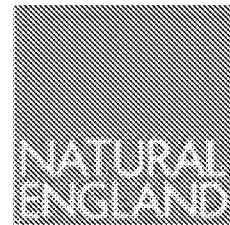


Date: 07 June 2022
Our ref: 392783
Your ref: P/60/22/PL



Ms M Tomalova
Arun District Council

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

BY EMAIL ONLY - planning.responses@arun.gov.uk

Dear Ms Tomalova

Planning consultation: Replace existing conservatory with front porch, single storey rear extension and dormer windows. Extension of existing garage and part conversion to tourist accommodation

Location: Grey Barn Church Lane Pagham PO21 4NX

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 09 May 2022 which was received by Natural England on 09 May 2022

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

Habitats Regulations Assessment

As submitted, the application could have a likely significant effect on:

- Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site
- Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Ramsar site
- Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA and Ramsar site
- Solent and Dorset Coast SPA
- Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoon SAC
- River Itchen SAC

Your Authority will need to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to determine whether the proposal is likely to have a significant effect on the sites named above, proceeding to the appropriate assessment stage where significant effects cannot be ruled out.

Potential impacts are associated with new development including overnight accommodation which discharges waste water into the above mentioned designated sites, or into any water body that subsequently discharges these sites. It is for your authority to determine if this development meets these criteria.

The following information is required to inform a HRA:

- Consideration of this project's effects on total nitrogen and/or total phosphorus nutrient loading within the Solent or River Itchen catchment (as appropriate), including a nutrient budget calculation.
- Details of proposed mitigation measures to address any nutrient impacts, including appropriately funded management and monitoring, and details of how the measures will be secured for the lifetime of the development.
- Assessment of any other likely significant effects that could arise from the development.

Once the above information is obtained, please consult Natural England on any appropriate assessment your authority may decide to make.

Further Information

Deterioration of the water environment

This proposal potentially affects Habitats Sites vulnerable to nutrient impacts. Please refer to Natural England's overarching advice dated 16th March 2022 and sent to all relevant Local Planning Authorities. This advice explains that within the Solent and River Itchen catchments, impacts of additional nutrients on Habitats sites from new plans or projects should be considered. Development in the Solent catchment should consider impacts in relation to nitrogen, and development in the River Itchen catchment should consider impacts from nitrogen and phosphorus.

The supporting information for this proposal should include a nutrient budget and details of any proposed mitigation to address nutrient impacts. To demonstrate that proposed mitigation will remain effective for the lifetime of the development, information on management and monitoring will be required, together with details of how this will be secured and funded in perpetuity. This information should be considered by your authority in accordance with regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) i.e. through a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

When consulting Natural England on proposals with the potential to affect water quality resulting in nutrient impacts on Habitats Sites, please ensure that a HRA is included which has been informed by the Nutrient Neutrality Methodology (provided within our overarching advice letter). Further information on carrying out a HRA as a competent authority can be found online¹.

Without this information Natural England will not be in a position to comment on the significance of the impacts. For large scale developments, Natural England may provide advice on a cost recovery basis through our [discretionary advice service](#). All queries in relation to the application of this methodology to specific applications or development of strategic solutions will be treated as pre-application advice and therefore subject to chargeable services.

Please note, at present some elements of the guidance (national methodology, nutrient budget calculators) issued by Natural England should be considered as provisional due to the outstanding appeal to the Court of Appeal in Wyatt v Fareham BC [2021] EWHC 1434 (Admin), which although not concerned with the national methodology issued on 16th March 2022, could impact on certain elements contained within the methodology because that case considers similar (but not identical) earlier guidance for the Solent region. Natural England intends to review the national methodology following judgment in the appeal in Wyatt which may require amendments to be made.

It is appreciated that achieving nutrient neutrality may be difficult for smaller developments or developments on brownfield land. Natural England has advised that local planning authorities set up strategic mitigation approaches that developments can contribute to thereby ensuring that impacts may be fully addressed by all applications. Natural England is working closely with affected local planning authorities to help address this issue.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/habitats-regulations-assessments-protecting-a-european-site#follow-hra-principles>

Natural England may also provide further advice to the applicant on mitigation options under our Discretionary Advice Service.

Please note we advise that the competent authorities to whom Natural England gives its statutory advice on the environment will need to seek and rely upon their own legal advice on the interpretation of the Habitats Regulations and case law.

Recreational Disturbance – Further information required

Since this application will result in a net increase in residential accommodation, impacts to the coastal Special Protection Area(s) and Ramsar Site(s) may result from increased recreational disturbance.

Your authority has measures in place to manage these potential impacts through the agreed strategic solution which we consider to be ecologically sound. Subject to the appropriate financial contribution being secured, Natural England is satisfied that the proposal will mitigate against the potential recreational impacts of the development on the site(s).

Notwithstanding this, Natural England's advice is that this proposed development, and the application of these measures to avoid or reduce the likely harmful effects from it, may need to be formally checked and confirmed by your Authority, as the competent authority, via an appropriate assessment in view of the European Site's conservation objectives and in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

This is because Natural England notes that the *People Over Wind* Ruling by the Court of Justice of the European Union concluded that, when interpreting article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, it is not appropriate when determining whether or not a plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a site and requires an appropriate assessment, to take account of measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the plan or project on that site. The ruling also concluded that such measures can, however, be considered during an appropriate assessment to determine whether a plan or project will have an adverse effect on the integrity of the European site. Your Authority should have regard to this and may wish to seek its own legal advice to fully understand the implications of this ruling in this context.

Natural England advises that it is a matter for your Authority to decide whether an appropriate assessment of this proposal is necessary in light of this ruling. In accordance with the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), Natural England must be consulted on any appropriate assessment your Authority may decide to make.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest Impact Risk Zones

The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 requires local planning authorities to consult Natural England on "Development in or likely to affect a Site of Special Scientific Interest" (Schedule 4, w). Our SSSI Impact Risk Zones are a GIS dataset designed to be used during the planning application validation process to help local planning authorities decide when to consult Natural England on developments likely to affect a SSSI. The dataset and user guidance can be accessed from the data.gov.uk website

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 sincerely

Kate Stanley, Consultations Team

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 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 [here](#)². 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>

² <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

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:

- Providing a new footpath through the new development to link into existing rights of way.
- 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 3.1](#) 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 3.1](#) and is designed for use where certain criteria are met. It is available as a beta test version.

You could also consider how the proposed development can contribute to the wider environment and help implement elements of any Landscape, Green Infrastructure or Biodiversity Strategy in place in your area. For example:

- Links to existing greenspace and/or opportunities to enhance and improve access.
- Identifying opportunities for new greenspace and managing existing (and new) public spaces to be more wildlife friendly (e.g. by sowing wild flower strips)
- Planting additional street trees.
- Identifying any improvements to the existing public right of way network or using the opportunity of new development to extend 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).

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 3.1](#) and is available as a beta test version.

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 other green networks and, where appropriate, urban fringe areas should also be explored to help promote the creation of wider green infrastructure. Relevant aspects of local authority green infrastructure strategies should be delivered where appropriate.

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.