



**Aylesbury Vale District Council**

**Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening  
Report- FINAL**

**For the Wendover Neighbourhood Plan**

**January 2019**

**Following Statutory Consultation Stage**

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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This screening statement considers whether the contents of the Wendover Neighbourhood Plan requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC and associated Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 1.2 The screening process is based upon consideration of standard criteria to determine whether the plan is likely to have “significant environmental effects”. The result of AVDC’s screening process is detailed in this Screening Statement.
- 1.3 The legislative background set out below outlines the regulations that require the need for this screening exercise. Section 4, provides a screening assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the policies in the Wendover Neighbourhood Plan and the need for a full Strategic Environmental Assessment.

## 2. Legislative Background

- 2.1 The basis for Strategic Environmental Assessments and Sustainability Appraisal legislation is European Directive 2001/42/EC and was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, or SEA Regulations. Detailed Guidance of these regulations can be found in the Government publication ‘A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive’<sup>1</sup>.
- 2.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 required Sustainability Appraisals (SA) to be produced for all Local Development Documents to meet the requirement of the EU Directive on SEA. It is considered best practice to incorporate requirements of the SEA Directive into an SA.
- 2.3 Although a Sustainability Appraisal is not a requirement for a Neighbourhood Development Plan, part of meeting the ‘Basic Conditions’ which the plan is examined on, is to show how the plan achieves sustainable development. Also, Basic Condition (f) is that the making of the neighbourhood plan does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations. There are four Directives that make up these obligations, the first of which is Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (often referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive). The Sustainability Appraisal process is an established method and a well recognised ‘best practice’ method for doing this. It is therefore advised, where an SEA is identified as a requirement, an SA should be incorporated with SEA, at a level of detail that is appropriate to the content of the Neighbourhood Plan.

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<sup>1</sup>‘A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive’  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-environmental-assessment-directive-guidance> (ODPM 2005)

### 3. Criteria for Assessing the Effects of Neighbourhood Development Plans

3.1 Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects referred to in Article 3(5) of Directive 2001/42/EC are set out below<sup>2</sup>:

1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to:

- the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources,
- the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy,
- the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development,
- environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme,
- the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste-management or water protection).

2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to:

