

Appendix 1:

Opportunity 9 - Consultation requirements for planning applications Development Brief requirements

The development brief should include:

- i. a site map, showing the site's location within its immediate neighbourhood and identifying any key features, e.g. Green Belt, AONB, AGLV, Special Protection Areas and Sites of Special Scientific Interest, flood zones, historical and archaeological features, key landmarks, views and other features potentially affected by the proposed development
- ii. a list of the planning history and constraints for the site
- iii. an illustrative layout of the proposed development, including elevations of the properties as seen from outside the boundary of the site
- iv. a schedule of the proposed development, numbers of properties, by size, numbers of affordable homes and dwelling type, mix and tenure
- v. design style, materials to be used, proposed layout and landscaping of the site including an explanation of how the development meets the relevant requirements of the Haslemere Design Statement.
- vi. site access arrangements for all modes of transport, (road, pedestrian/cycle routes, public transport) and parking provisions
- vii. landscaping and publicly accessible open spaces
- viii. the location of trees, hedgerows and woodland as detailed in a full site survey conducted by a qualified arboriculturist or ecologist, and including a management plan and identification of any trees, hedgerows and woodland that has been intentionally or accidentally damaged and the mitigation proposed. (refer to Policy H11 – Trees, woodland and hedgerows)
- ix. indicative timing and phasing of the proposed development
- x. consideration and mitigation of any infrastructure issues raised by the proposed development
- xi. details of how the location and type of green space, landscaping and water features provided within a scheme have been arranged such that they enhance and link into the existing Ecological Network and the amount of biodiversity net gain units for the development (refer to Policy H14 Protecting and enhancing biodiversity through Haslemere's Ecological Network)
- xii. proposed community benefits of the development with regard to the Haslemere Neighbourhood Plan and any other key local issues; and
- xiii. an explanation of how the new development contributes to achieving the Building for a Healthy Life standards.

Appendix 2:

Policy H12: Descriptive summary Biodiversity Opportunity Areas

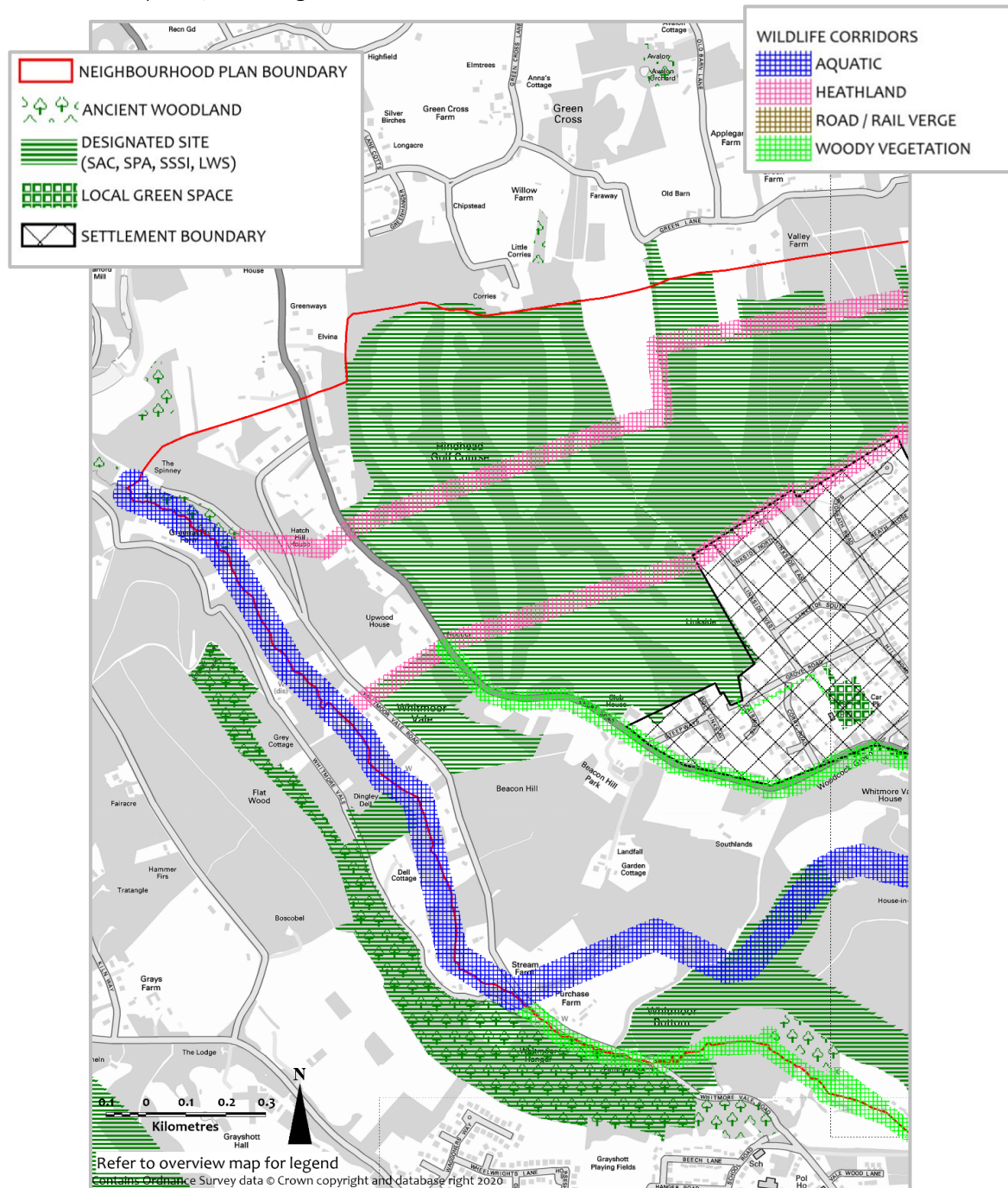
Number (yellow labels on map)	BOA Sub group	Name	Biodiversity interest	Area (hectares)
WG03	Wealden Greensand	Thursley Hankley and Frensham Heaths	Lowland Heathland, Lowland Acid Grassland, Fen Communities, Ancient Woodland	2710
WG04	Wealden Greensand	Devil's Punch Bowl and Hindhead Heaths	Lowland Heathland, Lowland Acid Grassland, Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland, Wet Woodland, Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland, Ancient Woodland	1169
LW01	Low Weald	Chiddingfold and West Weald Woodlands	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland, Wet Woodland, Lowland Meadows, Ancient Woodland	48948

