



Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Opinion

HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note

October 2024

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1. Introduction

The HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note is being produced by East Suffolk Council. The note will apply to the East Suffolk Council Waveney Local Plan area, which excludes the parts of the former Waveney district that are within the Broads National Park, for which the Broads Authority is the local planning authority. The guidance note will not apply to the former Suffolk Coastal area of East Suffolk.

The purpose of the guidance note is to provide clarity on the circumstances that could be deemed exceptional in applying the last sentence of Waveney Local Plan policy [WLP8.4 \(Conversion of Properties to Flats\)](#) in relation to proposals for conversions to Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) or bedsits.

In some circumstances a guidance document could have significant environmental effects and may fall within the scope of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and so require Strategic Environmental Assessment.

This screening report is designed to test whether or not the contents of the HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note require a full Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The legislative background below outlines the regulations that require the use of this screening exercise. Section 4 provides a screening assessment of the likely significant effects of the guidance note and the need for a full SEA. This SEA report reviewed a draft of the HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note

2. Legislative Background

The basis for Strategic Environmental Assessment legislation is European Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the Environment'. This document is also known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (or SEA) Directive. European Directive 2001/42/EC was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended, including through EU Exit legislation), or SEA Regulations.

The SEA Regulations include a definition of 'plans and programmes' to which the regulations apply. SEA requirements relate to plans or programmes which are subject to preparation or adoption by an authority at national, regional or local level, which includes those prepared for town and country planning and land use. SEA is required where the plan or programme is likely to have significant environmental effects. It is therefore necessary to screen the guidance note to identify whether significant environmental effects are likely. Where screening identifies significant environmental effects, a full Strategic Environmental Assessment is required.

3. Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects referred to in Article 3(5) of Directive 2001/42/EC

The preparation of the guidance note, related to implementation of local plan policy, triggers a requirement to determine whether it is likely to have a significant environmental effect. This requirement is discharged by the 'responsible authority' being the authority by which or on whose behalf the plan is prepared. Before making a determination, the responsible authority shall: -

- a) Take into account the criteria specified in Schedule 1 to the Regulations;
and
- b) Consult the consultation bodies.

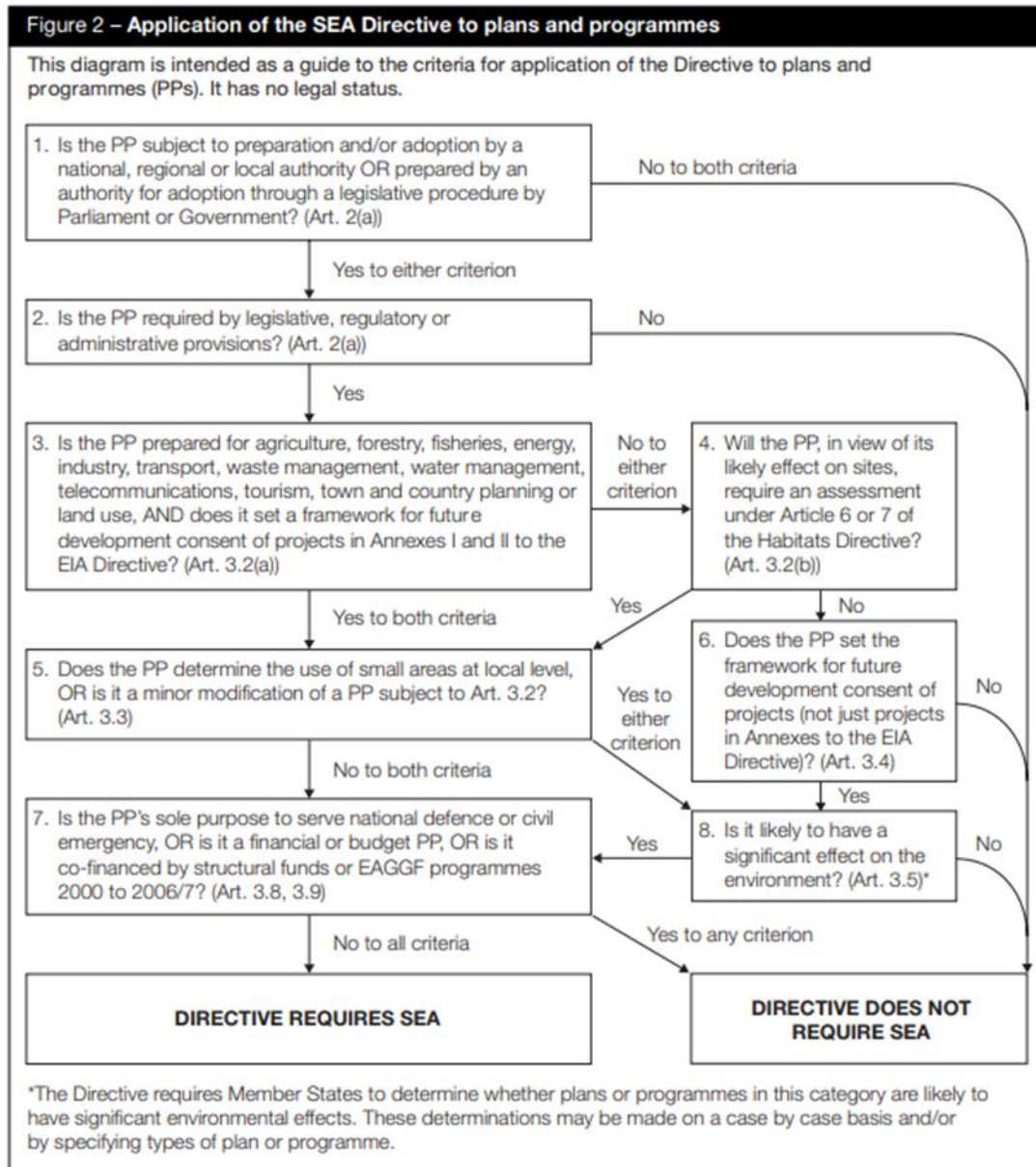
The consultation bodies are defined in section 4 of the SEA Regulations. The opinions from the statutory consultation bodies (Historic England, the Environment Agency and Natural England) are therefore to be taken into account. All three consultation bodies were consulted on a draft screening opinion in August 2024 and their responses are appended to this report in Appendix 1.

Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations sets out the criteria for determining likely significant effects as follows:

1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regards, in particular to:
 - a. The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources.
 - b. The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy.
 - c. The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.
 - d. Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme.
 - e. The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste-management or water protection).
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to:
 - a. The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects.
 - b. The cumulative nature of the effects.
 - c. The trans boundary nature of the effects.
 - d. The risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents).
 - e. The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected),
 - f. the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:
 - i. special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;
 - ii. exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values;
 - iii. intensive land-use; and
 - g. the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status.

4. Assessment

The diagram below illustrates the process for screening a planning document to ascertain whether a full SEA is required.



Source: A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2005)

The following assessment applies the questions from the preceding diagram. The answers determine whether the guidance note will require a full Strategic Environmental Assessment.

1. Is the PP subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a))

Yes. The preparation and adoption of the HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note is being carried out by East Suffolk Council.

2. Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))

No. The production of the guidance note will not form part of the delivery of the statutory Development Plan, but will provide clarity on the circumstances that could be deemed exceptional in applying the last sentence of Waveney Local Plan policy WLP8.4 (Conversion of Properties to Flats) in relation to proposals for conversions to Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) or bedsits.

3. Is the PP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Art 3.2(a))

The HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note is prepared in support of the delivery of town and country planning and land use policies.

The guidance note provides clarity, on the circumstances that could be deemed exceptional in applying the last sentence of Waveney Local Plan policy [WLP8.4 \(Conversion of Properties to Flats\)](#) in relation to proposals for conversions to Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) or bedsits.

The Waveney Local Plan was subject to full Sustainability Appraisal incorporating the requirements for Strategic Environmental Assessment during its production.

The HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note will not set a framework for the future consent of projects listed in Annexes I and II of the EIA Directive.

4. Will the PP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2 (b))

A separate screening exercise has been carried out under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) (as amended). This has determined that a full Appropriate Assessment is not required.

5. Does the PP determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Art. 3.2? (Art. 3.3)

Not applicable (based on the responses to questions 3 and 4 above).

6. Does the PP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3(4))

Yes. The HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications and will be applied alongside the policy framework provided by the East Suffolk Council – Waveney Local Plan (March 2019).

7. Is the PP's sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8, 3.9)

No. Not applicable.

