies) and unique assemblage of heath and woodland birds critically depend on the SAC habitat (see section on the overlapping Ashdown Forest SPA below).
- 4.18 The damp heath woodland may be varied, including birch (*Betula sp.*, acting as primary colonisers), oak (*Quercus robur*), willow (*Salix sp.*) and pine (*Pinus sp.*). In areas where grazing management has been limited, woodland often encroaches on former heath, forming dense and shaded areas with sparse ground flora. In many instances where Natural England's site condition

¹⁶ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4567444756627456> [Accessed on the 02/03/2020]

¹⁷ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5353882309885952> [Accessed on the 02/03/2020]

assessment identifies sub-components as 'unfavourable declining', a lack of grazing management has been identified as a main contributing factor to negative site condition.

Qualifying Features¹⁸

4.19 Annex I habitats:

- Northern Atlantic wet heathland with *Erica tetralix*
- European dry heaths

4.20 Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:

- Great-crested newt *Triturus cristatus*

Conservation Objectives¹⁹

4.21 With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

4.22 Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

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

Threats / Pressures to Site Integrity

4.23 The key environmental sensitivities and impact pathways are summarised in the corresponding section on the Ashdown Forest SPA below because Natural England's Site Improvement Plan covers both the SAC and SPA.

Ashdown Forest SPA

Introduction

4.24 The mosaic of habitats, and specifically the heath and woodland, in Ashdown Forest harbours a high species richness of birds. These include woodland specialists (e.g. woodcock, tree pipits, siskins, lesser redpoll) as well as various birds of prey (e.g. buzzards, sparrowhawk, hobby). However, most notably, Ashdown Forest harbours specialist species that critically depend on the heath for survival, including nightjar and Dartford warbler.

4.25 The Dartford warbler depends on mature, dry heath habitats (especially gorse) in good condition for surviving the winter. It is a ground-nesting bird that builds a grassy, cup-shaped nest under the protective cover of dense heather or gorse. Similarly, nightjar usually build their nests in small gaps in dry heather, which provide shelter and protection from potential predators. Both species depend on the rich invertebrate fauna that is supported by the heath.

¹⁸ Available at: <https://sac.jncc.gov.uk/site/UK0030080> [Accessed on the 21/10/2021]

¹⁹ Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6183967367626752> [Accessed on the 21/10/2021]

Qualifying Species²⁰

4.26 This site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following species:

Annex I breeding species:

- European nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*) – 35 pairs (1% of the breeding population in GB)
- Dartford warbler (*Sylvia undata*) – 29 pairs (1.8% of the breeding population in GB)

Conservation Objectives²¹

4.27 With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

4.28 Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features
- The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features
- The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely
- The population of each of the qualifying features, and,
- The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.

Threats / Pressures to Site Integrity^{22 23}

4.29 The following threats / pressures to the integrity of the Ashdown Forest SPA (and SAC) have been identified in Natural England's Site Improvement Plan and Supplementary Advice on the Conservation Objectives for the SAC:

- Change in land management
- Air pollution: Impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition
- Public access / disturbance
- Hydrological changes

Castle Hill SAC

Introduction

4.30 The Castle Hill SAC is a 114.54ha large site that encompasses dry grassland / steppes (90%), humid / mesophile grassland (5%) and heath / scrub (5%). It is situated in the South Downs National Character Area and South Downs National Park. The site is one of the best examples in East Sussex of the nationally uncommon chalk grassland habitat. Particular variations of plant and animal communities are seen along gradients of aspect and slope. Notable species in the sward include sheep's-fescue *Festuca ovina*, meadow oat-grass *Helictotrichon pratense*, upright brome *Bromopsis erecta* and tor-grass *Brachypodium pinnatum*.

²⁰ Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6399918323269632> [Accessed on the 21/10/2021]

²¹ Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6399918323269632> [Accessed on the 21/10/2021]

²² Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5793096570765312> [Accessed on the 21/10/2021]

²³ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6183967367626752#:~:text=Downloads%20available%20for%20this%20record%20%20%20.PDF%2C%2031.0%20K%20...%20%20%202014%2F09%2F09%20> [Accessed on the 21/12/2021]

4.31 The plant communities within the SAC also support a number of rare and scarce species, including spider-orchid *Ophrys sphegodes*, burnt orchid *Orchis ustulate* and early gentian *Gentianella anglica*. Scrub compartments provide breeding habitat for a range of downland birds, such as yellowhammer, corn bunting, linnets and whitethroat. A rich orthopteran fauna is also associated with the site, including great green bush cricket and wart-biter grasshopper.

Qualifying Features²⁴

4.32 Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site:

- Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) (note that this includes important orchid sites)

4.33 Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:

- Early gentian *Gentianella anglica*

Conservation Objectives²⁵

4.34 With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

4.35 Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

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

Threats / Pressures to Site Integrity²⁶

4.36 The following threats / pressures to the integrity of the Castle Hill SAC are identified in Natural England's Site Improvement Plan:

- Undergrazing
- Fertiliser use
- Air pollution: Impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition

²⁴ Available at: <https://sac.incc.gov.uk/site/UK0012836> [Accessed on the 21/10/2021]

²⁵ Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6088288314064896> [Accessed on the 21/10/2021]

²⁶ Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6241234389565440> [Accessed on the 21/10/2021]

5. Identified Impact Pathways

Water Resources

- 5.1 The unique nature of wetlands combines shallow water, high levels of nutrients and high primary productivity. These conditions are ideal for the growth of organisms at the basal level of food webs, which feed many species of birds, mammals, fish and amphibians. Overwintering and migrating wetland bird species are particularly reliant on these food sources, as they need to build up enough nutritional reserves to sustain their long migration routes.
- 5.2 Maintaining a steady water supply is of critical importance for many hydrologically dependent SPAs, SACs and Ramsars. For example, in many wetlands winter flooding is essential for sustaining a variety of foraging habitats for SPA / Ramsar wader and waterbird species. However, different species vary in their requirements for specific water levels. Splash and / or shallow flooding is required to provide suitable feeding areas and roosting sites for ducks and waders. In contrast, deeper flooding is essential to provide foraging habitats for Bewick's swans and other ducks.
- 5.3 Wetland habitats (and thus the fauna they support) rely on hydrological connections with other surface waters, such as rivers, streams and lakes. A constant supply of water is fundamental to maintaining the ecological integrity of sites. However, while the natural fluctuation of water levels within narrow limits is desirable, excess or too little water supply might cause the water level to be outside of the required range of qualifying birds, invertebrate or plant species. This might lead to the loss of the structure and functioning of wetland habitats. There are two mechanisms through which urban development might negatively affect the water level in European Sites:
- The supply of new housing with potable water will require increased abstraction of water from surface water and groundwater bodies. Depending on the level of water stress in the geographic region, this may reduce the water levels in European Sites sharing the same catchment.
 - The proliferation of impermeable surfaces in urban areas increases the volume and speed of surface water runoff. As traditional drainage systems often cannot cope with the volume of stormwater, sewer overflows are designed to discharge excess water directly into watercourses. Often this pluvial flooding results in downstream inundation of watercourses and the potential flooding of wetland habitats.

Atmospheric Pollution (Nitrogen Deposition)

- 5.4 The main pollutants of concern for European sites are oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), ammonia (NH₃) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and are summarised in Table 1. Ammonia can have a directly toxic effect upon vegetation, particularly at close distances to the source such as near road verges²⁷. NO_x can also be toxic at very high concentrations (far above the annual average Critical Level). High levels of NO_x and NH₃ are likely to increase the total nitrogen (N) deposition to soils, potentially leading to deleterious knock-on effects in resident ecosystems. Increases in nitrogen deposition from the atmosphere can, if sufficiently great, enhance soil fertility and lead to eutrophication. This often has adverse effects on the community composition and quality of semi-natural, nitrogen-limited terrestrial and aquatic habitats^{28 29}.

²⁷ http://www.apis.ac.uk/overview/pollutants/overview_NOx.htm.

²⁸ Wolseley, P. A.; James, P. W.; Theobald, M. R.; Sutton, M. A. (2006). Detecting changes in epiphytic lichen communities at sites affected by atmospheric ammonia from agricultural sources. *Lichenologist* **38**: 161-176.

²⁹ Dijk, N. (2011). Dry deposition of ammonia gas drives species change faster than wet deposition of ammonium ions: evidence from a long-term field manipulation. *Global Change Biology* **17**: 3589-3607.

Table 1: Main sources and effects of air pollutants on habitats and species³⁰

Pollutant	Source	Effects on habitats and species
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	<p>The main sources of SO₂ are electricity generation, and industrial and domestic fuel combustion. However, total SO₂ emissions in the UK have decreased substantially since the 1980's.</p> <p>Another origin of sulphur dioxide is the shipping industry and high atmospheric concentrations of SO₂ have been documented in busy ports. In future years shipping is likely to become one of the most important contributors to SO₂ emissions in the UK.</p>	<p>Wet and dry deposition of SO₂ acidifies soils and freshwater, and may alter the composition of plant and animal communities.</p> <p>The magnitude of effects depends on levels of deposition, the buffering capacity of soils and the sensitivity of impacted species.</p> <p>However, SO₂ background levels have fallen considerably since the 1980's and are now not regarded a threat to plant communities. For example, decreases in Sulphur dioxide concentrations have been linked to returning lichen species and improved tree health in London.</p>
Acid deposition	<p>Leads to acidification of soils and freshwater via atmospheric deposition of SO₂, NO_x, ammonia, and hydrochloric acid. Acid deposition from rain has declined by 85% in the last 20 years, which most of this contributed by lower sulphate levels.</p>	<p>Gaseous precursors (e.g. SO₂) can cause direct damage to sensitive vegetation, such as lichen, upon deposition.</p> <p>Can affect habitats and species through both wet (acid rain) and dry deposition. The effects of acidification include lowering of soil pH, leaf chlorosis, reduced decomposition rates, and compromised reproduction in birds / plants.</p> <p>Not all sites are equally susceptible to acidification. This varies depending on soil type, bed rock geology, weathering rate and buffering capacity. For example, sites with an underlying geology of granite, gneiss and quartz rich rocks tend to be more susceptible.</p>
Ammonia (NH ₃)	<p>Ammonia is a reactive, soluble alkaline gas that is released following decomposition and volatilisation of animal wastes. It is a naturally occurring trace gas, but ammonia concentrations are directly related to the distribution of livestock.</p> <p>Ammonia reacts with acid pollutants such as the products of SO₂ and NO_x emissions to produce fine ammonium (NH₄⁺) - containing aerosol. Due to its significantly longer lifetime, NH₄⁺ may be transferred much longer distances (and can therefore be a significant trans-boundary issue).</p> <p>While ammonia deposition may be estimated from its atmospheric concentration, the deposition rates are strongly influenced by meteorology and ecosystem type.</p>	<p>The negative effect of NH₄⁺ may occur via direct toxicity, when uptake exceeds detoxification capacity and via nitrogen accumulation.</p> <p>Its main adverse effect is eutrophication, leading to species assemblages that are dominated by fast-growing and tall species. For example, a shift in dominance from heath species (lichens, mosses) to grasses is often seen.</p> <p>As emissions mostly occur at ground level in the rural environment and NH₃ is rapidly deposited, some of the most acute problems of NH₃ deposition are for small relict nature reserves located in intensive agricultural landscapes.</p>
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	<p>Nitrogen oxides are mostly produced in combustion processes. Half of NO_x emissions in the UK derive from motor vehicles, one quarter from power stations and the rest from other industrial and domestic combustion processes. NO_x concentrations have been falling for decades due to improvements in vehicle emissions technology and this will accelerate after 2030 as electric</p>	<p>Direct toxicity effects of gaseous nitrates are likely to be important in areas close to the source (e.g. roadside verges). A critical level of NO_x for all vegetation types has been set to 30 ug/m3.</p> <p>Deposition of nitrogen compounds (nitrates (NO₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and nitric acid (HNO₃))</p>

³⁰ Information summarised from the Air Pollution Information System (<http://www.apis.ac.uk/>).

Pollutant	Source	Effects on habitats and species
	vehicles (or other non-combustion engine vehicles) spread through the vehicle fleet following the UK government's policy to ban the sale of new petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2035 (recently postponed from 2030). This ban will result in a significant shift in the constitution of the UK vehicle fleet during the 2030s.	<p>contributes to the total nitrogen deposition and may lead to both soil and freshwater acidification.</p> <p>In addition, NO_x contributes to the eutrophication of soils and water, altering the species composition of plant communities at the expense of sensitive species.</p>
Nitrogen (N) deposition	<p>The pollutants that contribute to the total nitrogen deposition derive mainly from oxidized (e.g. NO_x) or reduced (e.g. NH₃) nitrogen emissions (described separately above). While oxidized nitrogen mainly originates from major conurbations or highways, reduced nitrogen mostly derives from farming practices.</p> <p>The nitrogen pollutants together are a large contributor to acidification (see above).</p>	<p>All plants require nitrogen compounds to grow, but too much overall N is regarded as the major driver of biodiversity change globally.</p> <p>Species-rich plant communities with high proportions of slow-growing perennial species and bryophytes are most at risk from nitrogen eutrophication. This is because many semi-natural plants cannot assimilate the surplus nitrogen as well as many graminoid (grass) species.</p> <p>Nitrogen deposition can also increase the risk of damage from abiotic factors, e.g. drought and frost.</p>
Ozone (O ₃)	<p>A secondary pollutant generated by photochemical reactions involving NO_x, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and sunlight. These precursors are mainly released by the combustion of fossil fuels (as discussed above).</p> <p>Increasing anthropogenic emissions of ozone precursors in the UK have led to an increased number of days when ozone levels rise above 40ppb ('episodes' or 'smog'). Reducing ozone pollution is believed to require action at international level to reduce levels of the precursors that form ozone.</p>	<p>Concentrations of O₃ above 40 ppb can be toxic to both humans and wildlife, and can affect buildings.</p> <p>High O₃ concentrations are widely documented to cause damage to vegetation, including visible leaf damage, reduction in floral biomass, reduction in crop yield (e.g. cereal grains, tomato, potato), reduction in the number of flowers, decrease in forest production and altered species composition in semi-natural plant communities.</p>

5.5 Sulphur dioxide emissions overwhelmingly derive from power stations and industrial processes that require the combustion of coal and oil, as well as (particularly on a local scale) shipping³¹. As such these will not be associated with Local Plan growth. Ammonia emissions originate from agricultural practices³², with some chemical processes also making notable contributions and traffic also contributing materially at a local scale. NO_x emissions are dominated by the output of vehicle exhausts (more than half of all emissions). A 'typical' housing development will contribute by far the largest portion of its overall NO_x footprint (92%) through associated road traffic. Other sources, although relevant, are of minor importance (8%) in comparison³³. Therefore, emissions of NO_x and ammonia can reasonably be expected to increase as a result of the Plan, primarily due to an increase in the volume of commuter traffic associated with housing growth.

5.6 The World Health Organisation has the following critical thresholds for plant communities: The critical NO_x concentration (critical level) for the protection of vegetation is 30 µgm⁻³ and the critical level for ammonia 1-3 µgm⁻³ (depending on whether normal vegetation or lichens and bryophytes

³¹ http://www.apis.ac.uk/overview/pollutants/overview_SO2.htm.

³² Pain, B.F.; Weerden, T.J.; Chambers, B.J.; Phillips, V.R.; Jarvis, S.C. (1998). A new inventory for ammonia emissions from U.K. agriculture. *Atmospheric Environment* **32**: 309-313.

³³ Proportions calculated based upon data presented in Dore CJ et al. 2005. UK Emissions of Air Pollutants 1970 – 2003. UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory. <http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/index.php> [Accessed on the 21/10/2021]

are involved). Additionally, ecological studies have determined 'Critical Loads'³⁴ of atmospheric nitrogen deposition (that is, NO_x combined with ammonia NH₃).

- 5.7 According to the Department of Transport's Transport Analysis Guidance, beyond 200m, the contribution of vehicle emissions from the roads to local pollution levels is insignificant (Figure 3 and reference ³⁵). Therefore, this distance has been used throughout this HRA to determine whether Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) on sensitive European sites may arise due to implementation of the Plan.

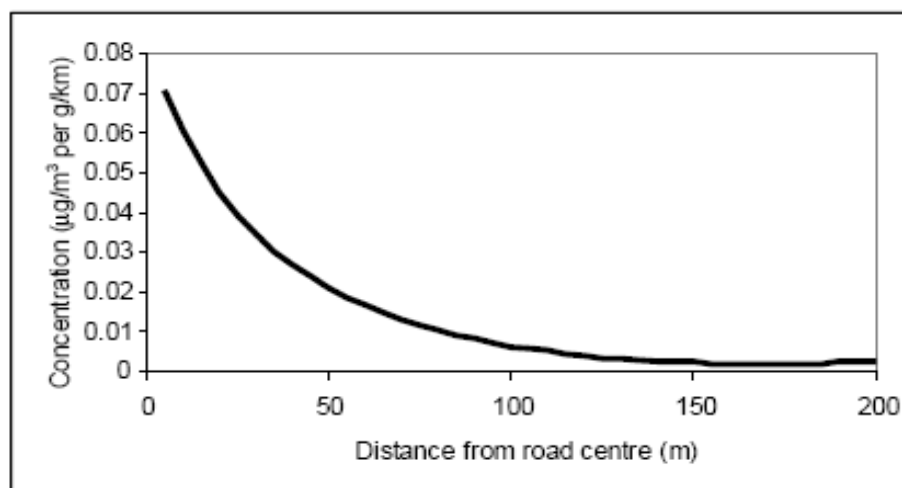


Figure 3: Traffic contribution to concentrations of pollutants at different distances from a road (Source: DfT³⁶)

- 5.8 Several studies have been previously commissioned to consider the impact of traffic associated with new housing and employment development at Ashdown Forest. For example, an Air Quality Monitoring and Modelling Study was undertaken by Air Quality Consultants on behalf of Wealden District Council, which highlighted that the annual mean critical levels for both NH₃ and NO_x are being exceeded in close proximity to roads traversing the SAC. However, it has generally been difficult to attribute variation in these habitats, primarily due to a range of confounding variables such as grazing management, visitor pressure and other roadside physical disturbances (e.g. salt spray, particulates and debris). Another study undertaken by ECUS on behalf of Wealden District Council, investigated ecological impacts caused by nitrogen deposition along 15 road transects in the Ashdown Forest SAC. The study determined that the transects showed low overall species richness, which tended to decline with distance from road (in other words diversity was greater closer to the road than more distant, the opposite of what one might expect if nitrogen deposition were the main factor governing vegetation composition). Furthermore, there was no correlation between soil total nitrogen levels with distance from road, implying that road traffic alone clearly does not account for soil chemistry variation and species composition. As a general rule undergrazing and inadequate management is the primary reason more of this site does not support good quality heathland. Roads can have a significant effect but their effect will be felt closest to the road which is generally the habitat less representative of SAC features and is affected by a range of other factors controlling vegetation composition, known as edge effects. Away from the roadside, agriculture makes the greatest contribution to nitrogen deposition across the SAC. Notwithstanding this, atmospheric pollution from road traffic clearly continues to be a contributing threat to the integrity of the Ashdown Forest SAC and requires particular attention in HRAs of Local Plans.
- 5.9 Overall, the following European sites within 10km of the Mid Sussex District boundary are sensitive to atmospheric nitrogen deposition, primarily due to the presence of nutrient-limited habitats (the sites in **bold** are taken forward into the following HRA chapters):

³⁴ The critical load is the rate of deposition beyond which research indicates that adverse effects can reasonably be expected to occur.

³⁵ Available at: <http://www.dft.gov.uk/webtag/documents/expert/unit3.3.3.php#013> [Accessed on the 21/10/2021]

³⁶ Available at: <http://www.dft.gov.uk/ha/standards/dmr/vol11/section3/ha20707.pdf> [Accessed on the 21/10/2021]

- **Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC (located in Wealden District, directly adjoining to the east of Mid Sussex District)**
- **Castle Hill SAC (located approx. 6.6km to the south-east of Mid Sussex District in the adjoining authority of Lewes and Brighton and Hove)**

Recreational Pressure

5.10 There is concern over the cumulative impacts of recreation on key nature conservation sites in the UK, as most sites must fulfill conservation objectives while also providing recreational opportunity. Various research reports have provided compelling links between changes in housing and access levels³⁷, and impacts on European protected sites^{38 39}. This applies to any habitat, but recreational pressure from housing growth is of particular significance for European sites designated for their bird interest. Different European sites are subject to different types of recreational pressures and have different vulnerabilities. Studies across a range of species have shown that the effects from recreation can be complex. HRAs of planning documents tend to focus on recreational sources of disturbance as a result of new residents⁴⁰.

Trampling Damage, Nutrient Enrichment and Wildfires

5.11 Most terrestrial habitats (especially heathland, woodland and dune systems) can be affected by trampling and other mechanical damage, which dislodges individual plants, leads to soil compaction and erosion. The following studies have assessed the impact of trampling associated with different recreational activities in different habitats:

- Wilson & Seney⁴¹ examined the degree of track erosion caused by hikers, motorcyclists, horse riders and cyclists in 108 plots along tracks in the Gallatin National Forest, Montana. Although the results proved difficult to interpret, it was concluded that horses and hikers disturbed more sediment on wet tracks, and therefore caused more erosion, than motorcycles and bicycles.
- Cole et al⁴² conducted experimental off-track trampling in 18 closed forest, dwarf scrub and meadow & grassland communities (each trampled between 0 – 500 times) over five mountain regions in the US. Vegetation cover was assessed two weeks and one year after trampling, and an inverse relationship with trampling intensity was discovered, although this relationship was weaker after one year than two weeks indicating some recovery of the vegetation. Differences in plant morphology was found to explain more variation in response than soil and topographic factors. Low-growing, mat-forming grasses regained their cover best after two weeks and were considered most resistant to trampling, while tall forbs (non-woody vascular plants other than grasses, sedges, rushes and ferns) were considered least resistant. The cover of hemicryptophytes and geophytes (plants with buds below the soil surface) was heavily reduced after two weeks but had recovered well after one year and as such these were considered most resilient to trampling. Chamaephytes (plants with buds above the soil surface) were least resilient

³⁷ Weitowitz D.C., Panter C., Hoskin R. & Liley D. (2019). The effect of urban development on visitor numbers to nearby protected nature conservation sites. *Journal of Urban Ecology* 5. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jue/iuz019>

³⁸ Liley D, Clarke R.T., Mallord J.W., Bullock J.M. (2006a). The effect of urban development and human disturbance on the distribution and abundance of nightjars on the Thames Basin and Dorset Heaths. *Natural England / Footprint Ecology*.

³⁹ Liley D., Clarke R.T., Underhill-Day J., Tyldesley D.T. (2006b). Evidence to support the appropriate Assessment of development plans and projects in south-east Dorset. *Footprint Ecology / Dorset County Council*.

⁴⁰ The RTP1 report 'Planning for an Ageing Population' (2004) which states that 'From being a marginalised group in society, the elderly are now a force to be reckoned with and increasingly seen as a market to be wooed by the leisure and tourist industries. There are more of them and generally they have more time and more money.' It also states that 'Participation in most physical activities shows a significant decline after the age of 50. The exceptions to this are walking, golf, bowls and sailing, where participation rates hold up well into the 70s'.

⁴¹ Wilson, J.P. & J.P. Seney. (1994). Erosional impact of hikers, horses, motorcycles and off-road bicycles on mountain trails in Montana. *Mountain Research and Development* 14:77-88

⁴² Cole, D.N. (1995a). Experimental trampling of vegetation. I. Relationship between trampling intensity and vegetation response. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 32: 203-214

Cole, D.N. (1995b). Experimental trampling of vegetation. II. Predictors of resistance and resilience. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 32: 215-224

to trampling. It was concluded that these would be the least tolerant of a regular cycle of disturbance.

- Cole⁴³ conducted a follow-up study (across four vegetation types) in which shoe type (trainers or walking boots) and trampling weight were varied. Although immediate damage was greater with walking boots, there was no significant difference after one year. Heavier trampers caused a greater reduction in vegetation height than lighter trampers, but there was no differential impact on vegetation cover.
- Cole & Spillie⁴⁴ experimentally compared the effects of off-track trampling by hikers and horse riders (at two intensities – 25 and 150 passes) in two woodland vegetation types (one with an erect forb understorey and one with a low shrub understorey). Horse trampling was found to cause the largest reduction in vegetation cover. The forb-dominated vegetation suffered greatest disturbance but recovered rapidly. Generally, it was shown that higher trampling intensities caused more disturbance.
- In heathland sites, trampling damage can affect the value of a site to wildlife. For example, heavy use of sandy tracks loosens and continuously disturbs sand particles, reducing the habitat's suitability for invertebrates⁴⁵. Species that burrow into flat surfaces such as the centres of paths, are likely to be particularly vulnerable, as the loose sediment can no longer maintain their burrow. In some instances, nature conservation bodies and local authorities resort to hardening paths to prevent further erosion. However, this is concomitant with the loss of habitat used by wildlife, such as sand lizards and burrowing invertebrates.

5.12 A major concern for nutrient-poor terrestrial habitats (e.g. heathlands, sand dunes, bogs and fens) is nutrient enrichment associated with dog fouling (addressed in various reviews, e.g.⁴⁶). It is estimated that dogs will defecate within 10 minutes of starting a walk and therefore most nutrient enrichment arising from dog faeces will occur within 400m of a site entrance. In contrast, dogs will urinate at frequent intervals during a walk, resulting in a more spread out distribution of urine. For example, in Burnham Beeches National Nature Reserve it is estimated that 30,000 litres of urine and 60 tonnes of dog faeces are deposited annually⁴⁷. While there is limited information on the chemical constituents of dog faeces, nitrogen is one of the main components⁴⁸. Nutrient availability is the major determinant of plant community composition and the effect of dog defecation in sensitive habitats is comparable to a high-level application of fertiliser, potentially resulting in a shift towards plant communities that are more typical of improved grasslands.

Bird Disturbance

5.13 Human activity can affect birds either directly (e.g. by eliciting flight responses) or indirectly (e.g. by damaging habitat or reducing bird fitness in less obvious ways such as through inducing stress responses). The most obvious direct effect is that of immediate mortality such as death by shooting, but human activity can also lead to much subtler behavioural (e.g. alterations in feeding behaviour, avoidance of certain areas and use of sub optimal areas etc.) and physiological changes (e.g. an increase in heart rate). While such changes are less noticeable, they might result in major population-level changes by altering the balance between immigration / birth and emigration / death⁴⁹.

⁴³ Cole, D.N. (1995c). Recreational trampling experiments: effects of trampler weight and shoe type. Research Note INT-RN-425. U.S. Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station, Utah.

⁴⁴ Cole, D.N., Spillie, D.R. (1998). Hiker, horse and llama trampling effects on native vegetation in Montana, USA. *Journal of Environmental Management* **53**: 61-71

⁴⁵ Taylor K., Anderson P., Liley D. & Underhill-Day J.C. (2006). Promoting positive access management to sites of nature conservation value: A guide to good practice. English Nature / Countryside Agency, Peterborough and Cheltenham.

⁴⁶ Taylor K., Anderson P., Taylor R.P., Longden K. & Fisher P. (2005). Dogs, access and nature conservation. English Nature Research Report, Peterborough.

⁴⁷ Barnard A. (2003). Getting the facts – Dog walking and visitor number surveys at Burnham Beeches and their implications for the management process. *Countryside Recreation* **11**:16-19.

⁴⁸ Taylor K., Anderson P., Liley D. & Underhill-Day J.C. (2006). Promoting positive access management to sites of nature conservation value: A guide to good practice. English Nature / Countryside Agency, Peterborough and Cheltenham.

⁴⁹ Riley, J. (2003). Review of Recreational Disturbance Research on Selected Wildlife in Scotland. Scottish Natural Heritage.

- 5.14 Concern regarding the effects of disturbance on birds stems from the fact that they are expending energy unnecessarily and time spent responding to disturbance is time that is not spent feeding⁵⁰. Disturbance therefore increases energetic expenditure while reducing energetic intake, which can adversely affect the 'condition' and ultimately survival of birds. Additionally, displacement of birds from one feeding site to another can increase the pressure on the resources available within alternative foraging sites, which must sustain a greater number of birds⁵¹. Moreover, the higher proportion of time a breeding bird spends away from its nest, the more likely it is that eggs will cool and the more vulnerable they, or any nestlings, are to predators. Recreational effects on ground-nesting birds are particularly severe, with many studies concluding that urban sites support lower densities of key species, such as stone curlew and nightjar^{52 53}.
- 5.15 Several factors (e.g. seasonality, type of recreational activity) may have pronounced impacts on the nature of bird disturbance. Disturbance in winter may be more impactful because food shortages make birds more vulnerable at this time of the year. In contrast, this may be counterbalanced by fewer recreational users in the winter months and lower overall sensitivity of birds outside the breeding season. Evidence in the literature suggests that the magnitude of disturbance clearly differs between different types of recreational activities. For example, dog walking leads to a significantly higher reduction in bird diversity and abundance compared to hiking⁵⁴. Scientific evidence also suggests that key disturbance parameters, such as areas of influence and flush distance, are significantly greater for dog walkers than hikers⁵⁵. Furthermore, differences in on-site route lengths and usage patterns likely imply that key spatial and temporal parameters (such as the area of a site potentially impacted and the frequency of disturbance) will also differ between recreational activities. This suggests that activity type is a factor that ought to be taken into account in HRAs.

Summary

- 5.16 Several European sites relevant to Mid Sussex District are designated for habitats and species that are sensitive to recreational pressure, including the Ashdown Forest SAC (supports parcels of dry and wet heathland), Ashdown Forest SPA (supports nightjar and Dartford warbler, which nest on or close to the ground) and the Castle Hill SAC (designated for semi-natural dry grassland and scrubland). The increase in residential development allocated in the Mid Sussex District Plan will lead to an increase in the local population and demand for access to outdoor spaces. The HRA process needs to adequately assess potential recreational pressure effects of the Plan on these European sites.
- 5.17 Overall, the following European sites within 10km of the Mid Sussex District boundary are sensitive to increased recreational access, due to the allocation of residential development in the Mid Sussex District Plan (the sites in **bold** are taken forward into the following HRA chapters):
- **Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC (located in Wealden District, directly adjoining to the east of Mid Sussex District)**
 - **Castle Hill SAC (located approx. 6.6km to the south-east of Mid Sussex District in the adjoining authority of Lewes and Brighton and Hove)**

⁵⁰ Riddington, R. *et al.* (1996). The impact of disturbance on the behaviour and energy budgets of Brent geese. *Bird Study* **43**:269-279.

⁵¹ Gill, J.A., Sutherland, W.J. & Norris, K. (1998). The consequences of human disturbance for estuarine birds. *RSPB Conservation Review* **12**: 67-72.

⁵² Clarke R.T., Liley D., Sharp J.M., Green R.E. (2013). Building development and roads: Implications for the distribution of stone curlews across the Brecks. *PLOS ONE*. <https://doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0072984>.

⁵³ Liley D. & Clarke R.T. (2003). The impact of urban development and human disturbance on the numbers of nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus* on heathlands in Dorset, England. *Biological Conservation* **114**: 219-230.

⁵⁴ Banks P.B., Bryant J.Y. (2007). Four-legged friend or foe? Dog walking displaces native birds from natural areas. *Biology Letters* **3**: 14pp.

⁵⁵ Miller S.G., Knight R.L., Miller C.K. (2001). Wildlife responses to pedestrians and dogs. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* **29**: 124-132.

