

Nitrogen and Phosphorous Nutrient Neutrality Habitats Regulations Assessment

For: Otterpool Park

Prepared on behalf of:
Folkestone and Hythe District Council

January 2022

Quality information

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1. Introduction

About This Report

- 1.1 AECOM has been appointed by Ashford Borough Council (here after referred to as the 'Council') to produce a technical report to inform the Council's Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) process for **Otterpool Park, Folkestone & Hythe, Kent**. This site is located within the hydrological catchment of the River Stour in Kent and it is therefore necessary to scrutinise it for compliance with the Habitats Regulations and Natural England's Nutrient Neutrality Advice. Such compliance is required in order to meet the Council's legal obligations as Competent Authority in relation to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in so far as they relate to the Stodmarsh internationally designated sites.
- 1.2 This is the third revision of this document. The first version was issued in December 2021. There has been one round of discussion with the applicant in which further information has been elicited. In 2022 a new analysis was submitted by the applicant in light of the significant changes to the nutrient neutrality methodology in early 2022. That amended information is reviewed in this updated report.

Legislation

- 1.3 The need for HRA of planning application is set out within Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
- 1.4 The Precautionary Principle¹ applies to internationally designated sites. Plans and projects can only be permitted having ascertained that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the site(s) in question alone and in combination. Plans and projects with predicted adverse effects on the integrity of internationally designated sites may still be permitted if there are no alternatives to them and there are Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) as to why they should proceed. In such cases, compensation would be necessary to ensure the overall integrity of the site network.
- 1.5 In order to determine whether or not site integrity will be affected, an HRA should be undertaken of the plan or project in question (Box 1).

¹ The Precautionary Principle, which is referenced in Article 191 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, has been defined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO, 2005) as:
"When human activities may lead to morally unacceptable harm [to the environment] that is scientifically plausible but uncertain, actions shall be taken to avoid or diminish that harm. The judgement of plausibility should be grounded in scientific analysis".

Box 1: The legislative basis for Appropriate Assessment

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

The Regulations state that:

“A competent authority, before deciding to ... give any consent for a plan or project which is likely to have a significant effect on a European site ... shall make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site’s conservation objectives... The authority shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site”.

- 1.6 Over time the phrase ‘Habitats Regulations Assessment’ has come into wide currency to describe the overall process set out in the Regulations from screening through IROPI. This has arisen in order to distinguish the process from the individual stage described in the law as an Appropriate Assessment. For the purpose of this report the term HRA refers to the overall process, whilst use of the term Appropriate Assessment is restricted to the specific stage of that name.

2. Background to Nutrient Neutrality

- 2.1 This section provides a short introduction to the nutrient neutrality issue.
- 2.2 The Stour catchment provides both nationally and internationally important habitats to support wildlife, including sites protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). The catchment receives high levels of nitrogen and phosphorus input to this water environment. Evidence has identified that these nutrients are causing eutrophication at part of these designated sites, notably in the areas of standing open water and canals. The most recent Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) condition assessment² for this habitats type identified that high nutrient levels within the main lake resulted in algal bloom and fish kills. The Natural England SSSI assessment identified that within the standing open water and canals within the internationally designated site the total phosphorous (TP) level is 1 mg/ (1000 ug/l), where the target for the SSSI lakes is 50ug/l, and thus greatly in exceedance of environmentally acceptable levels. These nutrient inputs are considered to be caused mostly by wastewater from housing and agricultural sources, though recycling of nutrients within the lake habitats cannot be ruled out as a contributing factor. Natural England advice is clear that the resulting nutrient enrichment is impacting on the Stodmarsh designated sites’ protected habitats and species.
- 2.3 At the time of writing, uncertainty exists as to whether new growth will cause further deterioration of the designated sites. To understand if new growth (and thus increase discharges from wastewater treatment works (WwTW) that flow into the Stour catchment) is in fact contributing to the deterioration of the water quality within the Stour, the Environment Agency’s Water Industry National Environment Programme (WINEP) is undertaking an investigation to determine connections and potential impacts from these WwTW on the Stodmarsh designated sites. This WINEP investigation is investigating links between the Stour and the Stodmarsh lakes systems. It will propose appropriate, possible and

² Available at:

https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/ReportUnitCondition.aspx?SiteCode=S1003639&ReportTitle=Stodmarsh_SSSI
[accessed 11/03/2021]

cost-effective solutions to any identified impacts. Until this work is complete, the uncertainty of new growth's impacts on designated sites remains.

- 2.4 Therefore, based on the Precautionary Principle, there is potential for future housing developments across the Stodmarsh catchment to exacerbate the existing impacts, thereby creating a risk to their potential future conservation status, and thus potentially resulting in an adverse effect on the integrity of the conservation status and objectives of the internationally designated site. As a result, it is not possible to conclude that net new residential development within the catchment won't result in an adverse effect on the integrity of the Stodmarsh SAC, Ramsar site and SPA, without mitigation.
- 2.5 One way to address this uncertainty and subsequent risk, until any solutions are implemented to remove the current adverse effects on Stodmarsh, is for net new development to achieve nutrient neutrality, ensuring that development does not add to existing nutrient burdens, thus providing certainty that the whole of the scheme is deliverable in line with the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).
- 2.6 Natural England's latest guidance (which is periodically updated) should be consulted for the full background to the need for appropriate assessment. The most recent version at time of writing is dated March 2022 and is available at this link: [Information about nutrient neutrality for the areas of the borough affected by the Natural England Nutrient Neutrality Advice. \(ashford.gov.uk\)](https://www.ashford.gov.uk/Information/about-nutrient-neutrality-for-the-areas-of-the-borough-affected-by-the-Natural-England-Nutrient-Neutrality-Advice)

3. Habitat Regulations Assessment Methodology

Introduction

3.1 General EC guidance on HRA has been produced³ and in summer 2019 MHCLG published guidance on appropriate assessment⁴. Figure 1 below outlines the stages of HRA.

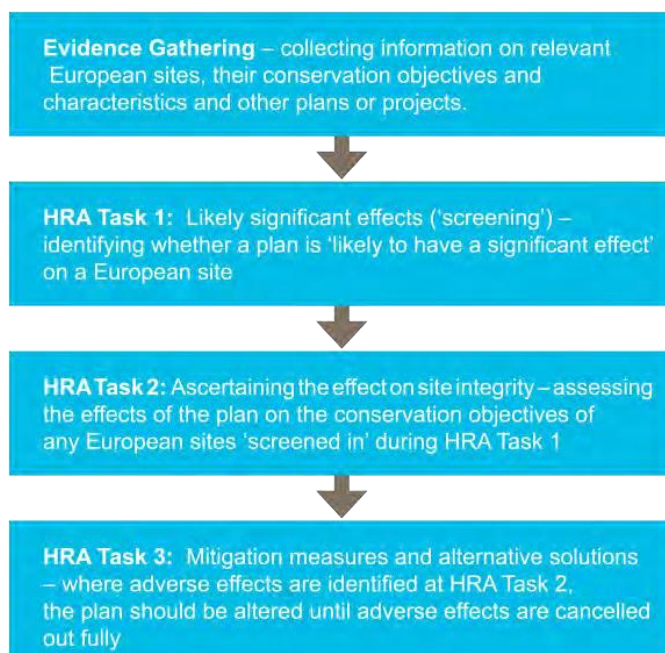


Figure 1: Four stage approach to Habitats Regulations Assessment

HRA Task 1 – Likely Significant Effects (LSE)

3.2 Following evidence gathering, the first stage of any Habitats Regulations Assessment is a Likely Significant Effect (LSE) test - essentially a high-level assessment to decide whether the full subsequent stage known as Appropriate Assessment is required. The essential question is:

"Is the project, either alone or in combination with other relevant projects and plans, likely to result in a significant effect upon European sites?"

3.3 The objective is to 'screen out' those plans and projects that can, without any detailed appraisal, be said to be unlikely to result in significant adverse effects upon European sites, usually because there is no mechanism for an adverse interaction with European sites. The assessment cannot concentrate on the individual development in isolation; it is a legal requirement that development is considered 'in combination' with other potential development that may affect the same site.

³ European Commission. (2001) *Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive*.

⁴ Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment#what-are-the-implications-of-the-people-over-wind-judgment-for-habitats-regulations-assessments> [Accessed: 11/03/2021].

- 3.4 A decision by the European Court of Justice⁵ concluded that measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of a proposed project on a European site may not be taken into account by competent authorities at the Likely Significant Effects or 'screening' stage of HRA. The UK will cease to be part of the European Union in 2021. However, as a precaution, it is assumed for the purposes of this HRA that EU case law regarding Habitat Regulations Assessment will still be considered informative jurisprudence by the UK courts.
- 3.5 **With regard to nutrient neutrality issues Natural England has already confirmed that any net new residential development⁶ within the catchment of the River Stour could pose a risk to the conservation objectives of the Stodmarsh internationally designated sites due to increased nitrogen and phosphorous inputs from treated sewage effluent. Since part of Folkestone & Hythe District lies within the River Stour catchment, a Likely Significant Effect 'in combination' with growth across the River Stour catchment cannot be dismissed. Therefore, any HRA of this issue undertaken by or on behalf of Folkestone & Hythe District Council constitutes an Appropriate Assessment.**

HRA Task 2 – Appropriate Assessment (AA)

- 3.6 Where it is determined that a conclusion of 'no likely significant effect' cannot be drawn in isolation or in combination, the analysis proceeds to the next stage of HRA known as Appropriate Assessment. Case law has clarified that 'appropriate assessment' is not a technical term. In other words, there are no particular technical analyses, or level of technical analysis, that are classified by law as belonging to an appropriate assessment. The term literally means 'whatever level of further assessment is necessary to conclude whether or not adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites will arise'.
- 3.7 During July 2019 the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government published guidance for Appropriate assessment⁷. Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 65-001-20190722m explains: *'Where the potential for likely significant effects cannot be excluded, a competent authority must make an appropriate assessment of the implications of the plan or project for that site, in view of the site's conservation objectives. The competent authority may agree to the plan or project only after having ruled out adverse effects on the integrity of the habitats site. Where an adverse effect on the site's integrity cannot be ruled out, and where there are no alternative solutions, the plan or project can only proceed if there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest and if the necessary compensatory measures can be secured'*.
- 3.8 As this analysis follows on from the screening process, there is a clear implication that the analysis will be more detailed than undertaken at the Screening stage and one of the key considerations during appropriate assessment is whether there is available mitigation that would entirely address the potential effect.

⁵ People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta (C-323/17)

⁶ This includes hotel and visitor accommodation and student accommodation; Other commercial development not involving overnight accommodation is not included

⁷ Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment#what-are-the-implications-of-the-people-over-wind-judgment-for-habitats-regulations-assessments> [Accessed: 11/03/2021].

HRA Task 3 – Avoidance and Mitigation

- 3.9 Where necessary, measures must be incorporated into the development in order to mitigate adverse effects on internationally designated sites. In the case of nutrient neutrality, the Natural England guidance makes it clear that such mitigation is to be achieved by offsetting the net additional nitrogen produced by the relevant residential development to achieve effective net neutrality.
- 3.10 The technical note provided in **Appendix A** undertakes a technical assessment of any avoidance and mitigation measures provided by the applicant, to determine if the proposed avoidance and mitigation strategy is suitable to result in nutrient neutrality for both nitrogen and phosphorous stemming from the proposed development. This will be discussed further in the subsequent chapters.

4. Stodmarsh Designated Sites

Internationally

- 4.1 Stodmarsh is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC), and is designed as a Ramsar wetland site. The background details of these sites, including their features of designation and Conservation Objectives are detailed in the subsequent paragraphs.
- 4.2 This wetland site located in the Stour valley contains a wide range of habitats including open water, gravel pits, lagoons, extensive reedbeds and grazing marsh, scrub and alder carr which together support a rich flora and fauna. Habitats are influenced by both freshwater and marine inputs. The vegetation is a good example of a southern eutrophic flood plain and a number of rare plants are found here. The invertebrate fauna is varied. The site is also of ornithological interest with its diverse breeding bird community. The site includes gravel pits, lagoons and reedbeds, and grassland habitats.

Ramsar site

Features of Designation

- 4.3 The site is designated as a Ramsar site under Ramsar Criteria 2⁸:

Ramsar Criteria 2:

- 4.4 Six British Red Data Book wetland invertebrates. Two nationally rare plants, and five nationally scarce species. A diverse assemblage of rare wetland birds.
- 4.5 The flora of the site includes the rare sharp leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton acutifolius*), which is considered critically endangered by the GB Red Book, as well as the vulnerable whorled water-milfoil
- 4.6 (*Myriophyllum verticillatum*), rootless duckweed (*Wolffia arrhiza*) and *Carex divisa*. The site finds the presence of otter (*Lutra lutra*).

Special Protection Area (SPA)

Features of Designation

- 4.7 The site is designated as an SPA for the following features⁹:
- 4.8 Wintering populations of:
- Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*
 - Gadwall *Anas strepera*
 - Hen harrier *Circus cyaneus*
 - Northern shoveler *Anas clypeata*
- 4.9 Breeding populations of:

⁸ Available at: [Stodmarsh | Ramsar Sites Information Service](#) [accessed 11/03/2021]

⁹ Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5080433486200832> [accessed 11/03/2021]

- Gadwall *Anas strepera*

4.10 Regularly supports assemblages of breeding species:

- Great crested grebe *Podiceps cristatus*
- Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*
- Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*
- Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*
- Reed bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*
- Common tern *Sterna hirundo*
- Coot *Fulica atra*
- Redshank *Tringa tetanus*
- Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*
- Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*
- Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*
- Shoveler *Anas clypeata*
- Teal *Anas crecca*
- Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*
- Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*
- Bearded Tit *Panurus biarmicus*
- Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti*
- Gadwall *Anas strepera*
- Pochard *Aythya ferina*
- Sedge warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*

4.11 Regularly supports assemblages of wintering waterfowl species:

- Gadwall *Anas strepera*
- Shoveler *Anas clypeata*
- Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*
- Hen harrier *Circus cyaneus*
- Tufted duck *Aythya fuligula*
- Wigeon *Anas penelope*
- White-fronted geese *Anser albifrons*
- Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*
- Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*
- Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*

Conservation Objectives¹⁰

“With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the ‘Qualifying Features’ listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;

- *The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features*
- *The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features*
- *The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely*
- *The population of each of the qualifying features, and,*
- *The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.”*

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Features of Designation

The site is designated as an SAC for its¹¹:

- 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana*

A sizeable population of Desmoulin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana* lives beside ditches within pasture on the floodplain of the River Stour, where reed sweet-grass *Glyceria maxima*, large sedges *Carex* spp. and sometimes common reed *Phragmites australis* dominate the vegetation. Stodmarsh is a south-eastern outlier of the main swathe of sites and is important in confirming the role of underlying base-rich rock (chalk) as a factor determining this species' distribution.

Conservation Objectives¹²

“With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the ‘Qualifying Features’ listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- *The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species*
- *The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species*
- *The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely*
- *The populations of the qualifying species, and,*
- *The distribution of the qualifying species within the site.”*

¹⁰ Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5083313333338112> [accessed 11/03/2021]

¹¹ Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5733451521064960> [accessed 12/03/2021]

¹² Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5199409650335744> [accessed 12/03/2021]

5. The Application:

Otterpool Park

6. Test of Likely Significant Effect

- 6.1 This planning application results in a net increase in population served by a wastewater system. This includes residential accommodation. Other commercial development not involving overnight accommodation is not included.
- 6.2 This Application lies within the River Stour catchment. It will discharge to an onsite Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) within the Stour catchment. As such a conclusion of potential likely significant effects in combination with other projects and plans is reached.
- 6.3 Appropriate Assessment is undertaken in the subsequent chapter.