Appendix 3:

Policy H12 Wildlife corridor maps and descriptions

Map 1 (Northwest Beacon Hill)

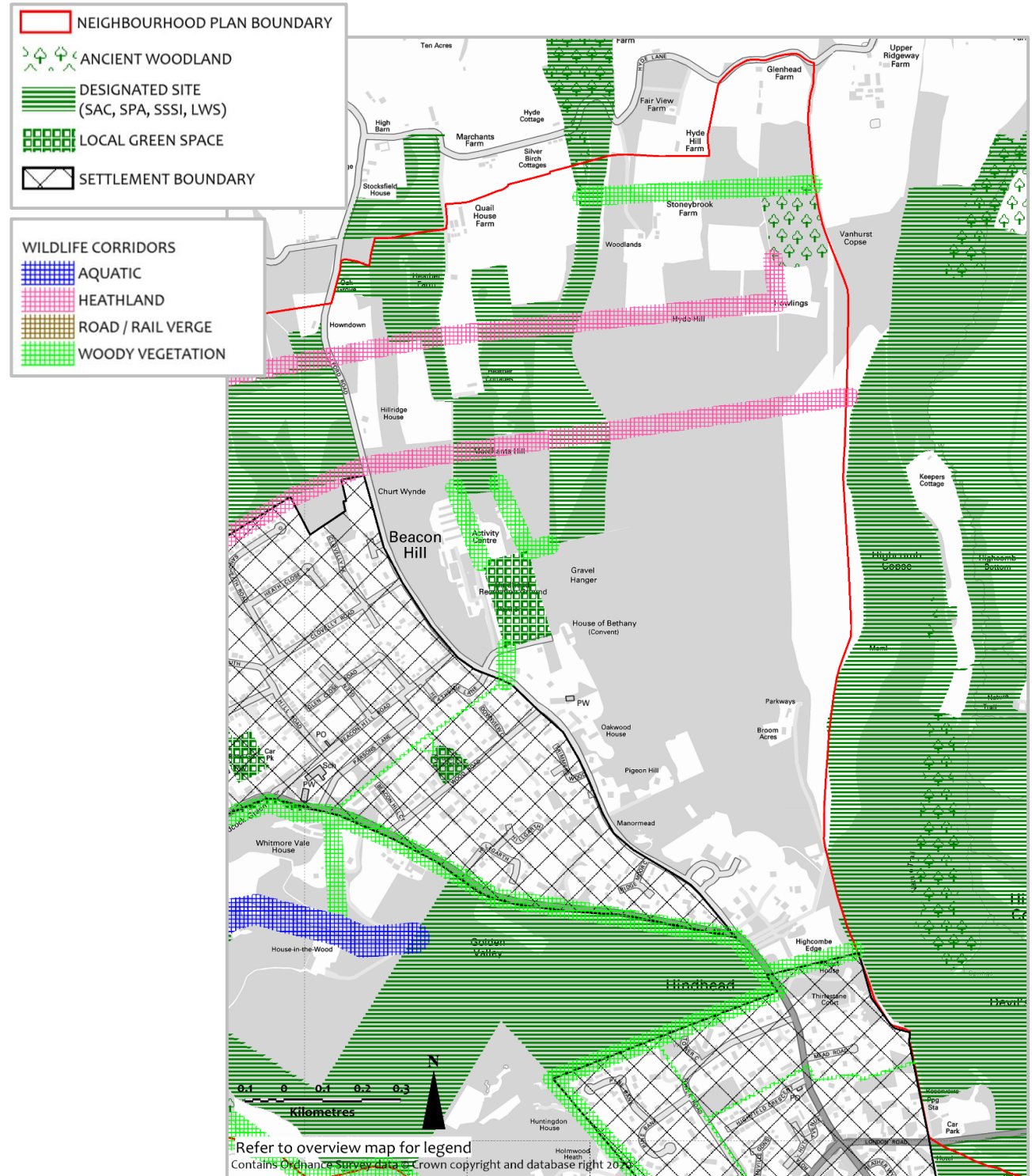
A heathland corridor is located along the northern side of the Plan area boundary, illustrating a zone of opportunity for heathland management and creation, linking heathland SNCIs (Beacon Hill, Hindhead Golf Club and Windy Gap SSSI) with Devil's Punchbowl SSSI. The heathland corridor stops at the River Wey, about 1km from Bramshott and Ludshott Commons SSSI within Hampshire. Within the Beacon Hill settlement, the network includes recently established treelines (corridors) linking Local Green Spaces, including Beacon Hill Rec and Woodcock Green.



