

Date: 21 July 2023
Our ref: 440601
Your ref: BE/40/22/PL



Arun District Council
maria.tomalova@arun.gov.uk

Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Sir or Madam,

Planning consultation: Demolition of former school building and erection of 20 No. new dwellings and associated car parking, cycle parking and landscaping.

Location: Former Bartons Infant School Romney Broadwalk Bersted PO22 9BH

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 30 June 2023 which was received by Natural England on 30 June 2023.

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.

DESIGNATED SITES [EUROPEAN] – NO OBJECTION SUBJECT TO SECURING APPROPRIATE MITIGATION

This advice relates to proposed developments that falls within the 'zone of influence' (ZOI) for the following European designated site[s], Pagham Harbour Special Protection Area (SPA). It is anticipated that new residential development within this ZOI is 'likely to have a significant effect', when considered either alone or in combination, upon the qualifying features of the European Site due to the risk of increased recreational pressure that could be caused by that development. On this basis the development will require an appropriate assessment.

Your authority has measures in place to manage these potential impacts in the form of a strategic solution Natural England has advised that this solution will (in our view) be reliable and effective in preventing adverse effects on the integrity of those European Site(s) falling within the ZOI from the recreational impacts associated with this residential development.

This advice should be taken as Natural England's formal **representation on appropriate assessment** given under regulation 63(3) of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). You are entitled to have regard to this representation.

Natural England advises that the specific measures (including financial contributions) identified in the strategic solution can prevent harmful effects from increased recreational pressure on those European Site within the ZOI.

Natural England is of the view that if these measures are implemented, they will be effective and

sufficiently certain to prevent an adverse impact on the integrity of those European Site(s) within the ZOI for the duration of the proposed development.

The appropriate assessment concludes that the proposal will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any of the sites as highlighted above (in view of its conservation objectives) with regards to recreational disturbance, on the basis that the strategic solution will be implemented by way of mitigation.

Having considered the assessment, and the measures proposed to mitigate for all identified adverse effects likely to occur as a result of the proposal, Natural England advises that we concur with the assessment conclusions. If all mitigation measures are appropriately secured, we are satisfied that there will be no adverse impact on the sites from recreational pressure.

If the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) has not been produced by your authority, but by the applicant, it is your responsibility (as the competent authority) to produce the HRA and be accountable for its conclusions. We provide the advice enclosed on the assumption that your authority intends to adopt this HRA to fulfil your duty as competent authority.

Natural England should continue to be consulted on all proposals where provision of site specific SANGS (Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space) or other bespoke mitigation for recreational impacts that falls outside of the strategic solution is included as part of the proposal. We would also strongly recommend that applicants proposing site specific infrastructure including SANGs seek pre application advice from Natural England through its Discretionary Advice Service. If your consultation is regarding bespoke site-specific mitigation, please reconsult Natural England putting 'Bespoke Mitigation' in the email header.

Reserved Matters applications, and in some cases the discharge/removal/variation of conditions, where the permission was granted prior to the introduction of the Strategic Solution, should also be subject to the requirements of the Habitats Regulations and our advice above applies.

Further general advice on the consideration of protected species and other natural environment issues is provided at Annex A.

For any queries regarding this letter, for new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to [REDACTED]

Yours faithfully

James McGiveron
Consultations Team

Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening Matrix and Appropriate Assessment Statement

PLEASE NOTE: Undertaking the HRA process is the responsibility of Arun District Council as the Competent Authority for the purpose of the Habitats Regulations, however, it is the responsibility of the applicant to provide the Council with the information that we require for this purpose. This template is to be used only for potential impacts on the Pagham Harbour SPA/Ramsar site.