7. Appropriate Assessment V0 (January 2022)

- 7.1 As detailed above, the planning application results in a net increase in population served by a wastewater system that lies within the River Stour catchment. As such a conclusion of potential likely significant effects in combination with other projects and plans is reached. Appropriate Assessment is undertaken below. This is inherently an in combination assessment.

Proforma number	
AA1	Has the applicant completed the nutrient neutrality calculator spreadsheet in relation to both nitrogen and phosphorous? Yes – [Go to AA2] ✓ No – <i>the nutrient neutrality calculator spreadsheet must be completed in relation to both nitrogen and phosphorous before evaluation of the application can proceed</i>¹³. □
AA2	Has the spreadsheet been checked to ensure it has been completed correctly? Yes – [Go to AA3] ✓

¹³ The spreadsheet requires the permit concentration for total nitrogen at the relevant WwTW to be inserted. For most planning applications, the WwTW provider is not confirmed until after planning permission is granted. The nutrient calculation should be based on the permit levels of the most likely WwTW. In any cases where the WwTW changes, a reassessment of the nutrient calculation will be required to ensure the development is nutrient neutral. For developments that discharge to WwTWs with no Total Nitrogen permit level, best available evidence must be used for the calculation. In the first instance, Southern Water or other wastewater provider should be contacted for details of the nitrogen effluent levels for the specific WwTW. However, if these data are not available, **an average figure of 27 mg/l can be used.**

	No – <i>check the spreadsheet to ensure that it has been populated correctly and the applicant hasn't changed any formulae. Refer to the latest Natural England Solent Nutrient Advice document to understand the calculation process¹⁴.</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
AA3	<p>Does the output of the calculation identify that there would be a net increase in nitrogen and or phosphorous as a result of this development (a nitrogen and/ or phosphorous surplus)?</p> <p>Yes – [Please provide discussion below and then go to AA4]✓</p> <p>Discussion:</p> <p>The nutrient budget for the proposed development has been determined to give 1,288 kg/ha/yr TN surplus and 270 kg/ha/yr TP surplus that requires mitigation.</p> <p>No - <i>You are able to conclude that the development will not result in a net increase in treated wastewater discharge into the River Stour catchment and therefore will not contribute to the 'in combination' nutrient discharge issues for the Stodmarsh internationally designated sites. You can therefore conclude 'no adverse effect on integrity' and need proceed no further</i> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
AA4	<p>Has the applicant provided information regarding the mitigation that they intend to implement that will offset the increase in nitrogen and / or phosphorous?</p> <p>Yes – [Please provide discussion below and then go to AA5] ✓</p> <p>Discussion:</p> <p>To achieve neutrality for Otterpool Park will require 22.5 ha of wetlands, using the 110 l/person/day water use efficiency. Arcadis have identified that there is space for 24.8 ha of wetland within the revised Otterpool Park OPA boundary. This would use 14 wetlands, some of which are interlinked, and with one very large wetland of 8.86 ha in size. No – The applicant must either provide detailed proposals regarding the mitigation that they intend to deliver, before the application can be determined¹⁵. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Go to 'Chapter 8 Further Information Needed to provide further details.</p>
AA5	Is the mitigation adequate to mitigate the net additional nitrogen due to the development?

¹⁴ There may be areas of a greenfield development site that are not currently in agricultural use and have not been used as such for the last 10 years. There is no agricultural nitrogen input onto this land and these areas should not be included in the calculation. Where development sites include wildlife areas, woodlands, hedgerows, ponds and lakes, these areas should also be excluded from the calculation as there is no existing agricultural nitrogen input onto this land. However, for clarity, areas that are legitimately excluded from the calculation should nonetheless be added as a note into the spreadsheet otherwise it may appear at first review that parts of the site have been forgotten from the calculations.

¹⁵ Mitigation can be 'direct' through upgrading sewage treatment works and through alternative measures, e.g. interceptor wetlands or 'indirect' by offsetting the nitrogen generated from new development by taking land out of nitrogen intensive uses, e.g. where fertiliser is applied to crops. Mitigation measures will need to be secured for the duration over which the development is causing the effects, generally 80-125 years.

	<p>The mitigation must have adequate technical certainty that it can be secured and become functional prior to occupation, and the applicant must have quantified the benefits of the mitigation to demonstrate that it will offset the net additional nitrogen and/ or phosphorous due to the development.</p> <p>Yes – <i>You are able to conclude that the development will not result in a net increase in treated wastewater discharge into the River Stour catchment and therefore will not contribute to the ‘in combination’ nutrient discharge issues for the Stodmarsh internationally designated sites. You can therefore conclude ‘no adverse effect on integrity’ and need proceed no further. ✓</i></p> <p>No – The applicant must revisit their mitigation proposals. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Any comments are provided in Chapter 8 Further Information Needed</p>
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8. Appropriate Assessment V1 (September 2022)

8.1 As detailed above, the planning application results in a net increase in population served by a wastewater system that lies within the River Stour catchment. As such a conclusion of potential likely significant effects in combination with other projects and plans is reached. Appropriate Assessment is undertaken below, drawing up the updated information submitted in summer 2022 by the applicant in light of the significant changes to nutrient neutrality calculation methodology. This is inherently an in combination assessment.

Proforma number	
AA1	<p>Has the applicant completed the nutrient neutrality calculator spreadsheet in relation to both nitrogen and phosphorous?</p> <p>Yes – [Go to AA2] ✓</p> <p>No – <i>the nutrient neutrality calculator spreadsheet must be completed in relation to both nitrogen and phosphorous before evaluation of the application can proceed</i>¹⁶. <input type="checkbox"/></p>
AA2	<p>Has the spreadsheet been checked to ensure it has been completed correctly?</p>

¹⁶ The spreadsheet requires the permit concentration for total nitrogen at the relevant WwTW to be inserted. For most planning applications, the WwTW provider is not confirmed until after planning permission is granted. The nutrient calculation should be based on the permit levels of the most likely WwTW. In any cases where the WwTW changes, a reassessment of the nutrient calculation will be required to ensure the development is nutrient neutral. For developments that discharge to WwTWs with no Total Nitrogen permit level, best available evidence must be used for the calculation. In the first instance, Southern Water or other wastewater provider should be contacted for details of the nitrogen effluent levels for the specific WwTW. However, if these data are not available, **an average figure of 27 mg/l can be used.**

	<p>Yes – [Go to AA3] ✓</p> <p>Note, however, that for the Option of being served by Sellingdge WwTW (Option 2) they have used different permit concentrations than are given in the Stodmarsh calculator. This WwTW has a permit of 1 mg TP/l and 27 mg/TN/l according to the Stodmarsh Calculator, although the post 2025 permit will be tightened to 0.5 mg TP/l. However, the Applicant has used values of 0.3 mg TP/l and 25 mg TN/l in their calculations. The reason why these alternative permit values have been used needs to be clarified.</p> <p>No – <i>check the spreadsheet to ensure that it has been populated correctly and the applicant hasn't changed any formulae. Refer to the latest Natural England Solent Nutrient Advice document to understand the calculation process¹⁷.</i> □</p>
AA3	<p>Does the output of the calculation identify that there would be a net increase in nitrogen and or phosphorous as a result of this development (a nitrogen and/ or phosphorous surplus)?</p> <p>Yes – [Please provide discussion below and then go to AA4]✓</p> <p>Discussion:</p> <p>For Option 1, the final nutrient budget for Scenario 1 has been determined as 367.6 kg TP/yr and 705.3 kgTN/yr including a 20% buffer. The final nutrient budget for Scenario 2 has been determined as 361.6 kgTP/yr and 273 kgTN/yr. This requires mitigation.</p> <p>For Option 2, the final nutrient budget for Scenario 1 has been calculated as 594.3 kgTP/yr and 20887 kgTN/yr. For Scenario 2, the final nutrient budget has been calculated as 576.3 kgTP/yr and 19385.8 kgTN/yr. This requires mitigation. Note that for Option 2 the applicant uses different values to those in the Natural England calculator regarding the Sellingdge WwTW permit.</p> <p>No - <i>You are able to conclude that the development will not result in a net increase in treated wastewater discharge into the River Stour catchment and therefore will not contribute to the 'in combination' nutrient discharge issues for the Stodmarsh internationally designated sites. You can therefore conclude 'no adverse effect on integrity' and need proceed no further</i> □</p>
AA4	<p>Has the applicant provided information regarding the mitigation that they intend to implement that will offset the increase in nitrogen and / or phosphorous?</p> <p>Yes – [Please provide discussion below and then go to AA5] ✓</p> <p>Discussion:</p>

¹⁷ There may be areas of a greenfield development site that are not currently in agricultural use and have not been used as such for the last 10 years. There is no agricultural nitrogen input onto this land and these areas should not be included in the calculation. Where development sites include wildlife areas, woodlands, hedgerows, ponds and lakes, these areas should also be excluded from the calculation as there is no existing agricultural nitrogen input onto this land. However, for clarity, areas that are legitimately excluded from the calculation should nonetheless be added as a note into the spreadsheet otherwise it may appear at first review that parts of the site have been forgotten from the calculations.

	<p>The proposed wetland area in the previous Water Cycle Study (WCS) (March 2022) was 28.77 ha. The Applicant recommends that the current SuDS area within the OPA boundary should be designed as wetlands or bio-retention features to remove surplus P load. They note there is the potential for 8.97 ha of additional stormwater wetlands within the Otterpool Park OPA and FMP.</p> <p>No – The applicant must provide detailed proposals regarding the mitigation that they intend to deliver before the application can be determined¹⁸. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Go to ‘Chapter 8 Further Information Needed to provide further details.</p>
AA5	<p>Is the mitigation adequate to mitigate the net additional nitrogen due to the development?</p> <p>The mitigation must have adequate technical certainty that it can be secured and become functional prior to occupation, and the applicant must have quantified the benefits of the mitigation to demonstrate that it will offset the net additional nitrogen and/ or phosphorous due to the development.</p> <p>Yes – You are able to conclude that the development will not result in a net increase in treated wastewater discharge into the River Stour catchment and therefore will not contribute to the ‘in combination’ nutrient discharge issues for the Stodmarsh internationally designated sites. You can therefore conclude ‘no adverse effect on integrity’ and need proceed no further. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>No – The applicant must revisit their mitigation proposals. ✓</i></p> <p>The applicant acknowledges that whether Option 1 or Option 2 is chosen they don’t (using the new calculator tool) currently have enough mitigation identified at this time to demonstrate nutrient neutrality. The proposed wetland area in the previous Water Cycle Study (WCS) (March 2022) was 28.77 ha which means that for Option 1 there is currently a shortfall of approximately 6.88 ha for PCC Scenario 1 and 5.93 ha for PCC Scenario 2. For Option 2 this increases to 30.97ha for Scenario 1 and 28.13ha for Scenario 2; the shortfall for Option 2 is even larger if the actual permit values in the calculator tool for Sellindge WwTW are used. We recognise Option 1 is the preferred option but that still has a shortfall of c. 20-25%.</p> <p>To address this, the Applicant proposes that the current SuDS area within the OPA boundary should be designed as wetlands or bio-retention features to remove surplus P load. They note there is the potential for 8.97 ha of additional stormwater wetlands within the Otterpool Park OPA and FMP. If this is the case, it would be sufficient to address the shortfall for Option 1, the preferred approach. However, this would require further investigation and if that potential has been identified at this point we would need to understand whether further work</p>

¹⁸ Mitigation can be ‘direct’ through upgrading sewage treatment works and through alternative measures, e.g. interceptor wetlands or ‘indirect’ by offsetting the nitrogen generated from new development by taking land out of nitrogen intensive uses, e.g. where fertiliser is applied to crops. Mitigation measures will need to be secured for the duration over which the development is causing the effects, generally 80-125 years.

	<p>was to be undertaken prior to application submission to confirm that potential.</p> <p>Overall, if a resolution to grant outline planning permission is made it is recommended that it is subject to a planning condition that the Applicant identifies and details the additional required for wetland mitigation prior to the next planning stage.</p> <p>Any comments are provided in Chapter 8 Further Information Needed</p>
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9. Conclusion

9.1 There are three main points:

- They have consistently used the wrong units such that kgTP/yr is used for nitrogen (rather than phosphorus) and kgTN/yr is used for phosphorus (rather than nitrogen). This is only a typographical matter but should be addressed.
- For the Option of being served by Sellingdge WwTW (Option 2) they have used different permit concentrations than are given in the Stodmarsh calculator. This WwTW has a permit of 1 mg TP/l and 27 mg/TN/l according to the Stodmarsh Calculator, although the post 2025 permit will be tightened to 0.5 mg TP/l. However, the Applicant has used values of 0.3 mg TP/l and 25 mg TN/l in their calculations. The reason why these alternative permit values have been used needs to be clarified. If the permit values in the Stodmarsh calculator are used the amount of mitigation required for Option 2 increases considerably.
- The biggest issue, which the applicant acknowledges, is that whether Option 1 or Option 2 is chosen they don't (using the new calculator tool) currently have anything like enough mitigation identified at this time to demonstrate nutrient neutrality. The proposed wetland area in the previous Water Cycle Study (WCS) (March 2022) was 28.77 ha which means that for Option 1 there is currently a shortfall of approximately 6.88 ha for PCC Scenario 1 and 5.93 ha for PCC Scenario 2. For Option 2 this increases to 30.97ha for Scenario 1 and 28.13ha for Scenario 2; the shortfall for Option 2 is even larger if the actual permit values in the calculator tool for Sellindge WwTW are used. We recognise Option 1 is the preferred option but that still has a shortfall of c. 20-25%.

9.2 To address (3), the Applicant proposes that the current SuDS area within the OPA boundary should be designed as wetlands or bio-retention features to remove surplus P load. They note there is the potential for 8.97 ha of additional stormwater wetlands within the Otterpool Park OPA and FMP. If this is the case, it would be sufficient to address the shortfall for Option 1, the preferred approach. However, this would require further investigation and if that potential has been identified at this point we would need to understand whether further work was to be undertaken prior to application submission to confirm that potential. Overall, if a resolution to grant outline planning permission is made it is recommended that it is subject to a planning condition that the Applicant identifies and details the additional required for wetland mitigation prior to the next planning stage.