These maps have been produced using data from Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre, Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre and Natural England.

Map 2 (Northeast Beacon Hill & North Hindhead)

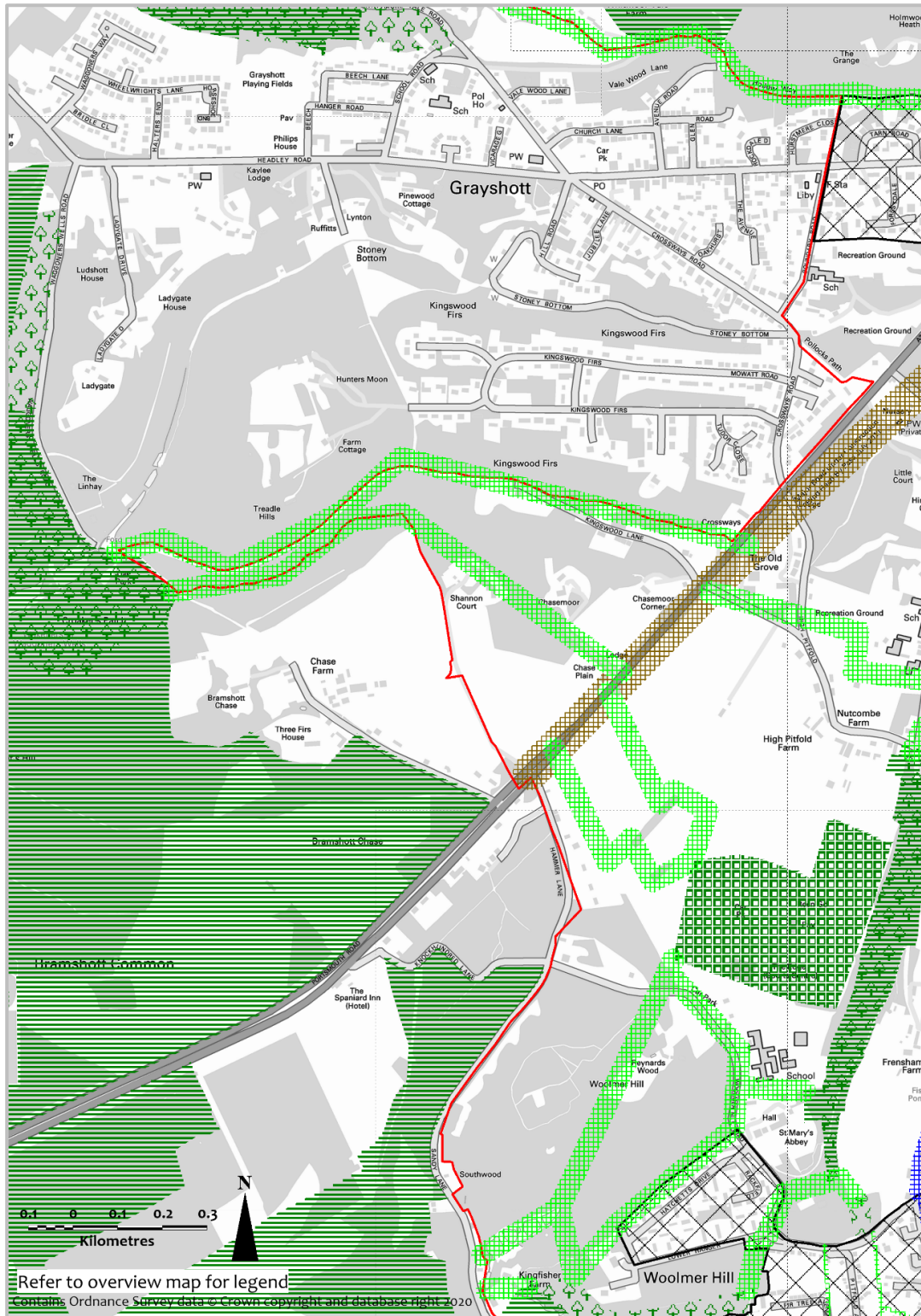
A heathland corridor north of Beacon Hill links Heathland SNCIs (Beacon Hill and Marchants Hill SNCI) with Devil's Punchbowl SSSI. Within Beacon Hill settlement are historic hedgerow corridors across Beacon Hill linking Local Green Space Grovers Garden and just outside the settlement Hindhead Playing Field Green Finger. Hindhead settlement also includes historic hedgerows across built-up areas. The Map includes the River Wey corridor rising in Golden Valley.



