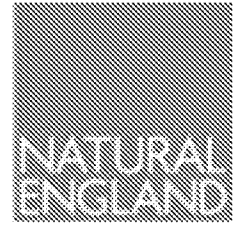


Date: 13 November 2024  
Our ref: 490591  
Your ref: BR/180/24/PL



Arun District Council  
planning.responses@arun.gov.uk

**BY EMAIL ONLY**

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

Dear Sir or Madam

**Planning consultation:** Change of use from 8 bedroom House in Multiple Occupation (HMO) to 11 bedroom HMO. This application is in CIL zone 4 and is CIL liable.

**Location:** Winslade Court 10 Cavendish Road Bognor Regis PO21 2JW

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 10 October 2024 which was received by Natural England on 10 October 2024.

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.

**SUMMARY OF NATURAL ENGLAND'S ADVICE**

**FURTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IMPACTS ON DESIGNATED SITES**

The proposed development has the potential to have a harmful effect on terrestrial Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and those Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Ramsar sites that they underpin.

Natural England's statutory advice on these potential impacts is set out below.

**Further information required - recreational pressure impacts to European Sites (habitats sites)**

This development site is within the zone of influence (Zoi) for recreational pressure impacts to one or more European Sites (habitats sites).

Within this Zoi, proposals for any net increase in residential units will have a likely significant effect on the qualifying features of the European Site(s) (habitats site(s)) through increased recreational pressure when considered either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

Your authority has measures in place to manage these potential impacts through a strategic solution which Natural England considers will be effective in preventing adverse impacts on the integrity of the site(s).

Notwithstanding this, Natural England advises that these measures should be formally checked and confirmed by your authority, as the competent authority, via an **appropriate assessment** in view of

the [Natural England Access to Evidence - Conservation Objectives for European Sites](#) and in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

Providing the appropriate assessment concludes that the measures can be secured, it is likely that Natural England will be satisfied that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the European Site(s) (habitats site(s)) in relation to recreational disturbance.

Where the proposal includes bespoke mitigation that falls outside of the strategic solution, Natural England should be consulted.

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 approach, should also be subject to the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and our advice above applies.

### **Discretionary Advice**

Natural England may provide further advice to the applicant through the discretionary advice service (DAS). Refer to [Developers: get environmental advice on your planning proposals - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) for more information.

### **Impact Risk Zones for Sites of Special Scientific Interest**

We strongly recommend that local planning authorities (LPAs) use Natural England's Impact Risk Zones for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI IRZs) (available from the [Natural England Open Data Geoportal \(arcgis.com\)](#) and to use on [MAGIC \(defra.gov.uk\)](#) along with guidance) to decide when to consult Natural England on development proposals that might affect a SSSI.

The SSSI IRZs tool is quick and simple to use and gives instant planning advice as a formal consultation response in certain circumstances. Use of the SSSI IRZs avoids the need for a formal email consultation on some development proposals, reducing unnecessary delays in the planning process. In turn this allows Natural England to concentrate resources on development proposals with the highest risks and opportunities for nature recovery.

[Planning and transport authorities: get environmental advice on planning - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) provides further guidance on when LPAs must consult Natural England on development proposals.

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

We would be happy to comment further should the need arise but if in the meantime you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact us.

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

Sandra Young  
Consultations Team

## Annex A –Natural England general advice

### Protected Landscapes

Paragraph 182 of the [National Planning Policy Framework - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/national-planning-policy-framework) (NPPF) requires great weight to be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty within Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (known as National Landscapes), National Parks, and the Broads and states that the scale and extent of development within all these areas should be limited. Paragraph 183 requires exceptional circumstances to be demonstrated to justify major development within a designated landscape and sets out criteria which should be applied in considering relevant development proposals. Section 245 of the [Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2023/1/section/245) places a duty on relevant authorities (including local planning authorities) to seek to further the statutory purposes of a National Park, the Broads or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in England in exercising their functions. This duty also applies to proposals outside the designated area but impacting on its natural beauty.

The local planning authority should carefully consider any impacts on the statutory purposes of protected landscapes and their settings in line with the NPPF, relevant development plan policies and the Section 245 duty. The relevant National Landscape Partnership or Conservation Board may be able to offer advice on the impacts of the proposal on the natural beauty of the area and the aims and objectives of the statutory management plan, as well as environmental enhancement opportunities. Where available, a local Landscape Character Assessment can also be a helpful guide to the landscape's sensitivity to development and its capacity to accommodate proposed development.