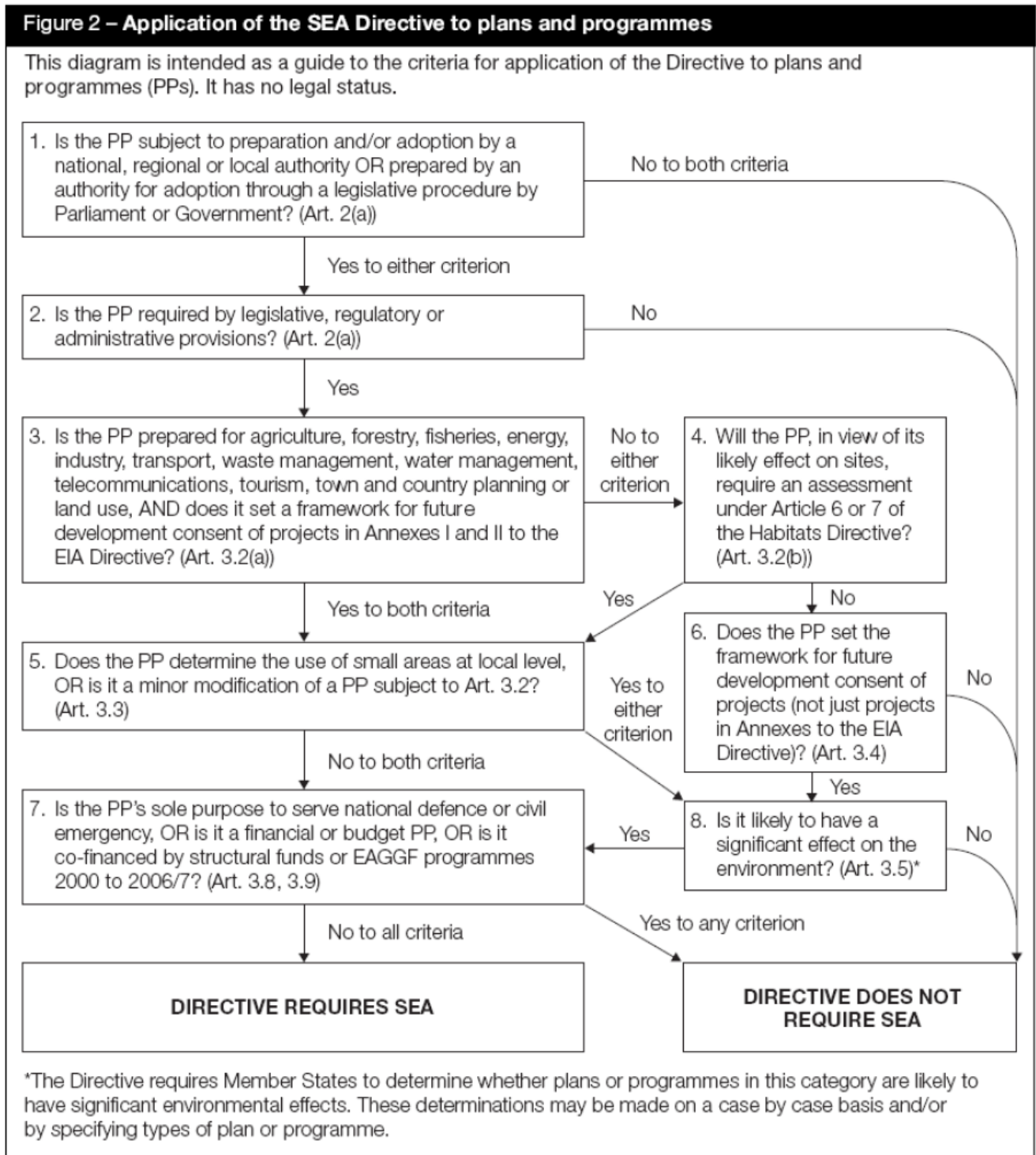
- the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects,
- the cumulative nature of the effects,
- the transboundary nature of the effects,
- the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents),
- the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected),
- the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:
  - special natural characteristics or cultural heritage,
  - exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values,
  - intensive land-use,
  - the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.

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<sup>2</sup> Source: Annex II of SEA Directive 2001/42/EC

## 4. Assessment

4.1 The diagram below illustrates the process for screening a planning document to ascertain whether a full SEA is required.



4.2 The table below shows the assessment of whether the Wendover Neighbourhood Plan will require a full SEA. The questions below are drawn from the diagram above which sets out how the SEA Directive should be applied.

Stage	Y/ N	Reason
1. Is the plan subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a))	Y	The Neighbourhood Plan will be adopted by a Local Planning Authority, Aylesbury Vale District Council.
2. Is the plan required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	N	The Neighbourhood Plan is an optional plan produced by Wendover Parish Council.
3. Is the plan prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Art 3.2(a))	N	The Neighbourhood Plan is prepared for town and country planning purposes, but it does not set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive (Art 3.2(a)).
4. Will the plan, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2 (b))	N	<p>A district wide HRA Screening was prepared to assess the Vale of Aylesbury Local plan (Proposed Submission stage). Wendover is ranked as a “Strategic settlement” in the settlement hierarchy, with approximately 1,128 proposed in total for development, with 128 completions/commitments, and a further 1,000 allocated for in the neighbouring parish of Halton. The Wendover Neighbourhood Development Plan is not proposing to allocate any further sites for development.</p> <p>The neighbourhood plan area does not include and is not close to any Natura 2000 sites (Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas). There are 23 notable species protected under the EU habitats directives within the existing built up area of the village. The presence of the species will need to be confirmed as part of the plans preparation.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood area is not in the vicinity of sites of Special Areas of Conservation it is unlikely a further HRA Screening Assessment is needed. The</p>