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Map 3 (West Haslemere)

The A3 road-verge corridor links with woodland corridors westwards to Hampshire sites such as Waggoners Wells and eastwards towards Beechnut House Wood SNCI and Woolmer Hill Recreation Ground Green Finger. The woodland and hedgerows between Amesbury School and Woolmer Hill Road represent important bat corridors.¹

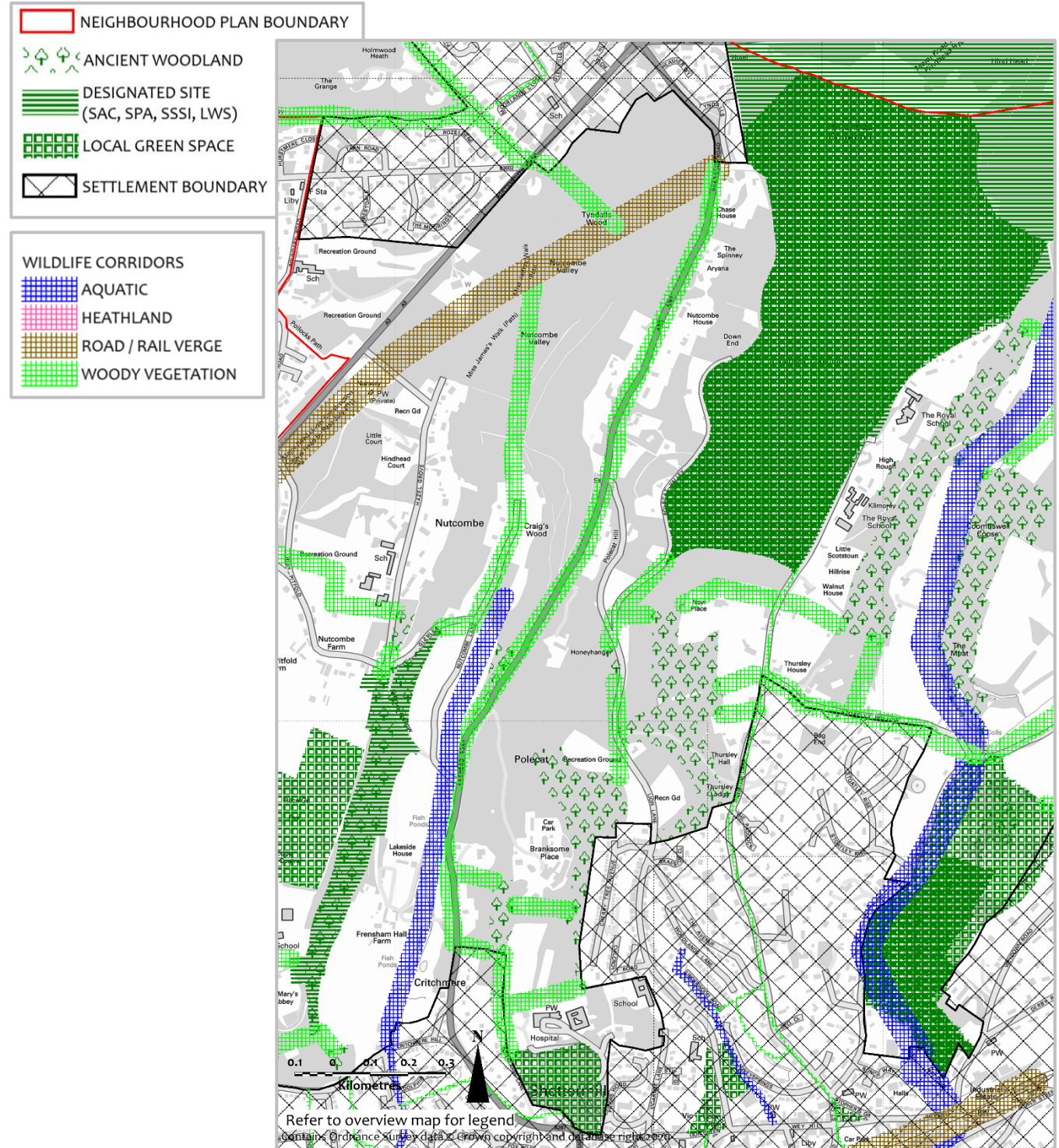


These maps have been produced using data from Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre, Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre and Natural England.

¹ pers.comm M Phillis, 2016

Map 4 (South Hindhead, Devil's Punchbowl & North Shottermill)