- 9.3 To achieve neutrality for Otterpool Park will require 22.5 ha of wetlands, using the 110 l/person/day water use efficiency. Arcadis have identified that there is space for 24.8 ha of wetland within the revised Otterpool Park OPA boundary. This would use 14 wetlands, some of which are interlinked, and with one very large wetland of 8.86 ha in size. It is noted that the reed bed that the PTP discharges too has not been included in the mitigation calculations.
- 9.4 It can therefore not be concluded at this point that no adverse effects on the integrity of the Stodmarsh designated sites will occur either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.**
- 9.5 It is noted that each phase of development will be supported by a sequence of submissions to the local planning authority to provide a progressive layering of increasingly detailed information from the over-arching and site-wide strategy (Tier 1), through substantive key phases (Tier 2) to detailed reserved matters application for sub-phases within a specific phase and on individual development sites (Tier 3). The precise extent, components and location of each key phase must be agreed with the local planning authority as delivery of the scheme progresses. Reserved matters applications can only be submitted for approval for any part of the site where the relevant key phase has been defined and all of the key phase framework documents have been approved.
- 9.6 It has been indicated by Folkestone & Hythe District Council that it has previously been discussed with Natural England that due to the scale of the proposed Otterpool Park development that there is a limit to the amount of detail available at the outline stage and that the tiered planning structure will provide greater security of delivery of the appropriate mitigation. We accept that the further detail identified above could and would be provided as part of this tiered structure rather than at outline stage.
- 9.7 However, given that the ability of the site to achieve nutrient neutrality depends on sufficient land to provide mitigation, and given the size of the shortfall currently identified (minimum of 20% and if Option 2 were selected considerably more than this) we consider that work to achieve further confidence than currently exists that sufficient mitigation land to meet the shortfall could be brought forward is preferred prior to the grant of outline planning consent. While there are ways the outline planning consent and conditions could be phrased to ensure the European site would be protected in practice, a minimum 20% shortfall in mitigation leaves uncertainty over the deliverability of the scheme for which outline consent is being sought.



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Revision History

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Version 1	20-01-22	Update in response to Arcadis comments			
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10. Introduction

Background

- 10.1 AECOM have been commissioned by Folkestone and Hythe Borough Council to undertake a review of the nutrient budget calculations and associated mitigation proposals to achieve nutrient neutrality for the Otterpool Park Framework Masterplan Site Allocation, within the Folkestone & Hythe Local Plan (2020 to 2037). The issue of nutrient neutrality in relation to the Local Plan has, on the basis of the provided background documentation, been through several rounds of revision and consultation with Natural England.
- 10.2 An initial nutrient budget technical note was submitted by Urban Edge Environmental Consulting Ltd (UEEC) in August 2020. Revised technical notes have been produced by Arcadis in response to Natural England feedback in October 2020 and November 2020. Various workshops and consultation has been undertaken to inform the development of the nutrient budget and mitigation. These are listed in the Statement of Common Ground between Folkestone & Hythe District Council and Natural England.
- 10.3 The purpose of this review is to support Folkestone and Hythe District Council by determining whether the Nutrient Neutrality assessment is sufficiently robust to assist the Council in discharging their duties under Regulation 63 and 64 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (henceforth referred to as the 'Habitats Regulations'). Appropriate assessment must not contain gaps or lacunae and the conclusions of an appropriate assessment must be 'certain' (which earlier case law has clarified to mean that 'no reasonable scientific doubt remains'). It should be noted that 'certainty' within the context of the Habitats Regulations does not mean 'absolute certainty' as the courts recognise that this is effectively impossible to achieve. It does, however, indicate a high standard of evidence and confidence.
- 10.4 The review focuses on the Nutrient Neutrality letter submitted by Arcadis on 4th November 2020 as the most recent iteration of the assessment, but also draws from previous version for context where necessary. This review does not provide comment on any additional planning judgments that need to be made by Folkestone and Hythe District Council.
- 10.5 In response to AECOM's review, Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd have submitted an email response with further clarifications, dated 17th December 2021. AECOM has reviewed these responses and have provided further comments in Section 4.
- 10.6 In summer 2022 updated nutrient neutrality calculations were submitted to Folkestone and Hythe Council in line with the amendments made to the Natural England nutrient neutrality methodology and calculator tools in early 2022. AECOM was asked to review the newly submitted data and update their previous assessment. That updated analysis is presented in Section 5 of this document. The remainder of the document is unchanged from the January 2021 version.**

Review Team

10.7 The team undertaking the review is as follows:

- Dr James Riley BSc MSc PhD CEnv MCIEEM is a Technical Director who leads on Habitats Regulations Assessment within AECOM. He has led on over 100 plan-level HRAs for a range of plans including Local Development Plans, Minerals and Waste Plans, Area Action Plans, Site Allocations Documents, Development Management Plans, Local Flood Risk Management Strategies, Local Transport Plans, Coastal Strategies, Shoreline Management Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. James has spoken on HRA issues at ten Examinations on behalf of local authorities. In particular, he had led on several nutrient neutrality assessments and related review exercises for local authorities.
- Owen Tucker BSc (Hon) MSc CEnv MCIWEM is an Associate Environmental Scientist, Chartered Environmentalist and a Member of the Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management (CIWEM). He has over 17 years' experience of undertaking environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and environmental management, specialising in water science. This includes river and lake water quality and sediment monitoring and analysis, water EIAs, Water Framework Directive 2006/60/EC (WFD) compliance appraisals, Highways England Water Risk Assessment Tool (HEWRAT) assessments, Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) development and pond optimisation, and developing mitigation measures to protect the water environment from construction work.
- Dr Tim Jones PhD BSc (Hons) is a Principal Water Scientist specialising in water quality and hydrological processes. During his career in academia and consultancy Tim has worked on a number of large interdisciplinary research collaborations involving national and international stakeholders, including water companies, NGOs, and government agencies. He has published in high impact journals on water quality modelling of stream systems, and has experience in water environment EIA impact assessments, Water Framework Directive (WFD) assessment, nutrient neutrality assessment, SuDS development, applications for Water Activity Permits, time series analysis of water quality data and hydraulic modelling projects relating to river restoration.
- Amber Hancock BSc (Hons) is a Graduate Water Scientist. During her degree in Environmental Science, Amber researched the impacts of organic versus conventional farming methods on soil biological, physical, and chemical quality, and studied a wide range of subjects such as environmental protection, biodiversity conservation and management and restoration of freshwater systems. Amber has experience in river water quality monitoring, water environment EIA assessments, water quality risk assessments, and nutrient neutrality assessments.

Introduction to Nutrient Neutrality

10.8 Nutrient neutrality has become an issue in many areas of the country, such as the Solent, Somerset Levels, the Wye catchment in Herefordshire and the Stour catchment in Kent. It ultimately stems from the ruling of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in combined cases C-293/17 and C-294/17 (the Dutch Nitrogen case). That judgment was about nitrogen from atmosphere but in the process of

making their ruling the judgment refined the definition of plans and projects to include operations such as agriculture, confirming that agricultural inputs of nutrients (either from atmosphere or runoff) need to be covered in the 'in combination' requirements of the HRA process. This is significant because the traditional assessment process as applied for example in the Environment Agency Review of Consents programme distinctly separates treated wastewater from agricultural discharge, largely because the latter is effectively unconsented [diffuse] and outside the remit of the Environment Agency.

- 10.9 In addition, the ruling reaffirmed that if a European protected nature conservation site is in a deteriorating condition (such as due to excess nutrient levels that may also be forecast to increase) there are very limited circumstances under which further discharges of nutrients to a site can legally be permitted. This is covered in paragraph 79 of Advocate-General Kokott's opinion, written to inform the court: *'Where total damage is reduced, but the integrity of the protected site concerned is nevertheless adversely affected [by which she means where the total nitrogen deposition still exceeds the critical load], Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive does not in any case permit any additional damage of this kind'*.
- 10.10 As a result, in the absence of any empirically derived threshold by which additional aquatic inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus can be deemed nugatory or de minimis, it must be concluded that new development within the Stour catchment could increase nitrogen and phosphate deposition into the protected sites above consented levels and thus interfere with the ability of the site to achieve its conservation objectives and thus the integrity of the European protected nature conservation site. This is relevant because under Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) a local planning authority (competent authority) cannot legally consent a plan or project that will have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European protected nature conservation site.
- 10.11 The potential impact of Local Plans or individual site allocations is determined using nutrient neutrality calculations. A calculation methodology covering both nitrogen and phosphorus has been developed by Natural England, using the most up-to-date scientific evidence base at the time of publication. This has been published as an 'Advice Note on Nutrient Neutrality for New Development in the Stour Valley Catchment in Relation to Stodmarsh' (latest version November 2020).
- 10.12 Additional advice was provided to the affected local authorities by Natural England in a letter dated 28 June 2021. This provided further detail with regard to applicants who intend to implement water efficiency improvements as nutrient mitigation, use of package treatment plants (PTPs) as mitigation, provision of new mains wastewater treatment works (WwTW) (of relevance to large developments of over 400 homes only), and wetland creation and sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) as mitigation.
- 10.13 While a competent authority such as Folkestone & Hythe District Council are not obliged to follow Natural England's advice, as set out in the court ruling in R (Hart District Council) v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government [2008], they are expected to give 'considerable weight' to Natural England's opinion on HRA matters.

11. Review of Nutrient Neutrality Letter

11.1 The following review is presented under each main section title of the Nutrient Neutrality Mitigation Proposals Technical Note prepared by Arcadis for the proposed development (submitted 4th November 2020).

Review of Section 1 Introduction

11.2 The introductory paragraphs indicate that the technical note summarises Arcadis's latest findings (on behalf of Folkestone and Hythe District Council) of the nutrient budget and mitigation proposals for the Otterpool Park Framework Masterplan Site Allocation, for an initial 8,500 homes.

11.3 Two further proposed site allocations in Sellindge (CSDA9A and CSD9B from Folkestone and Hythe District Council's Core Strategy Review) are included within the Arcadis assessment.

11.4 It is stated that the assessment follows Natural England's guidance 'Advice on Nutrient Neutrality for New Development in the Stour Catchment in Relation to Stodmarsh Designated Sites - For Local Planning Authorities' from July 2020, as well as further bespoke advice from Natural England provided on 6th October 2020 in relation to Otterpool Park, and on 15th October 2020 in relation to the Core Strategy Review's site allocations. With regard to mitigation the Environment Agency's Guidance Manual for Constructed Wetlands R&D Technical Report P2-159/TR2 (2003) has been used as the basis for hydraulic loading calculations and design preparation for the proposed wetlands.

11.5 The Natural England guidance referenced is dated to July 2020 and was superseded in November 2020, and therefore the Technical Note does not refer to the latest guidance document. However, this has been noted by Natural England in their correspondence in October 2020 who stated the following:

"The assumptions have been updated from previous versions of the calculation to be more precautionary, and now meet those suggested in the Natural England Nutrient Neutral methodology. Natural England updated our Nutrient Neutral methodology in November 2020 and the Otterpool and Sellindge calculations use the July version of the guidance. However, the changes made between July and November advice do not materially affect the calculations made for the Otterpool and Sellindge sites in the above documents".

11.6 AECOM agree that the nutrient budget and calculations would not be materially affected by the November 2020 Natural England guidance, but that this should be noted and taken into account by any future iterations of the nutrient neutrality assessment.

Review of Section 2 Background to the Issue

11.7 It is explained that there are high levels of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) entering the Stour catchment leading to eutrophication within the Stodmarsh site. The site is designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), Ramsar Site and at the national level as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and as a National Nature Reserve (NNR) in parts. It is described how nutrient inputs from permitted wastewater discharges into the River Stour contribute significantly to the observed eutrophication.

- 11.8 Natural England advised Folkestone and Hythe District Council that the HRA for the Core Strategy Review should assess water quality issues, including all site allocations using a wastewater treatment works (WwTW) that discharges to the River Stour Catchment, and which are therefore in the catchment of the Stodmarsh designated sites.
- 11.9 It is noted in this section that a meeting with Natural England and Folkestone and Hythe District Council was held in June 2020, at which Natural England stated that if Otterpool Park OPA can demonstrate as a standalone site that it can achieve nutrient neutrality then it would fully satisfy their concerns on any adverse impact to the Stodmarsh sites.

Review of Section 3 Proposed Development

- 11.10 The proposed development is described. The revised Otterpool Park Outline Planning Application (OPA) site is 558.2 hectares in area and would deliver an initial 8,500 dwellings in addition to commercial, retail, education, health, community and leisure facilities, parking, landscaping and public open space. Further details on the development quantum are provided but are not replicated here.
- 11.11 The CSD9A and CSD9B sites are also described as having allocations for 188 new dwellings and 162 new dwellings, respectively.
- 11.12 Various plans showing the site boundary, arrangement and land use types are provided within the Statement of Common Ground between Folkestone and Hythe District Council and Natural England.

Review of Section 4 Nutrient Budget Assessment

Land Use

- 11.13 Existing land use is discussed, with figures demarcating the land uses provided in Appendix 1 of the nutrient neutrality assessment. Existing land use types and accompanying total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP) loss types are summarised in Table 2 of the nutrient neutrality assessment, and the leaching rates have been checked and are consistent with those outlined in the November 2020 Natural England guidance.
- 11.14 Part of the existing land use is a racetrack, and consultation with Natural England has been undertaken to determine suitable leaching rates. Average TN and TP loss values from urban and lowland grazing livestock farmland categories have been used, as this best reflects the former land use within this area. This approach is agreed and we understand that Natural England have also agreed to these rates.
- 11.15 Existing land use details are also provided for the CSD9A and CSD9B allocations in Table 3, and again the leaching rates are consistent with the values outlined in the Natural England guidance document (November 2020).
- 11.16 Table 4 and 5 of the nutrient neutrality assessment presents the proposed land use areas and associated leaching values for Otterpool Park and CSD9A/CSD9B, respectively. Appendix 2 of the nutrient neutrality assessment provides the Open Space Parameter Plan and Draft Illustrative Masterplan for Otterpool Park, and Appendix 3 includes the Approved Landscaping and Land Use Parameter Plan for CSD9B. For proposed community farm/allotment land the

average farm type rate is used in accordance with the Natural England guidance. All other values for urban areas, suitable alternative natural greenspace (SANG) and woodlands have also been correctly used.

11.17 It is noted that 142.7 hectares in the Otterpool Park Framework Masterplan boundary is excluded from the nutrient neutrality assessment as the existing land use will not be changed. This includes existing community space, retained farmland, retained buildings, retained waterbodies, hedgerows and other ecological features.

11.18 There are 25.2 hectares of proposed sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) currently included in the nutrient budget under the 'urban' land use category, and so the nutrient budget is precautionary as the urban nutrient loss (14.3 kg/ha/yr TN loss and 0.83 kg/ha/yr TP) would be much greater than SuDS which should actually remove nutrients from discharged water.

Onsite Wastewater Treatment Works

11.19 The nutrient budget is based on the use of an Onsite Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) solution, which has been developed in consultation with Severn Trent Connect. There are two potential outfall locations to the East Stour River, with the upstream outfall location at Harringe Lane Bridge and the downstream outfall at the confluence with the East Stour and Horton Priory Dyke. Appropriate discharge permit values have been determined in consultation with the Environment Agency for the proposed outfalls based on the maximum Dry Weather Flow (DWF) volume. A WwTW TN limit of 7.2 mg/l, and a TP limit of 0.1 mg/l has been used for the nutrient budget and has been agreed with Natural England.

11.20 Natural England's comments on these limits dated 15th October 2020 are noted as follows:

11.21 *"The proposals by Severn Trent Connect are similar to the operationally agreed standards for sites that discharge into Pevensy Levels (SAC, Ramsar and SSSI in Sussex) and therefore Natural England sees no obvious reason why these proposals will not be implementable, but you may wish to confirm this with the Environment Agency"*.

11.22 Given that Severn Trent Connect have confirmed that the discharge limits can be achieved by the Onsite WwTW and that Natural England agree that these can be implemented, we would also agree that the discharge limits of 0.1 mg/l TP and 0.7 mg/l TN are appropriate for the nutrient calculations.