This template is for use where an application will result in additional overnight accommodation being created and/or a net increase in the population served by a wastewater system, including new homes, student accommodation, tourism attractions and tourist accommodation

Application reference:	BE/40/22/PL
Application address:	Former Bartons Infant School, Romney Broadwalk, Bersted, PO22 9BH
Application description:	Demolition of former school building and erection of 20 No. new dwellings and associated car parking, cycle parking and landscaping.
Status of Application:	Undecided
Proximity to SPA/SAC/Ramsar. Is the application site:	Is within the 5km Zone of influence for Pagham Harbour SPA / Ramsar site
Grid Ref: (if no address)	
Planning Officer:	Maria Tomalova

Stage 1 - details of the plan or project	
1a) European site potentially impacted by planning application, plan or project: [if no, then record the evidence submitted as to why there is no mechanism of impact]	YES - recreational disturbance only
1b) If YES to question (1a) then is the planning application, project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site? [if yes, then the applicant should have provided evidence and justification]	NO
1c) If NO to question (1b) then other than for applications where recreational disturbance is the only mechanism of impact (where the	NO - recreational disturbance only

impact is always in combination with other residential developments), are there any other projects or plans that together with the planning application being assessed could affect the site? [Applicant to provide the information sufficient to allow an 'in combination' effect to be assessed]

Stage 2 - HRA screening assessment

Test 1: the significance test – The Applicant is to provide evidence so that a judgement can be made as to whether there could be any potential significant impacts of the development on the integrity of the SPA/Ramsar.

Following a recent CJEU ruling, we can no longer consider any avoidance and mitigation measures as part of the application at this stage of HRA. For applications where recreational disturbance is the only mechanism of impact, Natural England's advice is that such applications without mitigation will have a likely significant effect on the SPA(s) in combination with other residential development in the zones of influence. Therefore, such applications, even where a payment to a scheme of mitigation is proposed, will progress directly to Stage 3.

For other applications does the evidence submitted show a likely significant effect, without mitigation measures (either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) **NO**

Stage 3 - HRA – Appropriate Assessment

Test 2: the integrity test – If there are any potential significant impacts, the applicant must provide evidence showing avoidance and/or mitigation measures to allow an Assessment to be made. Other than for the Pagham Joint Scheme of Mitigation, the Applicant must also provide details which demonstrate any long-term management, maintenance and funding of any solution.

The likely effectiveness and long-term financial robustness of the Pagham Joint Scheme of Mitigation has already been examined by Natural England, so the applicant does not need to provide their own evidence base on these aspects.

Instead, evidence should be submitted that a mitigation contribution payment has either:

- been made to the appropriate scheme through a Unilateral Undertaking
- or will be made through a s106 agreement where Heads of Terms have been agreed and the agreement will be signed prior to any permission being granted.

This application if approved will be subject to a s106 Agreement to secure a contribution of £871 per new dwelling created (so in this case, a total of £17420) towards the Pagham Access Management measures.

Recreational Disturbance

Conservation objectives for the SPA site(s)

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

Qualifying Features (Pagham Harbour SPA)

A046a *Branta bernicla bernicla*; Dark-bellied brent goose (Non-breeding)

A151 *Philomachus pugnax*; Ruff (Non-breeding)

A193 *Sterna hirundo*; Common tern (Breeding)

A195 *Sterna albifrons*; Little tern (Breeding)

Qualifying Features (Pagham Harbour Ramsar Site)

- *Branta bernicla bernicla* Dark-bellied brent goose

Section 2 Assessment of Effects on Site Integrity

Assessment Matrix (Pagham Harbour SPA/Ramsar site and Medmerry Compensatory Habitat – Recreational Disturbance)

Potential Effect	Site Conservation Objective(s)	Qualifying features	Potential for Impact?	Relevant Mitigation Measures
Decrease in survival rates and populations of over-wintering and breeding birds due to increase in disturbance, caused by increasing human population (in combination with other plans and projects)	Maintain or restore the population of each of the qualifying features. Maintain or restore the distribution of the qualifying feature within the site.	All for Pagham Harbour SPA and Pagham Harbour Ramsar Site	Yes. Indirect impact. Without mitigation, bird populations would be reduced and/or re-distributed by increased numbers of visitors leading to increased disturbance.	Pagham Joint Scheme of Mitigation The scheme includes: • Provision of 1.5FTE Visitor Experience officer (VEO) post at RSPB Pagham. The role of the VEO will be to educate and inform visitors and the surrounding community about recreational disturbance, its impacts on birds