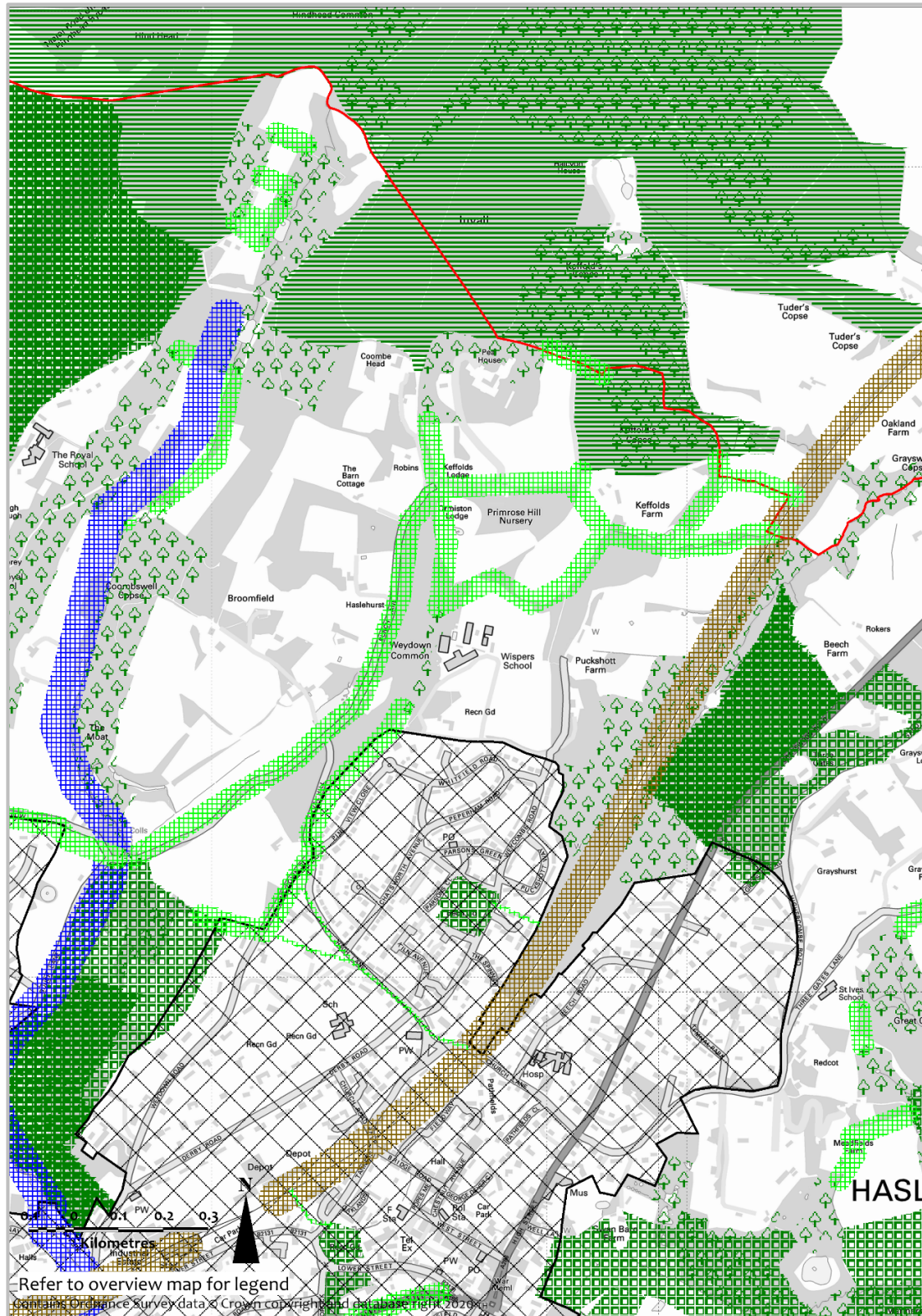
The A3 road-verge corridor is linked with a woodland corridor south to Nutcombe and an important bat corridor from Nutcombe Valley to Shottermill. Historic field-boundary and tree-line links are located within the settlement boundary of Hindhead. Woodland and hedgerow corridors link-up ancient woodland sites south of Devil's Punchbowl SSSI. Historic hedgerow corridors within Shottermill link to Lion's Green and St. Christopher's Green Spaces. A riparian corridor runs from Nutcombe Valley, through Shottermill towards the River Wey. Hedgerow corridors link ancient woodland sites to Bunch Lane Woodland SNCI, important for dormice. The hedgerow corridor between Royal School and Weydown Road is important for bats. A riparian corridor links Clements Corner Green Space with Bunch Lane Woodland SNCI.



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Map 5 (Railway and High Lane, Haslemere Settlement)

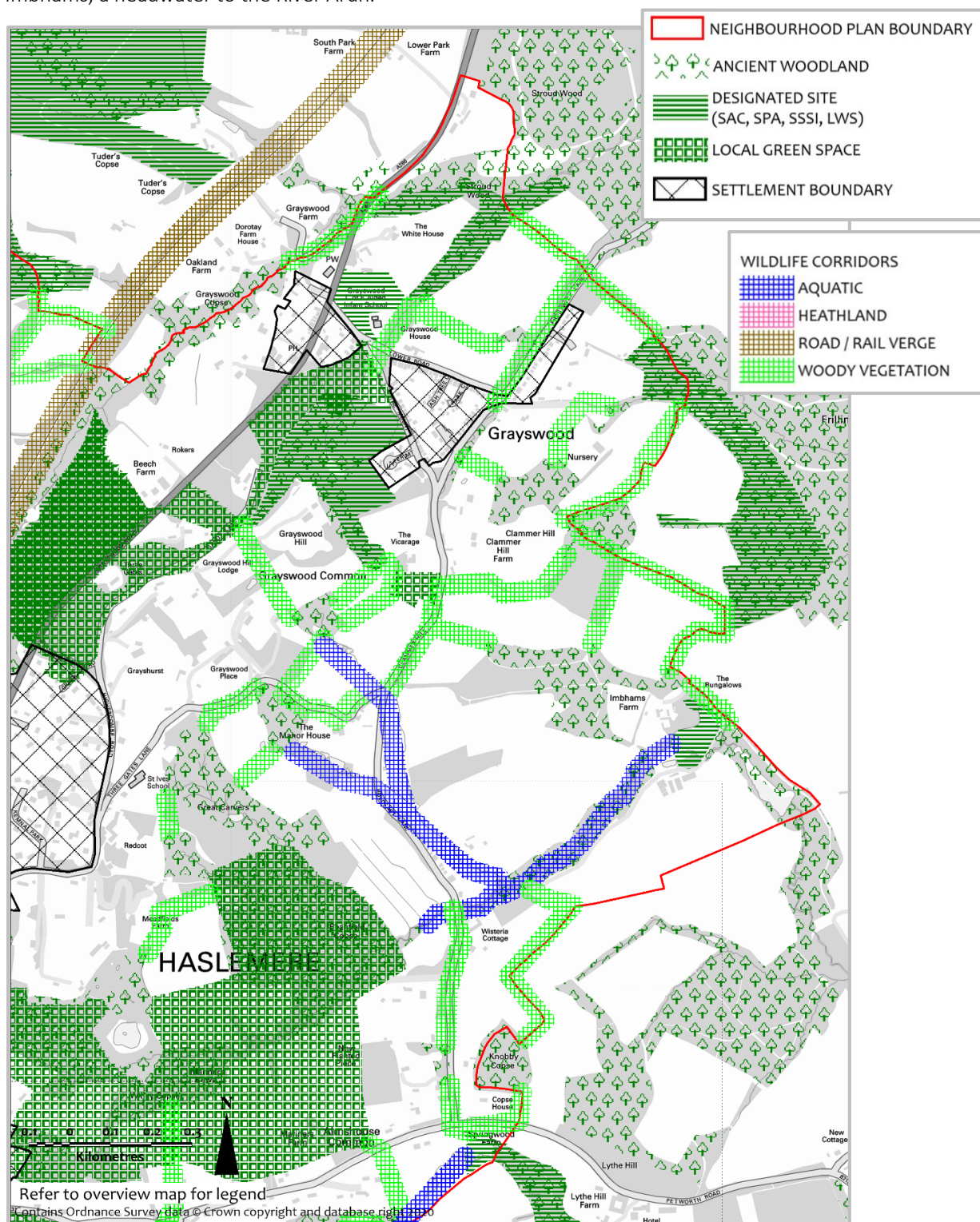
The railway is a major corridor running through the centre of Haslemere Town settlement. The railway corridor is linked via hedgerow and woodland corridors to ancient woodland to the west and Parish Lands SNCI to the east. The railway also links to historic hedgerow links within Haslemere settlement, including a corridor to High Lane Recreation Green Space and represents an important bat and dormouse corridor.