### Wider landscapes

Paragraph 180 of the 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 and Visual Impact Assessment should be provided with the proposal to inform decision making. We refer you to the [Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment \(GLVIA3\) - Landscape Institute](https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/insights/publications/guia3/) for further guidance.

### Biodiversity duty

Section 40 of the [Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/15/section/40) places a duty on the local planning authority to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of its decision making. We refer you to the [Complying with the biodiversity duty - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/complying-with-the-biodiversity-duty) for further information.

### Designated nature conservation sites

Paragraphs 186-188 of the NPPF set out the principles for determining applications impacting on Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and habitats sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Both the direct and indirect impacts of the development should be considered.

A Habitats Regulations Assessment is needed where a proposal might affect a habitat site (see [Habitats regulations assessments: protecting a European site - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/habitats-regulations-assessments-protecting-a-european-site) and Natural England must be consulted on 'appropriate assessments' (see [Appropriate assessment - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/appropriate-assessment) for more information for planning authorities).

Natural England must also be consulted where development is in or likely to affect a SSSI and provides advice on potential impacts on SSSIs either via the [SSSI Impact Risk Zones \(England\) \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com) or as standard or bespoke consultation responses. Section 28G of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 places a duty on all public bodies to take reasonable steps, consistent with the proper exercise of their functions, to further the conservation and enhancement of the features for which an SSSI has been notified ([Sites of special scientific interest: public body responsibilities - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sites-of-special-scientific-interest-public-body-responsibilities)).

### Protected Species

Natural England has produced [Protected species and development: advice for local planning authorities \(gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protected-species-and-development-advice-for-local-planning-authorities) (standing advice) to help planning authorities understand the impact of particular developments on protected species.

## Annex A –Natural England general 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. A protected species licence may be required in certain cases. We refer you to [Wildlife licences: when you need to apply - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) for more information.

### Local sites and priority habitats and species

The local planning authority should consider the impacts of the proposed development on any local wildlife or geodiversity site, in line with paragraphs 180, 181 and 185 of the NPPF and any relevant development plan policy. There may also be opportunities to enhance local sites and improve their connectivity to help nature's recovery. Natural England does not hold locally specific information on local sites and recommends further information is obtained from appropriate bodies such as the local environmental records centre, wildlife trust, geoconservation groups or recording societies. Emerging [Local nature recovery strategies - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) may also provide further useful information.

Those habitats and species which are of particular importance for nature conservation are included as 'priority habitats and species' 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. We refer you to [Habitats and species of principal importance in England - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) for a list of priority habitats and species in England. You should consider priority habitats and species when applying your 'biodiversity duty' to your policy or decision making

Natural England does not routinely hold priority 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. We refer you to the [Brownfield Hub - Buglife](#) for more information and Natural England's [Open Mosaic Habitat \(Draft\) - data.gov.uk](#) (Open Mosaic Habitat inventory), which can be used as the starting point for detailed brownfield land assessments.

### Biodiversity and wider environmental gains

Development should provide net gains for biodiversity in line with the NPPF paragraphs 180(d), 185 and 186. Major development (defined in the [National Planning Policy Framework \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#) glossary) is required by law to deliver a biodiversity gain of at least 10% from 12 February 2024 and this requirement is expected to be extended to smaller scale development in spring 2024. For nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs), it is anticipated that the requirement for biodiversity net gain will be implemented from 2025.

For further information on the timetable for mandatory biodiversity net gain, we refer you to [Biodiversity Net Gain moves step closer with timetable set out - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#). [Biodiversity net gain - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) provides more information on biodiversity net gain and includes a link to the draft [Biodiversity net gain - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) Planning Practice Guidance.

The statutory biodiversity metric should be used to calculate biodiversity losses and gains for terrestrial and intertidal habitats and can be used to inform any development project. We refer you to [Calculate biodiversity value with the statutory biodiversity metric - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) for more information. For small development sites, [The Small Sites Metric - JP040 \(naturalengland.org.uk\)](#) may be used. This is a simplified version of the statutory biodiversity metric and is designed for use where certain criteria are met.

The mitigation hierarchy as set out in paragraph 186 of the NPPF should be followed to firstly consider what existing habitats within the site can be retained or enhanced. Where on-site measures are not possible, provision off-site will need to be considered.

Where off-site delivery of biodiversity gain is proposed on a special site designated for nature (e.g. a SSSI or habitats site) prior consent or assent may be required from Natural England. More information is available on [Sites of Special Scientific Interest: managing your land](#)

## Annex A –Natural England general advice

Development also provides opportunities to secure wider biodiversity enhancements and environmental gains, as outlined in the NPPF (paragraphs 8, 74, 108, 124, 180, 181 and 186). Opportunities for enhancement might include incorporating features to support specific species within the design of new buildings such as swift or bat boxes or designing lighting to encourage wildlife.

