

Date: 04 June 2013  
Our ref: 88115  
Your ref: LU/1161/13/



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## BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Mr Cronin

**Planning consultation:** Demolition of existing commercial properties and erection of 66 residential dwellings, incorporating 20 affordable dwellings, parking provision, access and landscaping - This application is a Departure from the Development Plan.

**Location:** Hollyacre Toddington Lane Littlehampton West Sussex BN17 7PP

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 30 May 2013 .

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.

### Local authority biodiversity duty and opportunities for enhancement

Under section 40(1) of the *Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006* a **duty** is placed on public authorities, including local planning authorities, to have regard to biodiversity in exercising their functions. This duty covers the protection, enhancement and restoration of habitats and species.

The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) expects local authorities to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological interests. Paragraph 118 makes it clear how the government expects the council to consider planning decisions that could lead to harm to biodiversity and geological interests. Paragraph 109 identifies the importance of establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. Protection for ancient woodland is included in Paragraph 118 of the NPPF and states that "planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss".

The ecological survey submitted with this application has not identified that there will be any significant impacts on statutorily protected sites, species or on priority Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats as a result of this proposal. However when considering this application the council should encourage opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around the development (Paragraph 118 of the NPPF).

The Town and Country Planning Association's publication '*Biodiversity By Design*' provides further information on this issue and the publication can be downloaded from <http://www.tcpa.org.uk/pages/biodiversity-by-design.html>

Examples of biodiversity enhancements that can be widely incorporated into development proposals include:

### **Green/brown roofs**

The use of alternative roofing (turf, aggregate, brown and green roofs) can make a significant contribution to biodiversity, attenuation of rainfall, and energy efficiency as they can provide a high degree of insulation.

### **Landscaping**

Native species of plant should be used in landscaping proposals associated with development, unless there are over-riding reasons why particular non-native species need to be used. The nature conservation value of trees, shrubs and other plants includes their intrinsic place in the ecosystem; their direct role as food or shelter for species; and in the case of trees and shrubs, their influence through the creation of woodland conditions that are required by other species, e.g. the ground flora.

### **Nesting and roosting sites**

Modern buildings tend to reduce the amount of potential nesting and roosting sites. Artificial sites may therefore need to be provided for bats and birds. There is a range of ways in which these can be incorporated into buildings, or built in courtyard habitats. Their location should provide protection from the elements, preferably facing an easterly direction, out of the direct heat of the sun and prevailing wind and rain.

### **Sustainable urban drainage systems**

Many existing urban drainage systems are damaging the environment and are not, therefore, sustainable in the long term. Techniques to reduce these effects have been developed and are collectively referred to as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS). SUDS are physical structures built to receive surface water runoff. They typically include ponds, wetland, swales and porous surfaces. They should be located as close as possible to where the rainwater falls, providing attenuation for the runoff. They may also provide treatment for water prior to discharge, using the natural processes of sedimentation, filtration, adsorption and biological degradation.

### **Local wildlife sites**

If the proposal site is on or adjacent to a local wildlife site, e.g. Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) or Local Nature Reserve (LNR) the authority should ensure it has sufficient information to fully understand the impact of the proposal on the local wildlife site before it determines the application.

Should the proposal be amended in a way which significantly affects its impact on the natural environment then, in accordance with Section 4 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, Natural England should be consulted again.

Yours sincerely

Laura Dodd  
Customer Service Consultation Team