Nutrient Calculations

11.23 Nutrient calculations are provided in the document EB 13.95(b) Appendix I(4) of the nutrient neutrality assessment.

11.24 The budget considers 10,350 dwellings which includes Otterpool Park plus the CSD9A and CSD9B allocations. The nutrient calculations have used Natural England's recommended water efficiency value of 110 litres/person/day and an occupancy rate of 2.4 per dwelling. As such we consider this suitably precautionary. A separate budget has also been determined using 90 litres/person/day by way of a comparison.

- 11.25 The stage 1 calculations have been checked and verified using the onsite WwTW. 90% of the proposed TN and TP consented limits have been applied as per the Natural England guidance, giving a TN load from the proposed development WwTW of 6,462.67 kgN/yr and TP load of 89.76 kgP/yr. In the alternative budget using 90 litres/person/day water use efficiency, the TN load would be 5,287.64 kgN/yr and TP load would be 73.44 kgP/yr.
- 11.26 Stage 2 is to adjust TN/TP load to offset existing load from current land use. The existing land use TN and TP load has been determined correctly using the appropriate loss rates outlined in the Natural England guidance. The nutrient loss from existing land use is given as 12,102.96 kgN/yr TN and 204.49 kgP/yr TP.
- 11.27 Stage 3 is to adjust TN/TP load to account for future land use. There appears to be a discrepancy in the size of the proposed urban area and SANG between the technical note (Table 4 and Table 5) and the Appendix I(4) calculations. The proposed urban area and SANG area in the technical note for Otterpool Park, CSD9A and CSD9B is 370.87 ha and 200.9 ha respectively, while equivalent values in Appendix I(4) are 345.7 ha urban and 226.1 ha SANG. The correct values should be made consistent and clarified across both documents. The calculations in Appendix I(4) for the Stage 3 nutrient load are correct based on the proposed land uses that have been used within this appendix. This gives a TN/TP load from future land use of 6,497.18 kgN/yr and 322.03 kgP/yr.
- 11.28 Stage 4 is to determine the overall nutrient budget. The calculations shown in Appendix I(4) follow the Natural England guidance and have been checked and verified, based on the results of the preceding Stages 1-3. The 20% precautionary buffer is correctly applied. However, due to the discrepancy described above between proposed area of urban and SANG in Stage 3 (between the technical note and Appendix I(4)), the final budget in the appendix does not match the numbers presented in the Technical Note. The updated worksheets for the correct proposed land uses should be provided. Assuming the Technical Note to be the most up to date values, the overall nutrient budget is 1,288 kgTN/yr and 270 kgTP/yr for the 110 litres/person/day scenario, and so is in surplus and requires mitigation. For the 90 litres/person/day scenario the budget reduces to -122 kgTN/yr and 250 kgTP/yr.

Review of Section 5 Preliminary Nutrient Mitigation Options

- 11.29 This section describes the wetland size required to mitigate the identified nutrient surplus. The required sizing has been based on the 93 g/m²/yr TN and 1.2 g/m²/yr TP median removal rates described in the Natural England guidance document, based on the Land et al. (2016) global wetland metastudy. To achieve neutrality for Otterpool Park plus CSD9A and CSD9B will require 22.5 ha of wetlands on the basis of these median removal figures, using the 110 l/person/day water use efficiency. Arcadis have identified that there is space for 24.8 ha of wetland within the revised Otterpool Park OPA boundary. This would use 14 wetlands, some of which are interlinked, and with one very large wetland of 8.86 ha in size. Plans are provided in Appendix I(4) of the nutrient neutrality assessment letter.
- 11.30 The applicant's technical note was produced prior to the latest Natural England guidance being issued in June 2021. This updated guidance states with regard to wetland mitigation that, "*Use of median rates is not recommended as an alternative to robust bespoke calculations*".

- 11.31 While bespoke treatment rates for the proposed wetlands have not been specifically included in the nutrient budget as per Natural England's latest recommendation, the applicant has gone on to provide further details on the wetlands (indicative area, treatment depth and average wetland depth) in Table 9 of the nutrient neutrality assessment and have provided preliminary hydraulic loading calculations in line with the Environment Agency Guidance Manual for Constructed Wetlands, R&D Technical Report P2-159/TR2. It is indicated that a sufficient level of treatment volume is provided to accommodate the proposed development and thus mitigate the nutrient surplus.
- 11.32 The proposed offline storm wetlands would all be located at the downstream extent of contributing catchments prior to discharging to watercourses. Upstream of the wetlands would be a series of linked SuDS features (over 60 ha of SuDS) which would provide further mitigation that is not currently included in the nutrient budget. Water stored in the SuDS and wetlands is to be used as part of a rainwater recycling strategy for non-potable usage within Otterpool Park and so reduce potable water consumption. This will also allow circulation of stored stormwater within the linked SuDS and wetlands to maintain sufficient baseflow for treatment efficacy during dry weather periods as required.
- 11.33 Final treated effluent from the onsite WwTW will be routed through the large 8.86 ha wetland (W13) upstream of the East Stour.
- 11.34 It is confirmed that adoption and management of the onsite WwTW and wetlands and strategic SuDS will be provided by Severn Trent Connect. While this is the current preferred approach, it would be possible for Otterpool Park Community Trust to also take on this responsibility if required. It is stated that the full details of adoption and maintenance arrangements and requirements for the proposed wetlands and SuDS will be confirmed ahead of discharging any relevant planning conditions. It must be ensured that the delivery of the wetlands and mitigation is such that neutrality is assured from the initial occupation of the development, with effective nutrient mitigation being in place from the outset.
- 11.35 Not all of Natural England's wetland requirements outlined in the June 2021 guidance have been met. For example, seven of the proposed wetlands are smaller than the 2 ha considered the minimum acceptable size, there is not a detailed design for the wetlands at this stage, and wetland specific N and P removal rates have not been used in the mitigated nutrient budget. However, we note Natural England's comments on the wetland mitigation:
- 11.36 *"Natural England note the median value of nutrient removal described in Appendix 7 to NN Methodology appendix has been assumed. Arcadis note that further work will be done to refine this design and calculation going forward. Natural England consider this assumption to be reasonable for the large wetland W13 that will receive the hydraulic and nutrient loading from the WwTW and therefore be most likely to have the highest percentage removal rate of all the wetlands proposed.*
- 11.37 *Most of the remaining wetlands are small (less than the 2 hectares minimum recommended size for nutrient removal) and receive storm water flow. Assuming the same nutrient removal rate from these wetlands as the larger wetlands is not precautionary. Natural England note you have linked the small storm water wetlands in series to increase their size and probable efficacy. Further evidence*

at the planning application stage will be required to ensure these small wetlands do not become net exporters of nutrients. In addition Natural England note that wetlands are on steep land, and an allowance has been made for the earthworks required to manage this in the wetlands surface area calculations. Natural England cannot advise on the efficacy of wetlands on such topography but recommend the applicant provides evidence for their chosen figures and likely efficacy”.

11.38 In order to achieve certainty for the appropriate assessment we would agree that for the future planning application a detailed design should be produced and that bespoke treatment efficiencies for each wetland should be determined and the nutrient budget updated accordingly to confirm that mitigation is still achieved. The use of smaller wetlands than 2 ha should be agreed with Natural England on the basis of the detailed design of the wetlands, given uncertainty over the performance of smaller wetlands.

Review of Section 6 Summary

11.39 The summary states that nutrient neutrality can be achieved for the Otterpool Park Framework Masterplan and the two additional land allocations (CSD9A and CSD9B). As outlined above this will be delivered through a combination of the proposed Severn Trent Connect Onsite WwTW, 24.8 ha of offline wastewater and stormwater wetlands, 35 ha of woodland planting, and conversion of areas of agricultural land to stormwater SuDS, SANG and ecology/landscape mitigation.

11.40 It is stated that Arcadis and Folkestone and Hythe District Council will continue to develop the proposed Onsite WwTW and wetland design, maintenance and delivery programmes prior to the submission of the revised Otterpool Park OPA.

12. Clarification and Recommendations

12.1 Overall, we would agree with the conclusion of Natural England (2 December 2020) in response to the nutrient neutrality Technical Note that “*the calculations and mitigation proposals supporting documents provided are likely to meet the HRA tests for water quality at the plan level*”.

12.2 However, we have noted an apparent discrepancy between the size of the proposed urban area and SANG for the new development between the technical note (Table 4 and Table 5) and the Appendix I(4) calculations. This may be due to version/document control, but this should be clarified, and the documents made consistent.

12.3 Secondly, we recommend that the detailed design of each proposed wetland should be progressed and detailed within the planning application for the OPA and robust evidence provided that wetlands smaller than 2 ha will provide the required treatment efficiencies. The nutrient budget should be updated to reflect the treatment efficiency of each wetland, as per the latest Natural England guidance issued in June 2021. Agreement from Natural England will be required for the use of smaller wetlands than the 2 ha that they generally require for nutrient mitigation.

12.4 Finally, within the OPA planning application it will be necessary to provide more robust evidence that the monitoring and maintenance of proposed wetlands will be suitably secured for the lifetime of the development.

13. Review of Arcadis Response to AECOM Comments - December 2021

13.1 Clarifications provided by email by Arcadis Consultants (UK) Ltd in December 2021 are reviewed below in turn (original AECOM comments shown in bold):

We have noted an apparent discrepancy between the size of the proposed urban area and SANG for the new development between the technical note (Table 4 and Table 5) and the Appendix I(4) calculations. This may be due to version/document control, but this should be clarified, and the documents made consistent.

13.2 Arcadis have clarified the calculations used in the various documents which resolves this issue. Furthermore, details have been provided of an extra sensitivity test that has been applied, which indicates that if SuDS were incorporated into the nutrient budget (rather than included under the 'urban' land use category as is currently the case), then the wetland mitigation requirement could be reduced by a further 1.8 ha. No further clarification is required for this point.

13.3 We recommend that the detailed design of each proposed wetland should be progressed and detailed within the planning application for the OPA and robust evidence provided that wetlands smaller than 2 ha will provide the required treatment efficiencies. The nutrient budget should be updated to reflect the treatment efficiency of each wetland, as per the latest Natural England guidance issued in June 2021. Agreement from Natural England will be required for the use of smaller wetlands than the 2 ha that they generally require for nutrient mitigation.

13.4 Arcadis have indicated that they were not previously aware of Natural England's June 2021 letter to Heads of Planning/Senior Planners. This letter states the following with regard to wetlands which informed AECOM's recommendation with regard to this point.

"Guideline for Wetland Creation:

For mitigation to demonstrate the required level of certainty we advise that proposals will need to demonstrate the following criteria:

- *Be at least 2 ha in size as inconsistencies in nutrient removal are particularly acute, and therefore uncertain, in wetlands smaller than 2 ha in size;*
- *Have a permanent input of water;*
- *A detailed design of the proposed wetland;*

- *Calculate wetland specific N and P removal rates (factoring in approximate hydraulic loading, inlet N & P loading, temperature, wetland area and temporal variation in flow rates and or water levels); Use of median rates is not recommended as an alternative to robust bespoke calculations;*
- *Demonstrate that monitoring and maintenance of proposed wetlands will be suitably secured for the lifetime of the development.”*

13.5 The applicant has provided updated wetland summary details indicating that the wetlands are mainly interlinked to create total areas surpassing 2 ha in size. There is only one wetland (W14) which is below this size when considered as interlinked wetlands, and this is 1.11 ha. It is further explained that there would be space to expand this wetland if bespoke wetland calculations at a later stage indicated this was necessary.

13.6 It has further been indicated by Folkestone & Hythe District Council that it has previously been discussed with Natural England that due to the scale of the proposed Otterpool Park development that there is a limit to the amount of detail available at the outline stage and that the tiered planning structure will provide greater security of delivery of the appropriate mitigation. At this stage, we do not feel that further clarifications are needed but a revised nutrient budget incorporating bespoke wetland calculations should be developed at the next stage.

Finally, within the OPA planning application it will be necessary to provide more robust evidence that the monitoring and maintenance of proposed wetlands will be suitably secured for the lifetime of the development.

13.7 In response to this recommendation, Arcadis have submitted an extract from the Water Cycle Study indicating the proposed approach for implementation and maintenance, including development of a Maintenance Plan, and a proposed Governance and Stewardship Strategy setting out the potential options for long term ownership and maintenance of the wetlands and SuDS.

13.8 The onsite WwTW (including the associated wastewater tertiary treatment wetlands system) will be operated and maintained by STC as the inset water company in perpetuity under the legal and regulatory provisions of the Water Industry Act, while ensuring water quality standards and nutrient mitigation to satisfy Water Framework Directive and Habitat Directive requirements. All proposed centralised rainwater and wastewater recycling measures will also be adopted and maintained by STC.

13.9 Further detail is to be provided during the Tier 2 and Tier 3 stages. No further clarifications are required at this stage.

14. Review of updated nutrient budget analysis in line with new guidance

14.1 The following provides a review of the latest nutrient budget analysis prepared in line with the latest guidance. Requests for clarification are presented in bold text. We have also highlighted issues of concern and make inferences regarding the

context of future planning condition(s) were outline planning permission to be granted (see text in italics). However, we do not have full visibility of the planning approach and thus our comments will need to be interpreted and acted upon accordingly.

Option 1: On-site Treatment System

Otterpool Park Tier 1 Outline Planning Application

14.2 The Otterpool Park Tier 1 Outline Planning Application (OPA) includes 8500 new residential homes, 117 hotel rooms and associated non-residential uses/infrastructure, covering a total area of 589 ha, an existing land use for 37.4 ha of the total OPA site will remain unchanged. Class C3 will be residential units, Class C2 are extra care residential units and Class C1 are hotel rooms.

Stage 1: Wastewater

- 14.3 There are two scenarios considered for this development at the outline stage.
- 14.4 Scenario 1 includes 7855 dwellings considered Residential Class C3 with a water usage of 110 l/p/d +10% buffer in line with the updated Natural England guidance. 645 dwellings with a residential class C2 with a water usage of 350 l/p/d and 117 hotel rooms considered residential C1 with a water usage of 300 l/p/d and a residential occupancy rate of 2.00. The water usage for Class C2 and Class C1 are as per the recommended higher PCC rates in British Water Flows and Loads – 4 Code of Practice.
- 14.5 Scenario 2 includes the same number of dwellings but Residential Class C2 has a water usage of 262.5 l/p/d and Residential Class C1 has a water usage of 225 l/p/d. The water usages for these Residential Classes have been reduced by 25% to reflect the additional water efficiency measures proposed at Otterpool Park. *Using the improved water efficiency scenario would need to be subject to a pre-commencement planning condition.*
- 14.6 The on-site treatment system proposes a permit of 7.2 mg/L for TN and 0.1 mg/L for TP, this has been previously agreed by Natural England and is the same as their previous submission.
- 14.7 For Scenario 1, wastewater loading for the 7855 Class C3 dwellings has been calculated correctly as 74.37 kg TP/yr and 5,271.69 kg TN/yr. Wastewater loading for the Class C2 and C1 dwellings has also been calculated correctly using the Natural England Stodmarsh calculator. The overall wastewater loading for scenario has therefore been correctly calculated as 94.5 kgN/yr and 6,802.8 kgP/yr.
- 14.8 For Scenario 2, the total wastewater loading has also been calculated correctly as 89.5 kg TP/yr and 6,442.5 kgN/yr.
- 14.9 It should be noted that consistently throughout the revised nutrient assessment outputs the incorrect units have been used (i.e. TP has been given units of kgTN/yr and TN has the units kgTP/yr). The report should be corrected to amend this error and avoid the potential for confusion at future planning and assessment stages. If it is decided not to update the latest Nutrient Neutrality Assessment at this stage it is important that a record of**

these potential issues are made and that any future planning condition makes adequate reference to them to inform future assessments.