6. Screening for Likely Significant Effects (LSEs)

Water neutrality

Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar site

- 6.1 The following policies were screened in for Appropriate Assessment with regard to water resource impacts, because LSEs could not be excluded in combination if growth is delivered within the Sussex North Water Resource Zone:
- Policy DPH1: Housing (identifies a local housing need of 19,620 dwellings in the Plan period with the potential to increase the local population by approx. 47,088);
 - Policy DPH5: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople (allocates an unmet need for four new sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople and will result in an increase in the local population);
 - Policy DPE1: Sustainable Economic Development (supports the delivery of sustainable economic development and the expansion of existing businesses across Mid Sussex, which will potentially increase water consumption); and
 - Policy DPE9: Sustainable Tourism and the Visitor Economy (supports sustainable tourism opportunities across the District, such as through increased visitor accommodation and new attractions, which may lead to an increase in water consumption).
- 6.2 The unique nature of wetlands combines shallow water, high levels of nutrients and high primary productivity. These conditions are ideal for the growth of organisms at the basal level of food webs, which feed many species of birds, mammals, fish and amphibians. Overwintering and migrating wetland bird species are particularly reliant on these food sources, as they need to build up enough nutritional reserves to sustain their long migration routes.
- 6.3 Wetland habitats (and thus the fauna they support) rely on hydrological connections with other surface waters, such as rivers, streams and lakes. A constant supply of water is fundamental to maintaining the ecological integrity of sites. However, while the natural fluctuation of water levels within narrow limits is desirable, excess or too little water supply might cause the water level to be outside of the required range of qualifying birds, invertebrate or plant species. This might lead to the loss of the structure and functioning of wetland habitats.
- 6.4 The Arun Valley SAC is designated for its population of little whirlpool ram's-horn snails and Natural England's Site Improvement Plan highlights that a maintenance of adequate water levels (0.3cm below ditch neck) is critical to the survival and migration of this species. Furthermore, the Ramsar is designated for its outstanding assemblage of wetland plants and invertebrates, all of which depend on appropriate water levels throughout at least parts of their life cycle. The SAC has a relatively narrow hydrological catchment and its water level is primarily maintained by a few key rivers that traverse the plain. The Ramsar site is also designated partly for this species of snail and the Arun Valley SPA is designated for species of waterfowl and waders that are also sensitive to significant reductions in water levels.
- 6.5 The Site Improvement Plans for Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar identify inappropriate water levels as threats to the respective sites. Increases to the quantity and rate of water delivery can result in summer flooding and prolonged / deeper winter flooding. This in turn results in the reduction of feeding and roosting sites for birds and be harmful to the little whirlpool ram's-horn snail, which has very specific water level requirements.

- 6.6 A small part of Mid Sussex District lies within the Southern Water Sussex North WRZ. The emerging District Plan could result in changes to the water quantity, level and flow in the catchment of the River Arun European sites if it required additional abstraction from such sites or the continuance of existing damaging abstraction. This could alter the water level within the designated sites themselves with potential cascading effects on qualifying species. Natural England provided interim advice to Southern Water (December 2020) that identified that the existing abstraction near Pulborough could provide likely significant effects on the Amberley Wild Brooks SSSI part of the Arun Valley internationally designated site. In addition, Natural England could not conclude no adverse effects on the integrity with regards to the Pulborough Brooks SSSI part of the internationally designated site.
- 6.7 Note that no actual allocations are made in the Sussex North Water Resource Zone in the Mid Sussex District Plan and only a small part of Mid Sussex lies within the WRZ.
- 6.8 Natural England's Site Improvement Plan highlights hydrological changes as a pressure to the integrity of the SAC, SPA and Ramsar site. **The Mid Sussex District Plan (MSDP) may increase the population and employment opportunities within the Southern Water Sussex North WRZ, potentially resulting in more water being abstracted which in turn could alter the water level within the designated site. Therefore, Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) cannot be excluded and the site is screened in for Appropriate Assessment regarding this impact pathway.**

Atmospheric Pollution

Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC

- 6.9 The Ashdown Forest SAC is primarily designated for its extensive, continuous block of lowland heathland, comprising northern wet heath with *Erica tetralix* and European dry heath. The Air Pollution Information System (APIS) identifies both habitats as being sensitive to atmospheric pollution with a nitrogen Critical Load (CL) of 5-15 kg N/ha/yr. An exceedance of the CL may lead to a change in botanical community composition, favouring more competitive grasses over heather species. High nitrogen concentrations can also make ericaceous species more susceptible to impacts from frost and drought. In dry heaths, elevated nitrogen levels may lead to a decline in lichens and changes in plant biochemistry. The current deposition trends for the SAC indicate that the minimum CL is already being exceeded, with maximum background nitrogen deposition in the 5km grid squares within which the SAC is situated being 14.9 kg N/ha/yr. The deposition rate will be greater than this close to roads.
- 6.10 The critical load for nitrogen is already exceeded across Ashdown Forest SAC. With regard to this fact the following are relevant:
- Paragraph 5.26 of the Natural England guidance on the issue⁵⁶ states that '*An exceedance [of the critical level or load] alone is insufficient to determine the acceptability (or otherwise) of a project*'. So, the fact that the critical level for NOx or ammonia, or critical load for nitrogen are already exceeded is not a legitimate basis to conclude that any further NOx, ammonia, or nitrogen (no matter how small) will result in an adverse effect;
 - Paragraph 4.25 of the same guidance states '*...1% of critical load/level are considered by Natural England's air quality specialists (and by industry, regulators and other statutory nature conservation bodies) to be suitably precautionary, as any emissions below this level are widely considered to be imperceptible...There can therefore be a high degree of confidence in its application to screen for risks of an effect*'.
- 6.11 The SAC sits entirely within Wealden District to the north-east of Mid Sussex and is traversed by several potential commuter roads, including the A275, A22 and A26 as well as smaller routes that provide direct connections across the SAC. Review of habitat mapping on MAGIC indicates that extensive fragments of heathland are located directly adjacent to all these roads, clearly within the 200m screening distance for roadside atmospheric pollution effects from vehicular traffic.

⁵⁶ 'Natural England's approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations. Version: June 2018'. <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4720542048845824>

Furthermore, these roads may form key routes for commuters travelling to / from the adjoining authority of Wealden, or other authorities.

- 6.12 Natural England's Site Improvement Plan highlights atmospheric pollution as a pressure to the integrity of the SAC (second to inadequate land management), with parts of the site experiencing declines in heather coverage and becoming increasingly dominated by grasses, although the Supplementary Advice on the Conservation Objectives identify the significant role of agriculture as a source of nitrogen. **The Mid Sussex District Plan (MSDP) will significantly increase the population and employment opportunities within the District, likely resulting in more commuter journeys being undertaken within 200m of sensitive heathland. Therefore, Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) cannot be excluded and the site is screened in for Appropriate Assessment regarding this impact pathway.**
- 6.13 The following policies contained in the MSDP are screened in for Appropriate Assessment in relation to atmospheric pollution, primarily because they may increase the number of commuter journeys within 200m of sensitive heathland in the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC:
- Policy DPH1: Housing (identifies a local housing need of 19,620 dwellings in the Plan period with the potential to increase the local population by approx. 47,088);
 - Policy DPH5: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople (allocates an unmet need for four new sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople and will result in an increase in the local population);
 - Policy DPE1: Sustainable Economic Development (supports the delivery of sustainable economic development and the expansion of existing businesses across Mid Sussex, which will increase the number of commuter journeys potentially undertaken within 200m of sensitive habitats);
 - Policy DPE3: Employment Allocations (allocates three employment sites across Mid Sussex District and will result in an increase in the volume of commuter traffic);
 - Policy DPE4: Town and Village Centre Development (identifies the development / retail hierarchy in the town centres of Mid Sussex and, potentially, where retail opportunities will be increased, intensified or maximised); and
 - Policy DPE9: Sustainable Tourism and the Visitor Economy (supports sustainable tourism opportunities across the District, such as through increased visitor accommodation and new attractions, which may lead to an increase in vehicular traffic).
- 6.14 Modelling undertaken for the Mid Sussex District Plan HRA (reported in Section 7 of this report and the Air Quality Impact Assessment in Appendix C) has identified that Transects T5, T6, T7, T9, T10, T11 and T12 are all forecast to experience an increase in traffic due to the Mid Sussex District Plan and are forecast to have an 'in combination' nitrogen dose at the roadside that will exceed 1% of the critical load, this being the threshold for defining an imperceptible nitrogen dose. As a result, likely significant effects cannot be dismissed 'in combination' with other plans or projects.
- 6.15 Great-crested newts are an Annex II qualifying feature of the SAC, which rely on freshwater ponds for reproduction, with larvae emerging between August and October. They prefer well vegetated ponds in a range of settings, including pastoral and arable farmland. While it is noted that the newts do not necessarily require high water quality, APIS identifies the species' broad habitat (standing open water and canals) as sensitive to atmospheric pollution. However, the main limiting nutrient in freshwater is phosphorus (which is not associated with road traffic), with nitrogen being of much lower importance. Therefore, this HRA does not consider great-crested newts further in relation to atmospheric pollution.

Castle Hill SAC

- 6.16 The Castle Hill SAC is designated for semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (this includes important orchid sites) that have a nitrogen CL of 15-25 kg

N/ha/yr (see previous section). Natural England's Site Improvement Plan (SIP) lists the impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition as a key pressure to the site with potential knock-on effects on community composition. However, a review of the road network shows that there are no major ('A') roads within 200m of the Castle Hill SAC (the closest point being approx. 1.7km from the A27). Therefore, AECOM concludes that road traffic is unlikely to be a major contributor to nitrogen deposition across the SAC, especially compared to nitrogen from agricultural sources. Indeed, the SIP specifies that fertiliser use on land bordering the SAC, such as on arable land parcels sloping down towards the site, is a major contributor of nitrogen through erosion, leaching and runoff. Overall, LSEs of the MSDP on the Castle Hill SAC regarding atmospheric pollution can be excluded and the site is screened out from Appropriate Assessment in relation to this impact pathway.

Recreational Pressure

Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC

- 6.17 The qualifying ground-nesting birds in the Ashdown Forest SPA (nightjar and Dartford warbler) are sensitive to disturbance, particularly from visitors that walk their dogs off-lead. These species nest on or close to the ground and disturbance can lead to reduced time spent incubating eggs, provisioning for chicks, increased energy expenditure and, in the case of prolonged disturbance, abandonment of eggs. Recreational trampling can also lead to the destruction of eggs, killing of chicks and damage to SAC vegetation upon which qualifying birds rely. Natural England's SIP identifies public access as potentially impacting breeding birds in the SPA and work that is ongoing to reduce visitor pressure, including baseline work to identify current impacts and identifying necessary mitigation interventions.
- 6.18 Previous visitor surveys undertaken within the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC, entirely situated within Wealden District, have established the site as an attractive and compelling destination, drawing visitors from a large geographical catchment. Data from the surveys have been used to identify a core recreational catchment (i.e. the zone that 75% of visitors to the site derive from based on the linear distance to home postcodes) for the SPA / SAC of 7km, which includes a large portion of Mid Sussex District, including the nearest major settlement of East Grinstead. Therefore, it can be reasonably expected that residential growth in the authority would result in increased visitor numbers and disturbance in the SPA / SAC. A review of Natural England's SSSI condition assessments further corroborates this. For example, the assessment for East Chase Unit 47 states that the area is heavily used by walkers (especially dog walkers), although there is little evidence to indicate that visitors venture far off-track.
- 6.19 **The available evidence base highlights that recreational pressure is a continuing concern for the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC, with visitor numbers expected to further increase due to emerging Local Plans. Therefore, LSEs of the MSDP on the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC regarding recreational pressure cannot be excluded and these sites are screened in for Appropriate Assessment.**
- 6.20 The following policies contained in the MSDP are screened in for Appropriate Assessment in relation to recreational pressure, primarily because they will lead to an increase in the population of Mid Sussex and additional demand for recreational space, with potential implications for the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC:
- Policy DPH1: Housing (identifies a local housing need of 19,620 dwellings in the Plan period with the potential to increase the local population by approx. 47,088);
 - Policy DPH5: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople (allocates an unmet need for four new sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople and will result in an increase in the local population); and
 - Policy DPE9: Sustainable Tourism and the Visitor Economy (supports sustainable tourism opportunities across the District, such as through increased visitor accommodation and new attractions, which may lead to an increase in vehicular traffic).

Castle Hill SAC

- 6.21 The site is designated for semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates, the grassland components of which are more sensitive to recreational trampling and nutrient enrichment from dog faeces. Trampling damage is of elevated concern where the sward comprises grasslands containing significant orchid assemblages or rare orchid species. The Castle Hill SAC supports a range of rare and scarce orchids including early spider-orchid and burnt orchid. However, Natural England's SIP does not list recreational use as a key pressure / threat for the SAC.
- 6.22 Site accessibility is a major factor in determining potential recreational impacts in nature conservation sites. There is a limited number of footpaths that permeate the SAC and it is considered that most visitors will stick to the route network without venturing off-path. At a distance of 6.7km from Mid Sussex District (and only one formal car park situated to the west of the SAC in Woodingdean), the site also lies beyond the core recreational catchment that is documented for most inland, terrestrial European sites (typically approx. 5km). Overall, AECOM concludes that there will be no LSEs of the MSDP on the Castle Hill SAC regarding recreational pressure and the site is screened out from Appropriate Assessment regarding this impact pathway.

7. Appropriate Assessment

Water Neutrality

Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar site

- 7.1 The following policies were screened in for Appropriate Assessment with regard to water resource impacts, because LSEs could not be excluded in combination if growth is delivered within the Sussex North Water Resource Zone:
- Policy DPH1: Housing (identifies a local housing need of 19,620 dwellings in the Plan period with the potential to increase the local population by approx. 47,088);
 - Policy DPH5: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople (allocates an unmet need for four new sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople and will result in an increase in the local population);
 - Policy DPE1: Sustainable Economic Development (supports the delivery of sustainable economic development and the expansion of existing businesses across Mid Sussex, which will potentially increase water consumption); and
 - Policy DPE9: Sustainable Tourism and the Visitor Economy (supports sustainable tourism opportunities across the District, such as through increased visitor accommodation and new attractions, which may lead to an increase in water consumption).
- 7.2 Note that no actual allocations are made in the Sussex North Water Resource Zone in the Mid Sussex District Plan and only a small part of Mid Sussex lies within the WRZ.
- 7.3 In order to ensure that water supplies can be maintained and the environment protected, the affected local authorities within Southern Water's Sussex North Water Resource Zone (Horsham District, Crawley Borough, Chichester District, Mid Sussex District, South Downs National Park, and West Sussex County) have worked with consultants, Natural England, Southern Water, the Environment Agency and others to produce a Water Neutrality Strategy. Part C of the study develops a Strategy to achieve water neutrality. The purpose of the Strategy is to demonstrate that the Local Plan growth of the commissioning LPAs (Horsham District, Crawley Borough, Chichester District, Mid Sussex District, South Downs National Park, and West Sussex County) can be delivered in compliance with the Habitat Regulations (i.e., that the Local Plans will be water neutral).
- 7.4 All new development will need to be highly water efficient. This can be achieved by designing in water efficiency measures such as low flush toilets, rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling in new development. This will be achieved by Policy DPS5: Water Neutrality.
- 7.5 However, all new development will still require some additional water. This additional water demand will need to be offset by reducing the demand for water in existing development within the Sussex North Water Resource Zone. This might include fixing leaks or retrofitting existing buildings with more water efficient technology. The affected authorities are looking to introduce an offsetting scheme which planned development could utilise to achieve water neutrality based on the principles outlined in the 'Part C' Study.
- 7.6 The strategy includes a summary and further update of the growth accounted for in the study from each LPA in the water resource zone; a recommendation for a new build water efficiency standard, including how this may be achieved and an indicative cost; and options for offsetting remaining water demand, including Southern Water's existing contribution, and indicative costs for each offsetting option(s). A strategy to achieve water neutrality is presented, including recommendations for appropriate measures, how these may be funded, delivered, and monitored. Part C states that 'Further work will be required to implement the Strategy that is not

- included within this scope of work. This will include setting up the appropriate governance structure, conducting a procurement exercise to obtain accurate costings for implementing mitigation measures or offsetting, and development of the detailed processes and procedures for running and reporting a neutrality scheme. Until such a time as a strategy is agreed and implemented, development management applications will remain subject to the Natural England position statement.
- 7.7 The Strategy that has been identified to offset water demand can be utilised anywhere in the WRZ, except the area around Upper Beeding as in normal conditions these measures will not reduce water demand in the wider WRZ.
- 7.8 The Strategy reiterates that water neutrality measures are required for any development that has not already been granted outline or full planning permission, although the C G Fry & Son Limited vs Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Somerset Council High Court decision handed down in June 2023 also requires that development granted before the Natural England position statement was issued, where there are outstanding consents to be issued, also need to demonstrate water neutrality. The Strategy also reiterates that it must be demonstrated that water neutrality can be achieved and be in place prior to the demand occurring.
- 7.9 The Strategy notes that Southern Water will provide alternative water sources to replace the groundwater abstraction at Pulborough, however, this will not be in place until c. 2030 or later. As such, development provided before an alternative and sufficient long term water supply is identified and functional, any net new development in the water resource zone (including that provided within the Horsham, Crawley, Chichester, Mid Sussex, South Downs and West Sussex Development Plans) will be required to ensure they are water neutral, to ensure no adverse effect on the integrity of the Arun Valley designated site results. It may be that once these new long-term water sources are functioning, water neutrality will no longer need consideration with regard to the Arun Valley. As such the Strategy only covers until 2030, and an extension may be required to cover the entire Local Plan period i.e. until 2039.
- 7.10 The Strategy makes the following key recommendations:
- The Water Neutrality Strategy should cover the period up to the end of a combined Local Plan periods of the commissioning LPAs (up to 2039).
 - A water efficiency target of 85l/p/d should be adopted for new build housing.
 - Non-household development should achieve a score of three credits within the water (Wat 01 Water Consumption) issue category for BREEAM New Construction Standard, achieving 40% reduction compared to baseline standards.
 - The Strategy will include an Offsetting Scheme which will run up to the end of 2029/30. This should be reviewed in 2030 based on whether a long-term solution has been implemented by Southern Water.
 - The Offsetting Scheme should be LPA-led, and operated collectively across LPAs, with the costs and benefits shared.
 - Developer contributions should be collected via Section 106 agreements.
 - Flow regulators are most appropriate for providing offsetting in the early part of the Strategy.
 - Pilot studies for a water efficiency programme in schools, non-household rainwater harvesting, and reduction in golf course irrigation should be set up, and if successful implemented alongside the flow regulator in the Offsetting Scheme.
 - A procurement process for delivering offsetting measures should be started as soon as possible to obtain accurate costing for offsetting measures.
- 7.11 It is considered that the water efficiency measures outlined above, and the commitment in Policy DPS5 Water Neutrality, would make it more feasible for Southern Water to reduce reliance on the Pulborough groundwater abstraction during periods of high demand and/or low flow, this would protect the SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

Atmospheric Pollution

7.12 The following policies were screened in for Appropriate Assessment with regard to atmospheric pollution, because LSEs could not be excluded both alone and in combination:

- Policy DPH1: Housing (identifies a local housing need of 19,620 dwellings in the Plan period with the potential to increase the local population by approx.47,088);
- Policy DPH5: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople (allocates an unmet need for four new sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople and will result in an increase in the local population);
- Policy DPE1: Sustainable Economic Development (supports the delivery of sustainable economic development and the expansion of existing businesses across Mid Sussex, which will increase the number of commuter journeys potentially undertaken within 200m of sensitive habitats);
- Policy DPE3: Employment Allocations (allocates three employment sites across Mid Sussex District and will result in an increase in the volume of commuter traffic);
- Policy DPE4: Town and Village Centre Development (identifies the development / retail hierarchy in the town centres of Mid Sussex and, potentially, where retail opportunities will be increased, intensified or maximised); and
- Policy DPE9: Sustainable Tourism and the Visitor Economy (supports sustainable tourism opportunities across the District, such as through increased visitor accommodation and new attractions, which may lead to an increase in vehicular traffic).

Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC

7.13 It has long been established that nitrogen is an essential element for all living organisms and is the main growth-limiting nutrient in terrestrial plants. Consequently, it is known that plants are highly sensitive to changes in available nitrogen. Gaseous nitrogen is highly unreactive, so plants principally depend on oxidised and reduced nitrogen (e.g. derived from NO_x and NH₃). These forms of nitrogen are primarily linked to anthropogenic activities, with vehicle emissions being a major source of nitrogen oxides and, to a lesser extent, ammonia. The primary impact of increased dry / wet nitrogen deposition is a fertilisation effect, favouring plant species that are better adapted to assimilate bioavailable nitrogen. The resulting effect on botanical communities is often one of declining species richness and increasing abundance of more competitive species.

7.14 Effects of nitrogen on heathland plants may be direct or indirect, while interacting with a host of abiotic and biotic factors, such as species-specific sensitivities. The low-growing and non-vascular species in heathland communities are particularly vulnerable to nitrogen deposition due to their limited ability to assimilate nitrogen. The primary fertilising effect of increased nitrogen deposition increases overall plant biomass, which typically shows as an increase in growth of heather. The growth of lower-growing species like mosses and lichens is impeded by increased shading and the disappearance of bare ground. In turn, heather, through toxic effects of deposition and damage to tissues, becomes more sensitive to diseases and environmental stressors. More competitive species (e.g. bracken and purple moor-grass) are then able to encroach on former heathland habitat.

7.15 The Ashdown Forest SAC is designated for wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* and European dry heaths, both of which have a nitrogen Critical Load range of 5-15 kg N/ha/yr according to the Air Pollution Information System (APIS). Both habitat types are also sensitive to ammonia due to the presence of lichens and bryophytes, for which APIS establishes an annual mean Critical Level of 1 µg NH₃/m³. In many areas in the UK, nitrogen CLs are already exceeded and many habitats are significantly impacted by nitrogen deposition. APIS highlights that the current maximum average nitrogen deposition rate within the 5km grid square within which the SAC is situated as 14.9 kg N/ha/yr, exceeding the minimum CL of 5 kg N/ha/yr that is identified for both dry and wet heaths. Nitrogen deposition rates will be greater than this close to roads. The maximum average

ammonia concentrations in both heathland types ($1.17 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) is also above the $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Critical Level established for lichens and bryophytes.

Traffic and Air Quality Modelling for the Mid Sussex District Plan

7.16 Traffic and air quality modelling has been undertaken to support the Mid Sussex District Plan. The air quality modelling for the Regulation 19 HRA involved five model scenarios that target different objectives as follows:

- Baseline (2019): represents air quality in a past year on roads through the SAC based upon traffic count data coupled with background pollution taken from the Air Pollution Information System in order to account for pollution from other sources such as industry and agriculture;
- Future Baseline Scenario (2039): uses the traffic data from the 'current baseline' in 2019 but applies future assessment year vehicle emission factors and background pollutant concentrations to allow for the 'in combination' assessment required for the HRA;
- Do Minimum (2039 Reference Case): future assessment year which does not include influence of planned development from the Mid Sussex District Plan but does allow for residential / employment growth in authorities adjoining Mid Sussex (e.g. in Wealden, Lewes, Tandridge, Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells, Rother and Eastbourne); and
- Do Something Scenario (2039): future assessment year which includes the influence of planned development from the Mid Sussex District Plan and from strategic planned development in neighbouring local authorities. The difference to the 'Do Minimum' scenario allows for quantifying the air quality impacts of the MSDP Review, while also allowing for in-combination assessment

7.17 The four future scenarios modelled for Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA) use different model parameters. The Future Baseline scenario effectively uses present-day AADT, but 2039 emissions factors and background concentrations. In contrast, the 'Do Minimum' and 'Do Something' scenarios utilise 2039 projected AADT, 2039 emission factors and background concentrations, without and with the Mid Sussex District Plan respectively.

7.18 Changes in air quality have been modelled up to a distance of 200m from the roadside because the contribution of traffic to local atmospheric pollution levels becomes imperceptible beyond this distance and any negative effect on the vegetation from traffic growth will therefore be greatest closest to the roadside (and certainly within 200m). The data are reported at 10m intervals perpendicular to the road; this is known as a transect. In liaison with Mid Sussex District Council and Wealden District Council, a series of 23 transects at 13 locations were identified to provide good coverage of the SAC, while taking account of the fact that a) traffic data (and therefore modelled traffic emissions) will not change between road junctions, so a given stretch of road between junctions only requires one transect (sometimes one each side of the road to take account of the prevailing wind) and b) woodland is a feature of the Ashdown Forest SSSI but not the SAC. There are numerous locations where there is little to no heathland within 200m of the road network in Ashdown Forest SAC. As a result, transects have been located where heathland is present within 200m of the road.

7.19 The modelling is deliberately precautionary to allow for variation in factors such as actual growth rates. For example:

- the CREAM tool to model ammonia which more recent evidence suggests overestimates ammonia emissions for future years; and
- no account has been taken of the role of the tree belt that lines some key roads in depleting nitrogen deposited on the heathland behind.

7.20 The air quality modelling transects are shown on the accompanying map in the Air Quality Impact Assessment in Appendix C where the detailed modelling methodology is also provided.

7.21 In summary, the modelling analysed four key pollutants shown to affect ecosystems, namely ammonia (NH_3), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and total nitrogen and acid deposition. NO_x and

- nitrogen deposition within 200m of the roadside in 2039 is forecast to be significantly better than in 2019 notwithstanding the precautionary assumptions made about both growth and improvements in vehicle emissions factors. NO_x concentrations within 200m of all roads are expected to be below the critical level by 2039 except immediately adjacent to the A26 where there is no heathland in any event.
- 7.22 Along many modelled transects, nitrogen and acid deposition rates and ammonia concentrations will remain elevated above the critical load and critical level, but are forecast to be lower, or no higher, with the Mid Sussex District Plan in place than they will be without the District Plan, most likely due to changes in employment and housing within the district changing journey to work patterns through the SAC, to such routes simply not being significant journey to work routes for residents of Mid Sussex in the first place (since the main employment centres for Mid Sussex are away from Ashdown Forest) or because of the pattern of future development in the district being away from Ashdown Forest. At these locations the Mid Sussex District Plan will therefore not contribute to an increase in pollution.
- 7.23 There are seven transects (T5, T6, T7, T9, T10, T11, T12) where growth in the Mid Sussex District Plan will make a contribution to nitrogen deposition and ammonia concentrations. However, with the exception of transect T10 the contribution of the District Plan is not visible in the model (i.e. is forecast as 0.00) more than 10m from the roadside.
- 7.24 This distance information is relevant because no SAC habitat is present within 10m of modelled road links. These areas have low sensitivity to nitrogen deposition and contain lower value habitats due to the general presence of the road and its associated salt spray, dust, runoff, and altered drainage or soils. In addition, the belts of dense gorse and trees close to the road may be preserved in the long-term to protect SPA birds using the heathland more broadly from exposure to the disturbing (visual and noise) effects of the road and to reduce the risk of livestock straying into the carriageway; moreover, localised dense gorse can be of direct value for one of the SPA birds (Dartford warbler) as nesting and foraging habitat, as cited in the Supplementary Advice on the Conservation Objectives for the SAC. Even at roadside locations the nitrogen due to traffic growth would not prevent heathland restoration if Natural England ever did decide to undertake it, particularly within the context of the forecast net reduction in total nitrogen deposition.
- 7.25 For transect T10 (Hindleap Lane west of Wych Cross) the contribution of Mid Sussex District Plan shows in the model up to 40m from the roadside. According to survey and aerial photography data the heathland on this section of road is c. 20m from the roadside at its closest with the habitat within 20m being road verge and scrub.. Within the zone 20-40m from the roadside (amounting to 1.2ha of heathland) the contribution of the District Plan is 0.01 kgN/ha/yr (0.2% of the lowest part of the critical load range). Total ammonia concentrations in the same area are forecast to be 0.71 to 0.78 µgm⁻³, even allowing for all traffic growth in combination. No adverse effect from ammonia is therefore forecast as the critical level of 1 µgm⁻³ to 3 µgm⁻³ will not be exceeded.
- 7.26 In European Court of Justice Case C-258/11 Advocate-General Sharpston stated at paragraph 48 of her Opinion that: *‘the requirement for an effect to be ‘significant’ exists in order to lay down a de minimis threshold. Plans and projects that have no appreciable effect on the site can therefore be excluded. If all plans and projects capable of having any effect whatsoever on the site were to be caught by Article 6(3), activities on or near the site would risk being impossible by reason of legislative overkill’*. It is also relevant that Mr Justice Jay, when ruling in Wealden v SSCLG [2017] EWHC 351 (Admin) (2017), did accept that if the contribution of an individual plan or project to traffic related air quality effects on Ashdown Forest SAC was ‘very small indeed’ it could be legitimately and legally excluded from ‘in combination assessment. This is consistent with Advocate-General Sharpston’s position. The forecast contribution of Mid Sussex District Plan can be considered very small indeed, being barely above zero.
- 7.27 Moreover, the ‘in combination’ dose from all forecast traffic growth on the network from 2019 to 2039 is forecast to be 0.06 kgN/ha/yr to 0.1 kgN/ha/yr (1.2% to 2% of the critical load) over the same area. Without traffic growth nitrogen deposition at this location is forecast to have fallen to 13.89 kgN/ha/yr by 2039. This is an improvement of 2.49 kgN/ha/yr, or 0.12 kgN/ha/yr every year on average. With all forecast growth the nitrogen deposition rate in 2039 is forecast to be 13.99

kgN/ha/yr. The forecast worst case in combination nitrogen deposition will therefore slow the rate of forecast improvement by one year (0.1 kgN/ha/yr). This will have a negligible impact on restoration of air quality at this part of Ashdown Forest SAC.

- 7.28 Furthermore, Natural England have confirmed in discussions over the Wealden, Tunbridge Wells and South Downs Local Plans that nitrogen deposition from traffic is not preventing the SAC from achieving its conservation objectives, but rather the principal issue is lack of management, which is ultimately a land stewardship issue for the site owners and managers rather than something associated with Local Plans. For example, a review of the Natural England condition assessment on a unit by unit basis clearly indicates that historic (and in many cases current) inadequate management is the reason why only 20% of Ashdown Forest SAC is currently in a favourable condition. That is not to say that there is no objective to address nitrogen deposition at the SAC. The Shared Nitrogen Action Plan (SNAP) is the primary mechanism by which Natural England aim to reduce nitrogen deposition to the SAC. It is targeted at agriculture rather than traffic because almost three times more nitrogen deposited at the SAC stems from agriculture (fertiliser and livestock) than traffic and agricultural emissions affect a much greater area of the SAC, whereas the effect of the roads is localised. The forecast 'in combination' nitrogen doses due to traffic growth will have a negligible effect on Natural England's ability to restore good quality heathland through improved management and the implementation of the SNAP.
- 7.29 For all these reasons it is considered that the ability of the SAC and SPA to achieve its conservation objectives would not be significantly compromised by the Mid Sussex District Plan growth either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
- 7.30 As a safeguard, **Policy DPN9 (Air Quality)** protects the natural environment and people from unacceptable effects of atmospheric pollution. The policy states that *'The Council will require applicants to demonstrate that there is no unacceptable impact on air quality. The development must minimise any air quality impacts, including cumulative impacts from committed developments, both during the construction process and lifetime of the completed development...'* The policy specifically makes reference to the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC: *'In order to prevent adverse effects on the Ashdown Forest SPA and SAC, new development likely to result in increased traffic may be expected to demonstrate how any air quality impacts, including in combination impacts, have been considered in relation to the Ashdown Forest SPA and SAC.'* Moreover, Policy DPC6 (Ashdown Forest SAC/SPA) addresses potential atmospheric pollution impacts by requiring site-specific air quality assessments. The modelling for the District Plan indicates that no adverse effect on integrity will arise due to the District Plan in combination with other plans and projects, but this policy wording will provide a further protective safeguard to the SAC.

Conclusion

- 7.31 The ability of the SAC and SPA to achieve its conservation objectives would not be significantly compromised by the Mid Sussex District Plan growth either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

Recreational Pressure

- 7.32 The following policies were screened in for Appropriate Assessment with regard to recreational pressure, because LSEs could not be excluded both alone and in combination:
- Policy DPH1: Housing (identifies a local housing need of 19,620 dwellings in the Plan period with the potential to increase the local population by approx.47,088); and
 - Policy DPH5: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople (allocates an unmet need for four new sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople and will result in an increase in the local population); and
 - Policy DPE9: Sustainable Tourism and the Visitor Economy (supports sustainable tourism opportunities across the District, such as through increased visitor accommodation and new attractions, which may lead to an increase in vehicular traffic).

Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC

Sensitivity of the SPA / SAC

- 7.33 Several studies have now shown negative impacts of housing growth on protected wildlife sites. These include evidence on the link of housing growth with nature conservation impacts, such as recreational pressure effects on ground-nesting nightjars and Dartford warblers. These species are particularly sensitive to disturbance because they nest on or close to the ground, which makes them more susceptible to trampling damage and displacement from the nest by heathland visitors. Dogs that are walked off-lead are a particular concern because they roam freely, potentially triggering major flight responses or predating on birds. Studies on nightjar breeding success have established greater failure rates for nests in proximity to footpaths.
- 7.34 While recreational pressure clearly has the potential to impact on individual birds / nests, population-level responses have also been observed. For example, the number of individual woodlark and nightjar in a site was negatively correlated with the amount of housing surrounding a site. In 2006, a Footprint Ecology modelling report demonstrated that the number of visitors to heathland sites was negatively correlated with nightjar density, implying that nightjars showed a statistically significant preference to habitat patches with low visitor pressure. Moreover, birds preferentially established territories away from habitat edges bordering patches with higher visitor numbers. For Dartford warblers it has been shown that disturbance events significantly reduce productivity (i.e. the number of successful broods raised) in heather-dominated territories, most likely due to the lower protection offered by heather species in comparison to gorse. The study estimated that an average of between 13 and 16 visitors passing per hour would prevent multiple broods.
- 7.35 It is noted that sensitivity to recreational pressure also applies to the Ashdown Forest SAC, primarily due to trampling and nutrient enrichment effects that damage SAC habitats (e.g. the wet and dry heaths) directly, as well as potentially rendering them unsuitable for supporting SPA birds. Trampling effects include direct damage to plants due to breakage and abrasion or indirect effects resulting from soil compaction and changes in soil hydrology. Trampling has been shown to lead to a more rapid appearance of bare ground in heathland than in grassland. Moreover, one study showed that when compared to grassland, heathland dominated by *Calluna* species showed a delayed response in terms of species recovery under high trampling intensities in winter. When comparing the sensitivity of dry and wet heaths, Gallet and Roze showed that wet heaths generally demonstrate lower resilience to trampling damage, most likely due to the impacts of soil compaction on water circulation. Other than trampling effects, the most important impact of recreational pressure in heathland habitats is dog fouling. For example, there was a significant linear correlation between defecation and soil phosphorus levels in recreation grounds, and high soil phosphorus concentrations remained three years after a ban on dogs. A study in Surrey established that the distribution of dog fouling coincided with a shift away from heather to wavy hair grass, likening the impact of dog fouling to the application of a fertiliser.

Evidence of Disturbance Impacts to SPA birds

- 7.36 A study in 2010⁵⁷ evaluated the relationship between visitor use levels and bird territories in the Ashdown Forest SPA. The methodology encompassed the overlay of visitor intensity levels (using routes weighted across a 25m by 25m cell grid) with recorded bird territories. Interestingly, and perhaps counterintuitively, bird densities generally were lowest in or near the grid cells with lowest visitor pressures, suggesting that recreation is having no impact on the distribution of birds. However, the same report also showed that habitat type represented a strong confounding factor in the study. All three SPA species (Dartford warbler, nightjar and woodlark) showed a strong preference for dry heath, which also showed significantly higher levels of visitor pressure and footpath presence. Based on the analysis undertaken, visitor disturbance currently does not appear to be impacting the use of the SPA by designated bird features. However, potential adverse effects of recreational pressure cannot be excluded, particularly in the absence of data on reproductive success.

⁵⁷ Clarke RT, Sharp J & Liley D. 2010. Ashdown Forest Visitor Survey Data Analysis (Natural England Commissioned Reports, Number 048)

Visitor Surveys

- 7.37 In 2009 an analysis of visitor data for the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC was undertaken⁵⁸, feeding into HRAs of development plan documents at the time. It was estimated that 5,198 people visit the site over a 16-hour period, resulting in density of 2.17 visitors per ha over 16 hours. The report also developed a statistical model, predicting the additional number of visits resulting from 100 additional dwellings. For example, 100 additional dwellings in East Grinstead are estimated to cause 4.1 visits per 16 daylight hours. Overall, the model incorporates two settlements in Mid Sussex District (East Grinstead and Haywards Heath) that are projected to contribute significantly to future visit rates in the SPA / SAC.
- 7.38 Given the available recreation patterns, the report proposed a strategy broadly analogous to that devised for the Thames Basin Heaths where such a strategy has been shown by monitoring to be effective⁵⁹; namely the identification of a series of zones around the SPA / SAC each of which triggered a combination of provision of alternative greenspace and improved access management. A 7km 'outer zone' for Ashdown Forest SAC and SPA was agreed with Natural England⁶⁰. Development within this affected 7km 'zone' for affected authorities were required to provide a financial contribution towards the provision of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces (SANGs) and Strategic Access Monitoring and Management (SAMM) in the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC. This general approach was supported by Natural England and the Ashdown Forest Conservators.
- 7.39 In 2016 Footprint Ecology undertook a further visitor survey⁶¹ on behalf of six local authorities (Wealden, Mid Sussex, Lewes, Tunbridge Wells, Tandridge and Sevenoaks), to provide comprehensive and current data on recreational use of the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC. Additionally, results from the survey were to inform the strategic implementation of access management, tailor a long-term management strategy and inform the design and management of SANGs. Ensuring that SANGs are adequately sited and designed is essential for the delivery of effective mitigation and drawing visitors away from the SPA / SAC. The 2016 survey also undertook a review of the site's core catchment zone, but the 7km zone was still recognised as capturing the appropriate geographic extent of growth contributing significantly to visitor numbers in the site.
- 7.40 The same six local authorities commissioned a repeat visitor survey, which was undertaken in summer 2021. This replicated the methodology and 18 of the 20 survey points of the 2016 survey, allowing for comparisons of access patterns, activities undertaken and core recreational catchments. Furthermore, it provided a framework in which to assess the efficacy of the current mitigation framework, including some of the SAMM measures and SANG approaches currently in place. The results of the 2016 survey are discussed first, as this was the main driver for the strategic mitigation approach, followed by a discussion of the 2021 survey.

2016 Survey Results as Relevant to Mid Sussex District

- 7.41 When considering the magnitude of impact of the Mid Sussex District Plan, interviewees that visit from the district and those that do so regularly (i.e. daily, weekly or monthly) are clearly most important, because they are associated with the largest recreational footprint stemming from the authority. Therefore, the following section largely focuses on such 'regular' visitors.
- 7.42 Overall, of the 411 visitors interviewed that provided valid postcodes, 53 interviewees had travelled from Mid Sussex, accounting for 12.9% of the visitors captured in the survey and second only to Wealden in terms of overall visitor flux. This is unsurprising because the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC lies in Wealden District, directly adjoining Mid Sussex and close to East Grinstead, a

⁵⁸ UE Associates and University of Brighton. 2009. Visitor Access Patterns on the Ashdown Forest: Recreational Use and Nature Conservation

⁵⁹ The most recent Visitor Access Patterns on the Thames Basin Heaths Report showed a statistical decrease in visitation to the SPA despite a concurrent increase in housing within 5km of the SPA (the core catchment of that SPA), confirming the effectiveness of the solution. <https://surreyheath.moderngov.co.uk/documents/g3273/Public%20reports%20pack%2019th-Sep-2019%2010.00%20Thames%20Basin%20Heaths%20Joint%20Strategic%20Partnership%20Board.pdf?T=10>

⁶⁰ UE Associates. October 2011. Habitat Regulations Assessment for the Mid Sussex District Plan

⁶¹ When considering the magnitude of impact of the Wealden Local Plan, interviewees that visit from Wealden District regularly (i.e. daily, weekly or monthly) are clearly most important, because they are associated with the largest recreational footprint stemming from the authority. Therefore, the following section largely focuses on repeat visitors from Wealden District. D., Panter, C. & Blake, D. (2016). Ashdown Forest Visitor Survey 2016. Footprint Ecology Unpublished report.

relatively large settlement in the northern part of the authority. Being the largest continuous and most attractive greenspace in close proximity, it is expected that the SPA / SAC would attract a large portion of visitors from Mid Sussex and Wealden. Furthermore, the report also indicates that people from Mid Sussex District also visit the site relatively frequently with 54.8% of all interviewed dog walkers travelling to Ashdown Forest between one to three times per week. However, it is to be noted that visit frequencies are much lower compared to interviewees from Wealden District. Given that distance to home is one of the most important predictors of site choice, this is an expected pattern. Importantly, most visitors to the site from Mid Sussex visit from the settlement of East Grinstead (30 interviewees) and the majority of these walk their dogs (57%). East Grinstead is the third most important source of recreational pressure, following Crowborough (139 interviewees) and Forest Row (50 interviewees), both in Wealden District.

7.43 Footprint Ecology's 2016 survey also assessed the Euclidean straight-line distances between home postcodes and survey points for different subsets of interview data. This is an important step for identifying the core recreational catchment of European sites, which typically encompasses the distance of the nearest 75% of postcodes to the relevant survey points. The following core recreational catchments were established:

- For all interviewees on a day trip and travelling from home – 75% of visitors lived within approx. 9.6km
- For dog-walking interviewees only – 75% of visitors lived within approx. 7.5km
- For interviewees visiting at least weekly – 75% of visitors lived within approx. 6km (note that the core recreational catchment is much smaller for interviewees that visit daily, 3.6km, and on most days, 5.9km)

7.44 Overall, the 2016 visitor survey established that the 7km core recreational catchment zone still provided a sufficiently precautionary compromise on the different types of user groups discussed above and, importantly, captured the high-impact user groups (i.e. dog walkers and those who visit at least weekly) to the SPA / SAC.

Overview of the 2021 Visitor Survey Results

7.45 Overall, the visitor survey demonstrated that Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC visitor numbers have increased by approximately 7% since the previous 2016 visitor survey. It is one of the largest open public greenspaces in south England and clearly provides a major draw for people undertaking recreational outings. A total of 549 visitors were interviewed, with most being on a trip from home, and 75% of those from within an 11.36km radius. Most interviewees visit the SPA / SAC regularly, as is highlighted by 54% of respondents travelling to the site at least weekly. Importantly, 24% of people stated that they would not have visited elsewhere if they could not have visited the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC, highlighting the attractiveness of the site to local residents.

SANG and SAMM Mitigation

7.46 The District Plan includes several residential allocations within 7km of the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC (Table 2). The screening of the full list of housing sites allocated in the MSDP can be found in Appendix A, Table 5. Two sites either lie just outside the 7km zone or only have a very small area located within 7km (sites DPA9 and DPA10). However, since the 7km zone is not intended to be precise to the nearest 0.1km they have both been included in line with the precautionary principle. These sites are both covered by the wording in Policy DPC6 (Ashdown Forest SPA and SAC) with reference to development proposals just outside of the 7km zone of influence. Table 3 identifies a total of 9ha of SANG will be required (rounded up to the nearest hectare).

Table 2: Proposed residential allocations in the 7km recreational pressure mitigation zone surrounding the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC.

Site Name	Number of Proposed New Dwellings	Distance to Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC (km)
Land off West Hoathly Road, East Grinstead (DPA4)	Up to 45	3.07
Land to West of Turners Hill Road, Crawley Down ⁶² (DPA9)	350	6.82
Hurst Farm, Turners Hill Road, Crawley Down (DPA10)	37	7.50
The Paddocks, Lewes Road, Ashurst Wood (DPA13)	8 – 12	2.51
Maximum Residential Allocations	Proposed 444	

Table 3: SANG requirement to mitigate the residential growth within 7km of the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC (this being the Scenario with the greatest amount of housing within the 7km zone), accounting for average housing occupancy and Natural England SANG guidelines.

Number of Dwellings Requiring Mitigation	Number of Future Residents Requiring Mitigation	Amount of SANG Required (8ha/1,000 Population Increase)
444	1,066 (444 * 2.4)	8.5ha (1,066 * 0.008)

- 7.47 There is an existing agreed mitigation strategy for recreational pressure at Ashdown Forest which has been agreed by all authorities in the Ashdown Forest Working Group and with Natural England. It is similar to that which has been shown to be effective at the Thames Basin Heaths SPA which is designated for the same species and experiences similar types of recreational impact. Delivery of such a mitigation strategy involves the identification of measures themselves (i.e. both SANG and SAMM deliverables) and the geographic area to which these requirements apply. It is the main purpose of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) process to identify an adequate quantum of mitigation in line with the agreed strategy that ensures no adverse effects on sensitive European sites result from local development plans.
- 7.48 It is noted that Mid Sussex District Council already has a SANG inventory in place, which provides bespoke and strategic mitigation for residential developments. For example, East Court & Ashplats Wood SANG, located to the east of East Grinstead, comprises a range of features such as woodland, a lake, children's play area and car parking. Ashplats Wood itself is a 28ha large site comprising ancient woodland, streams, ponds, wildlife and a way-marked 2.5km circular route. The SANG is advertised online on the Mid Sussex District Council website, addressing the protection of Ashdown Forest. The SANG now has limited residual capacity and a visitor survey has been recently carried out to identify potential future management projects to ensure the continued effectiveness of the SANG. The Hill Place Farm SANG in East Grinstead is also now operational. It is a strategic SANG and at the time it was operational, it had capacity for 554 dwellings. The SANG management plan identifies three objectives for the site, including the provision of attractive alternative natural greenspace to the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC, enhancement of the landscape attributes of key habitats in the site and maximisation of ecological interest.

⁶² It is to be noted that only a relatively small portion of this proposed allocation falls within the 7km mitigation zone surrounding the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC. Therefore, any mitigation contributions will depend on the distribution of housing within the site boundary, which will be refined as the site moves forward. For precautionary reasons, a 'worst-case' capacity of 350 dwellings is assumed in the SANG requirement calculations.

- 7.49 The Imberhorne Farm SANG in East Grinstead is another emerging SANG in support of housing allocation SA20 from the Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). Taking into account the 550 dwellings from the allocated site, it is predicted that it will have residual capacity for 1,665 dwellings. However, it is to be noted that the future land ownership and management arrangements for this SANG have not been confirmed and the capacity may need to be reviewed in the future. The Concept Masterplan for the site indicates that it will comprise 71.32ha of 'additional land' in the western half of the site, the majority of which being SANG with direct foot access to the proposed dwellings. Overall, Mid Sussex District Council is well under way in developing a suite of SANGs to support the District Plan.
- 7.50 Table 2 indicates that the MSDP allocates a maximum of 444 dwellings within or just beyond the 7km mitigation zone surrounding the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC. Most of the residential growth is anticipated to occur in the western and southern part of the authority (e.g. adjacent to Crawley and Burgess Hill), outside the mitigation zone. These dwellings within the 7km zone of influence would require the support of 9ha of SANG to be delivered. As discussed above, the Council already have a SANG programme in place, which has sufficient residual capacity in place to absorb this additional growth. For example, the Imberhorne Farm SANG in East Grinstead alone (which may have an excess of 70ha of additional land available, most of it being SANG), is sufficiently and is situated adequately to provide an effective mitigation solution (see proximity to proposed residential sites in East Grinstead). Mid Sussex District Council would have to ensure that sufficient SANG capacity is available prior to giving planning consent and any proposed residential allocations lie within the relevant SANG catchment zone.
- 7.51 To ensure that the SANG programme delivers ongoing effective mitigation, long-term and regular monitoring should be undertaken in designated SANG, the details of which to be agreed in partnership with the other local authorities affected by Ashdown Forest. This is because visitors that are drawn away from protected sites and rely on access to SANGs for the majority of recreational visits, are unlikely to be captured in surveys in European sites. SANG surveys should include both visitor counts and interviews. Importantly, SANG surveys should determine to what extent interviewees from different authorities still rely on a European site, supplying important data on the effectiveness of mitigation. Furthermore, visitor monitoring at SANGs can also help in identifying future management approaches and projects that help in making such sites more attractive. For example, interviews can help in identifying footpaths for enhancement / repair, better coverage of a site with dog waste bins and creating more appealing habitats. Such information is crucial in improving SANGs and, ultimately, making them more efficient in delivering mitigation. Four areas of SANG for Ashdown Forest were surveyed in 2021⁶³: East Court and Ashplats Wood (in Mid Sussex District), Horsted Green and Walshes Park (in Wealden District), and Reedens Meadow (in Lewes District). The 2021 SANG visitor survey concluded that the SANGs are well used and popular, attracting high numbers of dog walkers. They have a visitor catchment of approximately 3-4 km. The 2021 visitor survey report suggests how to better promote the SANGs and lists suggested visitor improvements.
- 7.52 Work on the Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMM) strategy for the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC has been ongoing between the local authorities of Wealden, Mid Sussex, Lewes, Tunbridge Wells, Tandridge and Sevenoaks in partnership with the Conservators of Ashdown Forest and Natural England since 2012. The SAMM partnership is proactively working to deliver access management projects that address recreational impacts and monitor visitor levels across the SPA / SAC. The partnership has published a SAMM tariff guidance document that currently sets out a tariff of £1,170 per dwelling and has most recently been updated in October 2019⁶⁴. SAMM is required because local residents, notwithstanding SANGs being in place, are still likely to visit the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC, at least occasionally. Local Authorities that deliver residential development within the site's 7km core recreational catchment have committed to collecting developer contributions with the aim to deliver the SAMM programme.

⁶³ <https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/media/8434/ashdown-forest-sangs-visitor-survey.pdf>

⁶⁴ (October 2019). Ashdown Forest Special Protection Area (SPA) – Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy Tariff Guidance for Lewes District Council, Mid Sussex District Council, Sevenoaks District Council, District Council of Tandridge, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council and Wealden District Council. Available at: <https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/media/5596/samm-strategy-tariff-guidance.pdf> [Accessed on the 25/11/2021]

The following key SAMM projects have been identified in consultation with the Conservators of Ashdown Forest and Natural England:

- Development and promotion (e.g. through media presence and leaflet distribution) of a Code of Conduct with particular focus on dog walkers⁶⁵
- Provision of appropriate signage and interpretation boards (e.g. through raising awareness of sensitive ground-nesting birds)
- Organisation of responsible dog ownership training events
- Recruitment of volunteer dog rangers, an Access Management Lead Officer and Assistant Access Management Officer
- Delivery of on-site and off-site education, information and volunteering events
- Monitoring, coordination and analysis of protected bird surveys (in collaboration with other relevant organisations)
- Continued visitor monitoring in the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC and SANG sites

7.53 The SAMM tariff contribution for residential development in the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC catchment zone is calculated on a per unit basis and is the same for all housing types (house, flat, studio flat – including all affordable housing). The SAMM tariff has been calculated using a cash flow model, accounting for the current housing projections, estimated costs of SAMM projects and a requirement for mitigation in-perpetuity. The inter-authority SAMM monetary pot is reviewed annually, in line with changes to housing numbers and the timing of housing delivery.

Mitigation contained in MSDP

7.54 Policy mitigation of recreational pressure in sensitive European sites centres around several pillars, including the recognition of any formally adopted, legally binding frameworks and preserving / enhancing other publicly accessible greenspaces. The MSDP acknowledges the requirements established for Ashdown Forest mitigation in **Policy DPC6 (Ashdown Forest SPA and SAC)**. This policy stipulates that *'In order to prevent adverse effects on the Ashdown Forest SPA and SAC, new development likely to have an adverse effect, either alone or in combination with other development, will be required to demonstrate that adequate measures are put in place to avoid or mitigate any potential adverse effects.'* The policy goes on to identify the key buffer zones surrounding the site, including the 400m zone in which no net new residential dwellings are permitted and the 7km zone in which adequate SANG and SAMM provision is mandatory. Therefore, AECOM considers that the Plan recognises all essential conditions that are imposed on development in the Zone of Influence of the SPA / SAC.

7.55 The MSLP also maximises the amount of greenspace provision in other parts of the District with the aim to offer alternative recreation destinations to local residents. **Policy DPN3 (Green and Blue Infrastructure)** sets out that *'Green and blue infrastructure assets, links and the overall multi-functional network will be protected and enhanced by ensuring development:*

- *Responds to and incorporates existing on-site and off-site green and blue infrastructure into the development design and layout; and*
- *Provides new green and blue infrastructure integrated into the development design; and*
- *Contributes to the wider green and blue infrastructure network by taking opportunities to improve, enhance, manage and restore green and blue infrastructure, and providing and reinforcing links to existing green and blue infrastructure including outside the development's boundaries to develop a connected network of multi-functional greenspace, including incorporating opportunities to contribute to strategic green and blue infrastructure.'*

⁶⁵ The Code of Conduct for dog walkers is available on the Mid Sussex District Council website: <https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/planning-building/protecting-ashdown-forest/> [Accessed on the 25/11/2021]

- 7.56 Policy **DPN5 (Historic Parks and Gardens)** protects the special local historic interest of special parks and gardens, some of which are likely to represent popular recreation destinations. It states that *'The character, appearance and setting of a registered park or garden, or park or garden of special local historic interest will be protected. This will be achieved by ensuring that any development within or adjacent to a registered park or garden, or park or garden of special local historic interest will only be permitted where it protects and enhances its special features, setting and views into and out of the park or garden.'* Ensuring the continuing appeal of alternative recreation destinations as set out in Policy DPN5 is a key mechanism for shifting some of the recreational footprint away from more sensitive European sites.

Conclusion

- 7.57 Overall, this HRA shows that Mid Sussex District Council has an adequate SANG and SAMM strategy in place to protect the integrity of the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC and this is the agreed strategic cross-boundary solution for Ashdown Forest. Furthermore, the Plan policies make adequate reference to the existing mitigation framework in place to protect the integrity of the SPA / SAC. **Provided that adequately sited and sized SANG will be delivered in line with the anticipated housing delivery, it is concluded that the Mid Sussex District Plan will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of the SPA / SAC, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.**

8. Conclusions & Recommendations

- 8.1 This HRA assessed the potential for the MSDP to result in Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) and, where relevant, adverse effects on European sites, specifically the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC, the Castle Hill SAC and Arun Valley SAC. LSEs screening identified that the Castle Hill SAC could be screened out from Appropriate Assessment regarding atmospheric pollution and recreational pressure. However, due to the proximity of the district to the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC and potential major commuter routes within 200m of air-quality sensitive habitats, the site was taken forward to Appropriate Assessment in relation to Atmospheric Pollution and Recreational Pressure impact pathways. Arun Valley SAC was taken forward to Appropriate Assessment with regards to water neutrality.

Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar site

Water Neutrality

- 8.2 No actual allocations are made in the Sussex North Water Resource Zone in the Mid Sussex District Plan and only a small part of Mid Sussex lies within the WRZ. However, this was screened in due to potential growth outside of strategic allocations. Local authorities within Southern Water's Sussex North Water Resource Zone have worked with consultants, Natural England, Southern Water, the Environment Agency and others to produce a Water Neutrality Strategy.
- 8.3 All new development will need to be highly water efficient. This will be achieved by Policy DPS5: Water Neutrality. Additional water demand will need to be offset by reducing the demand for water in existing development within the Sussex North Water Resource Zone. The affected authorities are looking to introduce an offsetting scheme which planned development could utilise to achieve water neutrality based on the principles outlined in the 'Part C' Study.
- 8.4 The strategy includes a summary and further update of the growth accounted for in the study from each LPA in the water resource zone; a recommendation for a new build water efficiency standard; and options for offsetting remaining water demand, including Southern Water's existing contribution, and indicative costs for each offsetting option(s). A strategy to achieve water neutrality is presented. Part C states that 'Further work will be required to implement the Strategy that is not included within this scope of work... Until such a time as a strategy is agreed and implemented, development management applications will remain subject to the Natural England position statement.' Southern Water will provide alternative water sources to replace the groundwater abstraction at Pulborough, however, this will not be in place until c. 2030 or later. As such, development provided before an alternative and sufficient long term water supply is identified and functional, any net new development in the water resource zone will be required to ensure they are water neutral. It may be that once these new long-term water sources are functioning, water neutrality will no longer need consideration with regard to the Arun Valley. As such the Strategy only covers until 2030, and an extension may be required to cover the entire Local Plan period i.e. until 2039.
- 8.5 It is considered that the water efficiency measures in the 'Part C' Study, and the commitment in Policy DPS5 Water Neutrality, would make it more feasible for Southern Water to reduce reliance on the Pulborough groundwater abstraction during periods of high demand and/or low flow, this would protect the SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- 8.6 **Overall, it is concluded that the MSDP will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of the Arun Valley SAC, SPA or Ramsar site regarding water neutrality, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. No additional policy recommendations are made.**

Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC

Atmospheric Pollution

- 8.7 Modelling of all transects (particularly T5, T7 and T9, where total nitrogen doses will be highest) illustrates that a significant proportion of nitrogen due to traffic growth will be deposited within 1m-10m of the road, within the road verge and belts of dense gorse, bracken and trees that line the relevant parts of the A22, A275 and other relevant roads. These areas have low sensitivity to nitrogen deposition and contain lower value habitats due to the general presence of the road and its associated salt spray, dust, runoff, and altered drainage or soils. Even at roadside locations the nitrogen due to traffic growth would not prevent heathland restoration (if Natural England decided to undertake it), particularly within the context of the forecast net reduction in total nitrogen deposition.
- 8.8 Natural England have confirmed in discussions over the Wealden, Tunbridge Wells and South Downs Local Plans that nitrogen deposition from traffic is not preventing the SAC from achieving its Conservation Objectives, but that the principal issue is lack of management, which is ultimately a land stewardship issue for the site owners and managers rather than something associated with Local Plans. For example, a review of the Natural England SSSI condition assessments clearly indicates that historic (and in many cases current) inadequate management is the reason why only 20% of Ashdown Forest SAC is currently in a favourable condition. Notwithstanding this, there is an objective to address nitrogen deposition at the SAC. The Shared Nitrogen Action Plan (SNAP) is the primary mechanism by which Natural England aim to reduce nitrogen deposition to the SAC, which is targeted at agriculture rather than traffic (three times more nitrogen deposited at the SAC stems from agriculture). The forecast 'in combination' nitrogen doses due to traffic growth will have a negligible effect on Natural England's ability to restore good quality heathland through improved management and the implementation of the SNAP.
- 8.9 **Overall, it is concluded that the MSDP will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC regarding atmospheric pollution, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. No additional policy recommendations are made.**

Recreational Pressure

- 8.10 It is noted that Mid Sussex District Council already has a SANG inventory in place, which provides bespoke and strategic mitigation opportunities for the 444 dwellings to be delivered in the 7km mitigation zone surrounding the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC. A total SANG area of 9ha will be required according to Natural England's 8ha per 1,000 population increase. For example, East Court & Ashplats Wood SANG, located to the east of East Grinstead, comprises a range of features such as woodland, a lake, children's play area and car parking. Ashplats Wood itself is a 28ha large site comprising ancient woodland, streams, ponds, wildlife and a way-marked 2.5km circular route. The SANG is advertised online on the Mid Sussex District Council website, addressing the protection of Ashdown Forest. The Hill Place Farm SANG in East Grinstead is also now operational. It is a strategic SANG and at the time it was operational, it had capacity for 554 dwellings. The SANG management plan identifies three objectives for the site, including the provision of attractive alternative natural greenspace to the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC, enhancement of the landscape attributes of key habitats in the site and maximisation of ecological interest.
- 8.11 The Imberhome Farm SANG in East Grinstead is another emerging SANG in support of housing allocation SA20 from the Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). Taking into account the 550 dwellings from the allocated site, it is predicted that it will have residual capacity for 1,665 dwellings. However, it is to be noted that the future land ownership and management arrangements for this SANG have not been confirmed and the capacity may need to be reviewed in the future. The Concept Masterplan for the site indicates that it will comprise 71.32ha of 'additional land' in the western half of the site, the majority of which being SANG with direct foot access to the proposed dwellings. Overall, Mid Sussex District Council is well under way in developing a suite of SANGs to support the District Plan. Mid Sussex District Council will have

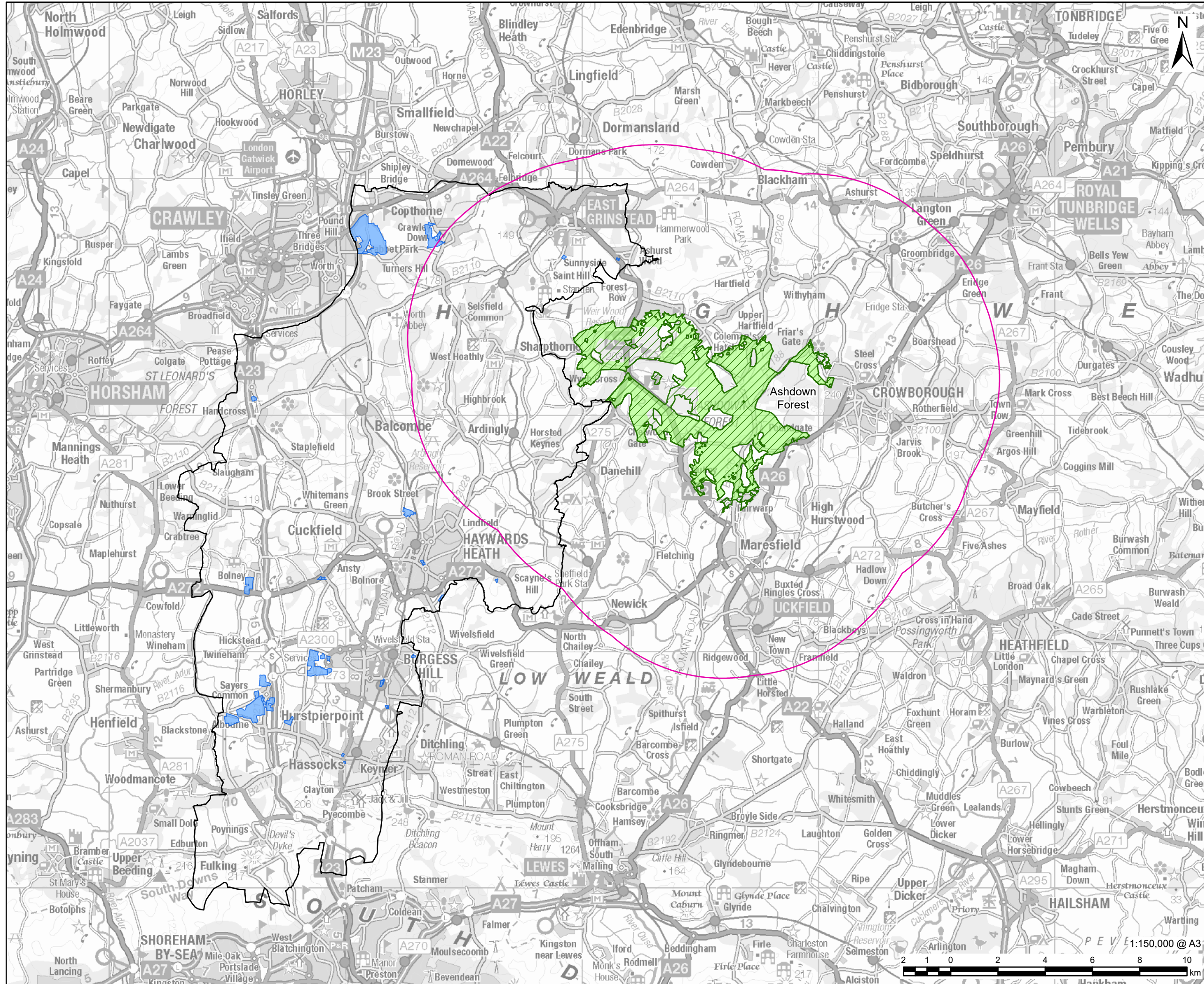
to ensure that sufficient SANG capacity is available prior to giving planning consent and any proposed residential allocations lie within the relevant SANG catchment zone.

- 8.12 Work on the Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMM) strategy for the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC has been ongoing between the local authorities of Wealden, Mid Sussex, Lewes, Tunbridge Wells, Tandridge and Sevenoaks in partnership with the Conservators of Ashdown Forest and Natural England since 2012. The SAMM partnership is proactively working to deliver access management projects that address recreational impacts and monitor visitor levels across the SPA / SAC. The partnership has published a SAMM tariff guidance document that currently sets out a tariff of £1,170 per dwelling and has most recently been updated in October 2019⁶⁶.
- 8.13 **Overall, given that an established mitigation framework comprising SANG and SAMM measures is in place (and this is adequately captured in Plan policy), and has been agreed with Natural England, it is concluded that the MSDP will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC regarding recreational pressure, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. No additional policy recommendations are made.**

⁶⁶ (October 2019). Ashdown Forest Special Protection Area (SPA) – Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy Tariff Guidance for Lewes District Council, Mid Sussex District Council, Sevenoaks District Council, District Council of Tandridge, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council and Wealden District Council. Available at: <https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/media/5596/samm-strategy-tariff-guidance.pdf> [Accessed on the 25/11/2021]

Appendix A Map

Figure 4: Map of housing sites allocated in the Mid Sussex Local Plan Review, European sites within 10km of the district boundary and the 7km mitigation zone surrounding the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC.