				and wildlife-friendly ways to behave when visiting the coast and Pagham in particular. • Provision of general 'Dog Initiatives' – a broad range of measures (jointly with Bird Aware Solent) to encourage responsible dog ownership at the coast and visits to alternative dog –friendly sites. • Independent monitoring surveys (every two or three years).
Direct loss of habitat	Maintain or restore the extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features.	All for Pagham Harbour SPA, Pagham Harbour Ramsar site and all habitats at Medmerry Compensatory Habitat.	No. Direct effect, however, development within the zone of influence but outside the SPA or compensatory habitat boundaries will not lead to loss of habitat, either alone or in combination	N/A. No impact so no mitigation can be provided.

Stage 4 – Summary of the Appropriate Assessment (To be carried out by the Competent Authority (Arun District Council) in consultation with Natural England)

Conclusion

Having considered the proposed mitigation and avoidance measures to be provided in-perpetuity through the secured contribution to the Pagham Joint Scheme of Mitigation, Arun District Council concludes that with mitigation the plan or project will not have an Adverse Effect on the Integrity of the European protected site(s).

Having made this appropriate assessment of the implications of the plan or project for the site(s) in view of that (those) site(s)'s conservation objectives and having consulted Natural England and fully considered any representation received (see below), the authority may now agree to the plan or project under regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

Natural England Officer:

Summary of Natural England's comments:

TBC

Version	Date completed	Delegated sign off / Committee approval
Draft AA issued for NE comment	30/06/23	
Evidence of Payment provided		
Final Assessment signed off		

Annex A – Additional advice

Natural England offers the following additional advice:

Landscape

Paragraph 174 of the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) highlights the need to protect and enhance valued landscapes through the planning system. This application may present opportunities to protect and enhance locally valued landscapes, including any local landscape designations. You may want to consider whether any local landscape features or characteristics (such as ponds, woodland, or dry-stone walls) could be incorporated into the development to respond to and enhance local landscape character and distinctiveness, in line with any local landscape character assessments. Where the impacts of development are likely to be significant, a Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment should be provided with the proposal to inform decision making. We refer you to the [Landscape Institute](#) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment for further guidance.

Best and most versatile agricultural land and soils

Local planning authorities are responsible for ensuring that they have sufficient detailed agricultural land classification (ALC) information to apply NPPF policies (Paragraphs 174 and 175). This is the case regardless of whether the proposed development is sufficiently large to consult Natural England. Further information is contained in [GOV.UK guidance](#). Agricultural Land Classification information is available on the [Magic](#) website on the [Data.Gov.uk](#) website. If you consider the proposal has significant implications for further loss of 'best and most versatile' agricultural land, we would be pleased to discuss the matter further.

Guidance on soil protection is available in the Defra [Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites](#), and we recommend its use in the design and construction of development, including any planning conditions. For mineral working and landfilling separate guidance on soil protection for site restoration and aftercare is available on [Gov.uk](#) website. Detailed guidance on soil handling for mineral sites is contained in the Institute of Quarrying [Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils in Mineral Workings](#).

Should the development proceed, we advise that the developer uses an appropriately experienced soil specialist to advise on, and supervise soil handling, including identifying when soils are dry enough to be handled and how to make the best use of soils on site.

Protected Species

Natural England has produced [standing advice](#)¹ to help planning authorities understand the impact of particular developments on protected species. We advise you to refer to this advice. Natural England will only provide bespoke advice on protected species where they form part of a Site of Special Scientific Interest or in exceptional circumstances.

Local sites and priority habitats and species

You should consider the impacts of the proposed development on any local wildlife or geodiversity sites, in line with paragraphs 175 and 179 of the NPPF and any relevant development plan policy. There may also be opportunities to enhance local sites and improve their connectivity. Natural England does not hold locally specific information on local sites and recommends further information is obtained from appropriate bodies such as the local records centre, wildlife trust, geoconservation groups or recording societies.