		nearest Special Areas of Conservation being the Chiltern Beechwoods SAC which has various sites in proximity to Wendover – West Leith/Terrier’s End is 2.6km in neighbouring district of Dacorum and a further site is roughly 2.9km in Ellesborough in the neighbouring District of High Wycombe . On this basis as the parish have indicated the plan will not be allocating any sites for development. It is therefore considered that the plan would be unlikely to have any effect on the Chiltern Beechwoods SAC.
5. Does the plan determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a plan subject to Art. 3.2? (Art. 3.3)	Y	Currently it is the intention for the neighbourhood plan not to make allocations. The plan proposes a policy led approach to guiding small scale development that would come forward through the development management process. Local Green Space designations could be identified. Local Green Space designation would not change the current use of the land.
6. Does the plan set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4)	Y	It is intended that the Neighbourhood Plan will set a policy framework for future development consents of projects. It is considered the plan does go towards affecting development projects (specifically new homes) that are likely to come forward.
7. Is the plans sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8, 3.9)	N	The purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan is not for any of the projects listed in Art 3.8, 3.9.
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)	Y	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan does not have the potential for significant effects on the environment as the policies will seek only to guide future development in the area through a policy led approach. The plan is not proposing to allocate any sites for development or change current land uses.</p> <p>The Proposed Submission Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan has assessed through Sustainability Appraisal the impact of housing growth at Wendover. Wendover is identified as a ‘Strategic Settlement’ in the settlement hierarchy and it was proposed that it would receive 1,128 dwellings over the plan period. The assessment concluded that this level of growth (or range with that level within) would be sustainable and is accommodated through the VALP allocations.</p>

1 (a) the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources	Y	It is intended that the Wendover Neighbourhood Plan will set out a vision for the designated Neighbourhood Area. To provide a framework for proposals for development such as housing, community facilities employment and the protection of valued open space.
1 (b) the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans or programmes including those in a hierarchy.	N	The WNP, where possible, will respond to rather than influence other plans or programmes. A Neighbourhood Plan can only provide policies for the area it covers while the policies at the District and National level provide a strategic context for the WNP to be in general conformity with.  None of the policies in the Neighbourhood Plan are likely to have a direct impact on other plans in neighbouring areas.
1 (c) the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development	N	Proposals set out in the WNP are planned to balance environmental, social and economic considerations of sustainable development. However the WNP recognises the importance of the surrounding environment is particularly acute.  It is considered that the WNP will have a positive impact on local environmental assets and places valued by local people in the Neighbourhood Area.
1(d) environmental problems relevant to the plan	N	Wendover Neighbourhood Planning team have indicated in their outline neighbourhood plan proposals for screening (November 2018), that the Neighbourhood Plan will not allocate housing.  There are no Air Quality Management Areas within or near to the Neighbourhood Area.
1 (e) the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection)	N	The WNP is being produced to be in general conformity with the AVDLP and national policy. The plan has no relevance to the implementation of community legislation.
2 (a) the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects	N	It is highly unlikely there will be any irreversible damaging environmental impacts associated with the WNP, it is intended to have a positive effect on sustainability.
2 (b) the cumulative nature of the effects	N	It is highly unlikely there will be any negative cumulative effects of the policies, rather it is likely it will have moderate positive effects. Any impact will be local in nature.



2 (c) the trans boundary nature of the effects	N	Effects will be local with no expected impacts on neighbouring areas.
2 (d) the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents)	N	No risks have been identified.
2 (e) the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)	N	The Neighbourhood Area covers an area which is 2360 ha and contains a population is of 7,399 residents (2011 census).
2 (f) the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to: (i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage (ii) exceeded environmental quality standards (iii) intensive land-use	N	<p>The WNP is unlikely to adversely affect the value and vulnerability of the area in relation to its natural or cultural heritage. If anything is will provide greater support to enhance the setting of heritage, heritage assets and green spaces.</p> <p>The Wendover Neighbourhood Plan potentially could include policies to improve the design of development within the village if it is deemed to be needed. Therefore the plan if anything will have a positive impact on the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment and the areas heritage assets.</p> <p>There could also be specific policies to look to enhance recreation areas, green corridors and protect trees and hedgerows which will have a positive effect environmentally and help protect the rural character of Wendover.</p>
2 (g) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status	N	There are no such designations within the Neighbourhood area or close enough to be impacted.