PROJECT
 Habitats Regulations
 Assessment of the Mid
 Sussex Local Plan Review

CLIENT
 Mid Sussex District Council

CONSULTANT
 AECOM Limited
 2 City Walk
 Holbeck, Leeds
 LS11 9AR
 www.aecom.com

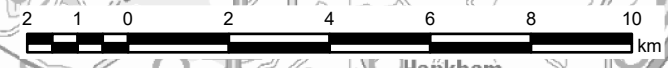
- LEGEND**
- Mid Sussex District Boundary
 - Recreation Mitigation Buffer Zone - 7km
 - Housing Allocation
 - Special Protection Area
 - Special Area of Conservation

NOTES
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ISSUE PURPOSE
 FINAL
PROJECT NUMBER
 60671970
FIGURE TITLE
 Housing Allocations and European Sites Within 10km of the Mid Sussex District Boundary

FIGURE NUMBER
 Figure 1

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Appendix B LSEs Screening

Table 4: Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) screening assessment of the policies contained in the Mid Sussex District Plan. Where the LSEs screening outcome column is shaded orange, this indicates that impacts of the policy on European sites cannot be excluded and the site is screened in for Appropriate Assessment. Where this column is shaded green, there are no impact pathways present and the policy is screened out.

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
<p>Habitats Regulations Assessment Sustainability Plan Review Policy DPS1 Climate Change</p>	<p>This policy represents the Council's approach to tackling climate change, such as through reducing carbon emissions, maximizing carbon sequestration and climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPS1 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a positive policy for the environment that sets out the Council's approach to mitigating against climate change by reducing carbon emissions and maximizing carbon sequestration. While this is positive for the environment, in particular air quality, this has no direct relevance for European sites.</p> <p>The policy does not propose a quantum or location of residential or employment development.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPS1 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPS2: Sustainable Design and Construction</p>	<p>This policy highlights that the Council will be directing development towards sustainable design and construction. Assessment frameworks will be employed (e.g. BREEAM standards) to assess this. It further addresses important topics, such as energy use and water efficiency measures.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPS2 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a positive policy for the environment that highlights the Council's support for sustainability regarding a range of themes, including water efficiency and energy use. While this is positive for the environment, this has no direct relevance for the European sites included in this assessment.</p> <p>The policy does not propose a quantum or location of residential or employment development.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPS2 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPS3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Schemes</p>	<p>Policy DPS3 provides support for renewable and low carbon energy schemes, including wind turbines (one or more wind turbines) and solar energy. The policy also indicates support for heating and cooling distribution networks, energy storage and community led energy projects.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPS3 on European sites.</p> <p>This policy specifies that proposals for renewable and low carbon energy schemes across Mid Sussex will be supported, provided there are no adverse impacts on designated and non-designated wildlife sites. While the policy supports development in principle, any impact pathways relevant to European sites will be assessed and mitigated (where required) in project-level HRAs.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
		There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPS3 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.
Policy DPS4: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage	Policy DPS4 addresses flood risk and drainage to ensure that development is safe across its lifetime. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) should be utilized to identify areas at risk with certain development not permitted to be constructed within certain flood zones. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) should be implemented in all developments of 10 dwellings or more and these should be managed / maintained in the long-term. Surface water cannot be drained into the sewage system.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPS4 on European sites.</p> <p>This policy stipulates how flood risk and drainage will be addressed in developments across Mid Sussex District, including Strategic Flood Risk Assessments and provision and long-term management of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). This is a positive policy for the environment as it protects against water level / quality changes across the district.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPS4 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Policy DPS5: Water Neutrality	This policy establishes that developments within the Sussex North Water Resource Zone must demonstrate water neutrality. This should incorporate water efficient design and offsetting of additional water use.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPS5 on European sites.</p> <p>This policy protects the Sussex North Water Resource Area from a reduction in water resources due to development. This is a positive policy for the environment.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPS5 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Policy DPS6: Health and Wellbeing	Policy DPS6 details the Council’s approach to achieving healthy, inclusive and safe places. This is to be achieved with incorporating the principles of 20 minute cities and “Local living”. A range of requirements are made for new developments, including high-quality design, accessibility, high-quality outdoor space, green infrastructure and biodiversity.	<p>There are no LSEs of this policy on European sites.</p> <p>Policy DPS6 promotes health and wellbeing across Mid Sussex by securing high-quality design, sustainable transport and undertaking Health Impact Assessments. It has no bearing on European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPS6 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Natural Environment and Green Infrastructure		

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
<p>Policy DPN1: Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Nature Recovery</p>	<p>Policy DPN1 protects the biodiversity and geodiversity of Mid Sussex. Development proposals need to conduct appropriate habitat and species surveys, retain features of interest, reduce disturbance to sensitive habitats / species, result in a net gain in biodiversity, and avoid damage. Designated sites and other ecological assets are given protection according to their importance to nature conservation. This policy also covers protecting and enhancing soils, water and geodiversity.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPN1 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that protects biodiversity and geodiversity, and promotes nature recovery. Importantly, the policy provides for a general protection of Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation, including the avoidance of damage and general enhancement. This is a positive policy from an HRA perspective.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPN1 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPN2: Biodiversity Net Gain</p>	<p>Policy DPN2 highlights that biodiversity net gain will contribute to the delivery of ecological networks, green infrastructure and nature recovery. Development proposals will need to deliver a Biodiversity Net Gain Plan that provides for measurable net gains in biodiversity. A minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain will be required. On Significant Sites biodiversity net gain of 20% will be required. Gains will take place on site where feasible and offsite mitigation should consider the Local Nature Recovery Strategy.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPN2 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that aligns development in Mid Sussex with the most up-to-date biodiversity net gain requirements, specifically a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain. While positive for the environment, biodiversity net gain is not directly relevant to European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPN2 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPN3: Green and Blue Infrastructure</p>	<p>Policy DPN3 protects green and blue infrastructure assets by requiring development to incorporate existing green infrastructure into design, provide new green infrastructure and strengthen connectivity of ecological networks. Green and blue infrastructure designs should be informed by and respond to existing evidence and guidance including local nature recovery networks, Biodiversity Opportunity area statements and priority and irreplaceable habitats.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPN3 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that promotes green infrastructure in the District, particularly in the form of safeguarding a Green Circle around Burgess Hill. While not delivered to SANG standards, informal open spaces are positive because they can help absorb recreational pressure locally.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPN3 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPN4: Trees,</p>	<p>Policy DPN4 protects and enhances trees, woodland and hedgerows across Mid Sussex. Development that will result in the loss of such</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPN4 on European sites.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
Woodland and Hedgerows	features (including ancient woodland or veteran trees) will not be permitted. Development proposals should incorporate existing trees into design, prevent damage to root systems, provide new planting of suitable species and apply appropriate protection measures. There should be a 15m buffer between development and ancient woodland, and a buffer of 2m either side of hedgerows. Development within 15m of any tree must submit an arboricultural impact assessment and method statement.	<p>This is a development management policy that protects trees, woodland and hedgerows in Mid Sussex District. While positive for the natural environment, this policy has no direct bearing on European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPN4 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Policy DPN5: Historic Parks and Gardens	Policy DPN5 protects the character, appearance and setting of registered parks or gardens. Development proposals in such settings will only be permitted where special features (e.g. setting and views) are protected and enhanced.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPN5 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that protects the characteristics and settings of historic parks and gardens. If a historic park or garden is open to the public it may help reduce the number of recreational visits to more sensitive European sites, such as the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPN5 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Policy DPN6: Pollution	Policy DPN6 requires development to avoid pollution or hazards through effects on air, noise, vibration, light, water, soil, odour, dust and other means. The health of people and the natural environment is to be protected.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPN6 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that aims to minimize noise, air, water and light pollution across Mid Sussex District. This is generally a positive policy for the environment.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPN6 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Policy DPN7: Noise Impacts	Policy DPN7 protects the natural environment (specifically also nature conservation sites) and people from unacceptable levels of noise. Generally, developments will require good acoustic design and orientation. Planning proposals may be required to undertake noise impact assessment and consider the Council's noise guidance.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPN7 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that aims to reduce the impacts of noise on the environment and people. While positive for the environment, this has no bearing on the European sites that are relevant to Mid Sussex District.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
		<p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPN7 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPN8: Light Impacts and Dark Skies</p>	<p>This policy protects the environment and people from unacceptable levels of light pollution (including from sky glow, glare and light spillage) particularly in the South Downs International Dark Skies Reserve. For example, artificial light sources should be minimized through using the minimum of light required to achieve a purpose, good-quality design, low energy light sources and considering light colour. The Institute of Lighting Professionals guidance must be followed. Additionally developments should consider parking layout in order to minimize the impact of headlights</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPN8 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that aims to reduce the impacts of artificial lighting on the environment and people. For example, lighting proposals should use the minimum of light required to achieve their objective, use low energy light sources and consider the impact of light colour on wildlife. While positive for the environment, the European sites relevant to Mid Sussex District are not designated for species that have a particularly high light sensitivity.</p> <p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPN8 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPN9: Air Quality</p>	<p>Policy DPN9 protects the natural environment and people from unacceptable effects of atmospheric pollution. As a primary measure the Council encourages active and sustainable travel modes / measures and green infrastructure. Development proposals will need to demonstrate that they will not have negative impacts on air quality. If needed, air quality assessment will be required and the Council's guidance (Air Quality and Emissions Mitigation Guidance for Sussex) must be followed. Sites in proximity to Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) and nature conservation sites will need to incorporate mitigation measures to reduce air quality impacts. The policy specifically protects the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC from air quality impacts.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPN9 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that protects against unacceptable impacts on air quality, such as through the identification of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). Importantly, the policy also explicitly protects the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC from air quality impacts of development schemes that will result in increases in traffic flows. The policy requires any adverse air quality effects to be mitigated, both when considered alone and in combination.</p> <p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPN9 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
<p>Policy DPN10: Land Stability and Contaminated Land</p>	<p>Planning applications must consider whether a site is suitable for its intended purpose, taking into account ground conditions, land stability and contamination. The policy also requires measures to protect the natural environment, including soil, waterbodies, groundwater, aquifers and wildlife.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPN10 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that ensures proposed development sites are fit for purpose. Making sure that there are no concerns regarding land stability and contamination will reduce the potential for negative impacts on the natural environment. While positive for the environment, this policy has no direct relevance for European sites.</p> <p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPN10 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Countryside</p>		
<p>Policy DPC1: Protection and Enhancement of the Countryside</p>	<p>Policy DPC1 protects and enhances the countryside in Mid Sussex. Furthermore, the most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a and 3b in the High Weald AONB) will be protected from non-agricultural uses. Major applications must have a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment or Appraisal. Economically viable mineral reserves in the district will be safeguarded.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPC1 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that protects and enhances the countryside, including areas of the most versatile agricultural land. However, the protection of the countryside has no relevance for European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPC1 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPC2: Preventing Coalescence</p>	<p>Policy DPC2 maintains the unique characteristics of individual towns and villages in Mid Sussex. Development will only be permitted where it does not result in the coalescence of settlements.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPC2 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that aims at to prevent coalescence in Mid Sussex by preserving the distinct character of different settlements. However, this policy approach has no relevance for European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPC2 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
<p>Policy DPC3: New Homes in the Countryside</p>	<p>This policy permits new homes in the countryside provided they fulfil specific criteria, such as being essential for agricultural or forestry workers and exceptional quality of design. The policy also addresses both permanent and temporary dwellings for agricultural workers.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPC3 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that permits new homes in the countryside, provided that a set of stringent conditions is fulfilled. However, setting general conditions for the delivery of permanent or temporary agricultural dwellings in the countryside, has no immediate bearing on European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPC3 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPC4: High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</p>	<p>Policy DPC4 indicates that development within the High Weald AONB will only be permitted where it conserves and enhances its natural beauty. This includes its landscape features, land management techniques and wildlife / cultural heritage.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPC4 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that conserves and enhances the beauty of the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, such as by abiding to the AONB Management Plan. However, conservation and enhancement of the AONB, while positive, has no direct relevance to European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPC4 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPC5: Setting of the South Downs National Park</p>	<p>Policy DPC5 stipulates that development that contributes to the setting of the South Downs National Park, must not detract from its visual and special qualities (e.g. dark skies, tranquility, views, etc.). Development should consider the impacts on roads in the National Park</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPC5 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that aims at protecting the setting of the South Downs National Park (SDNP), including not impacting transitional open green spaces. However, protecting the SDNP, while positive, has no direct relevance to European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPC5 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPC6: Ashdown Forest SPA and SAC</p>	<p>Policy DPC6 prevents adverse effects on the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC regarding recreational pressure by ensuring that adequate mitigation measures are put in place. These requirements will be sought in</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPC6 on European sites.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
	<p>accordance with the strategic solution in place for the site, such as a 400m exclusion zone where no residential development is permitted and a 7km zone in which appropriate contributions to Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) and Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMM) will need to be made by residential developments. The policy also stipulates that sites associated with traffic increases will require project-level HRA to ensure that they will not result in adverse effects on the SAC regarding atmospheric pollution.</p>	<p>This is a development management policy that protects the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC from adverse effects of development, both alone and in combination. The policy stipulates that mitigation for each planning application will be sought in line with the strategic mitigation framework in force at the time of application. It specifies that residential development within 7km of the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC will need to deliver Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) or provide financial contributions to strategic SANG, as well as contributing to Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMM). Additionally, the policy also addresses potential atmospheric pollution impacts by requiring site-specific air quality assessments.</p> <p>This policy represents the key framework for protecting the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC. There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPC6 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Built Environment		
<p>Policy DPB1: Character and Design</p>	<p>Policy DPB1 stipulates that all development should comprise high-quality design and be in keeping with the character of Mid Sussex. Developments are required to consider context, layouts / streets / spaces, structure, design and residential amenity to gain planning consent. Major residential and mixed-use developments must demonstrate 20-minute neighborhood principles.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPB1 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that sets important character and design criteria for development in Mid Sussex, including layout of streets and building design. However, design criteria generally have no direct relevance to European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPB1 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPB2: Listed Buildings and Other Heritage Assets</p>	<p>This policy protects listed buildings and their settings, such as through the use of traditional building materials. Other heritage assets of architectural or historic merit will also need to be considered by development proposals. Archeological features on proposed development sites must be evaluated prior to determination.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPB2 on European sites.</p> <p>This development management policy protects listed buildings and other heritage assets across Mid Sussex, including architecturally, culturally and historically important sites. However, the protection of such assets is not relevant to European sites.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
		There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPB2 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.
Policy DPB3: Conservation Areas	Development in Conservation Areas will need to conserve and enhance its special character and appearance. This should be achieved through sensitive design, open spaces / gardens, preservation of traditional shop fronts and appropriate urban surfaces (e.g. pavements, roads).	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPB3 on European sites.</p> <p>This development management policy protects important conservation areas across Mid Sussex. However, these areas do not relate to environmental / natural assets and as such this policy has no bearing on European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPB3 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Policy DPB4: Aerodrome Safeguarding Requirements (Air Safety)	Development proposals must comply with Aerodrome Safeguarding requirements to ensure that the operational integrity and safety of Gatwick Airport are not compromised. Proposals that cannot be mitigated to the satisfaction of the statutory consultees will be refused	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPB4 on European sites.</p> <p>This development management policy ensures development do not hinder the safe operation of Gatwick Airport. This policy has no bearing on European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPB4 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Transport		
Policy DPT1: Placemaking and Connectivity	Policy DTP1 sets out that development proposals shall support the West Sussex Transport Plan 2022-2036, including the provision of Transport Assessments and sustainable travel interventions, prioritization of sustainable / active travel modes, and creation of attractive and permeable street networks. Some developments will be required to produce a travel plan if they produce significant movement.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPT1 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that outlines the Council's approach towards placemaking and connectivity. Importantly, it focuses on sustainable travel interventions and the promotion of active travel modes (i.e. walking and cycling). Importantly, transport-related management approaches can help reduce the volume of traffic, and thereby pollutant deposition, that occurs in close proximity to European sites.</p> <p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
		<p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPT1 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPT2: Rights Of Way and Other Recreational Routes</p>	<p>Policy DTP2 protects Rights of Way, national cycle routes and recreational routes in Mid Sussex. It promotes access to the countryside by providing convenient links to recreational routes, delivering additional routes within and between settlements, encouraging accessible development of rights of way and promoting multi-functional routes.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPT2 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that protects and enhances Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) and recreational routes across Mid Sussex. This is a positive policy for European sites, because it promotes access to the wider countryside and may help reduce recreational pressure within sensitive European sites, such as the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC.</p> <p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPT2 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPT3: Active and Sustainable Travel</p>	<p>Development proposals are expected to encourage sustainable travel by removing barriers to cycling, embedding 20-minute neighbourhood principles into development and contributing to infrastructure improvements. This includes providing adequate cycle parking facilities and high-quality cycleways. The importance of the Mid Sussex Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) is highlighted.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPT3 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that promotes the use of alternative transport modes, specifically cycling (as set out in the Mid Sussex Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP)). Enhancing this mode of transport is important because it may have positive implications for air quality and recreational pressure impact pathways.</p> <p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPT3 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPT4: Parking and Electric Vehicle</p>	<p>Policy DPT4 requires that all developments provide adequate parking and electric vehicle charging points in line with existing guidance documents. supports appropriate parking and electric vehicle charging</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPT4 on European sites.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
Charging Infrastructure	infrastructure across Mid Sussex. Policy also requires the provision of electric vehicle charging points at non-residential building car parks.	<p>This is a development management policy that sets parking and electric vehicle charging infrastructure standards across Mid Sussex, such as delivering well-integrated parking spaces and adequate Electric Vehicle Charging points. Promoting the use of electric vehicle is positive for minimizing air quality impacts and is one of the main measures for improving air-quality at sensitive European sites.</p> <p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPT4 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Policy DPT5: Off-Airport Car Parking	This policy states that proposals for the provision of additional off-airport parking or extension of airport related parking will not be permitted nor will relocations of existing airport parking that would result in increased parking spaces.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPT5 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that prohibits development of further airport related parking within the Local Plan Area.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPT5 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment</p>
Economy		
Policy DPE1: Sustainable Economic Development	Policy DPE1 supports sustainable economic development across the District. It encourages high-quality development of land and premises, supports the expansion of existing businesses and requires appropriate infrastructure.	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Policy DPE1 on European sites cannot be excluded.</p> <p>This policy supports sustainable economic development across Mid Sussex, including the expansion of existing businesses. New employment opportunities in the district are likely to increase the number of commuter journeys within Mid Sussex and between adjoining authorities, potentially leading to increased nitrogen and ammonia deposition in European sites.</p> <p>The following impact pathway is present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric pollution (through nitrogen and ammonia deposition)

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water resources <p>Due to this linking impact pathway, Policy DPE1 is screened in for Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPE2: Existing Employment Sites</p>	<p>Policy DPE2 protects existing employment sites (e.g. General Industrial and Storage or Distribution Class Uses). It supports the intensification of employment uses within Existing Employment Sites. Furthermore, within the built-up area, expansion of employment sites will be supported.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPE2 on European sites.</p> <p>This development management policy supports the protection, intensification, redevelopment and expansion of existing employment sites. However, the general support in principle for the expansion of such sites, has no direct bearing on European sites. The implications of employment development are adequately assessed as part of other policies in the Plan.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPE2 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPE3: Employment Allocations</p>	<p>Policy DPE3 provides for employment land on Significant Sites, including on Land at Crabbet Park (Cophorne) and Land to South of Reeds (Sayers Common).</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Policy DPE3 on European sites cannot be excluded.</p> <p>This policy allocates employment sites across Mid Sussex, thereby influencing the volume of commuter traffic and routes of new commuter journeys (potentially leading within 200m of air quality sensitive habitats).</p> <p>The following impact pathway is present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution (through nitrogen and ammonia deposition) <p>Due to this linking impact pathway, Policy DPE3 is screened in for Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPE4: Town and Village</p>	<p>Policy DPE4 supports development in Town or Village Centres, including the major settlements of Burgess Hill, East Grinstead and Haywards</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Policy DPE4 on European sites cannot be excluded.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
Centre Development	Heath. Centre boundaries for each settlement in the hierarchy are defined.	<p>This policy identifies the development hierarchy in Mid Sussex and partly determines where new employment floorspace will be delivered. This will have important implications on the spread of commuter traffic across the District, dictating where atmospheric pollution issues will be greatest.</p> <p>The following impact pathway is present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric pollution (through nitrogen and ammonia deposition) <p>Due to this linking impact pathway, Policy DPE4 is screened in for Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Policy DPE5: Within Town and Village Centre Boundaries	The policy supports development of main town centre uses within defined boundaries, in accordance with Town Centre Masterplans. This may include the creation of high-quality premises.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPE5 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that supports the development of main town centre uses within Town and Village Centres. However, the support of such development in principle has no bearing on European sites and any impacts will be assessed in project-level HRAs as required.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPE5 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Policy DPE6: Development within Primary Shopping Areas	Policy DPE6 promotes thriving centres by maintaining a dominance of Class E uses. New developments for retail, food, beverage and service uses will be supported. The policy also restricts residential uses to upper storeys.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPE6 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that promotes the vitality of urban centres by supporting the dominance of and development of new Class E uses. However, the support of such development in principle has no bearing on European sites and any impacts will be assessed in project-level HRAs as required.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPE6 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
<p>Policy DPE7: Smaller villages and Neighborhood Centres</p>	<p>This policy states that neighbourhood centres and parades will be protected unless the current use is no longer viable.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPE7 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that preserves the function of village centres. This policy does not make any allocations for additional development.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPE7 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPE8: Sustainable Rural Development and The Rural Economy</p>	<p>This policy supports new small-scale economic development and extensions to existing facilities, provided that such development is not in conflict with other policies in the Plan. It also provides support in principle for diversification of agricultural uses and the re-use of existing buildings for business uses.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPE8 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that supports small-scale sustainable rural development to promote the rural economy, provided that certain conditions are met. However, the support of such development in principle has no bearing on European sites and any impacts will be assessed in project-level HRAs as required.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPE8 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPE9: Sustainable Tourism and the Visitor Economy</p>	<p>Policy DPE9 supports the retention of existing tourism accommodation and attractions. Furthermore, proposals for tourism assets will be supported, provided that sustainable travel opportunities are encouraged and a range of other conditions are met. The route of the proposed reinstatement Bluebell Railway is safeguarded from alternative development.</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Policy DPE9 on European sites cannot be excluded.</p> <p>This policy supports the provision of sustainable tourism across Mid Sussex, such as through expanded visitor accommodation or new attractions. Promoting tourism can lead to a temporary increase in the local population and, often inadvertently, lead to an increase in access levels to designated sites. Therefore, this policy may have important implications for European sites, in particular the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC.</p> <p>The following impact pathways are present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric pollution (through nitrogen and ammonia deposition)

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational pressure • Water resources <p>Due to these linking impact pathways, Policy DPE9 is screened in for Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Housing		
<p>Policy DPH1: Housing</p>	<p>Policy DPH1 specifies the District's Local Housing Need as 19,620 dwellings over the Plan period 2021 – 2039. This will be met with 20,616 new dwellings over the plan period. This includes existing commitments and completions of 12,161 dwellings, 6,687 dwellings at allocated sites, and a windfall allowance of 1,768 dwellings.</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Policy DPH1 on European sites cannot be excluded.</p> <p>This policy provides for a minimum of 19,620 new dwellings in the Plan period. These new dwellings will increase the local population and result in additional demand for recreational space as well as increasing the number of commuter journeys. This may have impacts on European sites, in particular the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC.</p> <p>The following impact pathways are present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric pollution (through nitrogen and ammonia deposition) • Recreational pressure • Water demand <p>Due to these linking impact pathways, Policy DPH1 is screened in for Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPH2: Sustainable Development – Outside the Built-up Area</p>	<p>This policy supports the expansion of settlements outside of built-up areas, where this is needed to meet identified local housing, employment and community needs. This is under the condition that the development is allocated in another planning document or is less than 10 dwellings, is contiguous with existing built-up area and is sustainable.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPH2 on European sites.</p> <p>Policy DPH2 supports the sustainable expansion of settlements out of built-up areas, provided that this growth is sustainable. However, this is a general development policy, which does not set out a quantum or location of growth. As such, the policy has no bearing on European sites.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
		There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPH2 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.
Policy DPH3: Sustainable Development – Inside the Built-up Area	Policy DPH3 supports infilling and redevelopment within built-up areas provided it is of an appropriate scale. Areas with good accessibility to shops, services and sustainable transport links may provide an opportunity for a greater concentration of development.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPH3 on European sites.</p> <p>Policy DPH3 supports development within Mid Sussex’s built-up areas, provided that this growth is in keeping with the character of the District. However, this is a general development policy, which does not set out a quantum or location of growth. As such, the policy has no bearing on European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPH3 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Policy DPH4: Older Persons’ Housing and Specialist Accommodation	Policy DPH4 sets out that 1,887 additional dwellings with support or care capacities are provided over the Plan period. Overall, six sites for older persons’ accommodation are allocated. The policy also provides further detail regarding the potential extensions to and loss of older people and specialist housing.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPH4 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that relates to the provision of homes for the elderly and people with specialist needs. However, this has no implications for European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPH4 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Policy DPH5: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	Policy DPH5 identifies that sixteen net new permanent traveller pitches are required in the Plan period 2021 to 2039, many of which will be delivered through existing commitments. A residual requirement of four pitches is unmet. Proposals for new gypsy and traveller sites will need to meet a range of requirements, including safe access and access to community facilities. The policy stipulates that sites within the 7km mitigation zone surrounding the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC will require appropriate assessment and adequate mitigation measures. Existing and new traveller pitches are safeguarded for that use.	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Policy DPH5 on European sites cannot be excluded.</p> <p>This policy provides for a residual requirement of four gypsy and traveller pitches, which would lead to an increase in the population of Mid Sussex. Similar to new dwellings, these pitches are likely to result in additional demand for recreational space as well as increasing the number of vehicle journeys. This may have impacts on European sites, in particular the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
		<p>Importantly, the policy specifies that sites within the 7km mitigation zone surrounding the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC will require Appropriate Assessment and need to be in compliance with Policy DPC6 that protects this designated site.</p> <p>The following impact pathways are present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric pollution (through nitrogen and ammonia deposition) • Recreational pressure • Water resources <p>Due to these linking impact pathways, Policy DPH5 is screened in for Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPH6: Self and Custom Build Housing</p>	<p>Policy DPH6 supports the important role that self and custom build housing is to play in the future housing in the district. A minimum of 2% of the residential plots on housing sites comprising 100 or more dwellings are to be self and custom built. These plots will need to be serviced with water, foul and surface water drainage, telecommunications and gas / electricity supply. Plots must be available at competitive prices and self-builds must conform to a design code for each site.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPH6 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that supports self and custom build housing projects. However, whether houses are self-built or not has no relevance to European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPH6 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPH7: Housing Mix</p>	<p>Policy DPH7 stipulates that sustainable, mixed and balanced communities need to be delivered. This includes an adequate mix of dwelling types and sizes. Furthermore, other types of accommodation (e.g. for older persons and people with disabilities) are also highlighted.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPH7 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that identifies the housing mix to be delivered across Mid Sussex, such as the proportion of dwellings with different capacities. However, the housing mix to be provided has no bearing on European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPH7 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
Policy DPH8: Affordable Housing	This policy supports the provision of an adequate amount and type of housing across the district, including affordable housing. For example, on residential and mixed-use development of 10 or more dwellings, a minimum of 30% affordable housing is to be provided. A minimum of 4% of affordable homes is to be provided with wheelchair accessibility.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPH8 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that stipulates the proportion of affordable housing (and associated floorspace) to be delivered across the district. However, affordable housing delivery has no bearing on European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPH8 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Policy DPH9: First Homes	Policy DPH9 supports the delivery of First Homes in line with Government policy. Affordable first homes are to be discounted by a minimum of 30% against the market value. Furthermore, the Council will also support First Homes Exception Sites.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPH9 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy detailing the Council's approach to first home ownership. However, strategies to promote home ownership have no relevance to European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPH9 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Policy DPH10: Rural Exception Sites	This policy identifies that rural exception sites for affordable housing will be permitted, provided that certain criteria are met. Rural exception sites will primarily be delivered by Parish Councils.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPH10 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that relates to the development of affordable housing in rural exception sites. However, these exceptions have no bearing on European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPH10 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Policy DPH11: Dwelling Space Standards	Policy DPH11 stipulates that all new residential development will need to meet nationally set space standards for internal floorspace and storage space. These will be applied to the full range of dwelling types.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPH11 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that identifies space standards in new dwellings, including for internal floorspace and storage space. However, this has no bearing on European sites.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
		There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPH11 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.
Policy DPH12: Accessibility	This policy provides the Council's approach to accessibility. It outlines the requirements for accessible / adaptable dwellings and wheelchair-user dwellings.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPH12 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that sets accessibility and adaptability standards for dwellings across Mid Sussex, such as accessibility by wheelchairs. However, accessibility generally has no bearing on European sites.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPH12 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Sustainable Communities		
Policy DPSC GEN: Significant Site Requirements	Policy DPSC GEN lists additional requirements for the Significant Sites. These additional requirements cover a range of matters including design, housing mix, infrastructure provision, sustainable and active travel and biodiversity net gain.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPSC GEN on European sites.</p> <p>This is a policy that sets out additional requirements that the Significant Sites will need to deliver alongside other Plan requirements.</p> <p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPSC GEN is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<i>Please see the following table for DPSC1 to DPSC7</i>		
Site Allocations		
<i>Please see the following table for DPA1 to DPA19</i>		
Infrastructure		
Policy DPI1: Infrastructure Provision	Policy DPI1 stipulates that development will need to be supported by adequate and suitably maintained infrastructure and / or mitigation measures to support any additional need. Infrastructure will need to be provided at an appropriate time, prior to the development becoming	There are no LSEs of Policy DPI1 on European sites.