Stage 2: Existing Land Use

- 14.10 The Applicant has stated that within the site there are three types of soil within the site boundary, these are freely draining, impeded drainage and naturally wet. It is also stated that the site is within the Upper Stour, it receives between 700.1 and 750 mm of rainfall annually, and that it is within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. We have checked the relevant resources suggested by Natural England and can confirm that all are correct.
- 14.11 There is a total of 323.67 ha of cereal land, 118.8 ha of lowland grazing, 80.41 ha of greenspace, 25.72 ha of open urban land, 2.05 ha of shrub and 0.96 ha of woodland within the site. This has been confirmed by an accompanying plan showing the proposed existing land use within the OPA boundary and Framework Masterplan Boundary. **Ideally, evidence should be provided of the existing land use within the site over the last 10 years, but this is something that could be checked at a later assessment stage with the detail added to a suitably worded planning condition.** As there are three different categories of soils within the site boundary the Applicant has correctly calculated existing nutrient exports for the freely draining, impeded drainage and naturally wet soils separately using the Natural England Calculator.
- 14.12 There is a total of 288.57 ha of freely draining land within the site which contains 7.62 ha of open urban land, 61.10 ha of greenspace, 60.76 ha lowland grazing, 1.69 ha of shrub, 0.04 ha of woodland and 157.36 ha of cereals. The total nutrient export from this land has been correctly calculated as 40.00 kgTP and 6,023.21 kgTN annually.
- 14.13 There is a total of 53.05 ha of land within the site considered to have impeded drainage, of which there is 0.8 ha of greenspace, 17.64 ha of lowland grazing and 34.61 ha of cereals. The total nutrient export has been calculated correctly as 44.18 kgTP and 931.02 kgTN annually for this area.
- 14.14 There is a total of 209.99 ha of land within the site which is considered naturally wet of which 18.09 ha is open urban land, 18.51 ha is greenspace, 40.40 ha is lowland grazing, 0.36 ha is shrub, 0.92 ha is woodland and 131.70 ha is cereals. The nutrient export for this area has been correctly calculated as 111.82 kgTP and 3,764.97 kgTN annually.
- 14.15 The overall nutrient export from the existing land has been correctly calculated as 196 kgTP and 10,719.2 kgTN annually.

Stage 3: Future Land Use

- 14.16 The future proposed land uses include 256.62 residential urban land, 16.22 commercial/industrial urban land, 45.29 ha of greenspace, 14.1 ha of open urban land, a further 183.84 ha of greenspace, 6.76 of community food growing and 28.78 ha of water. This is confirmed by an accompanying plan detailing the future land use.
- 14.17 Within the freely draining area it is proposed to be 145.21 ha of residential urban land, 14.5 commercial/industrial urban land, 5.27 ha of open urban land, 120.7 ha greenspace, 2.69 ha community food growing and 0.23 ha of water. The

nutrient export from this area of land has been calculated correctly as 233.72 kgTP/yr and 2,517.40 kgTN/yr.

- 14.18 Within the impeded drainage area there is to be 13.16 ha of residential urban land, 1.5 ha commercial/industrial urban land, 30.3 ha of greenspace, 2.57 ha of open urban land and 5.51 ha of water. The total nutrient export from this area of land has been calculated correctly as 23.28 kgTP/yr and 299.92 kgTN/yr.
- 14.19 Within the naturally wet area of the OPA site there is proposed to be 98.25 ha of residential urban land, 0.22 ha of community food growing, 78.13 ha of greenspace, 6.26 ha of open urban land, another 4.07 ha of community food growing and 23.04 ha of water. Based upon these future land use classifications the nutrient export has been calculated correctly as 150.84 kgTP/yr and 1,686.86 kgTN/yr.
- 14.20 The commercial/industrial urban land in the naturally wet area of the site appears to have been mischaracterised as the 0.22 ha of community food growing land, this should be clarified, however it is quite negligible and only increases the nutrient export from the naturally wet area to 150.97 kgTP/yr and 1,684.58 kgTN/yr.
- 14.21 The overall nutrient export from this land has been correctly calculated based upon the stated future land uses as 407.8 kgTP/yr and 4,504.2 kgP/yr.

Stage 4: Final Nutrient Budget

- 14.22 The final nutrient budget has been calculated correctly by subtracting stage 2 outputs from the sum of the stage 1 and stage 3 outputs.
- 14.23 The final nutrient budget for Scenario 1 has been determined as 367.6 kg TP/yr and 705.3 kgTN/yr including a 20% buffer.
- 14.24 The final nutrient budget for Scenario 2 has been determined as 361.6 kgTP/yr and 273 kgTN/yr.
- 14.25 It should be noted that the Applicant has incorrectly stated the units for TP as kgN/yr and for TN as kgP/yr and this should be amended in the Nutrient Neutrality Assessment to avoid confusion. If it is decided not to update the latest Nutrient Neutrality Assessment at this stage it is important that a record of this potential issue is made and that any future planning condition makes adequate reference to them to inform future assessments.**
- 14.26 A sensitivity test has been summarised in the assessment, but this is not required under the Natural England Guidance as it is assumed that a precautionary approach is already taken.

Otterpool Park +Otterpool Framework Masterplan

- 14.27 The Otterpool Framework Masterplan (FMP) includes another 1,500 residential units (849 Class C3 and 651 Class C2), and associated non-residential uses/infrastructure, an additional 44.29 ha of land use will undergo change. This brings the total dwellings up to 10,000 plus 117 hotel rooms when combined with Otterpool Park.

Stage 1: Wastewater

- 14.28 The FMP stage has an additional 1500 dwellings, this brings the total number of development within the whole site to 10,000. For Scenario 1 this includes 8704 residential class C3 class (110 l/p/d+10% buffer), 1296 dwellings considered residential class C2 (350l/p/d) and 117 dwellings considered residential class C1 (300l/p/d and occupancy rate of 2.00).
- 14.29 The overall wastewater loading has been correctly determined as 120.5 kgTP/yr and 8,675.8 kgTN/yr, based upon the above water usage and an occupancy rate of 2.4 for residential class C3 and C2.
- 14.30 Scenario 2 has the same number of dwellings. Residential class C3 has a water usage of 110 l/p/d+10%, residential class C2 has a water usage of 262.5 l/p/d, and residential class C1 225 l/p/d. The wastewater loading outputs have been calculated correctly as 111 kgTP/yr and 7,993.8 kgTN/yr.

Stage 2: Existing Land Use

- 14.31 The FMP boundary is situated within the freely draining soil area of the site and consists of an additional 2.96 ha of open urban land, 16.17 ha of greenspace, 0.28 ha of shrub, 0.62 ha of woodland, 6.11 ha of cereals and 18.17 ha of commercial/industrial urban land. This is confirmed by an accompanying plan showing existing land use within the FMP boundary.
- 14.32 The additional nutrients have been calculated as 22.94 kg TP and 396.20 kg TN annually.
- 14.33 The total existing nutrient export from the OPA and FMP site has been calculated correctly as 218.9 kgTP/yr and 11,115.3 kgTN/yr using the calculator tool.

Stage 3: Final Nutrient Budget

- 14.34 The developed FMP area will result in an additional 30.53 ha of residential urban land, 10.55 ha of greenspace and 3.23 ha of open urban land to the total development when combined with the Otterpool Park area. This results in an additional 47.01 kgTP/yr and 469.79 kgTN/yr exported from the future land use. The total future nutrient export from the Otterpool Park OPA development and FMP development has been correctly calculated as 454.8 kgTP/yr and 4,974 kgTN/yr.

Stage 4: Final Nutrient Budget

- 14.35 The final nutrient budget for the total Otterpool Park OPA and FMP site for Scenario 1 has been calculated correctly as 427.7 kgTP/yr and 3,041.2 kgTN/yr including a 20% buffer.
- 14.36 The final nutrient budget for Scenario 2 has been calculated correctly as 416.3 kgTP/yr and 2,222.8 kgTN/yr.

Mitigation

- 14.37 The Applicant proposes that wetland mitigation will be implemented within the development site to mitigate the nutrient budget of the development. An assumed wetland TN removal rate of 93 g/m²/yr and wetland TP removal rate of 1.2 g/m²/yr has been used, which is based upon a median removal rate stated in Natural England Advice on Nutrient Neutrality from 2019. The removal data used by the

Applicant is from a study into wetland removal rates by Land et al (2013)¹⁹. It is stated as an acceptable value under previous guidance and since Natural England have not included any additional sources of data for wetland removal in their updated guidance these are assumed to be acceptable values. It is possible that subject to detailed design and further analysis different removal rates may be achieved, but this remains uncertain at this stage.

14.38 For the Otterpool Park OPA site, based upon these assumed wetland removal efficiencies it has been calculated for Scenario 1 that to mitigate the nutrient budget for TN would require 0.76 ha of wetland, and TP would require 30.63 ha. In Scenario 2, 0.29 ha of wetland is required to mitigate TN, and 30.13 ha is required to mitigate TP, respectively. Therefore, it has been correctly stated based on the removal rates used that in order to mitigate the nutrient budget for Scenario 1 a minimum of 30.63 ha of wetland should be provided, and for Scenario 2 a minimum of 30.13 ha of wetland should be created.

14.39 For the total Otterpool Park OPA and FMP site and based upon a total phosphorous budget of 427.7 kgTP/yr for Scenario 1 and an assumed wetland TP removal of 1.2 g/m²/yr, the total wetland area required for mitigation has been calculated correctly as 35.64 ha. For Scenario 2 the required wetland has reduced to 34.69 ha, this has also been correctly calculated by the Applicant. In both scenarios the wetland area required to mitigate the TN is significantly lower than this value.

14.40 Overall, for the whole site a minimum of 35.65 ha of wetland are required to mitigate the nutrient budget in Scenario 1 and 34.7 ha for Scenario 2. The Applicant notes that the current wetland provision is not large enough to mitigate the nutrient budget from the whole site when adopting on-site treatment system for wastewater. The proposed wetland area in the previous Water Cycle Study (WCS) (March 2022) was 28.77 ha which means there is currently a shortfall of approximately 6.88 ha for PCC Scenario 1 and 5.93 ha for PCC Scenario 2.

14.41 Although future more detailed wetland design and further analysis of removal potential may improve the efficiency of the proposed wetlands, the Applicant has noted that they need to provide approximately up to 7 ha of additional stormwater wetlands within the current Otterpool Park OPA developments proposals and future FMP area to ensure nutrient neutrality can be achieved.

14.42 The Applicant recommends that the current SuDS area within the OPA boundary should be designed as wetlands or bio-retention features to remove surplus P load. They note there is the potential for 8.97 ha of additional stormwater wetlands within the Otterpool Park OPA and FMP. However, this would require further investigation. **Overall, if outline planning permission is proposed it is recommended that it is subject to a planning condition that the Applicant identifies and details the additional required for wetland mitigation prior to the next planning stage.**

14.43 The Applicant believes that there is sufficient flexibility to accommodate any site and land ownership constraints or detailed master planning requirements considering that there is a safety buffer of around 2 ha. For this reason, they

¹⁹ Land M., Graneli W., Grimvall A., Hoffman C.C., Mitsch W.J., Tonderski K.S., Verhoeven J.T.A (2016) How effective are created or restored wetlands for nitrogen and phosphorous removal? A systematic review. Environmental Evidence 5:9

believe that the Proposed Development will have No Likely Significant Effects on the Stodmarsh Designated Sites.

- 14.44** In addition to the above, it is important that mitigation is ultimately provided in advance of new development for which it relates. Ideally, all of the proposed wetland provision will be constructed together as site wide infrastructure. However, in practice this may not be possible, and some phasing may be required. This should be avoided if possible as it could create issues with delivery or programme. **Future Nutrient Neutrality Assessment should consider whether or not phasing is proposed and set out a schedule for the delivery of mitigation if necessary. It is recommended that this is included in the proposed planning condition.**

Option 2: Served by Sellindge WwTW

Otterpool Park Tier 1 OPA

Stage 1: Wastewater:

- 14.45 The number and type of dwellings, and proposed water usage is the same as for Scenario 1 for the on-site wastewater treatment option.
- 14.46 This option considers the development being served by Sellindge WwTW. This WwTW has a permit of 1 mg TP/l and 27 mg/TN/l according to the Stodmarsh Calculator, although the post 2025 permit will be tightened to 0.5 mg TP/l. However, the Applicant has used values of 0.3 mg TP/l and 25 mg TN/l in their calculations. **The reason why these alternative permit values have been used need to be clarified.** Where it is decided that no update to the current Nutrient Neutrality Assessment is required at this stage, and if this is confirmed as an error, it should be carefully noted so that future updates of the Nutrient Neutrality Assessment are corrected and used the prevailing permit limits for the WwTW at the time.
- 14.47 The overall wastewater TP and TN load has been calculated based upon 90% of this permit limit and on the previously stated water usages and occupancy rates, however as discussed above the starting values may not be correct.
- 14.48 Based on the values used, the wastewater loading for scenario 1 was calculated as 283.5 kgP/yr and 23,620.9 kgN/yr. However, using the 2025 proposed permit values for Sellindge WwTW in the Natural England Stodmarsh Calculator gives higher values of 472.4 kgP/yr and 28,345.0 kgN/yr.
- 14.49 The number and type of dwellings, and proposed water usage is the same as for Scenario 2 for the on-site wastewater treatment option. The development will be served by Sellindge WwTW which the Applicant has used a permit limit of 0.3 mg TP/l and 25 mg TN/l. As stated above, these values differ from those provided in the Stodmarsh Calculator and the reason why these alternative permit values have been used need to be clarified. Where it is decided that no update to the current Nutrient Neutrality Assessment is required at this stage, if this is an error it should be carefully noted so that future updates of the Nutrient Neutrality Assessment are corrected and used the prevailing permit limits for the WwTW at the time.

14.50 Using the Applicants chosen permit values, the overall wastewater TP and TN load has been calculated based upon 90% of the permit limit and on the previously stated water usages and occupancy rates. The wastewater loading for scenario 2 is 268.4 kgP/yr and 23,620.9 kgN/yr. However, using the permit value given for the WwTW in the Stodmarsh Calculator gives a higher value of 447.4 kgP/yr and 26,843.8 kgN/yr, respectively.

Stage 4: Final Nutrient Budget

14.51 Stages 2 and 3 are the same as for option 1. The final nutrient budget for Scenario 1 of the OPA site has been calculated based upon an incorrect permit limit for Sellindge WTW as 594.3 kgTP/yr and 20887 kgTN/yr. Using the permit limit provided by natural England gives a nutrient budget of 821.04 kgP/yr and 26,556 kgN/yr, including a 20% buffer.

14.52 The final nutrient budget for Scenario 2 has been calculated as 576.3 kgP/yr and 19385.8 kgN/yr. However, using the given permit limit for Sellindge WTW gives values of 791.04 kgP/yr and 24754.56 kgN/yr, including a 20% buffer.

