

Date: 10 August 2022
Our ref: 402267
Your ref: APP/22/00396



Planning.development@havant.gov.uk

BY EMAIL ONLY

Customer Services
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Dear Selina Donophy,

Planning consultation: Prior Approval for development consisting of COU of a building & any land within its curtilage from Class E (commercial, business & service) to Class C3 (dwellinghouses).

Location: 2 Four Keys House, 128 Elm Grove, Hayling Island PO11 9EH

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 26 July 2022 which was received by Natural England on the same date.

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

NO OBJECTION - SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATE MITIGATION BEING SECURED BY LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

We consider that without appropriate mitigation the application would have an adverse effect on the integrity of:

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

In order to mitigate these adverse effects and make the development acceptable, the following mitigation measures are required / or the following mitigation options should be secured by the local planning authority:

- Land at Warblington Farm is secured to neutralise the additional nutrient burden arising from the proposed development, including long term management and maintenance to ensure effective mitigation for the lifetime of the development
- The provision of funds in line with the Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy to ensure that the effects of recreational disturbance upon the Solent SPA's are mitigated for the lifetime of the development.

Natural England's further advice on designated sites/landscapes and advice on other natural environment issues is set out below.

Natural England's Opinion under Regulation 76

Natural England notes that your authority, as competent authority, has undertaken an appropriate assessment of the proposal in accordance with regulation 63 of the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended). Natural England is a statutory consultee on the appropriate assessment stage of the Habitats Regulations Assessment process.

Your appropriate assessment concludes that your authority is able to ascertain that the proposal will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any of the sites in question. Having considered the assessment, and the measures proposed to mitigate for all identified adverse effects that could potentially occur as a result of the proposal, Natural England advises that we concur with the assessment conclusions, providing that all mitigation measures are appropriately secured in any planning permission given.

We have no comment to make on other prior approval matters included in the consultation.

We recommend that Havant Borough Council give its prior approval to the proposed permitted development, the following paragraphs are included on the decision notice as advisory notes to the applicant;

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Should prior approval be given, and before a landowner commences a permitted development within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), they must give written notice to Natural England and await its consent¹. See [here](#) for further details.

Should prior approval be given, and before a public body, statutory undertaker or other body commences a permitted development within or might affect a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), it must give written notice to Natural England and await its assent or, in some cases, its advice. See [here](#) for further details.

Protected Species

In addition to the advice in this letter, there may be impacts on protected species and a mitigation licence may be required from Natural England. Further information can be found here <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/wildlife-licences>

Further advice on mitigation is provided below.

Further Advice on Mitigation

Deterioration of the Water Environment

Nutrient Budget

We note that an alternative occupancy figure has been used in the calculation. It is Natural England's view that competent authorities may choose to adopt bespoke calculations for detailed planning applications, if sound evidence is available. These are matters for each competent authority. Natural England's advice is to take a precautionary approach that recognises the uncertainty.

¹ Because permitted development is not authorised by a planning permission granted following an application under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, it is not a 'reasonable excuse' under section 28P(4) of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act to carry out operations affecting a Site of Special Scientific Interest without giving prior notice to Natural England and without receiving its prior SSSI assent/consent/advice. Failure to do so is an offence.

Provided that your authority, is assured and satisfied that the budget calculations are suitably precautionary and accurately reflect the proposal, then Natural England raise no concerns with regard to the nutrient budget.

Nutrient Mitigation

Your authority has measures in place to manage potential impacts through contributions to an agreed strategic solution which we consider to be ecologically sound. Natural England is of the view that if these measures, including contributions to them, are implemented, they will be effective and reliable in preventing harmful effects on the Habitats Site(s) for the duration of the proposed development.

This advice is provided on the basis that all mitigation measures will be secured as planning conditions or obligations by your authority to ensure their strict and timely implementation for the full duration of the development. Your authority should be assured that proposed financial contribution rates are proportionate to the identified effects of the proposed development, suitably precautionary, and in line with the Retail Price Index, where relevant.

Recreational disturbance - Solent Special Protected Areas (SPAs)

This application is within 5.6km of Solent SPAs and will lead to a net increase in residential accommodation. Natural England is aware that Havant Borough Council have adopted planning policy to mitigate against adverse effects from recreational disturbance on the Solent SPA sites, as agreed by the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership (SRMP), also known as Bird Aware Solent.

Provided that the applicant is complying with the policy and the Bird Aware Definitive Strategy, Natural England are satisfied that the applicant has mitigated against the potential adverse effects of the development on the integrity of the European site(s), and **has no objection** to this aspect of the application.

Please note, your authority's appropriate assessment should reflect the current developer contribution rates, which are updated every April in line with the Retail Price Index.

Other Advice

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

Should the developer wish to discuss the detail of measures to mitigate the effects described above with Natural England, we recommend that they seek advice through our [Discretionary Advice Service](#).

If you have any queries relating to the advice in this letter please contact me on max.glasser@naturalengland.org.uk.

Should the proposal change, please consult us again.

Yours sincerely,

Max Glasser

Adviser – Sustainable Development
Thames Solent Area Team

Annex A – Additional Advice

Natural England offers the following additional advice:

Protected Species

Natural England has produced [standing advice](#)² 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](#)³. 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](#).

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.

² <https://www.gov.uk/protected-species-and-sites-how-to-review-planning-proposals>

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

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.

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](#).