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
	<p>operational / occupied. Larger developments may need to be phased for this requirement to be met. Existing infrastructure is protected unless there is an equivalent or improved replacement.</p>	<p>This is a development management policy that ensures the delivery of appropriate infrastructure (e.g. utilities, wastewater treatment, potable water supply) in line with emerging development. This is a positive policy for the environment. However, the European sites relevant to Mid Sussex are not designated for any habitats / species that rely on good water quality / sufficient hydrological levels.</p> <p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPI1 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPI2: Planning Obligations</p>	<p>Policy DPI2 states that the Council will use planning obligations to secure affordable housing, address the impacts of development, and secure an appropriate contribution towards monitoring of planning obligations.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPI2 on European sites.</p> <p>This policy reserves the right of the council to set planning obligations in line with the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 and through Section 106 Agreements. However, this process has no relevance to European sites.</p> <p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPI2 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPI3: Major Infrastructure Projects</p>	<p>Policy DPI3 addresses how the Council will approach major infrastructure projects. Such proposals should contribute positively to the implementation of the spatial strategy and may require a Delivery Plan. Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) will need to ensure that they minimize adverse impacts / harm to local places, communities and businesses. Assessments of NSIPs will include the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPI3 on European sites.</p> <p>Policy DPI3 highlights how Mid Sussex District Council will address Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs). This will include adequate assessments of construction, operation and decommissioning phases. This is a positive policy because it ensures that large-scale proposals are adequately addressed. However, this process has no bearing on European sites.</p> <p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
		<p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPI3 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPI4: Communications Infrastructure</p>	<p>This policy supports the delivery of high-quality digital infrastructure, including fibre broadband. New telecommunications must seek to minimize impacts on the visual amenity, character and appearance of the surrounding area. They should not have an unacceptable effect on sensitive areas, including Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, South Downs National Park and conservation areas.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPI4 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that supports adequate communications infrastructure across the District. However, this has no direct bearing on the European sites relevant to the Mid Sussex Local Plan.</p> <p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPI4 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPI5: Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities</p>	<p>The Council will support developments that provide new / enhanced open space, leisure, sport and recreational facilities (e.g. allotments). Proposals that result in the net loss of such features will generally not be supported, unless several conditions are fulfilled.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPI5 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that secures the delivery of open space, sport and recreational facilities in new developments. Such spaces are important as they absorb recreational activities locally and may help reduce the number of recreational visits to European sites.</p> <p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPI5 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
<p>Policy DPI6: Community and Cultural Facilities and Local Services</p>	<p>Policy DPI6 supports the provision or improvement of community and cultural facilities. Proposals that involve the net loss of such facilities will generally not be supported unless conditions are met.</p>	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPI6 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that protects and / or enhances community facilities and local services. However, the supply of such services has no direct relevance to the integrity of European sites.</p> <p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p>

Policy	Summary of Policy	Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening Outcome
		There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPI6 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.
Policy DPI7: Water and Wastewater Infrastructure	Policy regards the provision of water and wastewater infrastructure. Proposals that require off-site water service infrastructure must demonstrate that sufficient capacity exists or will be developed with the water company. Development should connect to a public sewage treatment works	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPI7 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy that requires there be adequate capacity in off-site water infrastructure where required for development.</p> <p>The policy does not stipulate a quantum and / or location of growth.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPI7 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>
Policy DPI8: Viability	Policy outlines the requirement for a Viability Assessment when a proposal is non-compliant regarding affordable housing or infrastructure contributions. A Viability Review must also be conducted.	<p>There are no LSEs of Policy DPI8 on European sites.</p> <p>This is a development management policy which outlines the process by which viability can be assessed if a developer asserts that the contributions to infrastructure or affordable housing make the development non-viable.</p> <p>There are no impact pathways present and Policy DPI8 is screened out from Appropriate Assessment.</p>

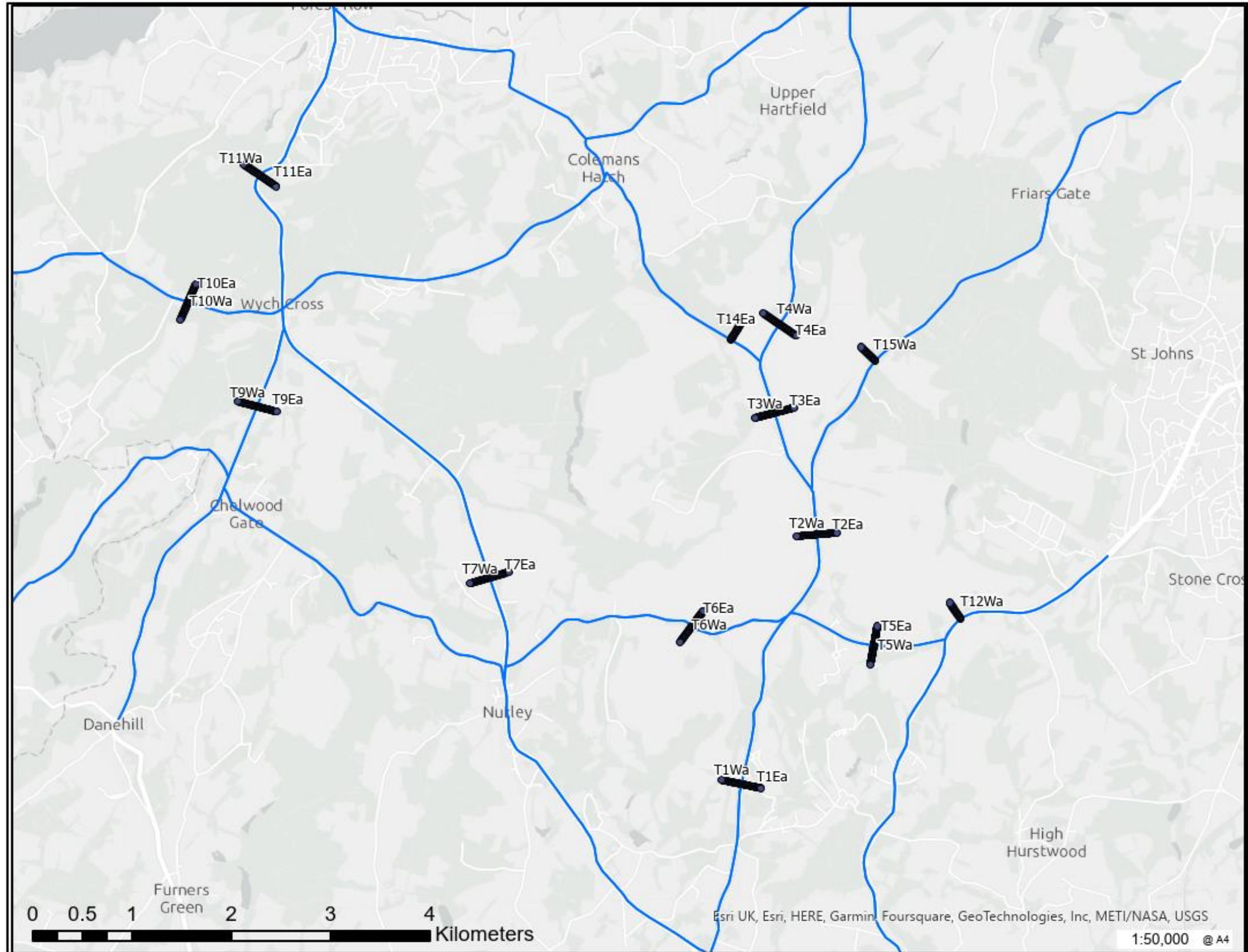
Table 5: Housing allocation policies contained in the MSDP Review, detailing site area (ha), capacity and approx. distance to the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC. Sites that fall within the 7km mitigation zone surrounding the SPA / SAC are colour-coded orange.

Policy	Site Area (ha)	Capacity	Approx. Distance to the Ashdown Forest SPA / SAC (km)
DPSC1: Land to the west of Burgess Hill/North of Hurstpierpoint	57.81	1,350 dwellings, 300m ² of employment floorspace, 500m ² retail/community space	15.9
DPSC2: Land at Crabbet Park	172	2,300 dwellings (approx. 1,500 to 2039) and 1000m ² E class employment space	8.7
DPSC3: Land to South of Reeds Lane, Sayers Common	90.05	2,000 dwellings (approx. 1,850 to 2039), 5,000 - 9,000m ² of employment uses, and 6 permanent Gypsy and Traveller Pitches	19.2
DPSC4: Land at Chesapeake and Meadow View, Reeds Lane, Sayers Common	1.5	33 dwellings	18.8
DPSC5: Land at Coombe Farm, London Road, Sayers Common	14.2	210 dwellings	18.4
DPSC6: Land to the West of Kings Business Centre, Reeds Lane, Sayers Common	3.3	100 dwellings	18.7
DPSC7: Land at LVS Hassocks, London Road, Sayers Common	10.2	200 dwellings	18.1
DPA1: Batchelors Farm, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill	1.5	33 dwellings	15.4
DPA2: Land South of Appletree Close, Janes Lane, Burgess Hill	1.2	25 dwellings	13.1
DPA3: Burgess Hill Station, Burgess Hill	3.5	300 dwellings	14.7
DPA3a: Allotment Site – Nightingale Lane, Burgess Hill	1	Allotments	15.9
DPA4: Land off West Hoathly Road, East Grinstead	1.8	Up to 45 dwellings	3.1
DPA5: Land at Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath	1.8	36 dwellings	10.3
DPA6: Land at Junction of Hurstwood Lane and Colwell Lane, Haywards Heath	1	40 dwellings	10.6

DPA7: Land east of Borde Hill Lane, Haywards Heath	10.5	60 dwellings	8.7
DPA8: Orchards Shopping Centre, Haywards Heath	1.9	100 dwellings	10.3
DPA9: Land to west of Turners Hill Road, Crawley Down	33.7	350 dwellings	6.8
DPA10: Hurst Farm, Turners Hill Road, Crawley Down	2.2	37 dwellings	7.5 (included as a precaution as lies close to the 7km zone)
DPA11: Land Rear of 2 Hurst Road, Hassocks	0.9	25 Dwellings	18.6
DPA12: Land west of Kemps, Hurstpierpoint	5.8	90 dwellings	18.7
DPA13: The Paddocks, Lewes Road, Ashurst Wood	0.84	8 – 12 dwellings	2.5
DPA14: Land at Foxhole Farm, Bolney	18.4	200 dwellings	16
DPA15: Ham Lane Farm House, Ham Lane, Scaynes Hill	0.97	30 dwellings	8.27
DPA16: Land West of North Cottages and Challoners, Cuckfield Road, Ansty	1.3	30 dwellings	13.5
DPA17: Land to the west of Marwick Close, Bolney Road, Ansty	1.5	45 dwellings	14.5
DPA18: Land at Byanda, Hassocks	0.4	60 bed residential care home	18.7
DPA19: Land at Hyde Lodge, Handcross	3	Contribution towards identified Older Persons' Accommodation need	13.6

Appendix C Air Quality Impact Assessment

C.1 Map



C.2 Methodology

Ashdown Forest SAC - Air Quality Modelling

Mid Sussex District Council - Regulation 19

Mid Sussex District Council

Project number: 60671970

23rd November 2023

Quality information

<u>Prepared by</u>	<u>Checked by</u>	<u>Verified by</u>	<u>Approved by</u>
Sage Boyman Graduate Air Quality Consultant Vasilis Kazakos Air Quality Graduate Consultant	Julian Mann Senior Air Quality Consultant	Anna Savage Technical Director – Air Quality	Dr James Riley Technical Director (Ecology)
_____	_____	_____	_____

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Prepared for:

Mid Sussex District Council

Prepared by:

Sage Boyman
Graduate Air Quality Consultant
M: 07551405003
E: sage.boyman@aecom.com
Vasilis Kazakos
Graduate Air Quality Consultant
M: 07899 831149
E: vasilis.kazakos@aecom.com

AECOM Limited
Sunley House
4 Bedford Park, Surrey
Croydon CRO 2AP
United Kingdom

T: +44 (0)20 8639 3500
aecom.com

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC) is undertaking a review of its adopted District Plan 2014-2031. The Council has commissioned AECOM Limited to conduct an air quality assessment to inform the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Regulation 19 Mid Sussex District Plan (MSDP) (2021-2039).
- 1.2 The work presented in this report is to be used to inform the Appropriate Assessment of the HRA. It focuses on the impact of traffic related emissions due to planned development in the District Plan 2021-2039 on sensitive ecosystems within the Ashdown Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The Ashdown Forest SAC is designated for heathland, which is sensitive to nitrogen and ammonia deposition due to the presence of lichens and bryophytes.
- 1.3 This assessment therefore considers the following four key pollutants shown to affect sensitive ecosystems: ammonia (NH₃), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), total nitrogen deposition and total acid deposition. All pollutants are considered at receptor points, within transects, up to 200m of the roadside, within the SAC.
- 1.4 Wealden District Council undertook monitoring of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and NH₃ from 2015 to 2020 within the Ashdown Forest SAC. Published monitoring data have been used to verify the model performance with regard to NO_x and NH₃ concentrations.
- 1.5 The main aims of this study are to:
 - Identify potentially sensitive ecological receptor locations within the SAC within 200m of roads that are expected to be affected by the District Plan 2021-2039;
 - Predict annual mean NO_x and NH₃ concentrations and nitrogen and acid deposition rates for the following scenarios at selected ecological receptors;
 - Baseline year (2019): represents air quality in a past year (2019);
 - Future Baseline (2039): uses the traffic data from the 'current baseline' in 2019, but applies future assessment year vehicle emission factors and background pollutant concentrations to allow for the 'in combination' assessment required for the HRA;
 - 2039 'Do Minimum' Reference Case: future assessment year which does not include the influence of planned development from the Mid Sussex District Plan 2021-2039 but does allow for strategic planned development in neighbouring local authorities;
 - 2039 'Do Something' Scenario: future assessment year which each include the influence of planned development from the Mid Sussex District Plan 2021-2039 and from strategic planned development in neighbouring local authorities.
 - Determine if there are any exceedances of NO_x and NH₃ critical levels, and nitrogen and acid deposition critical loads within the Ashdown Forest SAC.
- 1.6 The results are presented in the accompanying report 'Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Mid Sussex District Plan'.

2. Policy Context

Clean Air Strategy

- 2.1 In 2019, the UK government released its Clean Air Strategy 2019 (Defra, 2019) as part of its 25 Year Environment Plan (Defra, 2018). These documents include targets to reduce emissions of ammonia from farming activities, and nitrogen oxides from combustion processes, and thus reduce the deposition of nitrogen to sensitive ecosystems.

Environment Act

- 2.2 The Environment Act 2021 (HM Government, 2021) amends the Environment Act 1995 (HM Government, 1995). On 9th November 2021, the Act received Royal Assent after being first introduced to Parliament in January 2020 to address environmental protection and the delivery of the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan. It includes provisions to establish a post-Brexit set of statutory environmental principles to ensure environmental governance through an environmental watchdog, the Office for Environmental Protection (OEP).
- 2.3 The Secretary of State must publish a review report every five years (as a minimum and with yearly updates to Parliament). The 25 Year Environment Plan will be adopted as the first Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP) of the Environment Act 2021, with long-term legally binding targets being finalised by Defra¹.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 2.4 While the UK is no longer a member of the EU, a requirement for HRA will continue as set out in the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.
- 2.5 The HRA process applies the 'Precautionary Principle'² to European sites. Plans and projects can only be permitted having ascertained that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the European site(s) in question. To ascertain whether or not site integrity will be affected, an Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken of the Plan or project in question.
- 2.6 Following evidence gathering, the first stage of any Habitats Regulations Assessment is the screening for Likely Significant Effects (LSEs), a high-level assessment to decide whether the Appropriate Assessment is required. Where it is determined that a conclusion of 'no Likely Significant Effects' cannot be drawn, the analysis proceeds to the Appropriate Assessment.
- 2.7 The District Plan will significantly increase the population and employment opportunities within the District, which may result in more commuter journeys being undertaken within 200m of sensitive heathland. Therefore, LSEs cannot be excluded, and the Ashdown Forest SAC is screened in for Appropriate Assessment regarding this impact pathway. This is in accordance with Natural England's approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations (Natural England, 2018).
- 2.8 As such, the air quality modelling methodology and analyses presented in this report have been undertaken to inform the HRA for the Ashdown Forest SAC.

Other Guidance documents

- 2.9 Best practice and advice / guidance contained within documents from Natural England (Natural England, 2018), the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) (IAQM, 2020), the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) (CIEEM, 2021) and National Highways (Design Manual for Roads and Bridges DMRB LA105) (DMRB, 2019) have been used to determine the methodology applied, and in the accompanying ecological interpretation of the results.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/update-on-progress-on-environmental-targets>

² The Precautionary Principle, which is referenced in Article 191 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, has been defined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO, 2005) as: "When human activities may lead to morally unacceptable harm [to the environment] that is scientifically plausible but uncertain, actions shall be taken to avoid or diminish that harm. The judgement of plausibility should be grounded in scientific analysis".

Critical Levels

- 2.10 Annual mean critical levels of NO_x and NH₃ are summarised in Table 1. These are concentrations above which adverse effects on ecosystems may occur based on present knowledge. The critical level for NO_x is taken from the EU Ambient Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EU (EU Directives, 2008) which has also been set as the Air Quality Strategy objective for the protection of vegetation and ecosystems, and has been incorporated into English legislation.
- 2.11 The EU Directive (EU Directives, 2008) states that the sampling point to determine compliance should be sited more than 20 km away from agglomerations or more than 5 km away from other built-up areas, industrial installations or motorways or major roads with traffic counts of more than 50,000 vehicles per day, which means that a sampling point must be sited in such a way that is representative of an area of at least 1,000 km². Applying the critical level for NO_x to designated nature conservation sites that are located close to busy roads is therefore precautionary.
- 2.12 The critical levels for NH₃ have not been incorporated into legislation and are a recommendation made by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Executive Body for the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) (UNECE, 2013).

Table 1: Annual Mean Critical Levels (NO_x and NH₃)

Pollutant	Critical Level
Oxides of nitrogen (NO _x)	30 µg/m ³
Ammonia (NH ₃)	3 µg/m ³ for higher plants 1 µg/m ³ for lichens and bryophytes

3. Methodology

- 3.1 This section presents the methodology used to model air quality within the Ashdown Forest. The following sources of information and data have been used to form the basis of the air quality assessment:
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)'s Air Quality Background Concentration Maps based on a 2018 base year (Defra, 2020a);
 - Defra's Vehicle Emission Factors (Defra, 2020b);
 - Driver Vehicle Licencing Agency (DVLA) statistics on licensed road-using cars and light goods vehicles dataset for 2022 (DVLA, 2022);
 - Department for Transport (DfT)'s Transport Decarbonisation Plan of future vehicle fleet projections (DfT, 2022);
 - Emission rates as published in the Calculator for Road Emissions of Ammonia (CREAM) tool (Air Quality Consultants, 2020);
 - 1x1 km modelled nitrogen and acid deposition data and ammonia background concentrations from the Air Pollution Information System (APIS, 2022);
 - Air quality monitoring data for 2019 undertaken by Wealden District Council (WDC); and
 - Traffic count and speed data provided by MSDC / SYSTRA Limited for 2019 and 2039.
- 3.2 The modelling assessment was conducted following methodology within Defra's LAQM.TG(22) Technical Guidance (Defra, 2022), and guidance contained within documents from Natural England (Natural England, 2018), the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) (IAQM, 2020) and the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) (CIEEM, 2021).

Pollutants of Interest

- 3.3 The pollutants of interest with regard to sensitive ecosystems for which critical levels and critical loads exist, and which are included in the air quality modelling and assessment of impacts on the Ashdown Forest SAC, are NO_x, ammonia (NH₃), and nitrogen and acid deposition. Modelling of these pollutants is undertaken to assess the air quality impacts of planned development in the District Plan on the Ashdown Forest SAC alone and 'in combination' with that that is in the jurisdiction of surrounding authorities.
- 3.4 Whilst emissions of NO_x from road vehicles are regulated according to Euro standards, emissions of NH₃ are not. This means that emissions of NH₃ from individual vehicle types are highly uncertain, particularly as measurements are rarely made (as this is not required for regulatory purposes). The uncertainty associated with the predicted nitrogen deposition rates from NH₃ is also greater than for NO₂, with the NH₃ derived nitrogen deposition rates representing an upper estimate.
- 3.5 There is currently no tool publicly available for the assessment of road traffic emissions of NH₃ from National Highways, Defra, Natural England, or other nature conservation bodies. However, there is evidence that exclusion of NH₃ from assessments leads to an underestimate of deposited nitrogen (Air Quality Consultants, 2020).
- 3.6 The methodology used to model NH₃ concentrations from road traffic, using ADMS Roads, and the subsequent contribution to nitrogen deposition within the SAC (described below), is considered the most appropriate that is available at this time. The methodology has been applied by AECOM in several Appropriate Assessments to inform HRA including that for Tunbridge Wells Borough and Epping Forest District Councils.

Nitrogen Oxides

- 3.7 Detailed dispersion modelling of road traffic emissions of NO_x has been undertaken using the latest version of ADMS Roads (currently v5), combined with the latest version – at the time of assessment – of Defra's Emissions Factor Toolkit (EFT v11). The subsequent contribution of emitted NO_x to nitrogen deposition within the SAC has also been assessed.

- 3.8 Future fleet predictions were updated in EFT v11 (November 2021) for the fleet operating outside of London. However, the UK government's policy to ban the sale of new petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2035 (recently postponed from 2030) are not accounted for in the fleet information within the current version of the EFT. As such, a more up-to-date fleet projection for the future year fleet has been used, in line with recent DfT policy, which is discussed in more detail below in the "Modelled Vehicle Fleet" subsection. This takes account of the fact that a significant shift in the constitution of the UK vehicle fleet will arise during the 2030s.
- 3.9 As the latest year for which emission factors are available in EFT v11 is 2030, AECOM has used 2030 information for any later modelled years. This therefore offers a precautionary approach for District Plan modelling as it would not account for any improvements in vehicle emission factors in the latter part of the plan period (even though such improvements are likely with the introduction of Euro 7 from c.2025 or the ban on the sale of new petrol and diesel cars and vans from 2035, recently postponed from 2030).

Ammonia

- 3.10 In February 2020, Air Quality Consultants developed and published the Calculator for Road Emissions of Ammonia (CREAM) tool, '*in order to allow tentative predictions regarding trends in traffic-related ammonia emissions over time*'. The tool is based upon remotely sensed pollutant measurements, published real-world fuel consumption data, and ambient measurements of ammonia recorded in Ashdown Forest (2014-2016).
- 3.11 The report that was published alongside the CREAM tool states that:
- "It should be recognised that these emissions factors remain uncertain. Using them to make future year predictions will clearly be an improvement on any assessment which omits ammonia. They are also considered to be more robust than the emissions factors contained in the EEA Guidebook, which risk significantly under-predicting ammonia emissions. The emissions factors contained in the CREAM model can be considered to provide the most robust estimate of traffic-related ammonia possible at the present time, but they may be updated in the future as more information becomes available."*
- 3.12 The CREAM tool currently uses vehicle fleet information from Defra's EFT v9 which has now been superseded. AECOM has therefore applied the ammonia emission factors, as derived by Air Quality Consultants and in the current version of CREAM, with the average vehicle fleet on rural roads from EFT v11 to estimate emissions in the SAC.
- 3.13 The latest version of ADMS Roads has been employed to model the dispersion of emissions of NH₃ from road traffic, consistent with the approach for modelling emissions of NO_x.

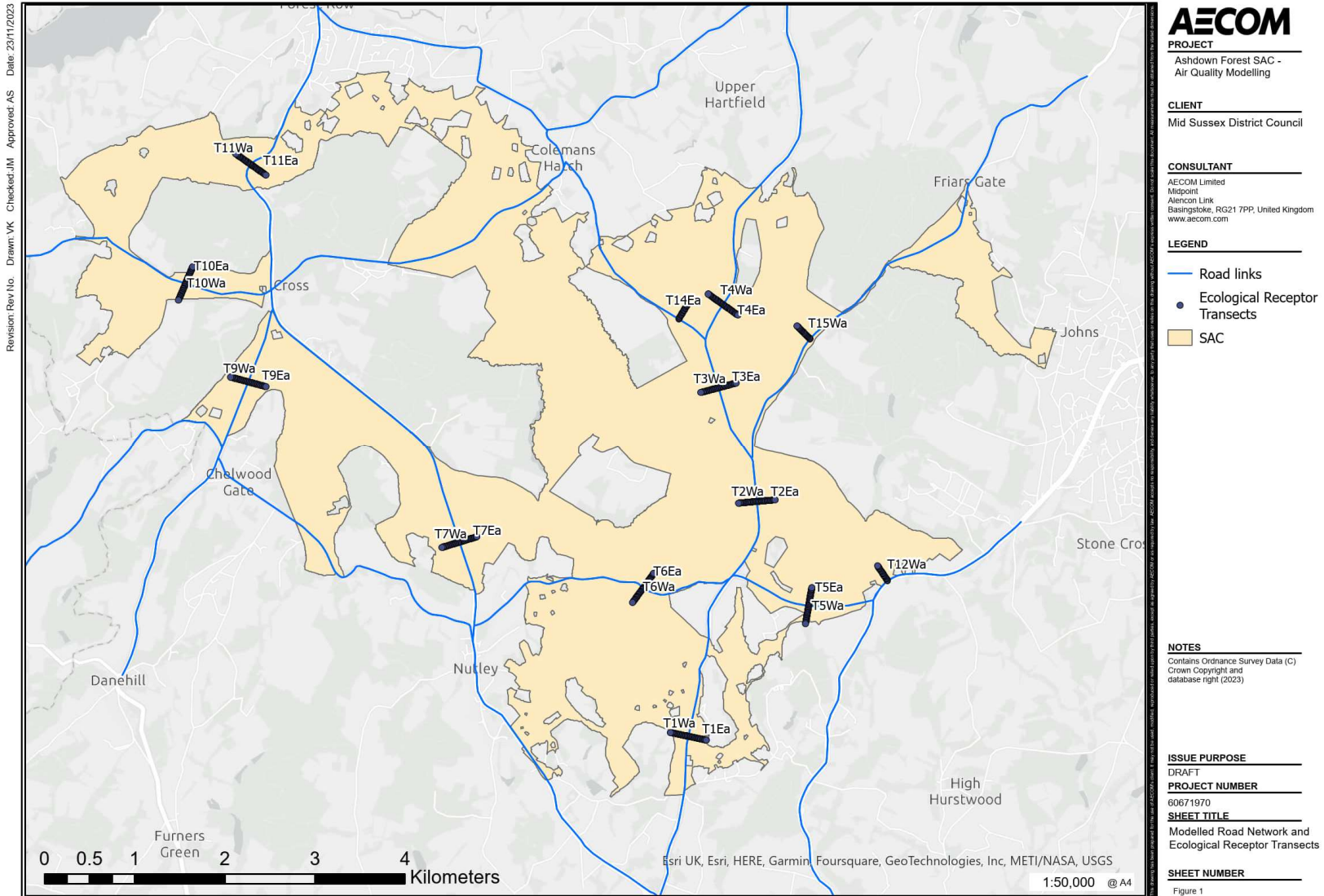
Traffic Data

- 3.14 Traffic data were provided by the SYSTRA Transport Team for a series of road links within 200m of the Ashdown Forest SAC. These links were chosen as they are located on the busiest roads in the area that are expected to experience the greatest increase in flows over the District Plan period to 2039. As such, these are the roads where an air quality effect due to additional traffic growth is most likely to be observed. The Ashdown Forest SAC modelled road links are shown in Figure 1.
- 3.15 Traffic data were provided for each of the road links, in the form of 24-hour Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) flows, with percentage heavy duty vehicle (HDV) flows and average speed for four scenarios – 2019 baseline (also used for the future baseline), future year 'Do Minimum' (or 'Reference Case'), and future year 'Do Something' Scenario. A summary of the traffic data used in the air quality assessment is given in Annex A.1.
- 3.16 The DS scenario includes 8,455 homes in addition to the Reference Case. These are distributed across 35 development sites. The larger sites with over 1000 homes are West of Burgess Hill (1350 homes), Crabbet Park near Crawley (1850 homes) and Land south of Reeds Lane, Albourne (1500 homes). The DS also includes windfall sites and these are assumed to total an additional 1768 homes by 2039, distributed pro-rata across the Reference Case housing developments.

Modelled Vehicle Fleet

- 3.17 For the baseline modelling of the SAC, the nominal EFT v11 “Basic Split” rural fleet for the 2019 year was used, as this aligns well with the 2019 base year traffic data, 2019 meteorological data, and 2019 Ashdown Forest SAC monitoring data.
- 3.18 For the future year (2039) modelling, an approach has been taken to determine the vehicle fleet used in the modelling to apply a more up-to-date projection than that published in the EFT v11 in relation to the uptake of hybrid and zero emission / battery electric vehicles. A current vehicle fleet representative of the local area was determined, which was then projected forward to the future year (2039) following the methodology below.
- 3.19 The current (2022) fleet composition, from which the 2039 fleet projection is based, is derived from the most up-to-date available full-year dataset (2022) of registered light-duty vehicles (LDV) from DVLA (DVLA, 2022). A high-level review of the fleet characteristics for Mid Sussex District, neighbouring districts, and West and East Sussex counties, revealed a high level of similarity at local and county levels. Given this similarity, and to incorporate a dataset with a greater number of overall vehicles, it was decided to use the fleet characteristics at the combined East Sussex and West Sussex county level as the starting point for the fleet projections.
- 3.20 Light Duty Vehicles (LDVs), which are mainly cars and light goods vehicles (LGVs), comprise the majority of vehicles in the overall fleet (approximately 95%), and therefore this dataset will give a robust and accurate starting point for future fleet projections. HDVs (buses/coaches and Heavy Goods Vehicles- HGVs), which comprise the remaining ~5% of the fleet, have been apportioned based on the EFT basic split for 2039. The exact LDV/HDV split varies according to the provided traffic data and depends on the road link, and the fleet breakdown for each road link takes this split into account.
- 3.21 Transport projections out to 2050 of UK’s intended decarbonisation of the fleet and alignment with Net Zero became available from the DfT’s Transport Decarbonisation Plan (TDP) (DfT, 2022). These projections are based on high and low ambition for rates of decarbonisation for every year up to 2050. These projections were adjusted to determine the breakdown of individual fuel types in line with the EFT v11.
- 3.22 To take a more cautious approach, the lower ambition “Decarbonising Transport Upper” projection was used to project the 2022-based current fleet out to the future year of 2039, by using the calculated year-on-year car, LGV and HDV growth rates for each vehicle fuel type. This projection was deemed to represent a more cautiously realistic scenario than either the EFT v11 or TDP baseline projections.

Figure 1: Modelled Road Network and Ecological Receptor Transects



Receptors

- 3.23 Pollutant concentrations and deposition rates have been predicted along defined transects within the SAC within 200m of affected roads, in accordance with National Highways guidance for ecological assessments (LA105) (DMRB, 2019), Natural England guidance (Natural England, 2018), and consistent with the approach undertaken to modelling impacts on Ashdown Forest for the South Downs and Lewes Local Plans. The greatest impacts from changes in road traffic emissions will be observed and modelled closest to the roadside. Consideration of the road network within 200m of the SAC is therefore considered robust as background concentrations utilised in the assessment will account for all other sources that are not defined explicitly in the model.
- 3.24 The locations of the ecological transects relevant to this project were agreed with MSDC and other stakeholders. The transects are situated at key locations where the greatest impacts upon the SAC are likely to occur. The locations are presented in Figure 1 and further details are presented in Annex A.2.
- 3.25 The receptors are situated at the closest point to the road within the SAC, and spaced every 10m within the transects, up to 200m from the roadside. All receptors are modelled at ground level.
- 3.26 The greatest impacts will generally occur where both the greatest change in traffic flows is expected and the SAC habitat (heathland) lies closest to the road. This information has been used to select transect locations. The usual approach is to place a transect on a modelled link (sometimes having a transect either side of the road to account for differences in the dispersion of emissions due to meteorology), with each link being defined as a stretch of road between changes in emissions i.e. where there are changes in traffic flows and/or speeds.
- 3.27 The modelled transects presented in Figure 1 provide a good coverage of the SAC, match well to air quality monitoring locations and previously modelled transects, and avoid modelling in areas where there is only woodland within 200m of the road. This is based on confirmation from Natural England that woodland is not an SAC interest feature, only a SSSI interest feature.

Model Setup

- 3.28 As detailed above, road traffic emissions of NO_x were derived using the latest version of Defra's Emissions Factor Toolkit (EFT v11) at the time of assessment, and associated guidance and tools (Defra, 2022). For the base year (2019), the nominal EFT "Basic Split" rural vehicle fleet for 2019 was used, whereas for all the future year (2039) scenarios, the 2039 projected fleet as described in the methodology above was used with the default 2030 EFT emission factors. Road traffic emissions of NH₃ were derived using emission rates CREAM V1A (Air Quality Consultants, 2020) combined with the EFT v11 vehicle fleet for the relevant year, using the same vehicle fleet methodology as described above for NO_x.
- 3.29 Detailed dispersion modelling was undertaken using the current version of ADMS-Roads (v5.0) to model concentrations of NO_x and NH₃ using the parameters in Table 2 for the following scenarios:
- 2019 Baseline – 2019 AADT, 2019 emission factors and 2019 "Basic Split" fleet, and 2019 background concentrations;
 - 2039 Future Baseline – 2019 AADT, 2030 emission factors (latest available year), 2039 projected vehicle fleet, and 2030 background concentrations (the latest projected year available from Defra);
 - 2039 Do Minimum (Reference Case) – 2039 AADT without District Plan, 2030 emission factors, 2039 projected vehicle fleet, and 2030 background concentrations;
 - 2039 Do Something – 2039 AADT with District Plan, 2030 emission factors, 2039 projected vehicle fleet, and 2030 background concentrations.
- 3.30 A baseline year was modelled to provide a means of model verification – for this assessment, 2019 traffic data were provided for the modelled baseline. To support the assessment of the potential impact of the planned development in the District Plan scenarios, a 'future baseline' and future year 'do minimum' scenario were modelled. The 'do minimum' scenario includes the

influence of development in neighbouring local authorities, whereas the 'future baseline' does not.

- 3.31 The future baseline is a hypothetical scenario as it applies improvements in vehicle emissions standards to the baseline vehicle fleet without allowing for any traffic growth. However, such an approach enables the 'in combination' effect of development and traffic growth to be seen unobscured by improvements in emissions technology / performance.
- 3.32 The difference between the 'do something' and the 'do minimum' scenarios provides the impact of the planned development within the District Plan, alone. The difference between the 'do something' and the 'future baseline' scenarios provides a thorough and precautionary assessment of the impact of the planned development within the District Plan 'in combination', as the 'future baseline' accounts for no future growth.
- 3.33 Version 11 of the EFT and Defra's associated tools provide data from 2018 to 2030. 2019 emission rates and background concentrations were used for the baseline year scenario, and 2030 emission rates and background concentrations were used for the future year scenarios.

Table 2: General ADMS-Roads Model Conditions

Variables	ADMS-Roads Model Input
Surface roughness at source	0.5m
Surface roughness at Meteorological Site	0.2m
Minimum Monin-Obukhov length for stable conditions	30m
Terrain types	Flat
Receptor location	x, y coordinates determined by GIS, z = 0m for ecological receptors.
Emissions	NO _x – Defra's EFT v11 NH ₃ – CREAM V1A
Meteorological data	1 year (2019) hourly sequential data from Gatwick meteorological station.
Receptors	Ecological transects
Model output	Long-term (annual) mean NO _x and NH ₃ concentrations.