The Environmental Benefits from Nature Tool - Beta Test Version - JP038 ([naturalengland.org.uk](https://naturalengland.org.uk)) 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 the statutory biodiversity metric.

Natural environment - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)) provides further information on biodiversity net gain, the mitigation hierarchy and wider environmental net gain.

### **Ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees**

The local planning authority should consider any impacts on ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees in line with paragraph 186 of the NPPF. The Natural England Access to Evidence - Ancient woodlands Map can help to identify ancient woodland. Natural England and the Forestry Commission have produced Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)) (standing advice) for planning authorities. It should be considered 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.

### **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 180 and 181). This is the case regardless of whether the proposed development is sufficiently large to consult Natural England. Further information is contained in the Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)). Find open data - data.gov.uk on Agricultural Land Classification or use the information available on MAGIC ([defra.gov.uk](https://defra.gov.uk)).

The Defra Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites ([publishing.service.gov.uk](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)) provides guidance on soil protection, and we recommend its use in the design and construction of development, including any planning conditions. For mineral working and landfilling, we refer you to Reclaim minerals extraction and landfill sites to agriculture - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)), which provides guidance on soil protection for site restoration and aftercare. The Soils Guidance ([quarrying.org](https://quarrying.org)) provides detailed guidance on soil handling for mineral sites.

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.

### **Green Infrastructure**

For evidence-based advice and tools on how to design, deliver and manage green and blue infrastructure (GI) we refer you to Green Infrastructure Home ([naturalengland.org.uk](https://naturalengland.org.uk)) (the Green Infrastructure Framework). 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 GI How Principles ([naturalengland.org.uk](https://naturalengland.org.uk)). The GI Standards can be used to inform the quality, quantity and type of GI to be provided. Major development should have a GI plan including a long-term delivery and management plan. Relevant aspects of local authority GI strategies should be delivered where appropriate.

## Annex A –Natural England general advice

The [Green Infrastructure Map \(naturalengland.org.uk\)](https://naturalengland.org.uk) and [GI Mapping Analysis \(naturalengland.org.uk\)](https://naturalengland.org.uk) are GI mapping resources that 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.

### **Rights of Way, Access land, Coastal access and National Trails:**

Paragraphs 104 and 180 of the NPPF highlight the important 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. We refer you to [Find your perfect trail, and discover the land of myths and legend - National Trails](#) for information including contact details for the National Trail Officer.

The King Charles III England Coast Path (KCIIIECP) is a National Trail around the whole of the English Coast. It has an associated coastal margin subject to public access rights. Parts of the KCIIIECP are not on Public Rights of Way but are subject to public access rights. Consideration should be given to the impact of any development on the KCIIIECP and the benefits of maintaining a continuous coastal route.

Appropriate mitigation measures should be incorporated for any adverse impacts on Rights of Way, Access land, Coastal access, and National Trails.

Further information is set out in the Planning Practice Guidance on the [Natural environment - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#).

**From:** Nicola Oktay on behalf of Planning.Responses  
**Sent:** 14 November 2024 10:22  
**To:** Planning Scanning  
**Subject:** FW: BR/180/24/PL NE RESPONSE  
**Attachments:** Annex A to standard letters - Oct 2024.pdf; 490591 BR\_180\_24\_PL NE Response.pdf

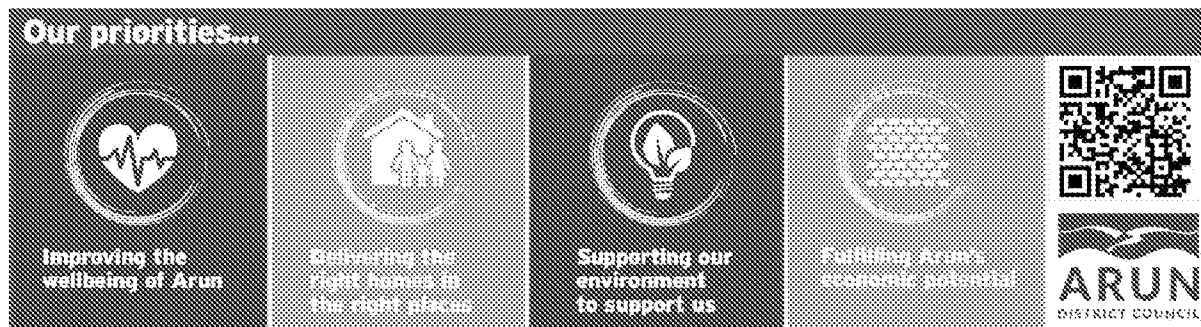
Natural England response

**Nikki Oktay**  
**Planning Receptionist, Planning Department**

**T:** 01903 737965  
**E:** Nicola.Oktay@arun.gov.uk

Arun District Council, Civic Centre, Maltravers Rd  
Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5LF  
[www.arun.gov.uk](http://www.arun.gov.uk)