14.53 However, as described above the Applicant should clarify the permit values used in this assessment. If it is decided not to update the latest Nutrient Neutrality Assessment at this stage it is important that a record of these potential issues are made and that any future planning condition makes adequate reference to them to inform future assessments.

Otterpool Park + FMP

Stage 1: Wastewater

14.54 The additional dwellings included in the FMP site are the same as for the previous calculations. The total wastewater loading for Scenario 1 including the FMP site has been calculated as 361.5 kgTP/yr and 30,124.3 kgTN/yr. However, using the given value for the Sellindge WTW in the Stodmarsh Calculator gives higher values of 602.47 kgP/yr and 36,149.1 kgN/yr.

14.55 For Scenario 2 the wastewater loading has been calculated correctly as 333.1 kgP/yr and 27756.2 kgN/yr. However, using the Sellindge WTW permit gives higher values of 555.1 kgP/yr and 33,306.5 kgN/yr.

Stage 4: Final Nutrient Budget

14.56 Same land use changes as for previous option. For Scenario 1 the total nutrient budget has been calculated correctly as 716.9 kgP/yr and 28,779.4 kgN/yr. However, using the WwTW permit limits from the Stodmarsh Calculator final nutrient budgets of 1006 kgP/yr and 44,829.72 kgN/yr are reported.

14.57 For Scenario 2 the total nutrient budget requiring mitigation was calculated as 682.8 kgP/yr and 25,937.7 kgN/yr. However, using the WwTW permit limits from the Stodmarsh Calculator final nutrient budgets of 949.2 kgP/yr and 27,166.3 kgN/yr.

14.58 As described above, the Applicant should clarify the permit values used in this assessment. If it is decided not to update the latest Nutrient Neutrality Assessment at this stage it is important that a record of these potential issues are made and that any future planning condition makes adequate reference to them to inform future assessments.

Mitigation

- 14.59 For the Otterpool Park Tier 1 OPA site based upon a surplus phosphorous removal rate of $1.2 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{yr}$, the wetland area has been calculated for scenario 1 and 2 as 49.53 ha and 48.03 ha, respectively. However, this rises to 68.42 ha and 65.92 ha respectively when using the correct permit limit for Sellindge WwTW (noting that the permit values used in the assessment need to be confirmed).
- 14.60 For the Otterpool Park Tier 1 OPA and FMP site the required wetland area has been calculated as 59.74 ha and 56.90 ha for scenario 1 and scenario 2, respectively. However, this increases to 83.83 ha and 79.1 ha, respectively when using the correct Sellindge permit limit (again, noting that the permit values used in the assessment need to be confirmed).
- 14.61 The Applicant states that the proposed wetland area currently does not cover enough area to provide full mitigation for Option 2 (in the same way it does not for Option 1). Future wetland design and further analysis of nutrient removal potential may improve the efficiency of the proposed wetlands. However, the Applicant has stated that Option 1 to implement an on-site treatment system is the preferred option.
- 14.62 Overall, there is a significant gap between the provision of wetland on-site and the required wetland area for mitigation if wastewater from the development is treated by the Sellindge WwTW. The Applicant has stated that the preferred option is to treat wastewater on-site using the STC connect system.

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Appendix M: Natural England Comments on the Application Received 05 August 2022

Date: 05 August 2022
Our ref: 402685
Your ref: Y19/0257/FH



[REDACTED]
Folkestone and Hythe District Council

By email only, no hard copy to follow

[REDACTED]
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Dear [REDACTED]

**Planning consultation: Amended/Updated Plans - Outline application, with all matters reserved, for a comprehensive residential-led mixed-use development.
Location: Land bounded by; The M20 and Channel Tunnel Railway Link (CTRL) to the north; The A20/Stone Street and Sandling Park to the east; Harringe Lane to the west, and; Aldington Road to the south.**

Following our letter of the 15 July 2022 in which we provided our landscape advice in relation to the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, I am pleased to provide our further advice in relation to designated nature conservation sites, the Habitats Regulations Assessment, best and most versatile agricultural land and protected species.

Natural England has worked collaboratively with Folkestone and Hythe District Council on the preparation of its Core Strategy Review and the Otterpool Park new garden settlement. We welcome the Council's commitment to Biodiversity Net Gain and recognise the steps it has taken to address the 'nutrient neutrality' issues affecting the Stodmarsh designated site. We remain committed to working with the Council and the applicant to ensure that impacts to designated sites can be avoided whilst maximising the opportunities for biodiversity as part of the proposal.

Designated sites

Otterpool Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest

The Otterpool Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is notified for its geological interest and Natural England welcomes the proposal to incorporate this as a key asset within the Country Park.

It is stated within Table 10-13 of Chapter 10 Geology, Hydrogeology and Land Quality of the Environmental Statement that '*The former quarry face will be maintained and enhanced (benched back (steps created in quarry face) to expose additional areas of the Hythe Formation geology and signage for educational purposes. This will increase accessibility to the feature which will need to be managed to avoid damage*'. Natural England welcomes the management of the SSSI for the scientific study and public education benefits that this will bring.

Chapter 10 of the Environmental Statement suggests that the management of the SSSI is detailed within the Green Infrastructure Strategy (Appendix 4.11). Having reviewed this we consider that greater detail should be provided on the habitat management practices that will be provided to conserve and enhance the SSSI within the Country Park to maintain the condition of the designated site. This should include details of the management of the SSSI itself (the exposure is currently best managed by sheep grazing as it is difficult to achieve this with machinery) and also how the accessibility of the SSSI will be managed to avoid potential impacts from residents.

Lympne Escarpment Site of Special Scientific Interest

The Lympne Escarpment SSSI lies to the south of Aldington Road at the southernmost boundary of the application site. The SSSI is important for its woodland and grassland habitats along with the wet springs and flushes which support a diverse range of plant species.

Natural England welcomes the wording in the Core Strategy Review Policy SS7, which states, for the New Garden Settlement that '*Proposals must demonstrate that there will be no impact on the Lympne Escarpment Site of Special Scientific Interest, unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated, in line with Places and Policies Local Plan Policy NE2;*'

A hydrogeological study undertaken for previous developments at the Link Park Industrial Site indicated that there is a divide in the groundwater connectivity approximately 370 metres to the north of Aldington Road. During wetter periods, when ground water levels are higher, the study indicated that groundwater flows in a southerly direction towards the SSSI. Any development in this area has the potential to interrupt the groundwater flow to the SSSI with potential impacts for the wet springs and flushes. Mitigation measures for any development in these areas were required for the Link Park proposals (application reference Y09/0145/SH). Given the potential impacts to the SSSI from changes to the groundwater regime, Natural England would recommend that greater clarity on how impacts to the groundwater flow will be avoided or fully mitigated from the development proposed in this area (AP.2 on the parameter plans) is provided.

Air Quality

The Environmental Statement highlights that there are a number of SSSIs within 200 metres of the affected road network including Hatch Park, Lympne Escarpment, Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment and Folkestone Warren SSSIs. The air quality assessment for these sites seems to have focussed solely on the impacts that may result from NOx rather than also considering the potential impacts from ammonia. As such, Natural England recommends that a further detailed assessment considering the potential impacts to designated sites from transport generated air quality is provided to understand whether there are implications for the designated sites both during construction and operation. Once this is available, we will be pleased to provide further advice to the Council.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

Air Quality

Whilst it is acknowledged that advice was sought from Natural England in 2021 regarding the proposal to defer the air quality elements of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) for the application to the overarching HRA for the Core Strategy Review, unfortunately we were not able to provide advice at that time.

Natural England is concerned that the air quality assessment for the application appears to have focussed solely on impacts that may result from transport generated NOx rather than also including ammonia. The HRA accompanying the Core Strategy Review also did not appear to include ammonia. We advise that schemes where there is the potential for the affected road network to pass within 200 metres of designated nature conservation sites should consider both the impacts from traffic generated NOx and ammonia¹.

We would therefore recommend that further details of the potential air quality impacts from this proposal to all designated sites within 200 metres of the affected road network are provided to provide certainty that impacts will not result, when considered alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. Once this information is available, we will be pleased to provide further advice to the Council.

¹ See 'Natural England's approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations'

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4720542048845824>

Recreational impacts

Natural England agrees that it is appropriate for recreational impacts to be scoped out of the assessment for the Blean Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC), the Tankerton Slopes and Swalecliffe SAC and the Stodmarsh SAC, Special Protection Area and Ramsar site. Given the lack of public access to the Parkgate Down SAC, Natural England considers that impacts are unlikely.

For the Folkestone to Etchingill Escarpment SAC, Wye and Crundale Downs SAC, it remains unclear how the conclusions were drawn that the proposals are not likely to have a significant effect through recreational pressure as residents are likely to visit these sites. However, Policy S7 of the Core Strategy review indicates that there will be a requirement for an access strategy and there may need to be mitigation in relation to the SAC. This is reflected with the addendum to the Habitats Regulations Assessment Addendum – Main Modifications to the Proposed Submissions Folkestone and Hythe Core Strategy Review (September 2021). This states:

'vi. Publicly accessible, well-managed and high quality open spaces, which are linked to the open countryside and adjoining settlements. This shall be informed by an access strategy that seeks to protect and enhance existing public rights of way, and create new public rights of way. The strategy shall balance demands for public access with ecological and landscape protection, taking into account the impacts of increased access on the Kent Downs AONB and Folkestone to Etchingill Escarpment Special Area of Conservation and other protected areas, which might necessitate the need for mitigation to be secured;'

Natural England would therefore recommend that clarity is provided on how the measures proposed for the Otterpool Park proposal ensure that impacts to the SAC (and wider Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) are avoided.

Natural England has recently assessed the condition of the Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC and recreational users are negatively impacting the habitat within the site. We are working with Dover District Council on ways to manage recreational impact as part of a strategic approach and we would recommend that the Otterpool Park application revisits the potential for recreational impacts at the detailed design stage.

In relation to the Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SAC, SPA and Ramsar site the Assessment details that *'It is considered that although there is likely to be an increase in visitors as a result of the proposed Development, this is capable of being mitigated by the actions and recommendations proposed for visitor management generally within the SARMS [Sustainable Access and Recreation Management Strategy], for example visitor education and awareness raising measures focusing on potential adverse impacts arising from trampling, littering and disturbance'* (Section 6.3.30).

Subject to the measures within the SARMS being fully implemented by the Council, then Natural England is satisfied that recreational impacts to the Dungeness complex will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the designated sites.

Water quality

Natural England understands (as detailed in an email dated 1 August 2022 from Renuka Gunasekara of Arcadis) that an updated Nutrient Budget Analysis Report has been prepared to support the Otterpool Park outline planning application. Once we have been able to review this amended report, we will be pleased to provide our advice and any implications this may have for the Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Functionally linked land

Whilst it does not appear that the wintering bird surveys covered two full seasons, as would normally be expected, from the survey information provided it does not appear that there a significant number of birds associated with the Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Special Protection Area and Ramsar site using the land. As such, our advice remains that we concur with the conclusions made that the proposed site does not provide functionally linked habitat for designated sites in the vicinity of the application site.

Soils and Agricultural Land Quality

Although we consider that this proposal falls outside the scope of the Development Management Procedure Order (as amended) consultation arrangements, Natural England draws your Authority's attention to the following agricultural land quality and soil considerations:

Based on the information provided with the planning application, it appears that the proposed development comprises 589 hectares of agricultural land, including in excess of 400 hectares (Section 5.5.2 of Chapter 5 – Agriculture and Soils of the Environmental Statement) classified as 'best and most versatile' (Grades 1, 2 and 3a land in the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system).

Please note, that as it is outside our statutory remit, the submitted ALC data has not been checked - the British Society of Soil Science have published the Guidance Note Assessing Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)² and we strongly recommend this is followed to validate an ALC survey.

National Planning policy relevant to agricultural land and soils is set out in paragraph 174 of the National Planning Policy Framework which states that:

*'Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
protecting and enhancing [...] soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland.'*

Soil is a finite resource which plays an essential role within sustainable ecosystems, performing an array of functions supporting a range of ecosystem services, including storage of carbon, the infiltration and transport of water, nutrient cycling, and provision of food.

In order to safeguard soil resources as part of the overall sustainability of the development, it is important that the soil resource is able to retain as many of its important functions as possible. This can be achieved through careful soil management and appropriate, beneficial soil re-use, with consideration on how any adverse impacts on soils can be avoided or minimised.

Based on the information provided with the planning application, it appears that the proposed development comprises approximately *50% of the site will comprise 'soft uses'* (for example, habitat creation, landscaping, allotments and public open space etc).

Consequently, Natural England would advise that any grant of planning permission should be made subject to conditions to safeguard soil resources, including the provision of an appropriately experienced soil specialist to advise on and supervise soil handling, including identifying when soils are dry enough to be handled. Sustainable soil management should aim to minimise risks to the ecosystem services which soils provide, through appropriate site design/masterplan/Green Infrastructure. Defra has published a Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites³ which may be helpful when setting planning conditions for development sites. It provides advice on the use and protection of soil in construction projects, including the movement and management of soil resources, which we strongly recommend is followed.

The British Society of Soil Science has published the Guidance Note⁴ Benefitting from Soil Management in Development and Construction which sets out measures for the protection of soils

² <https://soils.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Assessing-Agricultural-Land-Classification-ALC-Final.pdf>

³ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69308/pb13298-code-of-practice-090910.pdf

⁴ <https://soils.org.uk/education/guidance-and-science-notes/>

within the planning system and the development of individual sites, which we also recommend is followed.

Protected species

We have not assessed this application and associated documents for impacts on protected species.

Natural England has published [Standing Advice](#) on protected species. The Standing Advice includes a decision checklist which provides advice to planners on deciding if there is a 'reasonable likelihood' of protected species being present. It also provides detailed advice on the protected species most often affected by development.

You should apply our Standing Advice to this application as it is a material consideration in the determination of applications in the same way as any individual response received from Natural England following consultation.

The Standing Advice should not be treated as giving any indication or providing any assurance in respect of European Protected Species (EPS) that the proposed development is unlikely to affect the EPS present on the site; nor should it be interpreted as meaning that Natural England has reached any views as to whether a licence may be granted.

If you have any specific questions on aspects that are not covered by our Standing Advice for European Protected Species or have difficulty in applying it to this application please contact us at with details at consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Please note that if your authority is minded to grant planning permission contrary to the advice in this letter, you are required under Section 281 (6) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) to notify Natural England of the permission, the terms on which it is proposed to grant it and how, if at all, your authority has taken account of Natural England's advice. You must also allow a further period of 21 days before the operation can commence.

I hope these comments are helpful and we remain fully committed to working with Folkestone and Hythe District Council and the applicant to ensure that the proposed development avoids or fully mitigates adverse impacts on designated sites. We would be pleased to provide further advice through our Discretionary Advice Service if this would be helpful.

Should the proposal change, please consult us again. If you have any queries relating to the advice in this letter please contact us by email at PlanConsAreaTeamSussexandKent@defra.gov.uk.

Yours sincerely

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██████████
████████████████████

Appendix N: Further Advice from Natural England

From: [REDACTED] <[\[REDACTED\]@naturalengland.org.uk](mailto:[REDACTED]@naturalengland.org.uk)>

Sent: 09 September 2022 10:42

[REDACTED]

Subject: RE: Otterpool Updates

Dear James

Thank you for this additional information, which we will review. We'd also be happy to have a follow up meeting with the applicant regarding the advanced planting, and we'll await your further advice on this.