## 5.0 FINAL Screening Outcome

5.1 Having reviewed the criteria Aylesbury Vale District Council concludes that the Wendover Neighbourhood Plan is not allocating any sites for development not allocating any sites for development and is also likely to contain a number of policies to control environmental effects including restricting development to within the existing settlements on brownfields sites contiguous with existing housing. When taken together (as is required by law) with relevant policies from the Local Plan policy and national planning policy, it is not considered that the plan would be likely to give rise to significant environmental effects. On this basis a Sustainability Appraisal to meet the requirements for Strategic Environmental Assessment is not considered to be needed .

## **Appendix – Consultation Responses to Draft Screening**

It should be noted that AVDC extended the normal time allowed for consultation responses due to the Christmas- New Year period. Therefore consultation responses needed to be received by 7 January 2019.

**ENVIRONMENT AGENCY – No Response**

**HISTORIC ENGLAND – No Response**

**NATURAL ENGLAND – Response Received 30.11.18 as follows**

Date: 30 November 2018

Our ref: 266033

Aylesbury Vale District Council

**BY EMAIL ONLY**

Customer Services

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Crewe Business Park

Electra Way

Crewe

Cheshire

CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Stephanie Buller,

### **Planning Consultation: Wendover Neighbourhood Plan SEA Screening**

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 28<sup>th</sup> November 2018.

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

Natural England is a statutory consultee in neighbourhood planning and must be consulted on draft neighbourhood development plans by the Parish/Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums where our interests would be affected by the proposals made.

In our review of the Wendover Neighbourhood Plan SEA screening we note that;

- there are designated sites or protected landscapes within the impacts zones of the Neighbourhood Plan area, however, the Plan does not allocate any additional sites for development.

As a result we agree with the assessment that the Neighbourhood Plan does not require an SEA. However, we would like to draw your attention to the requirement to conserve biodiversity and provide a net gain in biodiversity through planning policy (Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and section 109 of the National Planning Policy Framework). Please ensure that any development policy in your plan includes wording to ensure “all development results in a biodiversity net gain for the parish”.

**Further Recommendations**

Natural England would also like to highlight that removal of green space in favour of development may have serious impacts on biodiversity and connected habitat and therefore species ability to adapt to climate change. We recommend that the final local plan include:

- Policies around connected Green Infrastructure (GI) within the parish. Elements of GI such as open green space, wild green space, allotments, and green walls and roofs can all be used to create connected habitats suitable for species adaptation to climate change. Green infrastructure also provides multiple benefits for people including recreation, health and well-being, access to nature, opportunities for food growing, and resilience to climate change. Annex A provides examples of Green Infrastructure;
- Policies around Biodiversity Net Gain should propose the use of a biodiversity measure for development proposals. Examples of calculation methods are included in Annex A;

Annex A provides information on the natural environment and issues and opportunities for your Neighbourhood planning.

Yours sincerely

Eleanor Sweet-Escott  
Lead Adviser  
Sustainable Development  
Thames Team

## **Annex A to Natural England response - Neighbourhood planning and the natural environment: information, issues and opportunities**

### **Natural Environment Information Sources**

The Magic<sup>1</sup> website will provide you with much of the nationally held natural environment data for your plan area. The most relevant layers for you to consider are: **Agricultural Land Classification, Ancient Woodland, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Local Nature Reserves, National Parks (England), National Trails, Priority Habitat Inventory, public rights of way (on the Ordnance Survey base map) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (including their impact risk zones)**. Local environmental record centres may hold a range of additional information on the natural environment. A list of local record centres is available here<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.nbn-nfbr.org.uk/nfbr.php>

<sup>3</sup> <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making>

<sup>5</sup> <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.landis.org.uk/index.cfm>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

<sup>8</sup> <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/natural-environment/>

**Priority habitats** are those habitats of particular importance for nature conservation, and the list of them can be found here<sup>3</sup>. Most of these will be mapped either as **Sites of Special Scientific Interest**, on the Magic website or as **Local Wildlife Sites**. Your local planning authority should be able to supply you with the locations of Local Wildlife Sites.