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<https://www1.arun.gov.uk/planning-application-finder>



**From:** SM-NE-Consultations (NE) [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** 13 November 2024 14:45  
**To:** Planning.Responses <Planning.Responses@arun.gov.uk>  
**Subject:** BR/180/24/PL NE RESPONSE

**CAUTION:** This email originated from outside of the organisation. You should take extra care when clicking links or opening attachments - if you are unsure the content is safe contact the IT Helpdesk before clicking or opening.

Please find Natural England's response in relation to the above-mentioned consultation attached herewith.

Kind Regards

Sandra Young  
Assistant Officer  
Natural England  
Consultation Service  
Natural England, County Hall, Spetchley Road, Worcester WR5 2NP

[www.gov.uk/natural-england](https://www.gov.uk/natural-england)



We strongly recommend using the [SSSI Impact Risk Zones](#) (SSSI IRZs) to decide when to consult Natural England on development proposals that might affect a SSSI. The SSSI IRZs tool is quick and simple to use and gives instant planning advice as a formal consultation response in certain circumstances and can reduce unnecessary delays in the planning process.

Natural England offers two chargeable services - the Discretionary Advice Service, which provides pre-application and post-consent advice on planning/licensing proposals to developers and consultants, and the Pre-submission Screening Service for European Protected Species mitigation licence applications. These services help applicants take appropriate account of environmental considerations at an early stage of project development, reduce uncertainty, the risk of delay and added cost at a later stage, whilst securing good results for the natural environment.

For further information on the Discretionary Advice Service see [here](#)  
For further information on the Pre-submission Screening Service see [here](#)

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**From:** [planning.responses@arun.gov.uk](mailto:planning.responses@arun.gov.uk) <[planning.responses@arun.gov.uk](mailto:planning.responses@arun.gov.uk)>

**Sent:** 10 October 2024 09:49

**To:** SM-NE-Consultations (NE) [REDACTED]

**Subject:** Planning Consultation on: BR/180/24/PL

To: **Natural England**

## NOTIFICATION FROM ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL

**Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)**

**Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 - Articles 16 & 18 Consultation before the grant of permission**

### Planning Permission

**Application No:** BR/180/24/PL  
**Registered:** 8th October 2024  
**Site Address:** Winslade Court 10 Cavendish Road Bognor Regis PO21 2JW  
**Grid Reference:** 493151 99069



**Description of Works:** Change of use from 8 bedroom House in Multiple Occupation (HMO) to 11 bedroom HMO. This application is in CIL zone 4 and is CIL liable.

The Council have received the above application.

[Click here to view the application details](#)

This application has been identified as CIL Liable. Therefore please be aware that, in accordance with Appendix 2 of the Arun CIL Charging Schedule, your consultation response should only include requests for Section 106 for on site mitigation, Pagham Harbour Management Contributions (if applicable) or Affordable Housing. "Off" Site mitigation measures directly related to this development should be dealt with by condition if possible to ensure the scaling back of Section 106 if possible. CIL contributions will be used for "off" site infrastructure mitigation schemes. Therefore if this proposal triggers the need for "off" site mitigation, please ensure that you engage in the CIL Infrastructure List Consultation process upon receipt of a consultation letter.

Should you have any comments to make, these should be sent by replying to this email by 14th November 2024 . You can also monitor the progress of this application through the Council web site:

<https://www.arun.gov.uk/planning-application-search>

**Please be aware that any comments you may make will be available on our website so please do not insert personal details or signatures on your reply.**

Should the application go to appeal the Planning Inspectorate will publish any comments made to the Council on their website: <https://acp.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/> but they will protect personal details.

In the absence of a reply within the period stated, I shall assume that you have no observations to make.

Yours sincerely

Hannah Kersley

Planning Officer- Arun District Council

Telephone: 01903 737856

Email: [hannah.kersley@arun.gov.uk](mailto:hannah.kersley@arun.gov.uk)

PLCONSULT (ODS) 2620

<https://www.arun.gov.uk>

DX 57406 Littlehampton

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