Plume Depletion

- 3.34 Plume depletion due to dry deposition onto vegetation was taken into account in the model. This was enabled by using the ADMS-Roads 'Dry Deposition' module, applying the 'grassland' deposition rates presented in the Air Quality Technical Advisory Group (AQTAG) deposition velocities that are cited in 2020 IAQM guidance (IAQM, 2020), as shown in Table 3.
- 3.35 The deposition velocity for NO₂ was applied to raw modelled NO_x. This assumes that 100% of NO_x is emitted as NO₂, and therefore represents an optimistic depletion of NO_x from the atmosphere.

Table 3: Nitrogen Deposition Velocities and Conversion Rates

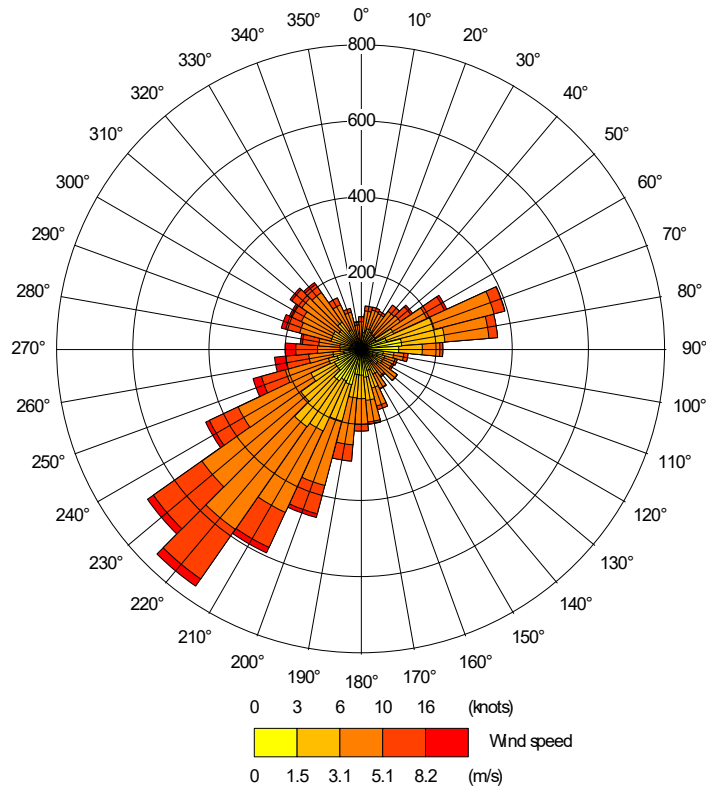
Pollutant	Habitat	Nitrogen deposition conversion rates	Deposition velocity
NO ₂	Grassland / short vegetation	1 µg/m ³ NO ₂ = 0.14 kgN/ha/yr	0.0015 m/s
NH ₃	Grassland / short vegetation	1 µg/m ³ NH ₃ = 5.2 kgN/ha/yr	0.020 m/s

Meteorological Data

- 3.36 One year (2019) of hourly sequential observation data from Gatwick meteorological station has been used in this assessment to correspond with the baseline traffic data and emission factors.

The station is located approximately 26 km northwest of the SAC and experiences meteorological conditions that are representative of those experienced within the air quality study area. Figure 2 shows that the dominant direction of wind was from the south-west, as is typical for the UK.

Figure 2: Wind Rose, Gatwick Airport Meteorological Data, 2019



Background Data

- 3.37 Background concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and NO_x for 2019 and 2030 were sourced from Defra’s 2018-based 1x1km background maps (Defra, 2020a). As outlined above, version 11 of Defra’s EFT and associated tools provide data from 2018 to 2030. 2019 emission rates and background concentrations were used for the baseline year scenario, and 2030 emission rates and background concentrations were used for the future year scenarios.
- 3.38 Contributions from explicitly modelled source sectors were removed from the NO₂ and NO_x background concentrations, as outlined in Table 4, in accordance with Defra guidance (Defra, 2022). The data presented in Table 4 show that the concentrations are predicted to decrease between 2019 and 2030.
- 3.39 Background monitoring data for 2019 were reviewed, and an average of 8.1 µg/m³ calculated using 27 background monitoring locations, shown in Table 5. Defra mapped background NO₂ concentrations were identified as being approximately 5-15% lower than this average monitored concentration. As such, Defra background NO₂ and NO_x were uplifted by the calculated ratio for both the base and future years for use in the modelling assessment, as presented in Table 4.
- 3.40 The NH₃ 2019 monitored background concentrations using Alpha and Delta samplers are presented in Table 6. The NH₃ background concentrations from APIS are presented in Table 7.

Table 4: Defra Mapped Background Pollutant Concentrations (Uplifted)

Transects	Road Name	Grid Square (X, Y)	Annual Mean Concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			
			2019 NO ₂	2019 NO _x	2030 NO ₂	2030 NO _x
T1E, T1W	B2026	546500, 127500	8.1	10.4	6.0	7.7
T2E, T2W	B2026	547500, 129500	8.1	10.4	6.1	7.8
T3E, T3W	B2026	546500, 130500	8.1	10.4	6.1	7.9
T4E, T4W	B2026	546500, 131500	8.1	10.4	6.1	7.9
T5E, T5W	New Road	547500, 128500	8.1	10.4	6.1	7.8
T6E, T6W	Crowborough Road	546500, 128500	8.1	10.4	6.1	7.8
T7E, T7W	A22	544500, 129500	8.1	10.4	6.2	8.0
T8E	Kidd's Hill	542500, 131500	8.1	10.5	6.4	8.2
T9E, T9W	A275	541500, 131500	8.1	10.5	6.2	8.1
T10E, T10W	Hindleap Lane	541500, 132500	8.1	10.5	6.4	8.3
T11E, T11W	Colemans Hatch Road	541500, 133500	8.1	10.5	6.4	8.2
T12W	A26	548500, 128500	8.1	10.4	6.4	8.2
T14E	Kidd's Hill	546500, 131500	8.1	10.4	6.1	7.9
T15W	B2188	547500, 131500	8.1	10.4	6.2	7.9

Note: Sectors removed as emissions included in detailed dispersion modelling: Motorway (in of 1x1km grid square), Trunk A road (in of 1x1km grid square) and Primary A Road (in of 1x1km grid square)

Table 5: WDC 2019 Monitored Background NO₂ Concentrations

Site ID	2019 annual mean NO ₂ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) concentration
T7	8.4
T8	7.3
T9	7.2
T12	7.2
T18	9.0
T26	8.1
T27	4.9
T30	7.9
T39	7.3
T41	10.0
T43	10.4
T45	6.9
T46	7.5
T50	7.5
T55	6.9
T57	6.7
T60	9.5
T63	10.3
T64	8.8
T69	8.4
R1.7	10.0
R1.8	8.3

Site ID	2019 annual mean NO ₂ (µg/m ³) concentration
R2.7	7.2
R2.8	6.7
R3.7	8.4
R3.8	10.1
R4.7	8.5
Average	8.1

Table 6: WDC 2019 Monitored Background NH₃ Concentrations

Site ID	Distance from road (m)	2019 annual mean NH ₃ (µg/m ³)
T69	181	0.72
T70	226	0.72
R1.7	100	0.78
R2.7	100	0.57
R3.7	100	0.64
D2	660	0.60
D5	390	0.43
Average		0.64

Ecological Data

- 3.41 APIS provides 'a searchable database and information on pollutants and their impacts on habitats and species'. Data for the appropriate habitat – heathland, as this is the only habitat for which the SAC is designated – have been applied for each receptor in the study. This includes critical loads of nitrogen and the average nitrogen and acid deposition rates to the habitat, as presented in Table 7.
- 3.42 Background concentrations of ammonia were also sourced from 5x5 km modelled maps available from APIS, whereas background concentrations of NO_x and NO₂ were sourced from Defra's latest 1x1 km maps, thereby accounting for all sources that are not explicitly defined in the model.
- 3.43 While gorse scrub and other shrubs are present in Ashdown Forest SAC, they are not of significance to heathland integrity in dense stands. The deposition velocity to short vegetation is applicable where such shrubs are interspersed as part of the heathland matrix.
- 3.44 In order to create a robust and scientifically agreed projection for background nitrogen deposition trends in the UK, even allowing for growth, the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) commissioned the Nitrogen Futures project, which reported in 2020 (JNCC, 2020). The JNCC Nitrogen Futures project investigated whether a net improvement in nitrogen deposition (including expected development over the same period) was expected to occur to 2030 under a range of scenarios ranging from the most cautious scenario (Business As Usual, BAU, reflecting simply existing emission reduction commitments /measures already in place) to much more ambitious scenarios that would require varying amounts of additional, currently uncommitted, measures from the UK government and devolved administrations.
- 3.45 The report concluded that '*The scenario modelling predicts a substantial decrease in risk of impacts on sensitive vegetation by 2030, under the most likely future baseline [a scenario called '2030 NAPCP+DA (NECR NO_x)']. This is estimated to achieve the UK Government's Clean Air Strategy (CAS) target for England, defined as a 17% decrease in total reactive N deposition onto protected priority sensitive habitats, with a predicted 18.9% decrease [for England] from a 2016 base year'. The report predicted a fall in nitrogen deposition by 2030 under every modelled scenario, including the most cautious (2030 BAU). For the BAU scenario nitrogen deposition was forecast to decrease between 2017 and 2030 from 277.1 kt N to 239.5 kt N (i.e. a reduction of 37.6 kt N).*

- 3.46 Background nitrogen deposition at Ashdown Forest was specifically discussed in Annex 5 of the report as a case study. The report predicted a 1-2 kgN/ha/yr reduction in background nitrogen deposition to low growing vegetation (i.e. the heathland interest feature) at the SAC between 2016 and 2030, depending on scenario, and noted that *'The emission reductions predicted between the 2017 and 2030 baseline scenarios cover a range of sectors, including road transport, and so improvements are predicted to occur over the whole site, including the worst-affected roadside locations'*. This was the case under all modelled scenarios.
- 3.47 In summary, the Nitrogen Futures study forecast a minimum rate of improvement in background nitrogen of 0.07 kgN/ha/yr at Ashdown Forest, with other forecasts indicating a greater rate of reduction. In line with the forecast for Ashdown Forest, and therefore taking a precautionary approach, this study applies a projected decrease in background nitrogen of 0.07 kgN/ha/yr. The corresponding decrease is also reflected in the total average acid deposition rate for nitrogen in the future scenarios (reduction of 0.065 keq/ha/yr N.).
- 3.48 Over the 20-year period, this equates to a reduction in the APIS background nitrogen deposition rate presented in Table 7 (3-year average, 2019-21) of 1.40 kg N/ha/yr for the 2039 model scenarios. This decrease is also reflected in the total average acid deposition rate for nitrogen in the 2039 scenarios (reduction of 0.105 keq/ha/yr N.).
- 3.49 No other changes to the APIS data have been made from those presented (3-year average, 2019-21) for any modelled scenario.
- 3.50 Not to make *any* allowance for improvements in emission factors or background concentrations would result in increased emissions and hence concentrations over the plan period as an increased number of vehicles is expected on the roads. This is not expected to occur as can be seen from previous long-term trends in the UK, which show slowing of improvements over extended periods, not worsening. Historical records (e.g. Defra monitoring trends) show that as increased vehicles enter the fleet that these increases are offset by the improvements in the emissions of the newer vehicles and the removal of older vehicles.
- 3.51 In 2018 the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) ruled in cases C-293/17 and C-294/17 (often dubbed the Dutch Nitrogen cases). One aspect of that ruling concerned the extent to which autonomous measures (i.e. improvements in baseline nitrogen deposition that are not attributable to the Local Plan) can be taken into account in appropriate assessment, the CJEU ruled that it was legally compliant to take such autonomous measures into account provided the benefits were not 'uncertain' (paras. 130&132). Note that previous case law on the interpretation of the Habitats Directive has clarified that 'certain' does not mean absolute certainty but '*where no reasonable scientific doubt remains*'³ [emphasis added].
- 3.52 The forecasts for improvements in NO_x emission factors, background concentrations and background deposition rates used in this report are considered to be realistic and have the requisite level of certainty. This is because a) data are used and to a large extent they build upon established historic trends in NO_x and oxidised nitrogen deposition and b) for total nitrogen deposition they are based on a cautious use of evidenced central government forecasts associated with uptake of technology that has either already been introduced or is widely expected within the professional community to be introduced and effective before 2030, as illustrated in the Nitrogen Futures project:
- When it comes to forecasting the NO_x emissions of additional traffic, it would overestimate those emissions to assume that by 2039 the emission factors will be no different to those in 2019; to make such an assumption would be to fail to take account of the expected continued uptake of Euro 6 compliant vehicles between 2019 and 2039 and would assume (putting it simply) that no motorists would replace their cars during the entire plan period. For example, the latest (Euro 6/VI) emissions standard only became mandatory in 2014 (for heavy duty vehicles) and 2015 (for cars) and the effects will not therefore be visible in the data available from APIS because relatively few people will have been driving vehicles compliant with that standard as early as 2019. Far more drivers can be expected to be using Euro 6 compliant vehicles by the end of the District Plan period (2039).

³ Case C-239/04 Commission v Portugal [2006] ECR 10183, para. 24; Holohan et al vs. An Bord Pleanála (C-461/17), para. 33

- The vehicle emission factors within the air quality modelling tools available only project out to 2030. While the fuel technology is projected out to 2039 following the DfT decarbonisation pathway, as described earlier, the breakdown of euro classifications published in the EFT extends to 2030, and so the 2039 assessment year does not recognise continued uptake of more stringent emissions standards. Therefore the results are likely to be cautious in terms of emissions related to vehicle age.

Table 7: APIS Data for Ecological Transects for 2019-2021

Transect	Av. N Dep kgN/ha/yr [§]	Critical Load N Dep kgN/ha/yr	Total Av. Acid Dep keq/ha/yr N [§]	Total Av. Acid Dep keq/ha/yr S	Critical Load N Acid Dep keq/ha/yr MaxCLMinN- MaxCLMaxN	Background NH ₃ (µg/m ³)*
T1E, T1W	13.32	5 - 15	0.98	0.14	0.499 - 0.952	1.12
T2E, T2W	13.49	5 - 15	0.99	0.14	0.499 - 0.952	1.03
T3E, T3W	13.77	5 - 15	1.01	0.15	0.499 - 0.952	1.02
T4E, T4W	13.92	5 - 15	1.02	0.15	0.499 - 0.952	1.00
T5E, T5W	13.34	5 - 15	0.98	0.14	0.499 - 0.952	1.05
T6E, T6W	13.47	5 - 15	0.99	0.14	0.499 - 0.952	1.06
T7E, T7W	13.87	5 - 15	1.02	0.15	0.499 - 0.952	1.06
T8E	14.43	5 - 15	1.06	0.15	0.499 - 0.952	1.05
T9E, T9W	14.41	5 - 15	1.06	0.16	0.499 - 0.952	1.07
T10E, T10W	14.55	5 - 15	1.07	0.16	0.499 - 0.952	1.08
T11E, T11W	14.40	5 - 15	1.06	0.16	0.499 - 0.952	1.09
T12W	14.34	5 - 15	0.99	0.14	0.499 - 0.952	1.05
T14E	13.92	5 - 15	1.02	0.15	0.499 - 0.952	1.00
T15W	13.80	5 - 15	1.01	0.15	0.499 - 0.952	1.00

Note: [§] Average nitrogen deposition rate (kgN/ha/yr) projected to decrease by 1.40 kgN/ha/yr from base year to future year (i.e. 0.07 x 20 years = 1.40 kgN/ha/yr). This results in a corresponding decrease in acid deposition of 0.10 keq/ha/yr N.
* Average 2019 monitored NH₃ background concentration applied in modelling assessment = 0.64 µg/m³

Verification

- 3.53 Model verification is the process by which the performance of the model is assessed to identify any discrepancies between modelled and measured concentrations at air quality monitoring sites within the study area.
- 3.54 Long-term roadside monitoring of both NO₂ and NH₃ has been undertaken in Ashdown Forest in recent years (2015-2020). Maps of monitoring locations are presented in Figure 3 and Figure 4.
- 3.55 These data have been used to make a direct comparison between “road source” modelled and measured concentrations at the same location, so as to calculate a site-specific adjustment factor – or ‘verification factor’ – for the SAC for each pollutant, to enable adjustment of the model results to account for any model bias.
- 3.56 Defra provide guidance regarding verification of NO_x and NO₂ concentrations (Defra, 2022). There are currently no guidelines for verifying against ammonia measurements, however the same principles have been followed as for other road sources (i.e. comparing modelled and monitored road source contributions, separate from background concentrations). This is aligned with general air quality modelling convention.
- 3.57 Statistical evaluations have been used to evaluate the model performance e.g. correlation coefficient, fractional bias and Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), allowing for a better understanding of how the model results agree or diverge from the monitored observations.

NO₂ Verification

- 3.58 Modelled predictions were made for annual mean NO₂ concentrations at monitoring sites in order to compare monitored and modelled pollutant concentrations. The comparison of model outputs was made against selected 2019 monitoring data so as to correspond with the baseline year of assessment.
- 3.59 Following detailed analysis of each monitoring location in the study area, a total of 51 roadside monitoring sites were taken forward in the model verification process. Table 8 details the sites used in model verification.

Table 8: Local Authority NO₂ Monitoring Sites used in Model Verification

Site ID	Distance from Road (m)	Grid reference (X, Y)	Total 2019 monitored NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	Total modelled NO ₂ before adjustment (µg/m ³)	Total modelled NO ₂ after adjustment (µg/m ³)
T1	1.5	542199, 134088	20.5	11.9	18.8
T2	2.1	542047, 133770	15.6	11.8	18.6
T3	1.6	541850, 133050	20.8	11.6	18.1
T4	1.7	541953, 132229	24.3	11.7	18.2
T5	1.0	543446, 132334	10.2	9.7	12.7
T6	3.7	546890, 131049	12.7	10.8	15.7
T10	0.8	546533, 131670	11.0	8.7	10.0
T11	0.7	545640, 132411	11.1	8.6	9.5
T13	1.0	547085, 132595	14.9	10.3	14.3
T14	2.5	546990, 131906	11.4	11.0	16.3
T15	1.3	547401, 130704	11.8	8.8	10.0
T16	1.6	549374, 132561	11.3	8.7	9.7
T19	2.6	549090, 128879	25.6	13.7	23.7
T20	1.2	548709, 128701	25.3	14.1	24.7
T21	1.3	548892, 128853	33.2	15.8	29.4
T22	2.6	549140, 128880	24.9	14.2	25.0
T23	3.5	547885, 128514	16.2	10.4	14.6
T24	4.8	546788, 127981	12.9	9.6	12.5
T25	1.4	546665, 127421	15.1	9.7	12.8
T28	2.3	545028, 126584	20.7	11.7	18.4
T29	1.5	544600, 127196	15.4	11.3	17.3
T31	2.7	544020, 129316	25.3	14.1	24.7
T33	1.3	543978, 129407	25.9	13.2	22.5
T34	1.7	542302, 131412	13.9	12.5	20.4
T35	2.9	542861, 130963	18.4	11.6	18.1
T36	2.0	543617, 130337	21.6	12.2	19.6
T37	1.2	543887, 129685	18.2	12.6	20.8
T38	1.0	545412, 128806	10.6	9.8	13.1

Site ID	Distance from Road (m)	Grid reference (X, Y)	Total 2019 monitored NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	Total modelled NO ₂ before adjustment (µg/m ³)	Total modelled NO ₂ after adjustment (µg/m ³)
T40	1.8	546248, 128652	10.9	10.8	15.8
T42	1.4	547353, 129600	12.3	11.7	18.4
T44	1.4	542621, 128998	9.7	8.8	10.0
T47	0.9	541418, 130304	15.2	11.0	16.4
T48	1.4	541856, 131411	12.7	10.9	16.0
T49	2.3	541722, 131040	10.5	10.7	15.5
T51	1.0	541345, 131995	15.6	12.8	21.4
T52	1.3	540142, 132591	13.9	11.3	17.3
T56	1.2	544299, 134305	21.1	10.4	14.7
T58	1.5	544902, 133078	14.6	9.1	11.1
T59	2.0	545642, 128828	12.0	9.7	12.8
T61	2.8	546952, 128775	16.0	10.4	14.5
T62	2.4	546790, 128069	21.3	10.2	14.0
T65	1.4	548189, 128518	15.3	11.7	18.4
T66	1.6	547347, 129311	9.8	10.1	13.9
T67	1.8	547290, 130126	12.6	10.7	15.4
T68	2.1	544027, 132499	11.3	9.6	12.5
T71	5.5	547438, 128711	11.0	10.8	15.7
R1.1	1.7	543931, 129550	31.8	13.9	24.3
R2.1	1.7	543960, 129493	21.9	14.8	26.6
R3.1	1.0	547368, 129373	15.5	12.0	19.1
R4.1	2.0	548787, 128796	13.6	16.6	31.2
A1	1.7	547294, 129153	13.8	11.6	18.1

3.60 Model performance was analysed at these monitoring sites. Without adjustment the root mean square error (RMSE) was 7.6 µg/m³. A model adjustment factor was calculated (2.91) and applied to the model results. After adjustment the RMSE was reduced to 3.8 µg/m³ as shown in Table 9.

Table 9: NO₂ Model Verification details

Number of Sites	Number of Monitoring Sites within ±10% of the Monitored Concentration Pre-Adjustment	RMSE pre-adjustment (µg/m ³)	Model Adjustment Factor	Number of Sites within ±10% of the Monitored Concentration Post Adjustment	RMSE post adjustment (µg/m ³)	Fractional Bias post adjustment)
51	10	7.6	2.91	14	3.8	0.0

NH₃ Verification

3.61 Modelled predictions were made for annual mean NH₃ concentrations at monitoring sites in order to compare monitored and modelled pollutant concentrations. The comparison of model outputs was made against selected 2019 monitoring data so as to correspond with the baseline year of assessment.

3.62 Following detailed analysis of each monitoring location in the study area, a total of 21 monitoring sites were taken forward in the model verification process. Table 10 details the sites used in model verification.

Table 10: Local Authority NH₃ Monitoring Sites used in Model Verification

Site ID	Distance from Road (m)	Grid reference (X, Y)	Total 2019 monitored NH ₃ (µg/m ³)	Total modelled NH ₃ before adjustment (µg/m ³)	Total modelled NH ₃ after adjustment (µg/m ³)
T14*	2.5	546990, 131906	0.93	0.95	0.94
T59*	2.0	545642, 128828	1.10	0.81	0.81
T61*	2.8	546952, 128775	1.08	0.87	0.87
T62*	2.4	546790, 128069	1.16	0.87	0.87
T65*	1.4	548189, 128518	0.98	1.03	1.02
T67*	1.8	547290, 130126	1.13	0.92	0.91
T68*	2.1	544027, 132499	0.89	0.80	0.80
R1.1*	1.7	543931, 129550	1.68	1.34	1.33
R1.2*	2.5	543930, 129549	1.42	1.23	1.22
R1.3*	5	543928, 129549	0.98	1.09	1.08
R1.4*	10	543923, 129547	0.88	0.95	0.94
R2.1*	1.7	543960, 129493	1.26	1.48	1.46
R2.2*	2.5	543961, 129494	1.23	1.46	1.45
R2.3*	5	543963, 129494	1.37	1.29	1.28
R2.4*	10	543968, 129496	1.00	1.10	1.09
R3.1*	1.0	547368, 129373	0.77	1.07	1.07
R3.2*	2.5	547370, 129373	0.83	1.03	1.02
R3.3*	6	547373, 129373	0.89	0.90	0.90
R3.4*	10	547377, 129373	0.84	0.84	0.83
D3**	1.7	547294, 129153	0.94	1.02	1.01
D6**	5.0	548785, 128800	1.42	1.39	1.37

Note: * NH₃ monitoring undertaken using ALPHA samplers; ** NH₃ monitoring undertaken using DELTA samplers

3.63 A model adjustment factor was calculated (0.98) and applied to the model results. After adjustment the RMSE was 0.2 µg/m³.

Deposition velocities

3.64 Deposited nitrogen from road traffic derived NH_3 and NO_2 was estimated using the deposition velocities presented in Table 3. The conversion rates were applied to the final modelled NO_2 and NH_3 concentrations from road traffic, to provide kgN/ha/year . All of the transects were modelled and analysed as heathland / grassland i.e. 'short vegetation' was used at all locations as Ashdown Forest SAC is designated for heathland.

Figure 3: WDC Air Quality NO₂ Monitoring Sites in relation to Ashdown Forest SAC

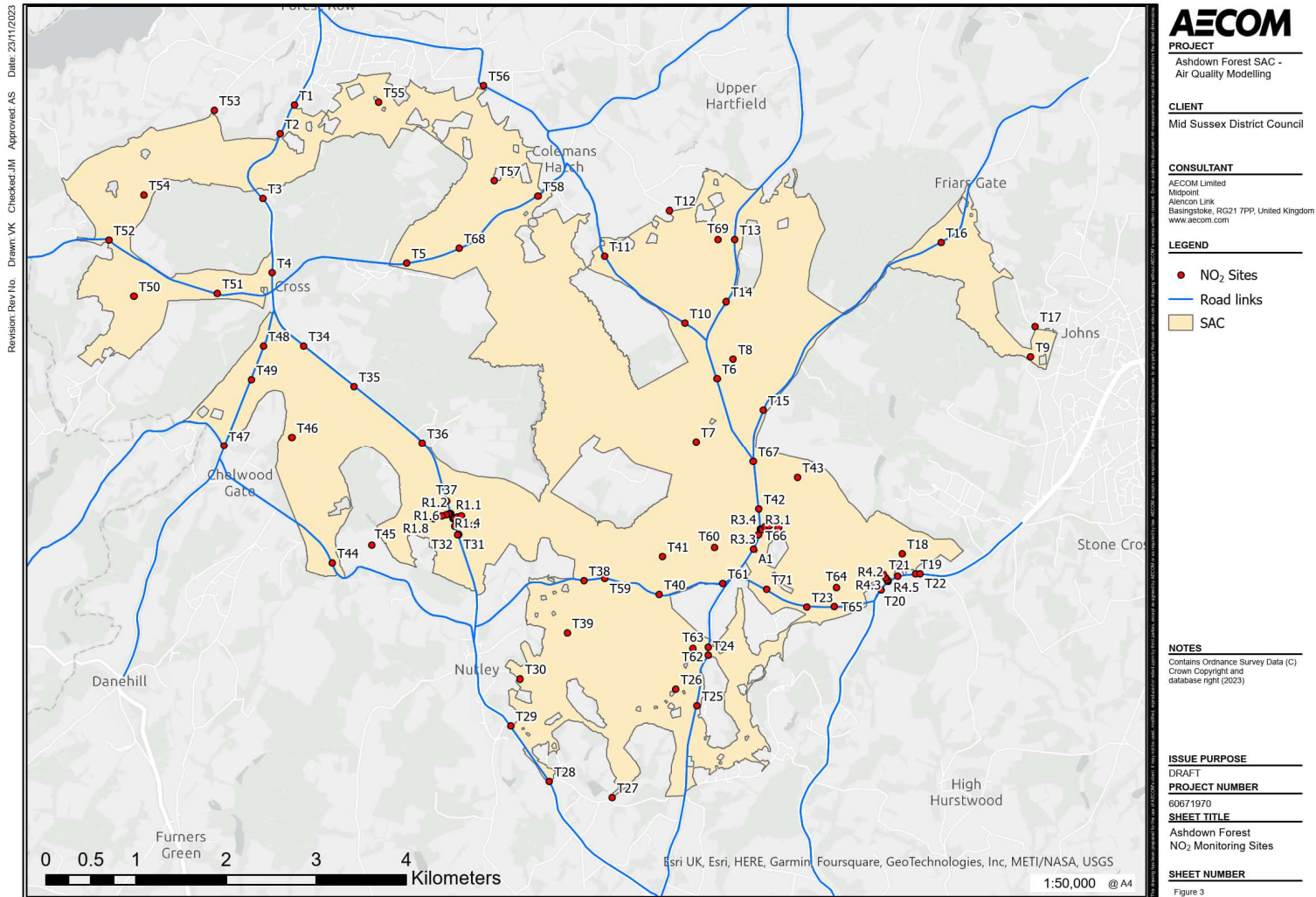
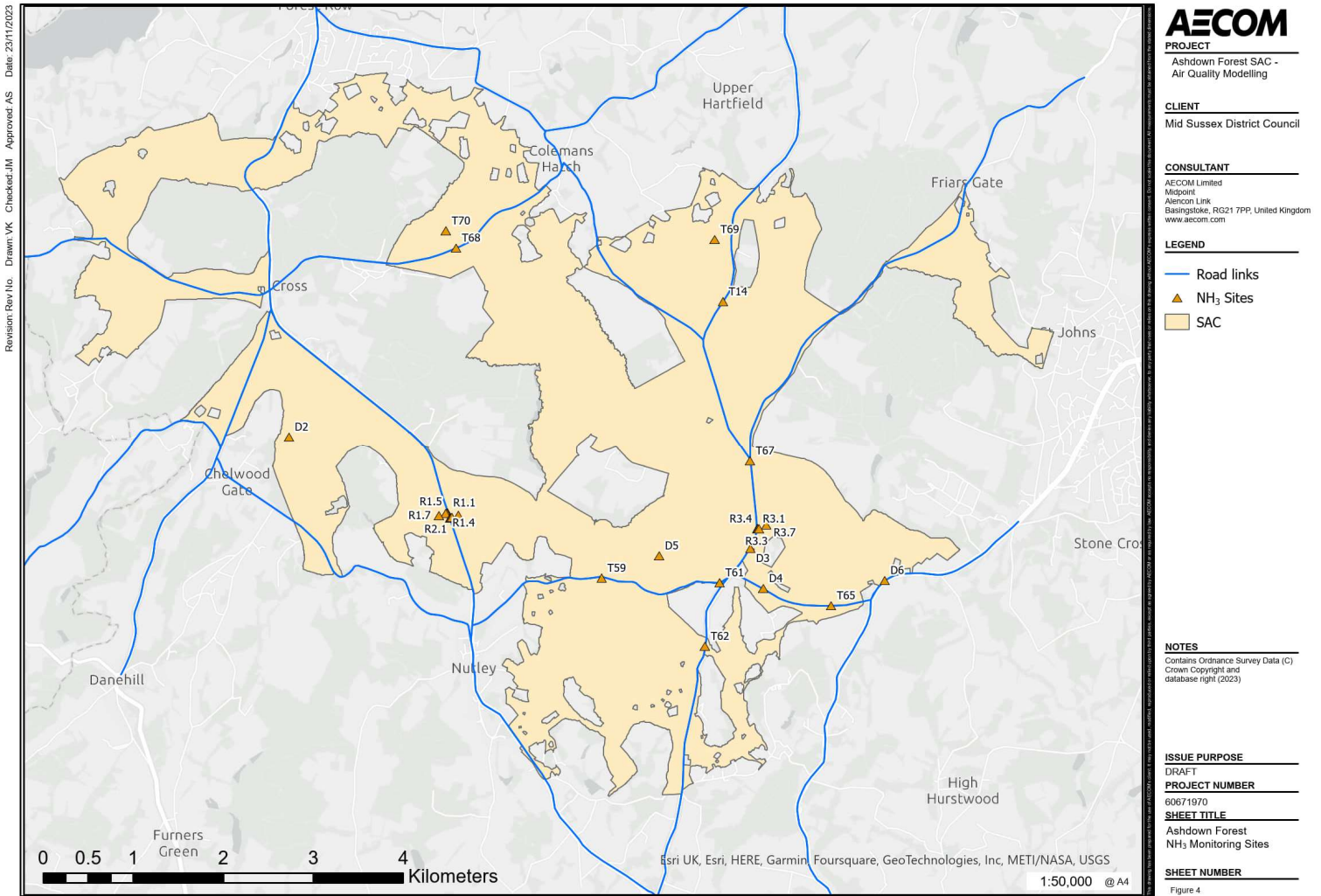