8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3(5))

No. The guidance contained in the HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note will provide information and advice concerning the implementation of the East Suffolk- Waveney Local Plan, specifically policy WLP8.4. The primary purpose of the guidance note is to provide clarity, on the circumstances that could be deemed exceptional in applying the last sentence of Waveney Local Plan policy WLP8.4 (Conversion of Properties to Flats) in relation to proposals for conversions to Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) or bedsits. It is unlikely that the guidance note will have a significant impact upon the environment. All policies within the East Suffolk- Waveney Local Plan Local Plan were subject to a full Sustainability Appraisal, incorporating the requirements for Strategic Environmental Assessment, as part of its preparation.

5. Conclusion


The draft HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note will support the implementation of policy [WLP8.4 \(Conversion of Properties to Flats\)](#) of the East Suffolk Council- Waveney Local Plan (adopted March 2019). The Local Plan (including WLP8.4) was subject to Sustainability Appraisal including Strategic Environmental Assessment as part of its production.

The primary purpose of the guidance note is to provide clarity on the circumstances that could be deemed exceptional in applying the last sentence of Waveney Local Plan policy WLP8.4 (Conversion of Properties to Flats) in relation to proposals for conversions to Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) or bedsits. It is not considered that the guidance note will have significant effects on the environment.

It is considered by East Suffolk Council that it is not necessary for a Strategic Environmental Assessment to be undertaken of the HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note to ensure compliance with SEA legislation.

Historic England, the Environment Agency and Natural England were consulted on a draft screening opinion and their responses have been taken into account. None of the Statutory Consultation Bodies objected to the conclusions of this screening opinion. Their responses are contained in Appendix 1.

Signed:



Dated: 31 October 2024

Andrea McMillan
Planning Manager (Policy, Delivery and Specialist Services)
East Suffolk Council

Appendix 1: Responses from Statutory Consultees

Environment Agency Response



Laura Mundy
East Suffolk Council
East Suffolk House Station Road
Melton
Woodbridge
IP12 1RT

Our ref: AE/2024/129727/01-L01
Your ref: SEA

Date: 05 September 2024

Dear Laura

**DRAFT STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCREENING OPINION
FOR THE EAST SUFFOLK DRAFT HMO 'EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES'
GUIDANCE NOTE**

EAST SUFFOLK HOUSE STATION ROAD, MELTON, WOODBRIDGE, IP12 1RT.

Thank you for your consultation dated 02 August 2024. We have inspected the documents as submitted and have the following comments on the proposed Document.

You will need to consider the impact of the increased occupancy on water quality and water resources in your area. We have included information on water resource below.

Being in one of the driest areas of the country, our environment has come under significant pressure from potable water demand. New developments should make a significant contribution towards reducing water demand and mitigate against the risk of deterioration to our rivers, groundwater and habitats from groundwater abstraction. We recommend you check the capacity of available water supplies with the water company, in line with the emerging 2024 Water Resources Management Plan which is due to be published in 2023. The Local Planning Authorities Water Cycle Study and Local Plan may indicate constraints in water supply and provide recommendations for phasing of development to tie in with new alternative strategic supplies.

New development should as a minimum meet the highest levels of water efficiency standards, as per the policies in the adopted Local Plan. In most cases development will be expected to achieve 110 litres per person per day as set out in the Building Regulations &c. (Amendment) Regulations 2015. However, a higher standard of water efficiency (e.g. 85 l/p/d) should be considered, looking at all options including rainwater harvesting and greywater systems. Using the water efficiency calculator in Part G of the Building Regulations enables you to calculate the devices and fittings

Environment Agency
Iceni House Cobham Road, Ipswich, IP3 9JD.
Customer services line: 03708 506 506
www.gov.uk/environment-agency
Cont/d..

required to ensure a home is built to the right specifications to meet the 110 l/p/d requirement. We recommend all new non-residential development of 1000sqm gross floor area or more should meet the BREEAM 'excellent' standards for water consumption.


Developments that require their own abstraction where it will exceed 20 cubic metres per day from a surface water source (river, stream) or from underground strata (via borehole or well) will require an abstraction licence under the terms of the Water Resources Act 1991. There is no guarantee that a licence will be granted as this is dependent on available water resources and existing protected rights. The relevant abstraction licencing strategy for your area provides information on water availability and licencing policy at Abstraction licensing strategies (CAMS process) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).

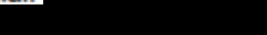
We trust this advice is useful.