Thank you also for the helpful discussion on Tuesday on the tiered approach, as well as the discussion of the ongoing assessment of air quality. I recognise your concerns about our recent advice concerning ammonia, and I have sought to identify a way forward that enables this assessment to be undertaken within the consenting stages of the development.

In our letter of 5 August, we advised that it will be important to include ammonia in the consideration of traffic-generated emissions, as well as NOx. There is a growing understanding of the significance of ammonia from road traffic, as catalytic converters, whilst aiding in reducing NOx emissions, can result in increased ammonia emissions (see, for instance [https://www.aqconsultants.co.uk/news/february-2020-\(1\)/ammonia-emissions-from-roads-for-assessing-impacts](https://www.aqconsultants.co.uk/news/february-2020-(1)/ammonia-emissions-from-roads-for-assessing-impacts)). As we briefly discussed on our call, the inclusion of ammonia in the assessment of road traffic emissions has been included by National Highways for the Lower Thames Crossing scheme, as detailed in the LTC 'local refinement consultation' undertaken earlier this year (<https://tccconsultation2022.nationalhighways.co.uk/>).

However, I accept that it would have been more helpful if we could have provided this advice at an earlier stage, which, as we discussed, was unfortunately due to significant resource constraints. We also recognise that at present, there is not an endorsed national standard for the assessment of ammonia from road traffic. Given the evolving approach to the inclusion of ammonia in road traffic assessments, we accept that further time may be needed to include ammonia as part of the air quality assessment. Whilst an air quality assessment will need to be included as part of the ES and HRA for the outline application, we would accept that an assessment which includes ammonia could follow at a later stage. As we discussed, the tiered approach to the consideration of this development provides the opportunity for Natural England to comment on this detailed aspect of the ES and HRA when this further assessment is produced.

I hope that this clarification is helpful, and we would be happy to discuss this further if that would be helpful.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED]

www.gov.uk/natural-england

Appendix O: Previous Responses to Natural England Comments Dated 05/08/2022

OTTERPOOL PARK

Response to Natural England letter dated 5th August 2022

AUGUST 2022

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 An application for outline planning permission for the Otterpool Park new garden settlement was originally submitted in February 2019 (planning application reference no. Y19/0257/ FH). Following submission of the outline planning application (OPA) a number of consultation comments have been received from statutory consultees and the public. Otterpool Park LLP ('the Applicant') submitted amendments to the OPA in March 2022 to address the comments received on the original submission and to assist with the delivery of the development across the long term.
- 1.1.2 A consultation response was received from Natural England sent on 05 August 2022 (NE Ref. 402685). This document provides a response to a subset of the comments raised. A further response will be provided on the remaining comments at a later date.

2 Review of Comments

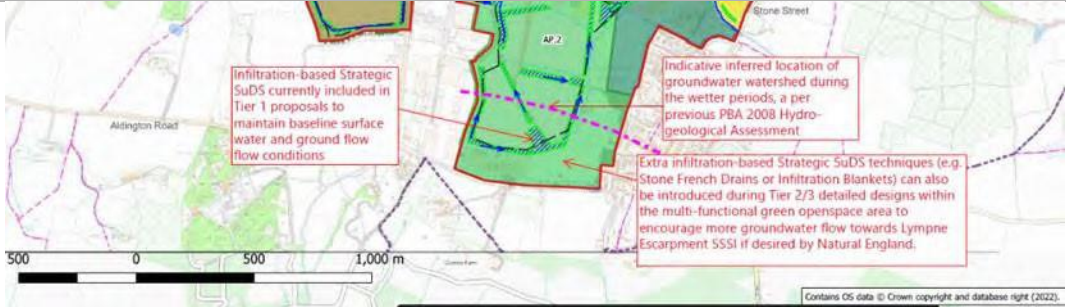
- 2.1.1 Table 1 provides a response to each of the consultation comments raised by Natural England.
- 2.1.2 It is concluded that overall no updates to the application documents are required based on the responses provided to date in this document.

Table 1 Response to comments

Reference	Comment/Issue Raised	Project Response
<p>Page 1, paragraph 1 and 2</p>	<p>Following our letter of the 15 July 2022 in which we provided our landscape advice in relation to the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, I am pleased to provide our further advice in relation to designated nature conservation sites, the Habitats Regulations Assessment, best and most versatile agricultural land and protected species.</p> <p>Natural England has worked collaboratively with Folkestone and Hythe District Council on the preparation of its Core Strategy Review and the Otterpool Park new garden settlement. We welcome the Council’s commitment to Biodiversity Net Gain and recognise the steps it has taken to address the ‘nutrient neutrality’ issues affecting the Stodmarsh designated site. We remain committed to working with the Council and the applicant to ensure that impacts to designated sites can be avoided whilst maximising the opportunities for biodiversity as part of the proposal.</p>	<p>Noted – we appreciate Natural England’s commitment to work with our team and we trust a pragmatic and sensible approach will be taken in reviewing our responses such that we collaboratively meet our mutual goals and obligations in a balanced manner.</p>
<p>Page 1, Paragraph 3</p>	<p>Designated Sites <i>Otterpool Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest</i></p> <p>The Otterpool Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is notified for its geological interest and Natural England welcomes the proposal to incorporate this as a key asset within the Country Park.</p>	<p>The following statement is extracted from the OP5 Environmental Statement, Chapter 10, paragraph 10.4.24:</p> <p><i>“The design of the proposed Development notes that the geological SSSI (Otterpool Quarry) is located within a Country Park. The former quarry face will be maintained and enhanced (benched back (steps created in quarry face) to expose additional areas of the Hythe Formation geology and signage for educational purposes. This will increase accessibility to the feature which will need to be managed to avoid damage. Natural England (NE) has in principle agreed to the setting of the SSSI (in a letter</i></p>

Reference	Comment/Issue Raised	Project Response
	<p>It is stated within Table 10-13 of Chapter 10 Geology, Hydrogeology and Land Quality of the Environmental Statement that <i>'The former quarry face will be maintained and enhanced (benched back (steps created in quarry face) to expose additional areas of the Hythe Formation geology and signage for educational purposes. This will increase accessibility to the feature which will need to be managed to avoid damage'</i>. Natural England welcomes the management of the SSSI for the scientific study and public education benefits that this will bring.</p> <p>Chapter 10 of the Environmental Statement suggests that the management of the SSSI is detailed within the Green Infrastructure Strategy (Appendix 4.11). Having reviewed this we consider that greater detail should be provided on the habitat management practices that will be provided to conserve and enhance the SSSI within the Country Park to maintain the condition of the designated site. This should include details of the management of the SSSI itself (the exposure is currently best managed by sheep grazing as it is difficult to achieve this with machinery) and also how the accessibility of the SSSI will be managed to avoid potential impacts from residents.</p>	<p><i>dated 7th Nov 2018) and also in consultation regarding the 2019 application as detailed above... This mitigation will be secured via a planning condition attached to the permission which states that detailed design of the enhancement, including access and maintenance should be submitted to the LPA for approval as part of the Tier 3 RMA for that part of the site"</i>.</p> <p>The above was secured in the March 2022 Commitments Register (OP5 Appendix 2.6).</p> <p>In addition to the above, fencing of the area has now been added as a requirement in the commitments register (OP5 Appendix 2.6, dated August 2022 under the Green Infrastructure Strategy heading) and further detail has been provided in the Green Infrastructure Strategy (OP5 Appendix 4.11, dated August 2022).</p> <p>Whilst we understand further detail could be provided; given the sequence of the development and the past consultation responses on providing flexibility during the lifespan of the development, it is not appropriate to provide specifics at this time.</p> <p>The design of the mitigation will be evolved once the detailed design for the country park is finalised at Tier 2 / 3. It is acknowledged that it would be beneficial to graze the area, but this must be balanced with public safety, practicality and other requirements of the area. The feature is currently grazed, however it has become overgrown, necessitating the 'benching back', therefore, it is also not considered appropriate to exclude other management options at this time.</p>
<p>Page 2, Paragraph 1</p>	<p>Designated Sites <i>Lympne Escarpment Site of Special Scientific Interest</i></p>	<p>With reference to the FRA and SWDS (OP5 Appendix 15.1), the proposed Surface Water Drainage Strategy is based on an extensive interlinked SuDS network, which aims to slow down the flows from the Proposed Development by using a range of source control SuDS measures. This will effectively maintain the</p>

Reference	Comment/Issue Raised	Project Response
	<p>The Lymgne Escarpment SSSI lies to the south of Aldington Road at the southernmost boundary of the application site. The SSSI is important for its woodland and grassland habitats along with the wet springs and flushes which support a diverse range of plant species.</p> <p>Natural England welcomes the wording in the Core Strategy Review Policy SS7, which states, for the New Garden Settlement that 'Proposals must demonstrate that there will be no impact on the Lymgne Escarpment Site of Special Scientific Interest, unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated, in line with Places and Policies Local Plan Policy NE2;'</p> <p>A hydrogeological study undertaken for previous developments at the Link Park Industrial Site indicated that there is a divide in the groundwater connectivity approximately 370 metres to the north of Aldington Road. During wetter periods, when ground water levels are higher, the study indicated that groundwater flows in a southerly direction towards the SSSI. Any development in this area has the potential to interrupt the groundwater flow to the SSSI with potential impacts for the wet springs and flushes. Mitigation measures for any development in these areas were required for the Link Park proposals (application reference Y09/0145/SH). Given the potential impacts to the SSSI from changes to the groundwater regime, Natural England</p>	<p>baseline flow conditions by closely mimicking the natural hydrological conditions across the Proposed Development (i.e. in terms of both surface water and groundwater flows).</p> <p>FRA and SWDS (OP5 Appendix 15.1) also recommends that opportunities to incorporate source control measures within “development parcel” and/or “street level” strategies will be maximised where appropriate in Tier 2 and Tier 3 designs. For example, this will likely include the following extra SuDS components in development parcel areas (including associated primary, secondary and tertiary roads as appropriate):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swales • Raingardens • Soakaways • Permeable paving <p>This will help to manage surface water on a more local level and provide localised source control surface water management, including increased long-term attenuation storage accounting for follow on storm events within the overarching masterplan strategy. It is expected that this extra storage will account for at least 10% of the long term attenuation storage requirement in each drainage zone within the development parcels.</p> <p>With specific reference to AP.2, Figure 1 (snippet below) is a marked up extract of Appendix E of FRA and SWDS (OP5 Appendix 15.1), which shows the currently proposed infiltration-based strategic SuDS network within the AP.2 development area and the adjoining Public Open Space area to the south and east, along with the indicative/inferred location of the groundwater watershed during the wetter periods (from the previous PBA Report on Hydrological Assessment (dated October 2008) prepared for the Link Park proposals.</p>

Reference	Comment/Issue Raised	Project Response
	<p>would recommend that greater clarity on how impacts to the groundwater flow will be avoided or fully mitigated from the development proposed in this area (AP.2 on the parameter plans) is provided.</p>	 <p>The map shows the AP.2 development area in green, bounded by Alington Road to the west and Stone Street to the east. A dashed line indicates the inferred location of the groundwater watershed. A red box highlights 'Infiltration-based Strategic SuDS currently included in Tier 1 proposals to maintain baseline surface water and ground flow conditions'. Another red box points to the 'Indicative inferred location of groundwater watershed during the wetter periods, a per previous PBA 2008 Hydro-geological Assessment'. A third red box suggests 'Extra infiltration-based Strategic SuDS techniques (e.g. Stone French Drains or Infiltration Blankets) can also be introduced during Tier 2/3 detailed designs within the multi-functional green openspace area to encourage more groundwater flow towards Lymgne Escarpment SSSI if desired by Natural England.' A scale bar at the bottom indicates 500, 0, 500, and 1,000 meters. A small note at the bottom right of the map reads 'Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2022)'.</p> <p>Figure 1</p> <p>As can be seen on Figure 1, a small portion of the AP.2 development area is potentially impacted by the observed groundwater watershed in the PBA report and already a notable strategic SuDS area has been included as part of the strategic green infrastructure within the impacted development zone to maintain the baseline hydrological conditions. As highlighted above, this <u>excludes</u> any additional source control SuDS within the AP.2 development area.</p> <p>It should also be noted that the natural surface drainage catchment only covers the southern portion of this observed groundwater watershed as the northern portion naturally falls away to the north. This means that the proposed SuDS will capture surface runoff within the entire groundwater watershed and maximise ground infiltration, which will effectively mitigate any negative impact on Lymgne Escarpment SSSI from the increased impermeable areas within the AP.2 development area.</p> <p>Furthermore, as highlighted in Figure 1 there is further opportunity to incorporate extra infiltration-based SuDS within the remaining designated open space to the south and east during later Tier 2 and Tier 3 detailed designs, i.e., should further detailed investigation identify the need to consider additional mitigation to enhance groundwater flows to the Lymgne Escarpment SSSI.</p> <p>Our strategy provides the masterplan wide approach to delivering the degree of mitigation necessary on a phased/tiered basis which then cascades down into the development parcels to ensure site specific detailed design. We therefore conclude that there is more than adequate consideration of mitigation options.</p>

Reference	Comment/Issue Raised	Project Response
<p>Page 2, Paragraph 4</p>	<p>Designated Sites <i>Air Quality</i> The Environmental Statement highlights that there are a number of SSSIs within 200 metres of the affected road network including Hatch Park, Lympne Escarpment, Folkestone to Etchingill Escarpment and Folkestone Warren SSSIs. The air quality assessment for these sites seems to have focussed solely on the impacts that may result from NOx rather than also considering the potential impacts from ammonia. As such, Natural England recommends that a further detailed assessment considering the potential impacts to designated sites from transport generated air quality is provided to understand whether there are implications for the designated sites both during construction and operation. Once this is available, we will be pleased to provide further advice to the Council.</p>	<p>A response on this issue will be provided in an update to this document.</p>
<p>Page 2, Paragraph 5</p>	<p>Habitats Regulations Assessment <i>Air Quality</i> Whilst it is acknowledged that advice was sought from Natural England in 2021 regarding the proposal to defer the air quality elements of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) for the application to the overarching HRA for the Core Strategy Review, unfortunately we were not able to provide advice at that time.</p>	<p>A response on this issue will be provided in an update to this document.</p>

Reference	Comment/Issue Raised	Project Response
	<p>Natural England is concerned that the air quality assessment for the application appears to have focussed solely on impacts that may result from transport generated NOx rather than also including ammonia. The HRA accompanying the Core Strategy Review also did not appear to include ammonia. We advise that schemes where there is the potential for the affected road network to pass within 200 metres of designated nature conservation sites should consider both the impacts from traffic generated NOx and ammonia¹.</p> <p>We would therefore recommend that further details of the potential air quality impacts from this proposal to all designated sites within 200metres of the affected road network are provided to provide certainty that impacts will not result, when considered alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. Once this information is available, we will be pleased to provide further advice to the Council.</p>	
<p>Page 3, Paragraph 1</p>	<p>Habitats Regulation Assessment <i>Recreational Impacts</i></p> <p>Natural England agrees that it is appropriate for recreational impacts to be scoped out of the assessment for the Blean Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC), the Tankerton Slopes and Swalecliffe SAC and the Stodmarsh SAC, Special Protection Area and Ramsar site. Given the lack of public</p>	<p>The HRA identifies that proposals are not likely to have a significant effect on the Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC and Wye and Crundale Downs SAC through recreational pressure. The conclusions have been informed both by baseline evidence, notably visitor surveys undertaken at these sites, together with changing behaviours in relation to open space and the needs of the population. For example, the HRA describes the changing ways in which people interact with the outdoors since the Covid-19 pandemic in addition to the different needs that people have – whether this be for dog walking, exercising, or being ‘in nature’. The fact that people experience outdoor spaces for a variety of purposes is important and means that future residents of the proposed Development are likely</p>