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Map 6 (Grayswood and Haslemere North East)

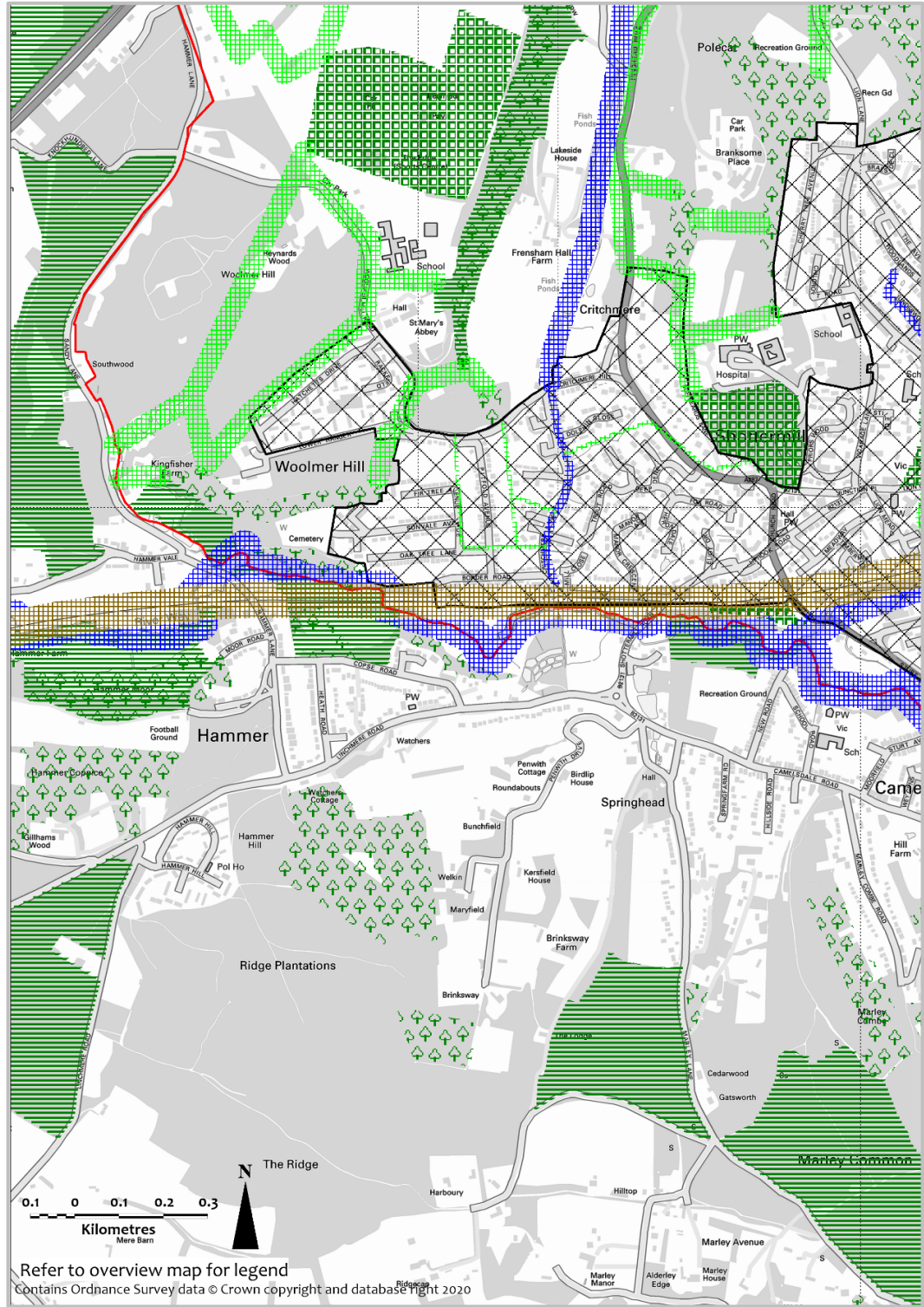
An extensive network of hedgerow corridors link to ancient woodland (including Grayswood Common, Imbhams and Frillinghurst Wood SNCIs) outside of the settlement boundaries. These corridors are important for dormice (from Grayswood to Imbhams) and bats (Grayswood to Swan Barn and Swan Barn to Imbhams). These corridors are perhaps the most important in Haslemere for bats, supporting a high number of bat species, including several rare bats and include a riparian corridor between Swan Barn and Imbhams, a headwater to the River Arun.