Figure 4: WDC NH₃ Monitoring Sites in relation to Ashdown Forest SAC



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C.3 Results

Road Link	Distance from Road (m)	Total Annual Mean NOx ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Ammonia NH ₃ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Nitrogen Deposition (kgN/ha/yr)				Total Annual Mean Acid Deposition (Keq/ha/yr)			
		2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Ref	2039 Do Something
T1Ea_1m	1m	30.62	10.00	9.89	9.88	1.05	0.91	0.90	0.90	17.00	13.52	13.43	13.42	1.21	0.97	0.96	0.96
T1Ea_10m	10m	18.26	8.62	8.59	8.58	0.79	0.74	0.73	0.73	14.70	12.50	12.47	12.47	1.05	0.89	0.89	0.89
T1Ea_20m	20m	15.32	8.30	8.28	8.27	0.72	0.69	0.69	0.69	14.15	12.26	12.25	12.24	1.01	0.88	0.87	0.87
T1Ea_30m	30m	14.07	8.16	8.15	8.14	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	13.93	12.16	12.16	12.15	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T1Ea_40m	40m	13.38	8.08	8.07	8.07	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	13.80	12.11	12.11	12.10	0.99	0.87	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_50m	50m	12.94	8.03	8.03	8.03	0.68	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.73	12.08	12.07	12.07	0.98	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_60m	60m	12.63	8.00	7.99	7.99	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.67	12.06	12.05	12.05	0.98	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_70m	70m	12.41	7.97	7.97	7.97	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.63	12.04	12.04	12.04	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_80m	80m	12.24	7.95	7.95	7.95	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.65	13.60	12.03	12.03	12.03	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_90m	90m	12.11	7.94	7.94	7.94	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.58	12.02	12.02	12.02	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_100m	100m	12.00	7.93	7.93	7.93	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.56	12.01	12.01	12.01	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_110m	110m	11.91	7.92	7.92	7.92	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.55	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_120m	120m	11.84	7.91	7.91	7.91	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.53	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_130m	130m	11.77	7.90	7.90	7.90	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.52	11.99	12.00	11.99	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_140m	140m	11.72	7.89	7.90	7.90	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.51	11.99	11.99	11.99	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_150m	150m	11.67	7.89	7.89	7.89	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.51	11.99	11.99	11.99	0.96	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_160m	160m	11.62	7.88	7.89	7.89	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.50	11.98	11.99	11.99	0.96	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_170m	170m	11.59	7.88	7.88	7.88	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.49	11.98	11.98	11.98	0.96	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_180m	180m	11.55	7.88	7.88	7.88	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.49	11.98	11.98	11.98	0.96	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_190m	190m	11.52	7.87	7.88	7.88	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.48	11.98	11.98	11.98	0.96	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Ea_200m	200m	11.49	7.87	7.87	7.87	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.48	11.98	11.98	11.98	0.96	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Wa_1m	1m	28.99	9.82	9.71	9.71	1.02	0.89	0.87	0.87	16.69	13.38	13.30	13.29	1.19	0.96	0.95	0.95
T1Wa_10m	10m	17.21	8.51	8.47	8.47	0.76	0.72	0.72	0.72	14.50	12.41	12.39	12.38	1.04	0.89	0.88	0.88
T1Wa_20m	20m	14.59	8.21	8.20	8.20	0.71	0.68	0.68	0.68	14.02	12.20	12.19	12.19	1.00	0.87	0.87	0.87
T1Wa_30m	30m	13.51	8.09	8.09	8.08	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	13.82	12.12	12.11	12.11	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T1Wa_40m	40m	12.91	8.03	8.02	8.02	0.68	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.72	12.07	12.07	12.07	0.98	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Wa_50m	50m	12.54	7.99	7.98	7.98	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.65	12.05	12.05	12.05	0.98	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Wa_60m	60m	12.28	7.96	7.96	7.96	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.61	12.03	12.03	12.03	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Wa_70m	70m	12.09	7.94	7.94	7.94	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.58	12.02	12.02	12.02	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Wa_80m	80m	11.95	7.92	7.92	7.92	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.55	12.01	12.01	12.01	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Wa_90m	90m	11.84	7.91	7.91	7.91	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.53	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Wa_100m	100m	11.75	7.90	7.90	7.90	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.52	11.99	11.99	11.99	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Wa_110m	110m	11.68	7.89	7.89	7.89	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.51	11.99	11.99	11.99	0.96	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Wa_120m	120m	11.62	7.88	7.89	7.89	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.50	11.98	11.99	11.99	0.96	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Wa_130m	130m	11.57	7.88	7.88	7.88	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.49	11.98	11.98	11.98	0.96	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Wa_140m	140m	11.52	7.87	7.88	7.88	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.48	11.98	11.98	11.98	0.96	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Wa_150m	150m	11.48	7.87	7.87	7.87	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.47	11.98	11.98	11.98	0.96	0.86	0.86	0.86

Road Link	Distance from Road (m)	Total Annual Mean NOx ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Ammonia NH ₃ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Nitrogen Deposition (kgN/ha/yr)				Total Annual Mean Acid Deposition (Keq/ha/yr)			
		2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Ref	2039 Do Something
T1Wa_160m	160m	11.45	7.86	7.87	7.87	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.47	11.97	11.98	11.98	0.96	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Wa_170m	170m	11.42	7.86	7.87	7.87	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.46	11.97	11.97	11.97	0.96	0.86	0.86	0.86
T1Wa_180m	180m	11.39	7.86	7.86	7.86	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.46	11.97	11.97	11.97	0.96	0.85	0.86	0.86
T1Wa_190m	190m	11.37	7.86	7.86	7.86	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.65	13.46	11.97	11.97	11.97	0.96	0.85	0.85	0.85
T1Wa_200m	200m	11.35	7.85	7.86	7.86	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.65	13.45	11.97	11.97	11.97	0.96	0.85	0.85	0.85
T2Ea_1m	1m	41.28	11.14	11.18	11.17	1.24	1.03	1.04	1.04	18.88	14.40	14.43	14.43	1.35	1.03	1.03	1.03
T2Ea_10m	10m	22.75	9.14	9.16	9.16	0.86	0.78	0.79	0.79	15.60	12.96	12.97	12.97	1.11	0.93	0.93	0.93
T2Ea_20m	20m	18.12	8.64	8.66	8.66	0.77	0.72	0.73	0.73	14.77	12.61	12.62	12.62	1.06	0.90	0.90	0.90
T2Ea_30m	30m	16.11	8.43	8.44	8.44	0.73	0.70	0.70	0.70	14.42	12.46	12.47	12.47	1.03	0.89	0.89	0.89
T2Ea_40m	40m	15.00	8.31	8.32	8.32	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.69	14.23	12.38	12.39	12.39	1.02	0.88	0.88	0.88
T2Ea_50m	50m	14.29	8.23	8.24	8.24	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	14.11	12.33	12.34	12.34	1.01	0.88	0.88	0.88
T2Ea_60m	60m	13.80	8.18	8.19	8.19	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.02	12.30	12.30	12.30	1.00	0.88	0.88	0.88
T2Ea_70m	70m	13.43	8.14	8.15	8.15	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	13.96	12.27	12.28	12.28	1.00	0.88	0.88	0.88
T2Ea_80m	80m	13.16	8.11	8.12	8.12	0.68	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.92	12.25	12.26	12.26	0.99	0.88	0.88	0.88
T2Ea_90m	90m	12.93	8.08	8.10	8.10	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.88	12.24	12.24	12.24	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Ea_100m	100m	12.76	8.07	8.08	8.08	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.85	12.23	12.23	12.23	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Ea_110m	110m	12.61	8.05	8.06	8.06	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.82	12.22	12.22	12.22	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Ea_120m	120m	12.48	8.04	8.05	8.05	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.80	12.21	12.21	12.21	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Ea_130m	130m	12.37	8.02	8.03	8.03	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	13.79	12.20	12.21	12.21	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Ea_140m	140m	12.28	8.01	8.02	8.02	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.77	12.20	12.20	12.20	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Ea_150m	150m	12.20	8.01	8.02	8.02	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.76	12.19	12.19	12.19	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Ea_160m	160m	12.12	8.00	8.01	8.01	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.75	12.19	12.19	12.19	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Ea_170m	170m	12.06	7.99	8.00	8.00	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.74	12.18	12.19	12.19	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Ea_180m	180m	12.00	7.98	7.99	7.99	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.73	12.18	12.18	12.18	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Ea_190m	190m	11.95	7.98	7.99	7.99	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.72	12.17	12.18	12.18	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Ea_200m	200m	11.90	7.97	7.98	7.98	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.71	12.17	12.18	12.18	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Wa_1m	1m	34.46	10.40	10.44	10.43	1.10	0.94	0.95	0.95	17.70	13.88	13.91	13.90	1.26	0.99	0.99	0.99
T2Wa_10m	10m	19.43	8.78	8.80	8.80	0.80	0.74	0.74	0.74	15.02	12.72	12.73	12.73	1.07	0.91	0.91	0.91
T2Wa_20m	20m	15.96	8.41	8.43	8.42	0.73	0.70	0.70	0.70	14.40	12.45	12.46	12.46	1.03	0.89	0.89	0.89
T2Wa_30m	30m	14.52	8.26	8.27	8.27	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	14.15	12.35	12.36	12.36	1.01	0.88	0.88	0.88
T2Wa_40m	40m	13.72	8.17	8.18	8.18	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.01	12.29	12.30	12.30	1.00	0.88	0.88	0.88
T2Wa_50m	50m	13.22	8.12	8.13	8.13	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	13.93	12.26	12.27	12.26	0.99	0.88	0.88	0.88
T2Wa_60m	60m	12.88	8.08	8.09	8.09	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.87	12.24	12.24	12.24	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Wa_70m	70m	12.62	8.05	8.06	8.06	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.83	12.22	12.22	12.22	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Wa_80m	80m	12.43	8.03	8.04	8.04	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.80	12.21	12.21	12.21	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Wa_90m	90m	12.27	8.01	8.02	8.02	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.77	12.20	12.20	12.20	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Wa_100m	100m	12.15	8.00	8.01	8.01	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.75	12.19	12.19	12.19	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Wa_110m	110m	12.05	7.99	8.00	8.00	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.73	12.18	12.19	12.19	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Wa_120m	120m	11.96	7.98	7.99	7.99	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.72	12.18	12.18	12.18	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Wa_130m	130m	11.89	7.97	7.98	7.98	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.71	12.17	12.18	12.18	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87

Road Link	Distance from Road (m)	Total Annual Mean NOx ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Ammonia NH ₃ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Nitrogen Deposition (kgN/ha/yr)				Total Annual Mean Acid Deposition (Keq/ha/yr)			
		2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Ref	2039 Do Something
T2Wa_140m	140m	11.83	7.97	7.98	7.98	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.70	12.17	12.17	12.17	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Wa_150m	150m	11.77	7.96	7.97	7.97	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.69	12.16	12.17	12.17	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Wa_160m	160m	11.73	7.95	7.96	7.96	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.68	12.16	12.17	12.17	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Wa_170m	170m	11.68	7.95	7.96	7.96	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.68	12.16	12.16	12.16	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Wa_180m	180m	11.64	7.95	7.96	7.96	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.67	12.16	12.16	12.16	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Wa_190m	190m	11.61	7.94	7.95	7.95	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.67	12.15	12.16	12.16	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T2Wa_200m	200m	11.58	7.94	7.95	7.95	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.66	12.15	12.16	12.16	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T3Ea_1m	1m	37.41	10.79	10.72	10.71	1.17	0.99	0.98	0.98	18.53	14.41	14.36	14.36	1.32	1.03	1.03	1.03
T3Ea_10m	10m	20.99	9.01	8.99	8.99	0.83	0.76	0.76	0.76	15.58	13.12	13.10	13.10	1.11	0.94	0.94	0.94
T3Ea_20m	20m	16.96	8.58	8.57	8.57	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.71	14.86	12.81	12.80	12.80	1.06	0.91	0.91	0.91
T3Ea_30m	30m	15.24	8.39	8.39	8.39	0.72	0.69	0.69	0.69	14.56	12.68	12.68	12.68	1.04	0.91	0.91	0.91
T3Ea_40m	40m	14.29	8.29	8.29	8.29	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	14.39	12.61	12.61	12.61	1.03	0.90	0.90	0.90
T3Ea_50m	50m	13.68	8.23	8.23	8.23	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.29	12.57	12.57	12.57	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T3Ea_60m	60m	13.26	8.18	8.18	8.18	0.68	0.67	0.66	0.66	14.22	12.54	12.54	12.54	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T3Ea_70m	70m	12.96	8.15	8.15	8.15	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.16	12.52	12.52	12.52	1.01	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Ea_80m	80m	12.72	8.12	8.13	8.13	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.12	12.50	12.50	12.50	1.01	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Ea_90m	90m	12.53	8.10	8.11	8.11	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.09	12.49	12.49	12.49	1.01	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Ea_100m	100m	12.38	8.09	8.09	8.09	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.07	12.48	12.48	12.48	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Ea_110m	110m	12.26	8.07	8.08	8.08	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.05	12.47	12.47	12.47	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Ea_120m	120m	12.15	8.06	8.07	8.07	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.03	12.47	12.47	12.47	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Ea_130m	130m	12.06	8.05	8.06	8.06	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.01	12.46	12.46	12.46	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Ea_140m	140m	11.99	8.04	8.05	8.05	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.00	12.45	12.46	12.46	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Ea_150m	150m	11.92	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.99	12.45	12.45	12.45	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Ea_160m	160m	11.86	8.03	8.04	8.04	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.98	12.45	12.45	12.45	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Ea_170m	170m	11.81	8.02	8.03	8.03	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.97	12.44	12.45	12.45	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Ea_180m	180m	11.76	8.02	8.02	8.02	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.97	12.44	12.44	12.44	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Ea_190m	190m	11.72	8.01	8.02	8.02	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.96	12.44	12.44	12.44	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Ea_200m	200m	11.68	8.01	8.02	8.02	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.95	12.44	12.44	12.44	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_1m	1m	30.70	10.06	10.01	10.01	1.03	0.90	0.89	0.89	17.34	13.89	13.85	13.84	1.24	0.99	0.99	0.99
T3Wa_10m	10m	17.70	8.66	8.65	8.65	0.77	0.72	0.72	0.72	15.00	12.87	12.86	12.86	1.07	0.92	0.92	0.92
T3Wa_20m	20m	14.85	8.35	8.35	8.35	0.71	0.69	0.68	0.68	14.50	12.66	12.65	12.65	1.04	0.90	0.90	0.90
T3Wa_30m	30m	13.68	8.23	8.23	8.23	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.29	12.57	12.57	12.57	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T3Wa_40m	40m	13.04	8.16	8.16	8.16	0.68	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.18	12.53	12.53	12.53	1.01	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_50m	50m	12.64	8.11	8.12	8.12	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.11	12.50	12.50	12.50	1.01	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_60m	60m	12.36	8.08	8.09	8.09	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.07	12.48	12.48	12.48	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_70m	70m	12.17	8.06	8.07	8.07	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.03	12.47	12.47	12.47	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_80m	80m	12.01	8.05	8.05	8.05	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.01	12.46	12.46	12.46	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_90m	90m	11.89	8.03	8.04	8.04	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.99	12.45	12.45	12.45	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_100m	100m	11.80	8.02	8.03	8.03	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.97	12.44	12.45	12.45	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_110m	110m	11.72	8.01	8.02	8.02	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.96	12.44	12.44	12.44	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89

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		2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Ref	2039 Do Something
T3Wa_120m	120m	11.65	8.01	8.01	8.01	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.95	12.43	12.44	12.44	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_130m	130m	11.60	8.00	8.01	8.01	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.94	12.43	12.43	12.43	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_140m	140m	11.55	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.93	12.43	12.43	12.43	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_150m	150m	11.50	7.99	8.00	8.00	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.93	12.43	12.43	12.43	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_160m	160m	11.47	7.99	7.99	7.99	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.92	12.42	12.43	12.43	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_170m	170m	11.43	7.98	7.99	7.99	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.91	12.42	12.42	12.42	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_180m	180m	11.40	7.98	7.99	7.99	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.65	13.91	12.42	12.42	12.42	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_190m	190m	11.38	7.98	7.98	7.98	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	13.91	12.42	12.42	12.42	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T3Wa_200m	200m	11.35	7.97	7.98	7.98	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	13.90	12.42	12.42	12.42	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T4Ea_1m	1m	37.40	10.76	10.74	10.74	1.16	0.98	0.98	0.98	18.64	14.54	14.52	14.52	1.33	1.04	1.04	1.04
T4Ea_10m	10m	19.77	8.86	8.86	8.86	0.80	0.75	0.75	0.75	15.50	13.17	13.17	13.17	1.11	0.94	0.94	0.94
T4Ea_20m	20m	16.06	8.47	8.47	8.47	0.73	0.70	0.70	0.70	14.85	12.89	12.89	12.89	1.06	0.92	0.92	0.92
T4Ea_30m	30m	14.54	8.30	8.31	8.31	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	14.58	12.78	12.78	12.78	1.04	0.91	0.91	0.91
T4Ea_40m	40m	13.70	8.21	8.22	8.22	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.44	12.72	12.72	12.72	1.03	0.91	0.91	0.91
T4Ea_50m	50m	13.18	8.16	8.16	8.16	0.68	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.35	12.68	12.69	12.69	1.02	0.91	0.91	0.91
T4Ea_60m	60m	12.82	8.12	8.12	8.12	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.29	12.66	12.66	12.66	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Ea_70m	70m	12.57	8.09	8.10	8.10	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.25	12.64	12.64	12.64	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Ea_80m	80m	12.37	8.07	8.07	8.07	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.21	12.63	12.63	12.63	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Ea_90m	90m	12.21	8.05	8.06	8.06	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.19	12.62	12.62	12.62	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Ea_100m	100m	12.09	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.17	12.61	12.61	12.61	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Ea_110m	110m	11.98	8.03	8.03	8.03	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.15	12.60	12.61	12.61	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Ea_120m	120m	11.90	8.02	8.02	8.02	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.14	12.60	12.60	12.60	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Ea_130m	130m	11.82	8.01	8.02	8.02	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.12	12.59	12.60	12.60	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Ea_140m	140m	11.76	8.00	8.01	8.01	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.11	12.59	12.59	12.59	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Ea_150m	150m	11.71	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.11	12.59	12.59	12.59	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Ea_160m	160m	11.66	7.99	8.00	8.00	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.10	12.58	12.59	12.59	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Ea_170m	170m	11.62	7.99	7.99	7.99	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.09	12.58	12.58	12.58	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Ea_180m	180m	11.58	7.98	7.99	7.99	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.09	12.58	12.58	12.58	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Ea_190m	190m	11.55	7.98	7.99	7.99	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.08	12.58	12.58	12.58	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Ea_200m	200m	11.52	7.98	7.98	7.98	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.07	12.58	12.58	12.58	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Wa_1m	1m	41.02	11.15	11.13	11.12	1.22	1.02	1.02	1.02	19.22	14.79	14.77	14.77	1.37	1.06	1.06	1.05
T4Wa_10m	10m	21.08	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.82	0.76	0.76	0.76	15.71	13.25	13.25	13.25	1.12	0.95	0.95	0.95
T4Wa_20m	20m	16.84	8.55	8.55	8.55	0.74	0.71	0.71	0.71	14.96	12.94	12.93	12.93	1.07	0.92	0.92	0.92
T4Wa_30m	30m	15.08	8.36	8.36	8.36	0.71	0.68	0.68	0.68	14.66	12.81	12.81	12.81	1.05	0.92	0.92	0.92
T4Wa_40m	40m	14.12	8.26	8.26	8.26	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.50	12.74	12.74	12.74	1.04	0.91	0.91	0.91
T4Wa_50m	50m	13.51	8.19	8.20	8.20	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.40	12.70	12.70	12.70	1.03	0.91	0.91	0.91
T4Wa_60m	60m	13.09	8.15	8.15	8.15	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.32	12.67	12.67	12.67	1.02	0.91	0.91	0.91
T4Wa_70m	70m	12.78	8.11	8.12	8.12	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.27	12.65	12.65	12.65	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Wa_80m	80m	12.55	8.09	8.09	8.09	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.24	12.64	12.64	12.64	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Wa_90m	90m	12.37	8.07	8.08	8.08	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.21	12.63	12.63	12.63	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90

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		2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Ref	2039 Do Something
T4Wa_100m	100m	12.22	8.05	8.06	8.06	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.18	12.62	12.62	12.62	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Wa_110m	110m	12.10	8.04	8.05	8.05	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.16	12.61	12.61	12.61	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Wa_120m	120m	12.00	8.03	8.04	8.04	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.15	12.60	12.61	12.61	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Wa_130m	130m	11.91	8.02	8.03	8.03	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.13	12.60	12.60	12.60	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Wa_140m	140m	11.84	8.01	8.02	8.02	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.12	12.59	12.60	12.60	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Wa_150m	150m	11.78	8.00	8.01	8.01	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.11	12.59	12.59	12.59	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Wa_160m	160m	11.72	8.00	8.01	8.01	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.10	12.59	12.59	12.59	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Wa_170m	170m	11.67	7.99	8.00	8.00	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.10	12.58	12.59	12.59	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Wa_180m	180m	11.63	7.99	8.00	8.00	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.09	12.58	12.58	12.58	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Wa_190m	190m	11.60	7.99	7.99	7.99	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.08	12.58	12.58	12.58	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T4Wa_200m	200m	11.56	7.98	7.99	7.99	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.08	12.58	12.58	12.58	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T5Ea_1m	1m	43.87	11.44	12.14	12.15	1.28	1.06	1.14	1.14	19.11	14.41	14.89	14.89	1.37	1.03	1.06	1.06
T5Ea_10m	10m	23.49	9.24	9.52	9.52	0.87	0.79	0.82	0.82	15.54	12.85	13.02	13.02	1.11	0.92	0.93	0.93
T5Ea_20m	20m	18.54	8.71	8.88	8.88	0.77	0.73	0.74	0.74	14.67	12.47	12.58	12.58	1.05	0.89	0.90	0.90
T5Ea_30m	30m	16.45	8.49	8.61	8.61	0.73	0.70	0.71	0.71	14.31	12.32	12.40	12.40	1.02	0.88	0.89	0.89
T5Ea_40m	40m	15.30	8.36	8.46	8.46	0.71	0.69	0.70	0.70	14.11	12.24	12.30	12.30	1.01	0.87	0.88	0.88
T5Ea_50m	50m	14.56	8.28	8.37	8.37	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.69	13.99	12.19	12.24	12.24	1.00	0.87	0.87	0.87
T5Ea_60m	60m	14.06	8.23	8.30	8.30	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.68	13.91	12.16	12.20	12.20	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T5Ea_70m	70m	13.68	8.19	8.25	8.25	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	13.84	12.13	12.17	12.17	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T5Ea_80m	80m	13.40	8.16	8.22	8.22	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	13.80	12.11	12.14	12.14	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T5Ea_90m	90m	13.17	8.13	8.19	8.19	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	13.76	12.10	12.12	12.13	0.98	0.86	0.87	0.87
T5Ea_100m	100m	12.99	8.11	8.16	8.16	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.73	12.09	12.11	12.11	0.98	0.86	0.87	0.87
T5Ea_110m	110m	12.83	8.10	8.14	8.14	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.70	12.08	12.10	12.10	0.98	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Ea_120m	120m	12.71	8.08	8.13	8.13	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.68	12.07	12.09	12.09	0.98	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Ea_130m	130m	12.60	8.07	8.11	8.11	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.66	12.06	12.08	12.08	0.98	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Ea_140m	140m	12.50	8.06	8.10	8.10	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.65	12.05	12.07	12.07	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Ea_150m	150m	12.41	8.05	8.09	8.09	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	13.64	12.05	12.07	12.07	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Ea_160m	160m	12.34	8.04	8.08	8.08	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	13.62	12.04	12.06	12.06	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Ea_170m	170m	12.27	8.04	8.07	8.07	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	13.61	12.04	12.06	12.06	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Ea_180m	180m	12.21	8.03	8.06	8.06	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.60	12.04	12.05	12.05	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Ea_190m	190m	12.16	8.02	8.05	8.05	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.60	12.03	12.05	12.05	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Ea_200m	200m	12.11	8.02	8.05	8.05	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.59	12.03	12.04	12.04	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Wa_1m	1m	33.44	10.32	10.79	10.80	1.07	0.92	0.98	0.98	17.32	13.62	13.94	13.94	1.24	0.97	1.00	1.00
T5Wa_10m	10m	19.15	8.78	8.96	8.96	0.79	0.74	0.75	0.75	14.79	12.53	12.64	12.64	1.06	0.89	0.90	0.90
T5Wa_20m	20m	15.95	8.43	8.54	8.55	0.73	0.70	0.71	0.71	14.23	12.29	12.36	12.36	1.02	0.88	0.88	0.88
T5Wa_30m	30m	14.60	8.29	8.37	8.37	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.69	14.00	12.20	12.24	12.24	1.00	0.87	0.87	0.87
T5Wa_40m	40m	13.85	8.21	8.27	8.27	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.68	13.87	12.14	12.18	12.18	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T5Wa_50m	50m	13.38	8.16	8.21	8.21	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	13.79	12.11	12.14	12.14	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T5Wa_60m	60m	13.05	8.12	8.17	8.17	0.67	0.66	0.67	0.67	13.74	12.09	12.12	12.12	0.98	0.86	0.87	0.87
T5Wa_70m	70m	12.80	8.09	8.14	8.14	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.70	12.07	12.10	12.10	0.98	0.86	0.86	0.86

Road Link	Distance from Road (m)	Total Annual Mean NOx ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Ammonia NH ₃ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Nitrogen Deposition (kgN/ha/yr)				Total Annual Mean Acid Deposition (Keq/ha/yr)			
		2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Ref	2039 Do Something
T5Wa_80m	80m	12.61	8.07	8.11	8.11	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.67	12.06	12.08	12.08	0.98	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Wa_90m	90m	12.46	8.06	8.09	8.10	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	13.64	12.05	12.07	12.07	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Wa_100m	100m	12.34	8.04	8.08	8.08	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	13.62	12.05	12.06	12.06	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Wa_110m	110m	12.24	8.03	8.07	8.07	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	13.61	12.04	12.05	12.05	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Wa_120m	120m	12.16	8.02	8.05	8.06	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.60	12.03	12.05	12.05	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Wa_130m	130m	12.08	8.02	8.04	8.05	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.58	12.03	12.04	12.04	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Wa_140m	140m	12.02	8.01	8.04	8.04	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.57	12.03	12.04	12.04	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Wa_150m	150m	11.96	8.00	8.03	8.03	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.56	12.02	12.03	12.03	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Wa_160m	160m	11.91	8.00	8.02	8.02	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.56	12.02	12.03	12.03	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Wa_170m	170m	11.87	7.99	8.02	8.02	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.55	12.02	12.03	12.03	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Wa_180m	180m	11.83	7.99	8.01	8.01	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.54	12.01	12.02	12.02	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Wa_190m	190m	11.79	7.98	8.01	8.01	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.54	12.01	12.02	12.02	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T5Wa_200m	200m	11.76	7.98	8.00	8.00	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.53	12.01	12.02	12.02	0.97	0.86	0.86	0.86
T6Ea_1m	1m	31.83	10.12	10.63	10.65	1.05	0.91	0.97	0.97	17.22	13.66	14.02	14.03	1.23	0.98	1.00	1.00
T6Ea_10m	10m	19.02	8.73	8.94	8.94	0.79	0.74	0.76	0.76	14.93	12.67	12.80	12.80	1.07	0.90	0.91	0.91
T6Ea_20m	20m	15.82	8.39	8.51	8.52	0.73	0.70	0.71	0.71	14.36	12.43	12.50	12.50	1.03	0.89	0.89	0.89
T6Ea_30m	30m	14.46	8.24	8.33	8.34	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.69	14.12	12.33	12.38	12.38	1.01	0.88	0.88	0.88
T6Ea_40m	40m	13.70	8.16	8.23	8.24	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.68	13.99	12.27	12.32	12.32	1.00	0.88	0.88	0.88
T6Ea_50m	50m	13.22	8.11	8.17	8.17	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	13.91	12.24	12.27	12.27	0.99	0.87	0.88	0.88
T6Ea_60m	60m	12.89	8.07	8.13	8.13	0.67	0.66	0.67	0.67	13.85	12.21	12.25	12.25	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Ea_70m	70m	12.65	8.04	8.09	8.09	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.81	12.20	12.22	12.22	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Ea_80m	80m	12.46	8.02	8.07	8.07	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.78	12.18	12.21	12.21	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Ea_90m	90m	12.31	8.01	8.05	8.05	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	13.76	12.17	12.20	12.20	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Ea_100m	100m	12.19	8.00	8.03	8.03	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	13.74	12.17	12.19	12.19	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Ea_110m	110m	12.10	7.99	8.02	8.02	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.72	12.16	12.18	12.18	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Ea_120m	120m	12.01	7.98	8.01	8.01	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.71	12.16	12.17	12.17	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Ea_130m	130m	11.94	7.97	8.00	8.00	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.69	12.15	12.17	12.17	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Ea_140m	140m	11.88	7.96	7.99	7.99	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.68	12.15	12.16	12.16	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Ea_150m	150m	11.83	7.96	7.98	7.99	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.68	12.14	12.16	12.16	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Ea_160m	160m	11.78	7.95	7.98	7.98	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.67	12.14	12.15	12.15	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Ea_170m	170m	11.74	7.95	7.97	7.97	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.66	12.14	12.15	12.15	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Ea_180m	180m	11.70	7.94	7.97	7.97	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.66	12.14	12.15	12.15	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Ea_190m	190m	11.67	7.94	7.96	7.96	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.65	12.13	12.15	12.15	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Ea_200m	200m	11.64	7.94	7.96	7.96	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.64	12.13	12.14	12.14	0.97	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_1m	1m	26.12	9.50	9.88	9.89	0.93	0.83	0.87	0.88	16.19	13.21	13.46	13.47	1.16	0.94	0.96	0.96
T6Wa_10m	10m	16.21	8.43	8.57	8.57	0.74	0.70	0.72	0.72	14.44	12.46	12.54	12.54	1.03	0.89	0.90	0.90
T6Wa_20m	20m	14.12	8.20	8.29	8.29	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	14.07	12.30	12.35	12.35	1.00	0.88	0.88	0.88
T6Wa_30m	30m	13.26	8.11	8.17	8.18	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	13.92	12.24	12.28	12.28	0.99	0.87	0.88	0.88
T6Wa_40m	40m	12.78	8.06	8.11	8.11	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.83	12.21	12.24	12.24	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_50m	50m	12.49	8.03	8.07	8.07	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.78	12.19	12.21	12.21	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87