**National Character Areas** (NCAs) divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each character area is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. NCA profiles contain descriptions of the area and statements of environmental opportunity, which may be useful to inform proposals in your plan. NCA information can be found [here](#)<sup>4</sup>.

There may also be a local **landscape character assessment** covering your area. This is a tool to help understand the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape and identify the features that give it a sense of place. It can help to inform, plan and manage change in the area. Your local planning authority should be able to help you access these if you can't find them online.

If your neighbourhood planning area is within or adjacent to a **National Park** or **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty** (AONB), the relevant National Park/AONB Management Plan for the area will set out useful information about the protected landscape. You can access the plans on from the relevant National Park Authority or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty website. General mapped information on **soil types** and **Agricultural Land Classification** is available (under 'landscape') on the Magic<sup>5</sup> website and also from the LandIS website<sup>6</sup>, which contains more information about obtaining soil data.

## Natural Environment Issues to Consider

The National Planning Policy Framework<sup>7</sup> sets out national planning policy on protecting and enhancing the natural environment. Planning Practice Guidance<sup>8</sup> sets out supporting guidance. Your local planning authority should be able to provide you with further advice on the potential impacts of your plan on the natural environment and the need for any environmental assessments.

### Landscape

Paragraph 172 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) highlights the need to protect and enhance valued landscapes through the planning system. Your plan may present opportunities to protect and enhance locally valued landscapes. You may want to consider identifying distinctive local landscape features or characteristics such as ponds, woodland or dry stone walls and think about how any new development proposals can respect and enhance local landscape character and distinctiveness.

If you are proposing development within or close to a protected landscape (National Park or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) or other sensitive location, we recommend that you carry out a landscape assessment of the proposal. Landscape assessments can help you to choose the most appropriate sites for development and help to avoid or minimise impacts of development on the landscape through careful siting, design and landscaping.

### Wildlife habitats

Some proposals can have adverse impacts on designated wildlife sites or other priority habitats (listed [here](#)<sup>9</sup>), such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest or Ancient Woodland<sup>10</sup>. If there are likely to be any adverse impacts you'll need to think about how such impacts can be avoided, mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for.

<sup>9</sup>

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

<sup>10</sup>

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences>

<sup>11</sup>

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/protected-species-and-sites-how-to-review-planning-proposals>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/biodiversity-offsetting#guidance-for-offset-providers-developers-and-local-authorities-in-the-pilot-areas> Note; the 'Guidance for developers' and 'Guidance for offset providers' documents provide a calculation method.

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.environmentbank.com/impact-calculator.php> , and

[http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&ved=0ahUKEwj7vcbI0aDQAhVMDcAKHb8IDEUQFqgsMAI&url=http%3A%2F%2Fconsult.welhat.gov.uk%2Ffile%2F4184236&usq=AFQjCNFfkbJJQ\\_UN0044Qe6mILffxckg](http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&ved=0ahUKEwj7vcbI0aDQAhVMDcAKHb8IDEUQFqgsMAI&url=http%3A%2F%2Fconsult.welhat.gov.uk%2Ffile%2F4184236&usq=AFQjCNFfkbJJQ_UN0044Qe6mILffxckg)

## **Priority and protected species and habitat**

You'll also want to consider whether any proposals might affect priority species (listed here<sup>11</sup>) or protected species. Natural England has produced advice here<sup>12</sup> to help understand the impact of particular developments on protected species. Consideration should also be given to the potential environmental value of brownfield sites, often found in urban areas and former industrial land, further information including links to the open mosaic habitats inventory can be found here.