These maps have been produced using data from Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre, Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre and Natural England.

Map 7 (Haslemere South West)

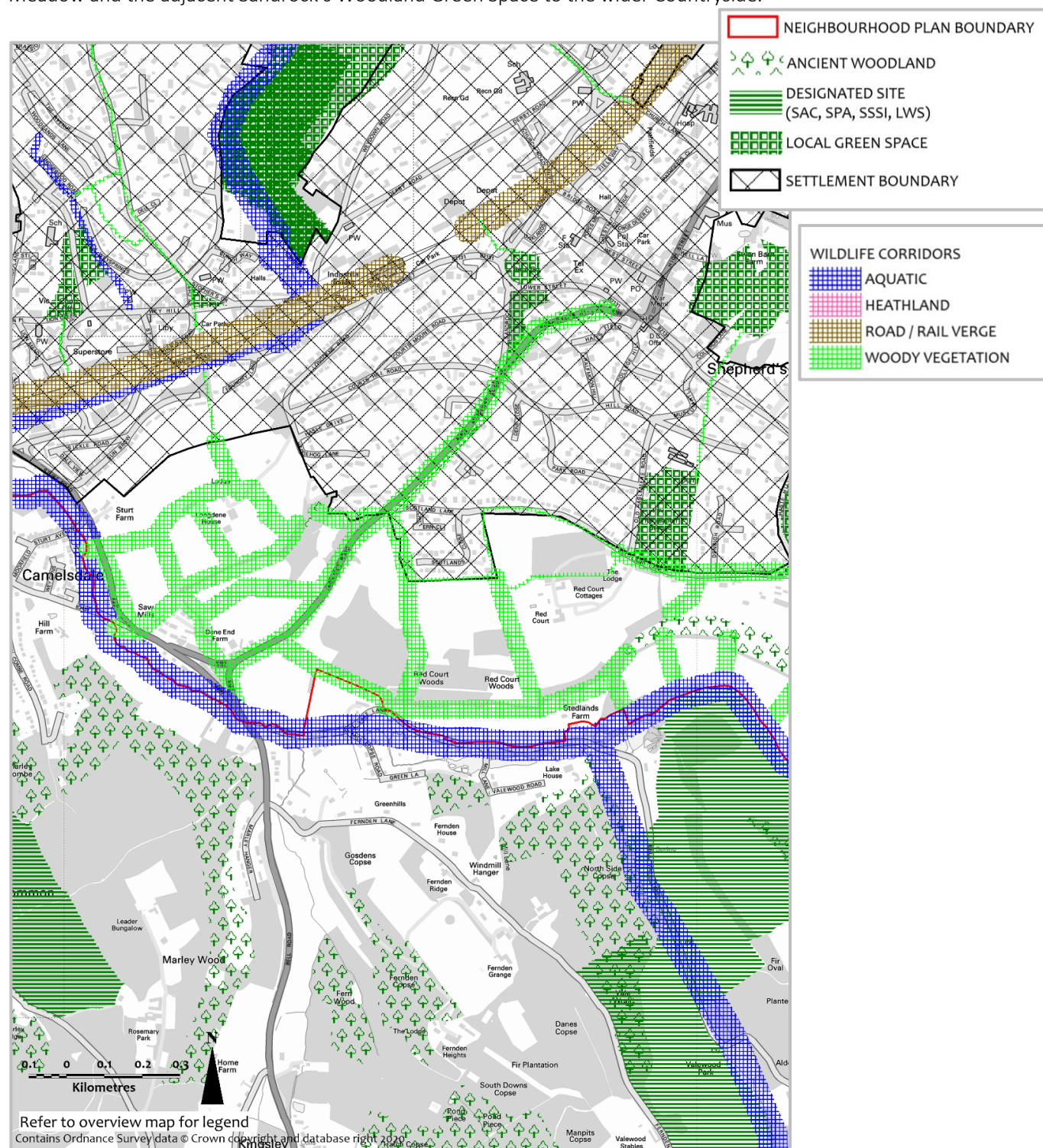
The River Wey corridor stretches along the southern boundary of the Haslemere's Town Council Boundary, linked with historic corridors into Shottermill settlement (both riparian and hedgerow). The riparian corridor from Hammer to Sturt Road is important for bats. The railway and river corridor run parallel at the south western corner of the Neighbourhood Plan boundary. Several of the riparian corridors on Map 7 are partly culverted and could represent an opportunity, where it is possible to reinstate an open water-course. A woodland corridor links Woolmer Hill Recreation Ground Green Finger with ancient woodland to the south.