Road Link	Distance from Road (m)	Total Annual Mean NOx ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Ammonia NH ₃ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Nitrogen Deposition (kgN/ha/yr)				Total Annual Mean Acid Deposition (Keq/ha/yr)			
		2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Ref	2039 Do Something
T6Wa_60m	60m	12.28	8.01	8.04	8.05	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	13.75	12.17	12.19	12.19	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_70m	70m	12.13	7.99	8.02	8.03	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	13.72	12.16	12.18	12.18	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_80m	80m	12.01	7.98	8.01	8.01	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.70	12.16	12.17	12.17	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_90m	90m	11.92	7.97	8.00	8.00	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.69	12.15	12.16	12.16	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_100m	100m	11.84	7.96	7.99	7.99	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.68	12.14	12.16	12.16	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_110m	110m	11.77	7.95	7.98	7.98	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.67	12.14	12.15	12.15	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_120m	120m	11.72	7.94	7.97	7.97	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.66	12.14	12.15	12.15	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_130m	130m	11.67	7.94	7.96	7.96	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.65	12.13	12.14	12.14	0.97	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_140m	140m	11.63	7.94	7.96	7.96	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.64	12.13	12.14	12.14	0.97	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_150m	150m	11.59	7.93	7.95	7.95	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.64	12.13	12.14	12.14	0.97	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_160m	160m	11.56	7.93	7.95	7.95	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.63	12.13	12.14	12.14	0.97	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_170m	170m	11.53	7.92	7.95	7.95	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.63	12.12	12.13	12.13	0.97	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_180m	180m	11.50	7.92	7.94	7.94	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.62	12.12	12.13	12.13	0.97	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_190m	190m	11.48	7.92	7.94	7.94	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.62	12.12	12.13	12.13	0.97	0.87	0.87	0.87
T6Wa_200m	200m	11.45	7.92	7.94	7.94	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.62	12.12	12.13	12.13	0.97	0.87	0.87	0.87
T7Ea_1m	1m	67.71	14.41	15.11	15.11	1.87	1.45	1.53	1.53	24.25	17.17	17.68	17.68	1.73	1.23	1.26	1.26
T7Ea_10m	10m	34.73	10.71	11.02	11.02	1.13	0.96	1.00	1.00	18.24	14.36	14.57	14.57	1.30	1.03	1.04	1.04
T7Ea_20m	20m	25.57	9.68	9.88	9.88	0.93	0.83	0.85	0.85	16.53	13.60	13.73	13.73	1.18	0.97	0.98	0.98
T7Ea_30m	30m	21.54	9.23	9.37	9.38	0.84	0.77	0.79	0.79	15.80	13.27	13.37	13.37	1.13	0.95	0.95	0.95
T7Ea_40m	40m	19.26	8.97	9.09	9.09	0.80	0.74	0.75	0.75	15.38	13.09	13.17	13.17	1.10	0.94	0.94	0.94
T7Ea_50m	50m	17.79	8.81	8.91	8.91	0.77	0.72	0.73	0.73	15.12	12.98	13.04	13.04	1.08	0.93	0.93	0.93
T7Ea_60m	60m	16.76	8.69	8.78	8.78	0.75	0.71	0.72	0.72	14.93	12.90	12.95	12.95	1.07	0.92	0.93	0.93
T7Ea_70m	70m	16.00	8.60	8.68	8.68	0.73	0.70	0.71	0.71	14.80	12.84	12.89	12.89	1.06	0.92	0.92	0.92
T7Ea_80m	80m	15.41	8.54	8.61	8.61	0.72	0.69	0.70	0.70	14.69	12.80	12.84	12.84	1.05	0.91	0.92	0.92
T7Ea_90m	90m	14.95	8.49	8.55	8.55	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.69	14.61	12.77	12.80	12.80	1.04	0.91	0.91	0.91
T7Ea_100m	100m	14.57	8.44	8.50	8.50	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.69	14.55	12.74	12.77	12.77	1.04	0.91	0.91	0.91
T7Ea_110m	110m	14.25	8.41	8.46	8.46	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	14.49	12.72	12.75	12.75	1.04	0.91	0.91	0.91
T7Ea_120m	120m	13.99	8.38	8.43	8.43	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.68	14.44	12.70	12.72	12.73	1.03	0.91	0.91	0.91
T7Ea_130m	130m	13.76	8.35	8.40	8.40	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.68	14.41	12.68	12.71	12.71	1.03	0.91	0.91	0.91
T7Ea_140m	140m	13.56	8.33	8.38	8.38	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.37	12.67	12.69	12.69	1.03	0.90	0.91	0.91
T7Ea_150m	150m	13.39	8.31	8.36	8.36	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.34	12.65	12.68	12.68	1.02	0.90	0.91	0.91
T7Ea_160m	160m	13.23	8.29	8.34	8.34	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.32	12.64	12.67	12.67	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T7Ea_170m	170m	13.10	8.28	8.32	8.32	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	14.29	12.63	12.66	12.66	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T7Ea_180m	180m	12.98	8.27	8.30	8.30	0.68	0.66	0.66	0.67	14.27	12.63	12.65	12.65	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T7Ea_190m	190m	12.87	8.25	8.29	8.29	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.25	12.62	12.64	12.64	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T7Ea_200m	200m	12.77	8.24	8.28	8.28	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.24	12.61	12.63	12.63	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T7Wa_1m	1m	53.72	12.84	13.40	13.40	1.55	1.24	1.31	1.31	21.74	15.98	16.38	16.38	1.55	1.14	1.17	1.17
T7Wa_10m	10m	27.24	9.87	10.09	10.09	0.97	0.85	0.88	0.88	16.87	13.75	13.90	13.90	1.20	0.98	0.99	0.99
T7Wa_20m	20m	20.61	9.12	9.26	9.26	0.83	0.76	0.78	0.78	15.64	13.21	13.30	13.30	1.12	0.94	0.95	0.95
T7Wa_30m	30m	17.79	8.81	8.91	8.91	0.77	0.72	0.73	0.73	15.13	12.99	13.05	13.05	1.08	0.93	0.93	0.93

Road Link	Distance from Road (m)	Total Annual Mean NOx (µg/m³)				Total Annual Mean Ammonia NH ₃ (µg/m³)				Total Annual Mean Nitrogen Deposition (kgN/ha/yr)				Total Annual Mean Acid Deposition (Keq/ha/yr)			
		2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Ref	2039 Do Something
T7Wa_40m	40m	16.22	8.63	8.71	8.71	0.74	0.70	0.71	0.71	14.85	12.87	12.91	12.91	1.06	0.92	0.92	0.92
T7Wa_50m	50m	15.22	8.52	8.59	8.59	0.72	0.69	0.70	0.70	14.67	12.79	12.83	12.83	1.05	0.91	0.92	0.92
T7Wa_60m	60m	14.52	8.44	8.50	8.50	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.69	14.55	12.74	12.77	12.77	1.04	0.91	0.91	0.91
T7Wa_70m	70m	14.02	8.38	8.44	8.44	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	14.46	12.70	12.73	12.73	1.03	0.91	0.91	0.91
T7Wa_80m	80m	13.63	8.34	8.39	8.39	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.68	14.39	12.68	12.70	12.70	1.03	0.91	0.91	0.91
T7Wa_90m	90m	13.33	8.31	8.35	8.35	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.34	12.65	12.68	12.68	1.02	0.90	0.91	0.91
T7Wa_100m	100m	13.09	8.28	8.32	8.32	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	14.30	12.64	12.66	12.66	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T7Wa_110m	110m	12.89	8.26	8.30	8.30	0.67	0.66	0.67	0.67	14.26	12.62	12.64	12.64	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T7Wa_120m	120m	12.72	8.24	8.27	8.27	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.23	12.61	12.63	12.63	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T7Wa_130m	130m	12.58	8.22	8.26	8.26	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.21	12.60	12.62	12.62	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T7Wa_140m	140m	12.45	8.21	8.24	8.24	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.19	12.59	12.61	12.61	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T7Wa_150m	150m	12.34	8.19	8.23	8.23	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.17	12.59	12.60	12.60	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T7Wa_160m	160m	12.25	8.18	8.22	8.22	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.15	12.58	12.59	12.59	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T7Wa_170m	170m	12.16	8.17	8.20	8.21	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.14	12.57	12.59	12.59	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T7Wa_180m	180m	12.09	8.17	8.20	8.20	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.13	12.57	12.58	12.58	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T7Wa_190m	190m	12.02	8.16	8.19	8.19	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.12	12.56	12.58	12.58	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T7Wa_200m	200m	11.96	8.15	8.18	8.18	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.11	12.56	12.57	12.57	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T9Ea_1m	1m	38.50	11.11	11.82	11.85	1.18	1.00	1.08	1.10	19.32	15.11	15.60	15.62	1.38	1.08	1.11	1.12
T9Ea_10m	10m	21.13	9.22	9.49	9.50	0.83	0.76	0.79	0.80	16.22	13.75	13.93	13.94	1.16	0.98	0.99	1.00
T9Ea_20m	20m	17.17	8.78	8.96	8.97	0.75	0.71	0.73	0.73	15.52	13.45	13.56	13.56	1.11	0.96	0.97	0.97
T9Ea_30m	30m	15.47	8.60	8.73	8.73	0.72	0.69	0.70	0.70	15.22	13.33	13.40	13.40	1.09	0.95	0.96	0.96
T9Ea_40m	40m	14.52	8.49	8.60	8.60	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.69	15.05	13.26	13.32	13.32	1.08	0.95	0.95	0.95
T9Ea_50m	50m	13.92	8.43	8.52	8.52	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.68	14.95	13.22	13.27	13.27	1.07	0.94	0.95	0.95
T9Ea_60m	60m	13.50	8.38	8.46	8.46	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.88	13.19	13.23	13.23	1.06	0.94	0.95	0.95
T9Ea_70m	70m	13.19	8.35	8.42	8.42	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	14.83	13.17	13.20	13.20	1.06	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Ea_80m	80m	12.95	8.32	8.39	8.39	0.67	0.66	0.67	0.67	14.79	13.15	13.18	13.19	1.06	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Ea_90m	90m	12.77	8.30	8.36	8.36	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.76	13.14	13.17	13.17	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Ea_100m	100m	12.61	8.29	8.34	8.34	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.73	13.13	13.16	13.16	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Ea_110m	110m	12.49	8.27	8.32	8.33	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.71	13.12	13.15	13.15	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Ea_120m	120m	12.38	8.26	8.31	8.31	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.69	13.11	13.14	13.14	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Ea_130m	130m	12.29	8.25	8.30	8.30	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.68	13.11	13.13	13.13	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Ea_140m	140m	12.22	8.24	8.29	8.29	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.67	13.10	13.12	13.12	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Ea_150m	150m	12.15	8.24	8.28	8.28	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.66	13.10	13.12	13.12	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Ea_160m	160m	12.09	8.23	8.27	8.27	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.65	13.10	13.11	13.11	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Ea_170m	170m	12.04	8.22	8.26	8.26	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.64	13.09	13.11	13.11	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Ea_180m	180m	11.99	8.22	8.26	8.26	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.63	13.09	13.11	13.11	1.05	0.93	0.94	0.94
T9Ea_190m	190m	11.95	8.21	8.25	8.25	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.62	13.09	13.10	13.10	1.04	0.93	0.94	0.94
T9Ea_200m	200m	11.91	8.21	8.24	8.25	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.62	13.08	13.10	13.10	1.04	0.93	0.94	0.94
T9Wa_1m	1m	38.83	11.15	11.86	11.90	1.18	1.00	1.08	1.10	19.35	15.11	15.60	15.63	1.38	1.08	1.11	1.12
T9Wa_10m	10m	20.88	9.19	9.46	9.47	0.82	0.76	0.79	0.80	16.16	13.72	13.89	13.90	1.15	0.98	0.99	0.99

Road Link	Distance from Road (m)	Total Annual Mean NOx ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Ammonia NH ₃ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Nitrogen Deposition (kgN/ha/yr)				Total Annual Mean Acid Deposition (Keq/ha/yr)			
		2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Ref	2039 Do Something
T9Wa_20m	20m	16.91	8.76	8.92	8.93	0.74	0.71	0.72	0.72	15.46	13.43	13.53	13.53	1.10	0.96	0.97	0.97
T9Wa_30m	30m	15.24	8.57	8.70	8.70	0.71	0.69	0.70	0.70	15.17	13.31	13.38	13.38	1.08	0.95	0.96	0.96
T9Wa_40m	40m	14.32	8.47	8.57	8.58	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	15.01	13.24	13.30	13.30	1.07	0.95	0.95	0.95
T9Wa_50m	50m	13.74	8.41	8.49	8.50	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.68	14.91	13.20	13.25	13.25	1.07	0.94	0.95	0.95
T9Wa_60m	60m	13.33	8.37	8.44	8.44	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	14.85	13.17	13.21	13.21	1.06	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Wa_70m	70m	13.04	8.33	8.40	8.40	0.67	0.66	0.67	0.67	14.80	13.16	13.19	13.19	1.06	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Wa_80m	80m	12.82	8.31	8.37	8.37	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.76	13.14	13.17	13.17	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Wa_90m	90m	12.64	8.29	8.34	8.35	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.73	13.13	13.16	13.16	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Wa_100m	100m	12.50	8.27	8.33	8.33	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.71	13.12	13.15	13.15	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Wa_110m	110m	12.38	8.26	8.31	8.31	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.69	13.11	13.14	13.14	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Wa_120m	120m	12.28	8.25	8.30	8.30	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.67	13.11	13.13	13.13	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Wa_130m	130m	12.19	8.24	8.28	8.29	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.66	13.10	13.12	13.12	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Wa_140m	140m	12.12	8.23	8.28	8.28	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.65	13.10	13.12	13.12	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Wa_150m	150m	12.06	8.23	8.27	8.27	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.64	13.09	13.11	13.11	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T9Wa_160m	160m	12.00	8.22	8.26	8.26	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.63	13.09	13.11	13.11	1.04	0.93	0.94	0.94
T9Wa_170m	170m	11.95	8.21	8.25	8.25	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.62	13.09	13.10	13.10	1.04	0.93	0.94	0.94
T9Wa_180m	180m	11.91	8.21	8.25	8.25	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.62	13.08	13.10	13.10	1.04	0.93	0.94	0.94
T9Wa_190m	190m	11.87	8.20	8.24	8.24	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.61	13.08	13.10	13.10	1.04	0.93	0.94	0.94
T9Wa_200m	200m	11.83	8.20	8.24	8.24	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.60	13.08	13.09	13.09	1.04	0.93	0.94	0.94
T10Ea_1m	1m	58.86	13.44	14.15	14.23	1.56	1.24	1.32	1.33	22.75	16.70	17.14	17.19	1.63	1.19	1.22	1.23
T10Ea_10m	10m	28.97	10.24	10.52	10.55	0.97	0.85	0.88	0.88	17.66	14.43	14.59	14.61	1.26	1.03	1.04	1.04
T10Ea_20m	20m	21.62	9.46	9.62	9.64	0.82	0.76	0.78	0.78	16.38	13.89	13.98	13.99	1.17	0.99	1.00	1.00
T10Ea_30m	30m	18.54	9.13	9.25	9.26	0.77	0.72	0.73	0.74	15.85	13.67	13.73	13.74	1.13	0.98	0.98	0.98
T10Ea_40m	40m	16.84	8.94	9.04	9.05	0.74	0.70	0.71	0.71	15.57	13.55	13.60	13.60	1.11	0.97	0.97	0.97
T10Ea_50m	50m	15.77	8.83	8.91	8.92	0.72	0.69	0.70	0.70	15.39	13.47	13.52	13.52	1.10	0.96	0.97	0.97
T10Ea_60m	60m	15.03	8.75	8.82	8.83	0.71	0.68	0.69	0.69	15.26	13.42	13.46	13.46	1.09	0.96	0.96	0.96
T10Ea_70m	70m	14.49	8.69	8.76	8.76	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	15.17	13.39	13.42	13.42	1.08	0.96	0.96	0.96
T10Ea_80m	80m	14.08	8.65	8.71	8.71	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.68	15.11	13.36	13.39	13.39	1.08	0.95	0.96	0.96
T10Ea_90m	90m	13.75	8.61	8.67	8.67	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	15.05	13.34	13.36	13.36	1.08	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Ea_100m	100m	13.49	8.59	8.63	8.64	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	15.01	13.32	13.35	13.35	1.07	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Ea_110m	110m	13.27	8.56	8.61	8.61	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	14.97	13.31	13.33	13.33	1.07	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Ea_120m	120m	13.09	8.54	8.59	8.59	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.94	13.30	13.32	13.32	1.07	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Ea_130m	130m	12.93	8.53	8.57	8.57	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.92	13.29	13.31	13.31	1.07	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Ea_140m	140m	12.80	8.51	8.55	8.55	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.90	13.28	13.30	13.30	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Ea_150m	150m	12.68	8.50	8.54	8.54	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.88	13.27	13.29	13.29	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Ea_160m	160m	12.58	8.49	8.52	8.53	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.86	13.27	13.28	13.28	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Ea_170m	170m	12.49	8.48	8.51	8.52	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.85	13.26	13.27	13.28	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Ea_180m	180m	12.41	8.47	8.50	8.51	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.84	13.26	13.27	13.27	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Ea_190m	190m	12.34	8.46	8.49	8.50	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.82	13.25	13.26	13.27	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Ea_200m	200m	12.27	8.46	8.49	8.49	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.81	13.25	13.26	13.26	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95

Road Link	Distance from Road (m)	Total Annual Mean NOx ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Ammonia NH ₃ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Nitrogen Deposition (kgN/ha/yr)				Total Annual Mean Acid Deposition (Keq/ha/yr)			
		2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Ref	2039 Do Something
T10Wa_1m	1m	43.77	11.82	12.31	12.36	1.26	1.05	1.10	1.10	20.22	15.56	15.85	15.89	1.44	1.11	1.13	1.13
T10Wa_10m	10m	22.63	9.56	9.74	9.76	0.85	0.78	0.79	0.79	16.57	13.97	14.07	14.09	1.18	1.00	1.01	1.01
T10Wa_20m	20m	17.92	9.06	9.17	9.19	0.76	0.72	0.73	0.73	15.75	13.63	13.69	13.70	1.13	0.97	0.98	0.98
T10Wa_30m	30m	15.95	8.85	8.93	8.94	0.72	0.69	0.70	0.70	15.42	13.49	13.53	13.54	1.10	0.96	0.97	0.97
T10Wa_40m	40m	14.85	8.73	8.80	8.81	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.69	15.23	13.41	13.45	13.45	1.09	0.96	0.96	0.96
T10Wa_50m	50m	14.16	8.66	8.72	8.72	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.68	15.12	13.37	13.39	13.39	1.08	0.95	0.96	0.96
T10Wa_60m	60m	13.67	8.61	8.66	8.66	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	15.04	13.33	13.36	13.36	1.07	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Wa_70m	70m	13.32	8.57	8.61	8.62	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	14.98	13.31	13.33	13.34	1.07	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Wa_80m	80m	13.05	8.54	8.58	8.58	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.94	13.29	13.31	13.31	1.07	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Wa_90m	90m	12.83	8.52	8.55	8.56	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.90	13.28	13.30	13.30	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Wa_100m	100m	12.65	8.50	8.53	8.54	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.87	13.27	13.29	13.29	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Wa_110m	110m	12.51	8.48	8.51	8.52	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.85	13.26	13.27	13.27	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Wa_120m	120m	12.38	8.47	8.50	8.50	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.83	13.25	13.27	13.27	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Wa_130m	130m	12.28	8.46	8.49	8.49	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.81	13.25	13.26	13.26	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Wa_140m	140m	12.19	8.45	8.48	8.48	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.80	13.24	13.25	13.25	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Wa_150m	150m	12.11	8.44	8.47	8.47	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.79	13.24	13.25	13.25	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Wa_160m	160m	12.03	8.43	8.46	8.46	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.78	13.23	13.24	13.24	1.06	0.95	0.95	0.95
T10Wa_170m	170m	11.97	8.42	8.45	8.45	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.76	13.23	13.24	13.24	1.05	0.94	0.95	0.95
T10Wa_180m	180m	11.92	8.42	8.44	8.45	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.76	13.22	13.23	13.24	1.05	0.94	0.95	0.95
T10Wa_190m	190m	11.86	8.41	8.44	8.44	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.75	13.22	13.23	13.23	1.05	0.94	0.95	0.95
T10Wa_200m	200m	11.82	8.41	8.43	8.43	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.74	13.22	13.23	13.23	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Ea_1m	1m	50.59	12.73	13.30	13.34	1.52	1.22	1.29	1.31	21.89	16.36	16.77	16.79	1.56	1.17	1.20	1.20
T11Ea_10m	10m	25.67	9.93	10.16	10.17	0.95	0.84	0.87	0.88	17.16	14.18	14.33	14.34	1.23	1.01	1.02	1.02
T11Ea_20m	20m	20.01	9.29	9.44	9.45	0.82	0.76	0.77	0.77	16.08	13.70	13.79	13.79	1.15	0.98	0.99	0.99
T11Ea_30m	30m	17.62	9.03	9.13	9.14	0.77	0.72	0.73	0.74	15.63	13.51	13.57	13.57	1.12	0.96	0.97	0.97
T11Ea_40m	40m	16.29	8.88	8.97	8.97	0.74	0.71	0.71	0.71	15.39	13.40	13.45	13.45	1.10	0.96	0.96	0.96
T11Ea_50m	50m	15.45	8.78	8.86	8.86	0.72	0.69	0.70	0.70	15.23	13.34	13.38	13.38	1.09	0.95	0.96	0.96
T11Ea_60m	60m	14.87	8.72	8.78	8.79	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.69	15.13	13.29	13.33	13.33	1.08	0.95	0.95	0.95
T11Ea_70m	70m	14.45	8.67	8.73	8.73	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.69	15.05	13.26	13.29	13.29	1.08	0.95	0.95	0.95
T11Ea_80m	80m	14.13	8.63	8.69	8.69	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	14.99	13.23	13.26	13.26	1.07	0.95	0.95	0.95
T11Ea_90m	90m	13.88	8.61	8.66	8.66	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.68	14.95	13.21	13.24	13.24	1.07	0.94	0.95	0.95
T11Ea_100m	100m	13.68	8.58	8.63	8.64	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.68	14.91	13.20	13.23	13.23	1.07	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Ea_110m	110m	13.52	8.57	8.61	8.61	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.88	13.19	13.21	13.21	1.06	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Ea_120m	120m	13.39	8.55	8.60	8.60	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.86	13.18	13.20	13.20	1.06	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Ea_130m	130m	13.27	8.54	8.58	8.58	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.84	13.17	13.19	13.19	1.06	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Ea_140m	140m	13.18	8.53	8.57	8.57	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	14.82	13.16	13.18	13.18	1.06	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Ea_150m	150m	13.10	8.52	8.56	8.56	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	14.81	13.16	13.18	13.18	1.06	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Ea_160m	160m	13.03	8.51	8.55	8.55	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	14.80	13.15	13.17	13.17	1.06	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Ea_170m	170m	12.96	8.50	8.54	8.54	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.67	14.78	13.15	13.16	13.17	1.06	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Ea_180m	180m	12.91	8.50	8.53	8.54	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.77	13.14	13.16	13.16	1.06	0.94	0.94	0.94

Road Link	Distance from Road (m)	Total Annual Mean NOx ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Ammonia NH ₃ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Nitrogen Deposition (kgN/ha/yr)				Total Annual Mean Acid Deposition (Keq/ha/yr)			
		2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Ref	2039 Do Something
T11Ea_190m	190m	12.86	8.49	8.53	8.53	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.77	13.14	13.16	13.16	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Ea_200m	200m	12.81	8.49	8.52	8.52	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.76	13.13	13.15	13.15	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Wa_1m	1m	56.31	13.37	14.00	14.03	1.64	1.30	1.37	1.38	22.88	16.81	17.26	17.28	1.63	1.20	1.23	1.23
T11Wa_10m	10m	27.98	10.19	10.44	10.45	0.99	0.87	0.90	0.90	17.55	14.35	14.52	14.53	1.25	1.02	1.04	1.04
T11Wa_20m	20m	20.92	9.40	9.55	9.56	0.83	0.77	0.78	0.78	16.22	13.76	13.86	13.86	1.16	0.98	0.99	0.99
T11Wa_30m	30m	17.82	9.05	9.16	9.16	0.77	0.72	0.73	0.73	15.65	13.51	13.58	13.58	1.12	0.97	0.97	0.97
T11Wa_40m	40m	16.10	8.85	8.94	8.94	0.73	0.70	0.71	0.71	15.34	13.38	13.43	13.43	1.10	0.96	0.96	0.96
T11Wa_50m	50m	15.02	8.73	8.80	8.81	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.69	15.14	13.29	13.33	13.33	1.08	0.95	0.95	0.95
T11Wa_60m	60m	14.28	8.65	8.71	8.71	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	15.01	13.24	13.27	13.27	1.07	0.95	0.95	0.95
T11Wa_70m	70m	13.76	8.59	8.64	8.65	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.68	14.92	13.20	13.23	13.23	1.07	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Wa_80m	80m	13.36	8.55	8.59	8.60	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.85	13.17	13.20	13.20	1.06	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Wa_90m	90m	13.06	8.51	8.55	8.56	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	14.80	13.15	13.17	13.17	1.06	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Wa_100m	100m	12.82	8.49	8.52	8.53	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.76	13.13	13.15	13.15	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Wa_110m	110m	12.63	8.47	8.50	8.50	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.73	13.12	13.14	13.14	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Wa_120m	120m	12.47	8.45	8.48	8.48	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.70	13.11	13.12	13.12	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Wa_130m	130m	12.34	8.43	8.46	8.46	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.67	13.10	13.11	13.11	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Wa_140m	140m	12.22	8.42	8.45	8.45	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.66	13.09	13.11	13.11	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.94
T11Wa_150m	150m	12.13	8.41	8.44	8.44	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.64	13.09	13.10	13.10	1.05	0.93	0.94	0.94
T11Wa_160m	160m	12.04	8.40	8.42	8.43	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.63	13.08	13.09	13.09	1.04	0.93	0.94	0.94
T11Wa_170m	170m	11.97	8.39	8.42	8.42	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.61	13.08	13.09	13.09	1.04	0.93	0.93	0.93
T11Wa_180m	180m	11.90	8.38	8.41	8.41	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.60	13.07	13.08	13.08	1.04	0.93	0.93	0.93
T11Wa_190m	190m	11.85	8.38	8.40	8.40	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.59	13.07	13.08	13.08	1.04	0.93	0.93	0.93
T11Wa_200m	200m	11.80	8.37	8.39	8.39	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.59	13.06	13.07	13.07	1.04	0.93	0.93	0.93
T12Wa_1m	1m	87.44	16.82	18.07	18.10	2.24	1.69	1.84	1.85	26.83	18.07	18.96	18.98	1.92	1.29	1.35	1.36
T12Wa_10m	10m	40.70	11.56	12.08	12.09	1.22	1.02	1.08	1.08	18.60	14.19	14.53	14.54	1.33	1.01	1.04	1.04
T12Wa_20m	20m	29.16	10.26	10.59	10.59	0.98	0.86	0.89	0.89	16.52	13.26	13.47	13.47	1.18	0.95	0.96	0.96
T12Wa_30m	30m	24.02	9.69	9.92	9.93	0.87	0.79	0.82	0.82	15.61	12.87	13.01	13.01	1.12	0.92	0.93	0.93
T12Wa_40m	40m	21.06	9.35	9.54	9.55	0.82	0.75	0.77	0.77	15.09	12.65	12.76	12.76	1.08	0.90	0.91	0.91
T12Wa_50m	50m	19.14	9.14	9.29	9.30	0.78	0.73	0.75	0.75	14.76	12.51	12.60	12.60	1.05	0.89	0.90	0.90
T12Wa_60m	60m	17.78	8.98	9.12	9.12	0.75	0.71	0.73	0.73	14.52	12.41	12.48	12.48	1.04	0.89	0.89	0.89
T12Wa_70m	70m	16.77	8.87	8.98	8.99	0.74	0.70	0.71	0.71	14.35	12.34	12.40	12.40	1.03	0.88	0.89	0.89
T12Wa_80m	80m	15.99	8.78	8.88	8.89	0.72	0.69	0.70	0.70	14.22	12.28	12.34	12.34	1.02	0.88	0.88	0.88
T12Wa_90m	90m	15.37	8.71	8.80	8.80	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.69	14.12	12.24	12.29	12.29	1.01	0.87	0.88	0.88
T12Wa_100m	100m	14.87	8.66	8.74	8.74	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.69	14.03	12.21	12.25	12.25	1.00	0.87	0.88	0.88
T12Wa_110m	110m	14.45	8.61	8.68	8.68	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	13.97	12.18	12.22	12.22	1.00	0.87	0.87	0.87
T12Wa_120m	120m	14.11	8.57	8.64	8.64	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.68	13.91	12.16	12.19	12.19	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T12Wa_130m	130m	13.82	8.54	8.60	8.60	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	13.86	12.14	12.17	12.17	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T12Wa_140m	140m	13.57	8.51	8.57	8.57	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	13.82	12.12	12.15	12.15	0.99	0.87	0.87	0.87
T12Wa_150m	150m	13.35	8.49	8.54	8.54	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	13.79	12.11	12.13	12.13	0.98	0.86	0.87	0.87
T12Wa_160m	160m	13.16	8.46	8.51	8.51	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67	13.76	12.10	12.12	12.12	0.98	0.86	0.87	0.87

Road Link	Distance from Road (m)	Total Annual Mean NOx ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Ammonia NH ₃ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Nitrogen Deposition (kgN/ha/yr)				Total Annual Mean Acid Deposition (Keq/ha/yr)			
		2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Ref	2039 Do Something
T12Wa_170m	170m	13.00	8.45	8.49	8.49	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.73	12.09	12.11	12.11	0.98	0.86	0.86	0.86
T12Wa_180m	180m	12.85	8.43	8.47	8.47	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.71	12.08	12.10	12.10	0.98	0.86	0.86	0.86
T12Wa_190m	190m	12.72	8.42	8.46	8.46	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.69	12.07	12.09	12.09	0.98	0.86	0.86	0.86
T12Wa_200m	200m	12.61	8.40	8.44	8.44	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	13.67	12.06	12.08	12.08	0.98	0.86	0.86	0.86
T14Ea_1m	1m	17.53	8.63	8.73	8.75	0.77	0.73	0.74	0.74	15.17	13.04	13.11	13.12	1.08	0.93	0.94	0.94
T14Ea_10m	10m	13.85	8.23	8.28	8.29	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.68	14.49	12.75	12.78	12.78	1.03	0.91	0.91	0.91
T14Ea_20m	20m	12.79	8.12	8.15	8.15	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.30	12.67	12.69	12.69	1.02	0.90	0.91	0.91
T14Ea_30m	30m	12.33	8.07	8.09	8.09	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	14.22	12.63	12.65	12.65	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_40m	40m	12.07	8.04	8.06	8.06	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.17	12.61	12.62	12.62	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_50m	50m	11.91	8.02	8.04	8.04	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.14	12.60	12.61	12.61	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_60m	60m	11.80	8.01	8.02	8.03	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.12	12.59	12.60	12.60	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_70m	70m	11.71	8.00	8.01	8.02	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.11	12.59	12.60	12.60	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_80m	80m	11.65	7.99	8.01	8.01	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.10	12.58	12.59	12.59	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_90m	90m	11.60	7.99	8.00	8.00	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.09	12.58	12.59	12.59	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_100m	100m	11.56	7.98	8.00	8.00	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.08	12.58	12.58	12.58	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_110m	110m	11.53	7.98	7.99	7.99	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.08	12.58	12.58	12.58	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_120m	120m	11.50	7.98	7.99	7.99	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.07	12.57	12.58	12.58	1.01	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_130m	130m	11.48	7.97	7.98	7.99	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.07	12.57	12.58	12.58	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_140m	140m	11.46	7.97	7.98	7.98	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.65	14.07	12.57	12.58	12.58	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_150m	150m	11.44	7.97	7.98	7.98	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.65	14.06	12.57	12.58	12.58	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_160m	160m	11.43	7.97	7.98	7.98	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.65	14.06	12.57	12.57	12.57	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_170m	170m	11.41	7.97	7.98	7.98	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.65	14.06	12.57	12.57	12.57	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_180m	180m	11.40	7.96	7.98	7.98	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.65	14.06	12.57	12.57	12.57	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_190m	190m	11.39	7.96	7.97	7.97	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	14.05	12.57	12.57	12.57	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.90
T14Ea_200m	200m	11.38	7.96	7.97	7.97	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	14.05	12.57	12.57	12.57	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.90
T15Wa_1m	1m	16.90	8.58	8.71	8.70	0.76	0.72	0.73	0.73	14.92	12.86	12.95	12.95	1.07	0.92	0.92	0.92
T15Wa_10m	10m	13.11	8.17	8.22	8.22	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	14.23	12.57	12.60	12.60	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90
T15Wa_20m	20m	12.23	8.08	8.11	8.11	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	14.08	12.50	12.52	12.52	1.01	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_30m	30m	11.86	8.04	8.06	8.06	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	14.01	12.48	12.49	12.49	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_40m	40m	11.65	8.02	8.04	8.04	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.98	12.46	12.47	12.47	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_50m	50m	11.53	8.00	8.02	8.02	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.96	12.45	12.46	12.46	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_60m	60m	11.44	7.99	8.01	8.01	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	13.94	12.45	12.45	12.45	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_70m	70m	11.38	7.99	8.00	8.00	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.65	13.93	12.44	12.45	12.45	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_80m	80m	11.33	7.98	8.00	8.00	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	13.92	12.44	12.45	12.45	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_90m	90m	11.29	7.98	7.99	7.99	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	13.92	12.44	12.44	12.44	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_100m	100m	11.26	7.97	7.99	7.99	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	13.91	12.44	12.44	12.44	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_110m	110m	11.24	7.97	7.98	7.98	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	13.91	12.43	12.44	12.44	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_120m	120m	11.22	7.97	7.98	7.98	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	13.91	12.43	12.44	12.44	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_130m	130m	11.20	7.97	7.98	7.98	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	13.90	12.43	12.44	12.44	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_140m	140m	11.18	7.97	7.98	7.98	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	13.90	12.43	12.43	12.43	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89

Road Link	Distance from Road (m)	Total Annual Mean NOx ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Ammonia NH ₃ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				Total Annual Mean Nitrogen Deposition (kgN/ha/yr)				Total Annual Mean Acid Deposition (Keq/ha/yr)			
		2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Do Min	2039 Do Something	2019	2019 Future Base	2039 Ref	2039 Do Something
T15Wa_150m	150m	11.17	7.96	7.98	7.98	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	13.90	12.43	12.43	12.43	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_160m	160m	11.16	7.96	7.97	7.97	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	13.90	12.43	12.43	12.43	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_170m	170m	11.15	7.96	7.97	7.97	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	13.90	12.43	12.43	12.43	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_180m	180m	11.14	7.96	7.97	7.97	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	13.89	12.43	12.43	12.43	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_190m	190m	11.14	7.96	7.97	7.97	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	13.89	12.43	12.43	12.43	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89
T15Wa_200m	200m	11.13	7.96	7.97	7.97	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	13.89	12.43	12.43	12.43	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.89