Yours sincerely



Mr Andrew Thornton
Planning Advisor

Direct dial: 

Mobile: 

Direct e-mail: 

Team e-mail: Planning.EastAnglia@environment-agency.gov.uk

Historic England Response

From: Marsh, Andrew <Andrew.Marsh@HistoricEngland.org.uk>
Sent on: Thursday, August 15, 2024 10:54:28 AM
To: Laura Mundy <[REDACTED]>
CC: Marsh, Andrew <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: SEA of the East Suffolk HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note
- SEA screening

Dear Laura,

Re: SEA of the East Suffolk HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note - SEA screening

Thank you for consulting us on the Council's draft Strategic Environmental Assessment screening opinion relating to the East Suffolk draft HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note. Having reviewed this document I can confirm that we support the Council's conclusion that no further SEA work is required.

I would be grateful if you could confirm receipt of this email.

Best wishes,

Andrew Marsh BSc MA MRTPI
Historic Environment Planning Adviser
Development Advice | East of England
Historic England
Mobile: [REDACTED]
Direct line: [REDACTED]

Historic England
Brooklands | 24 Brooklands Avenue | Cambridge | CB2 8BU
www.historicengland.org.uk

Natural England Response

From: SM-NE-Consultations (NE) <[REDACTED]>
Sent on: Monday, August 5, 2024 2:31:50 PM
To: Laura Mundy <[REDACTED]>
Subject: Re: HRA and SEA for East Suffolk draft HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note
Attachments: Annex A to standard letters - May 2024.pdf (127.24 KB)

Our ref: 484149

Dear Sir/Madam

Planning consultation: HRA and SEA for East Suffolk draft HMO 'Exceptional Circumstances' Guidance Note

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 02/08/2024.

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.

Further information on when to consult Natural England on planning proposals is here- [Planning and transport authorities: get environmental advice on planning - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/planning-and-transport-authorities-get-environmental-advice-on-planning)

Natural England is not able to provide specific advice on this application and therefore has no comment to make on its details. Although we have not been able to assess the potential impacts of this proposal on statutory nature conservation sites or protected landscapes, we offer the further advice and references to Standing Advice.

Natural England advises Local Planning Authorities to use the following tools to assess the impacts of the proposal on the natural environment:

Impact Risk Zones:

Natural England has provided Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) with Impact Risk Zones (IRZs) which can be used to determine whether the proposal impacts statutory nature conservation sites. Natural England recommends that the LPA uses these IRZs to assess potential impacts. If proposals do not trigger an Impact Risk Zone then Natural England will provide an auto-response email.

Standing Advice:

Natural England has published Standing Advice. Links to standing advice are in Annex A

If after using these tools, you consider there are significant risks to statutory nature conservation sites or protected landscapes, please set out the specific areas on which you require Natural England's advice.

Further information on LPA duties relating to protected sites and areas is here-
[Protected sites and areas: how to review planning applications - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-sites-and-areas-how-to-review-planning-applications)

Further guidance is also set out in Planning Practice Guidance on the natural environment [Natural environment - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment) and on Habitats Regulations Assessment [Appropriate assessment - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment)

Non detailed advice from Natural England does not imply that there are no impacts on the natural environment. It is for the local planning authority to determine whether or not the proposal is consistent with national and local environmental policies. Other bodies and individuals may provide information and advice on the environmental value of this site and the impacts of the proposal on the natural environment to assist the decision making process.

Should the proposal change, please consult us again.

Yours faithfully

Matthew Dean
Officer
Natural England
Consultation Service
Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park, Electra Way,
Crewe, Cheshire, CW1 6GJ

Email: [REDACTED]
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](#)

Annex A –Natural England general advice

Protected Landscapes

Paragraph 182 of the National Planning Policy Framework - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) (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) 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 for further guidance.

Biodiversity duty

Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (legislation.gov.uk) 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) 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. Both the direct and indirect impacts of the development should be considered. A Habitats Regulations Assessment is needed where there is a likely significant effect on a

habitats site and Natural England must be consulted on 'appropriate assessments'. We refer you to Appropriate assessment - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) for more information. 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) or as standard or bespoke consultation responses.

Protected Species

Natural England has produced Protected species and development: advice for local planning authorities (gov.uk) (standing advice) to help planning authorities understand the impact of particular developments on protected species. 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 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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) 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) 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) (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). Find open data - data.gov.uk on Agricultural Land Classification or use the information available on MAGIC (defra.gov.uk).

The Defra Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (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), which provides guidance on soil protection for site restoration and aftercare. The Soils Guidance (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) (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). 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.

The Green Infrastructure Map (naturalengland.org.uk) and GI Mapping Analysis (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 the 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. Appropriate mitigation measures should be incorporated for any adverse impacts.

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