These maps have been produced using data from Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre, Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre and Natural England.

Map 8 (South Haslemere)

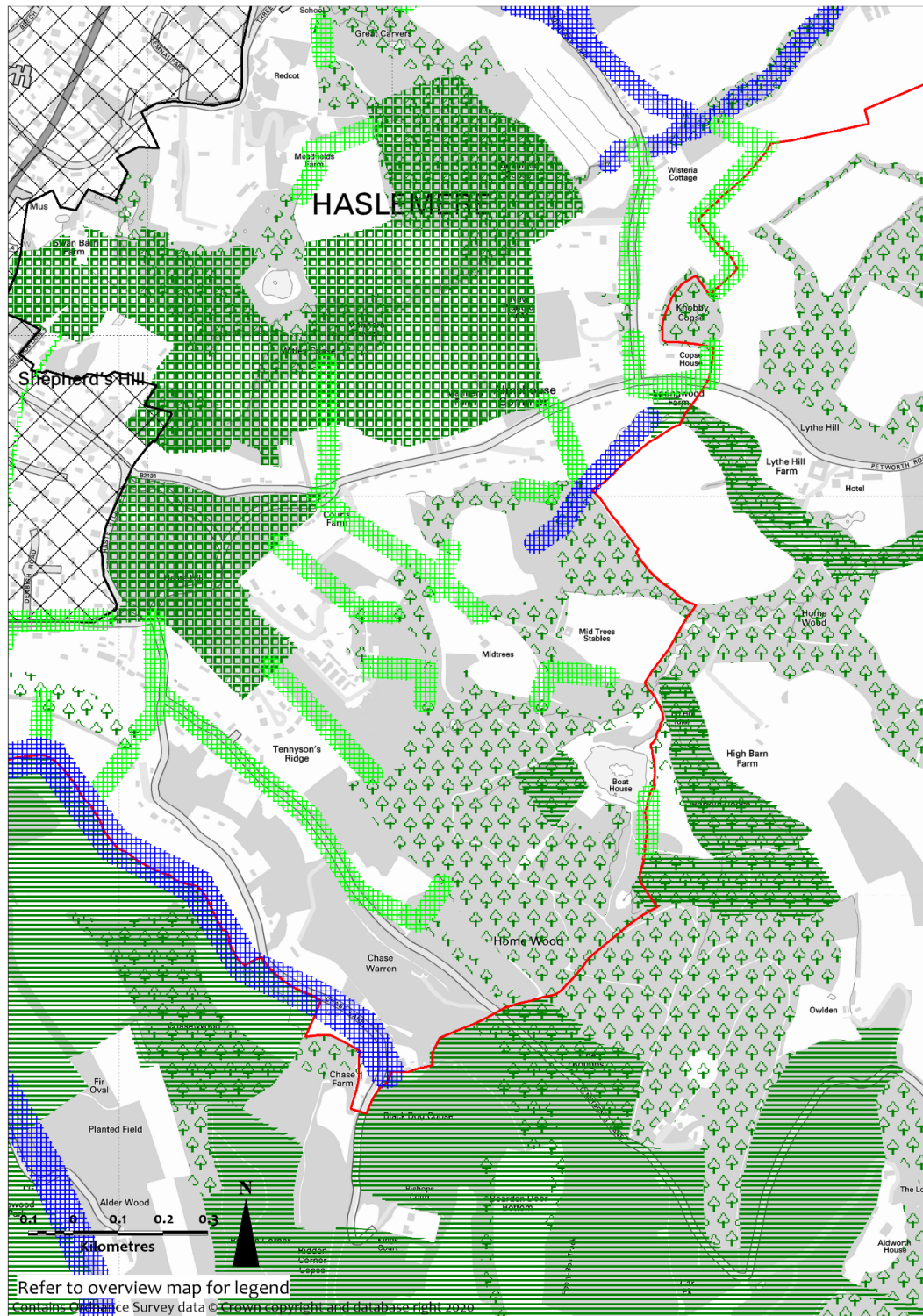
The River Wey corridor stretches along the southern boundary from Sturt Road to Bell Vale Lane, linked to hedgerow and woodland corridors throughout the AONB land adjacent to the southern settlement boundary of Haslemere. This area supports vulnerable dormice corridors on the edge of the Town settlement. An historic hedgerow corridor, at Sun Brow Green Space, within Haslemere Settlement links the Railway to the Sturt Farm hedgerow network. Other historic hedgerow corridors connect Town Meadow and the adjacent Sandrock's Woodland Green Space to the wider Countryside.



These maps have been produced using data from Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre, Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre and Natural England.

Map 9 (Haslemere South East)

Similar to Map 6 this area represents a network of hedgerow corridors linking to a patchwork of ancient woodland (including Home Wood East and Lythe Hill Copse SNCIs) outside of the settlement boundaries. This network of hedgerows also includes important corridors for bats from Blackdown woodland through Lythe Hill to Swan Barn, which are likely to also represent important corridors for Dormice. Haslemere's south eastern boundary is bordered by the River Wey, its source and the location for a beaver introduction project.



These maps have been produced using data from Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre, Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre and Natural England.