Ancient woodland and veteran trees-link to standing advice

You should consider any impacts on ancient woodland and veteran trees in line with paragraph 175 of the NPPF. Natural England maintains the Ancient Woodland Inventory which can help identify ancient woodland. Natural England and the Forest Commission have produced standing advice for planning authorities in relation to ancient woodland and veteran trees. It should be taken into account by planning authorities when determining relevant planning applications.

Natural England will only provide bespoke advice on ancient woodland/veteran trees where they form part of a SSSI or in exceptional circumstances

Biodiversity net gain

Under section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 Local Planning Authorities are required to conserve biodiversity. The NPPF section 170 states the requirement for "*minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity*". Suitable methods for calculating biodiversity net gain can include the Defra biodiversity offsetting metric<sup>13</sup> and the environment bank biodiversity impact calculator<sup>14</sup>. Natural England would expect a policy within the Neighbourhood Plan to include wording to ensure that net biodiversity gain is achieved.

## **Green Infrastructure, Improving Your Natural Environment**

Inclusion of Green Infrastructure (GI) in to development plans can provide multifunctional benefits to the area. These can include opportunities for recreation, health and wellbeing and access to nature as well as providing connected habitats for wildlife.

Your plan or order can offer exciting opportunities to enhance your local environment through inclusion of GI. If you are setting out policies on new development or proposing sites for development, you may wish to consider identifying what environmental features you want to be retained, connected, enhanced or new features you would like to see created as part of any new development. Examples might include:

- Providing a new footpath with landscaping through the new development to link into existing rights of way or other green spaces.
- Restoring a neglected hedgerow or creating new ones.
- Creating a new pond as an attractive feature on the site.
- Planting trees characteristic to the local area to make a positive contribution to the local landscape.
- Using native plants in landscaping schemes for better nectar and seed sources for bees and birds.
- Incorporating swift boxes or bat boxes into the design of new buildings.
- Considering how lighting can be best managed to encourage wildlife.
- Adding a green roof or walls to new or existing buildings.

You may also want to consider enhancing your local area in other ways, for example by:

- Setting out in your plan how you would like to implement elements of a wider Green Infrastructure Strategy in your community.
- Assessing needs for accessible greenspace and setting out proposals to address any deficiencies or enhance provision.
- Identifying green areas of particular importance for special protection through Local Green Space designation (see Planning Practice Guidance on this<sup>16</sup>).
- Managing existing (and new) public spaces to be more wildlife friendly (e.g. by sowing wild flower strips in less used parts of parks, changing hedge cutting timings and frequency).
- Planting additional street trees.
- Identifying any improvements to the existing public right of way network, e.g. cutting back hedges, improving the surface, clearing litter or installing kissing gates) or extending the network to create missing links.
- Restoring neglected environmental features (e.g. coppicing a prominent hedge that is in poor condition or clearing away an eyesore).

### **Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land**

Soil is a finite resource that fulfils many important functions and services for society. It is a growing medium for food, timber and other crops, a store for carbon and water, a reservoir of biodiversity and a buffer against pollution. If you are proposing development, you should seek to use areas of poorer quality agricultural land in preference to that of a higher quality in line with National Planning Policy Framework para 170.

For more information, see our publication Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land

15 <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35012>

16 <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space/local-green-space-designation/>

### **Green Roofs**

Natural England is supportive of the inclusion of living roofs in all appropriate development. Research indicates that the benefits of green roofs include reducing run-off and thereby the risk of surface water flooding; reducing the requirement for heating and air-conditioning; and providing habitat for wildlife.

We would advise your council that some living roofs, such as sedum matting, can have limited biodiversity value in terms of the range of species that grow on them and habitats they provide. Natural England would encourage you to consider the use of bespoke solutions based on the needs of the wildlife specific to the site and adjacent area. I would refer you to <http://livingroofs.org/> for a range of innovative solutions.