Priority habitats and Species are of particular importance for nature conservation and are included in the England Biodiversity List published under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Most priority habitats will be mapped either as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, on the Magic website or as Local Wildlife Sites. List of priority habitats and species can be found on [Gov.uk](#). Natural England does not routinely hold species data, such data should be collected when impacts on priority habitats or species are considered likely. 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](#).

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/protected-species-and-sites-how-to-review-planning-proposals>

Annex A – Additional advice

Ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees

You should consider any impacts on ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees in line with paragraph 180 of the NPPF. Natural England maintains the Ancient Woodland [Inventory](#) which can help identify ancient woodland. Natural England and the Forestry Commission have produced [standing advice](#) for planning authorities in relation to ancient woodland and ancient 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, ancient and veteran trees where they form part of a Site of Special Scientific Interest or in exceptional circumstances.

Environmental gains

Development should provide net gains for biodiversity in line with the NPPF paragraphs 174(d), 179 and 180. Development also provides opportunities to secure wider environmental gains, as outlined in the NPPF (paragraphs 8, 73, 104, 120, 174, 175 and 180). We advise you to follow the mitigation hierarchy as set out in paragraph 180 of the NPPF and firstly consider what existing environmental features on and around the site can be retained or enhanced or what new features could be incorporated into the development proposal. Where onsite measures are not possible, you should consider off site measures. Opportunities for enhancement might include:

- Restoring a neglected hedgerow.
- 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.
- Designing lighting to encourage wildlife.
- Adding a green roof to new buildings.

Natural England's [Biodiversity Metric 4.0](#) may be used to calculate biodiversity losses and gains for terrestrial and intertidal habitats and can be used to inform any development project. For small development sites the [Small Sites Metric](#) may be used. This is a simplified version of [Biodiversity Metric 4.0](#) and is designed for use where certain criteria are met.

Natural England's [Environmental Benefits from Nature tool](#) may be used to identify opportunities to enhance wider benefits from nature and to avoid and minimise any negative impacts. It is designed to work alongside [Biodiversity Metric 4.0](#) and is available as a beta test version.

Green Infrastructure

Natural England's [Green Infrastructure Framework](#) provides evidence-based advice and tools on how to design, deliver and manage green infrastructure (GI). GI should create and maintain green liveable places that enable people to experience and connect with nature, and that offer everyone, wherever they live, access to good quality parks, greenspaces, recreational, walking and cycling routes that are inclusive, safe, welcoming, well-managed and accessible for all. GI provision should enhance ecological networks, support ecosystems services and connect as a living network at local, regional and national scales.

Development should be designed to meet the [15 Green Infrastructure Principles](#). The Green Infrastructure Standards can be used to inform the quality, quantity and type of green infrastructure to be provided. Major development should have a GI plan including a long-term delivery and management plan. Relevant aspects of local authority green infrastructure strategies should be delivered where appropriate.

GI mapping resources are available [here](#) and [here](#). These can be used to help assess deficiencies in greenspace provision and identify priority locations for new GI provision.

Access and Recreation

Natural England encourages any proposal to incorporate measures to help improve people's access to the natural environment. Measures such as reinstating existing footpaths together with the creation of new footpaths and bridleways should be considered. Links to urban fringe areas should also be explored to strengthen access networks, reduce fragmentation, and promote wider green infrastructure.

Annex A – Additional advice

Rights of Way, Access land, Coastal access and National Trails

Paragraphs 100 and 174 of the NPPF highlight the importance of public rights of way and access. Development should consider potential impacts on access land, common land, rights of way and coastal access routes in the vicinity of the development. Consideration should also be given to the potential impacts on any nearby National Trails. The National Trails website www.nationaltrail.co.uk provides information including contact details for the National Trail Officer. Appropriate mitigation measures should be incorporated for any adverse impacts.

Biodiversity duty

Your authority has a duty to have regard to conserving biodiversity as part of your decision making. Conserving biodiversity can also include restoration or enhancement to a population or habitat. Further information is available here.