Reference	Comment/Issue Raised	Project Response
	<p>access to the Parkgate Down SAC, Natural England considers that impacts are unlikely.</p> <p>For the Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC, Wye and Crundale Downs SAC, it remains unclear how the conclusions were drawn that the proposals are not likely to have a significant effect through recreational pressure as residents are likely to visit these sites. However, Policy S7 of the Core Strategy review indicates that there will be a requirement for an access strategy and there may need to be mitigation in relation to the SAC. This is reflected with the addendum to the Habitats Regulations Assessment Addendum – Main Modifications to the Proposed Submissions Folkestone and Hythe Core Strategy Review (September 2021). This states:</p> <p><i>‘vi. Publicly accessible, well-managed and high quality open spaces, which are linked to the open countryside and adjoining settlements. This shall be informed by an access strategy that seeks to protect and enhance existing public rights of way, and create new public rights of way. The strategy shall balance demands for public access with ecological and landscape protection, taking into account the impacts of increased access on the Kent Downs AONB and Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment Special Area of Conservation and other protected areas,</i></p>	<p>to visit different types of spaces to fulfil different needs – areas such as the Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC and Wye and Crundale Downs SAC form one type of space amongst many. Other factors that have informed the conclusions include the distance of the sites from the proposed Development. The conclusions that no likely significant effects are anticipated is founded on these factors, together with the multiplicity of alternative outdoor spaces that are provided either as part of the proposed Development or in its vicinity. The requirement for the preparation of an access strategy serves as a further measure by which these areas can be monitored and protected. Further engagement with Natural England about the content of the access strategy would be welcomed at a later stage in the design, for example when further detail is available at Tier 2. ; i.e. in line with Natural England’s recommendation “<i>that the Otterpool Park application revisits the potential for recreational impacts at the detailed design stage</i>”.</p>

Reference	Comment/Issue Raised	Project Response
	<p><i>which might necessitate the need for mitigation to be secured;</i></p> <p>Natural England would therefore recommend that clarity is provided on how the measures proposed for the Otterpool Park proposal ensure that impacts to the SAC (and wider Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) are avoided.</p> <p>Natural England has recently assessed the condition of the Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC and recreational users are negatively impacting the habitat within the site. We are working with Dover District Council on ways to manage recreational impact as part of a strategic approach and we would recommend that the Otterpool Park application revisits the potential for recreational impacts at the detailed design stage.</p> <p>In relation to the Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SAC, SPA and Ramsar site the Assessment details that <i>'It is considered that although there is likely to be an increase in visitors as a result of the proposed Development, this is capable of being mitigated by the actions and recommendations proposed for visitor management generally within the SARMS [Sustainable Access and Recreation Management Strategy], for example visitor education and awareness raising measures focusing on potential adverse impacts arising from trampling, littering and disturbance'</i> (Section 6.3.30).</p>	

Reference	Comment/Issue Raised	Project Response
	<p>Subject to the measures within the SARMS being fully implemented by the Council, then Natural England is satisfied that recreational impacts to the Dungeness complex will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the designated sites.</p>	
<p>Page 3, Paragraph 7</p>	<p>Habitats Regulation Assessment <i>Water quality</i></p> <p>Natural England understands (as detailed in an email dated 1 August 2022 from Renuka Gunasekara of Arcadis) that an updated Nutrient Budget Analysis Report has been prepared to support the Otterpool Park outline planning application. Once we have been able to review this amended report, we will be pleased to provide our advice and any implications this may have for the Habitats Regulations Assessment.</p>	<p>The revised Nutrient Budget Analysis Report has been provided to Natural England on 01 August 2022.</p>
<p>Page 3, Paragraph 8</p>	<p>Habitats Regulation Assessment <i>Functionally linked land</i></p> <p>Whilst it does not appear that the wintering bird surveys covered two full seasons, as would normally be expected, from the survey information provided it does not appear that there a significant number of birds associated with the Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Special Protection Area and Ramsar site using the land. As such, our advice remains that we concur with the conclusions made that the proposed site does not provide functionally linked</p>	<p>Noted and closed</p>

Reference	Comment/Issue Raised	Project Response
	<p>habitat for designated sites in the vicinity of the application site.</p>	
<p>Page 4</p>	<p>Soils and Agricultural Land Quality Although we consider that this proposal falls outside the scope of the Development Management Procedure Order (as amended) consultation arrangements, Natural England draws your Authority’s attention to the following agricultural land quality and soil considerations: Based on the information provided with the planning application, it appears that the proposed development comprises 589 hectares of agricultural land, including in excess of 400 hectares (Section 5.5.2 of Chapter 5 – Agriculture and Soils of the Environmental Statement) classified as ‘best and most versatile’ (Grades 1, 2 and 3a land in the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system). Please note, that as it is outside our statutory remit, the submitted ALC data has not been checked - the British Society of Soil Science have published the Guidance Note Assessing Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)2 and we strongly recommend this is followed to validate an ALC survey. National Planning policy relevant to agricultural land and soils is set out in paragraph 174 of the National Planning Policy Framework which states that:</p>	<p>Noted</p>

Reference	Comment/Issue Raised	Project Response
	<p><i>‘Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</i></p> <p><i>protecting and enhancing [...] soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);</i></p> <p><i>recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland.’</i></p> <p>Soil is a finite resource which plays an essential role within sustainable ecosystems, performing an array of functions supporting a range of ecosystem services, including storage of carbon, the infiltration and transport of water, nutrient cycling, and provision of food.</p> <p>In order to safeguard soil resources as part of the overall sustainability of the development, it is important that the soil resource is able to retain as many of its important functions as possible. This can be achieved through careful soil management and appropriate, beneficial soil re-use, with consideration on how any adverse impacts on soils can be avoided or minimised.</p> <p>Based on the information provided with the planning application, it appears that the proposed development comprises</p>	

Reference	Comment/Issue Raised	Project Response
	<p>approximately 50% of the site will comprise 'soft uses' (for example, habitat creation, landscaping, allotments and public open space etc).</p> <p>Consequently, Natural England would advise that any grant of planning permission should be made subject to conditions to safeguard soil resources, including the provision of an appropriately experienced soil specialist to advise on and supervise soil handling, including identifying when soils are dry enough to be handled. Sustainable soil management should aim to minimise risks to the ecosystem services which soils provide, through appropriate site design/masterplan/Green Infrastructure. Defra has published a Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites³ which may be helpful when setting planning conditions for development sites. It provides advice on the use and protection of soil in construction projects, including the movement and management of soil resources, which we strongly recommend is followed.</p> <p>The British Society of Soil Science has published the Guidance Note⁴ Benefitting from Soil Management in Development and Construction which sets out measures for the protection of soils within the planning system and the development of individual sites, which we also recommend is followed.</p>	

Reference	Comment/Issue Raised	Project Response
Page 5	<p>Protected species</p> <p>We have not assessed this application and associated documents for impacts on protected species.</p> <p>Natural England has published Standing Advice¹ on protected species. The Standing Advice includes a decision checklist which provides advice to planners on deciding if there is a 'reasonable likelihood' of protected species being present. It also provides detailed advice on the protected species most often affected by development.</p>	Noted

¹ <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/planningdevelopment/spatialplanning/standingadvice/default.aspx>

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Appendix P: Natural England Comments on the Nutrient Neutrality Update Dated July 2022

Date: 14 October 2022
Our ref: 406469
Your ref: Y19/0257/FH



James Farrar
Folkestone and Hythe District Council

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

T 0300 060 3900

BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear James Farrar,

Planning consultation: Further Information - Outline application, with all matters reserved, for a comprehensive residential led mixed use development.

Location: Land Bounded By; The M20 And Channel Tunnel Railway Link (Ctrl) To The North; The A20/Stone Street And Sandling Park To The East; Harringe Lane To The West, And; Aldington Road To The South

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 12 September 2022 which was received by Natural England on the same date.

Following our letter on the 5 August 2022 in which we provided our advice on designated sites, Soils and Agricultural Land Quality, and Protected Species, I am pleased to provide our further advice in relation to the recently submitted Nutrient Budget Analysis Update document (July 2022).

Natural England welcomes the steps that have been taken to address the 'nutrient neutrality' issues affecting the Stodmarsh designated sites. We also welcome the resubmission of the nutrient budget for the development, which now utilises the updated Stodmarsh nutrient budget calculator (March 2022).

Updated Nutrient Budget

Natural England has reviewed the latest nutrient budget calculations and we advise that we consider it has one error within the calculations. From reviewing the average annual rainfall at the site using the National River Flow Archive ([Catchment Info for 40011 - Great Stour at Horton \(ceh.ac.uk\)](https://catchment.info/40011-great-stour-at-horton)), we advise that the annual average rainfall (mm) used in Stage 2 of the calculations should be set as 750.1 – 800, not 700.1 – 750.

Aside from the above point, Natural England does not have any further comments to make on the nutrient budget calculations.

Proposed Mitigation Wetlands

Natural England, in partnership with The Rivers Trust and Constructed Wetland Association, has recently published the document '[Framework approach for Responding to Wetland Mitigation Proposals](#)' which can be found on The Rivers Trust [Constructed Wetland Hub](#). This wetland mitigation framework is being used by Natural England to adequately review wetland proposals and designs which are focused on Nutrient Neutrality mitigation. For this reason, we recommend that the developers utilise this document to assist in their wetland designs.

Natural England notes that the Arcadis Nutrient Budget Analysis Update (July 2022) has used the medium nutrient removal efficiency ratings based on literature from Land *et al.*, 2016, to calculate the required size of mitigation wetlands required for the development. However, we advise that this approach does not take into account the inlet concentration, which will strongly influence the load removal in most wetland treatment systems. If the inlet nutrient concentrations are low, then it is unlikely that the wetlands will remove the required load of nutrients sufficiently to achieve nutrient

neutrality for the development. We therefore recommend that further design of the wetland should utilise industry best-practice approaches to calculate the nutrient removal and associated wetland area. These include;

- The P-K-C* approach
- A 'plug flow' model termed the k-C* approach; or
- Regression (or exponential decay) equations;

Please also note that we advise the wetland designs should use at least two of these approaches, and then the most precautionary calculation should be used to inform the nutrient removal rating of the wetland.

Natural England notes that the Onsite WwTW will discharge effluent into one of the proposed wetlands. As the nutrient permit levels and effluent volume from the onsite WwTW are known, it is possible to utilise the recommended above approaches to accurately calculate the nutrient removal rate of this wetland.

We advise that there are a multitude of factors that can influence the effectiveness of constructed mitigation wetlands. Therefore, we highly recommend that information found in the [Wetland Mitigation Framework](#) is considered when designing the nutrient mitigation wetlands. Additionally, further background information on constructed wetlands can be found within the '[Introduction to Freshwater Wetlands for Improving Water Quality \(JP044\)](#)' report, which was recently published by Natural England.

Final Comments

Please note that if your authority is minded to grant planning permission contrary to the advice in this letter, you are required under Section 281 (6) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) to notify Natural England of the permission, the terms on which it is proposed to grant it and how, if at all, your authority has taken account of Natural England's advice. You must also allow a further period of 21 days before the operation can commence.

I hope these comments are helpful and we remain fully committed to working with Folkestone and Hythe District Council and the applicant to ensure that the proposed development avoids or fully mitigates adverse impacts on designated sites. We would be pleased to provide further advice through our Discretionary Advice Service if this would be helpful.

If you have any queries relating to the advice in this letter please contact me at [REDACTED]@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours sincerely,

[REDACTED]
Sussex and Kent Area Team

Appendix Q: Justification for the rationale that N deposition reduces in all future modelled scenarios

Section 1: JNCC (2020) ‘Nitrogen Futures’ Report⁷

In October 2020, the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) published the findings of a project concerning future trends in nitrogen deposition. The project sought to develop the evidence base on the effectiveness of spatial targeting of mitigation measures and to test a range of potential options for future UK policy development. The study developed detailed scenarios which compared the existing baseline (taken to be 2017) with future scenarios in 2030 and beyond at existing or varying levels of ambition with regards to direct or indirect nitrogen deposition mitigation. Outputs were modelled across the UK, as well as in England using a national model at a 1km resolution. The study also included analysis on the local scale for a small number of designated ecological sites in order to determine whether a national scale model could accurately identify atmospheric N deposition pressures at the local scale. The modelling included the contribution of ammonia to nitrogen deposition from transport sectors, as well as the more well-understood sectors such as agriculture.

A range of scenarios were modelled including the existing 2017 baseline, the 2030 ‘most likely’ scenario whereby the National Emissions Ceiling Regulations (referred to as NECR NOx) target was met for NOx, and a 2030 ‘business as usual’ (BAU) scenario whereby only currently adopted policy was accounted for; this scenario is therefore likely to be pessimistic as it is expected that further policy and mitigations would be adopted between 2017 and 2030. The change in NOx and NH3 concentrations was modelled as well as consequent nitrogen deposition rates (which accounts for the NOx and NH3 precursors).

In the BAU scenario, NH3 emissions increase between 2017 and 2030 by 1%. NOx emissions are expected to decrease by approximately 34%. Consequently N deposition is expected to decrease by approximately 14% by 2030 in the BAU scenario representing the ongoing application of existing emission reduction commitments. If the ‘most likely’ NECR NOx scenario is achieved then it is expected that there would be a decrease in nitrogen deposition of approximately 21% by 2030. The results for nitrogen deposition are shown in Table 3-3 of the JNCC Nitrogen Futures report as displayed below.

Table 3-3. Summary of N deposition to the UK land area for the 2017 and 2030 baseline scenarios, split into the main components of wet, dry, reduced and oxidised nitrogen (kt N). The data represent grid square average N deposition, i.e. the land cover within each model grid square is taken into account to provide land cover dependent total deposition.

Scenario (all values kt N)	NHx-N dry	NHx-N wet	NOy-N dry	NOy-N wet	Total N
2017 Baseline	75.3	93.8	34.6	73.3	277.1
2030 Baseline BAU (WM)	76.1	86.5	22.8	54.1	239.5
2030 Baseline NAPCP+DA (NECR NOx)	67.2	79.7	20.9	51.4	219.1

Figure 3-5 of the JNCC Nitrogen Futures report is presented below and demonstrates that the eastern areas of Kent (including the air quality study area as assessed in the Environmental Statement for the proposed Development) are expected to experience a decrease in nitrogen

⁷ <https://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/04f4896c-7391-47c3-ba02-8278925a99c5/JNCC-Report-665-FINAL-WEB.pdf>

deposition in the range of 1 to 2.5 kg N ha yr in the BAU scenario by 2030. In the NECR NOx scenario the decrease is expected to be more substantial, in the range of 2.5 to 5 kg N ha yr.

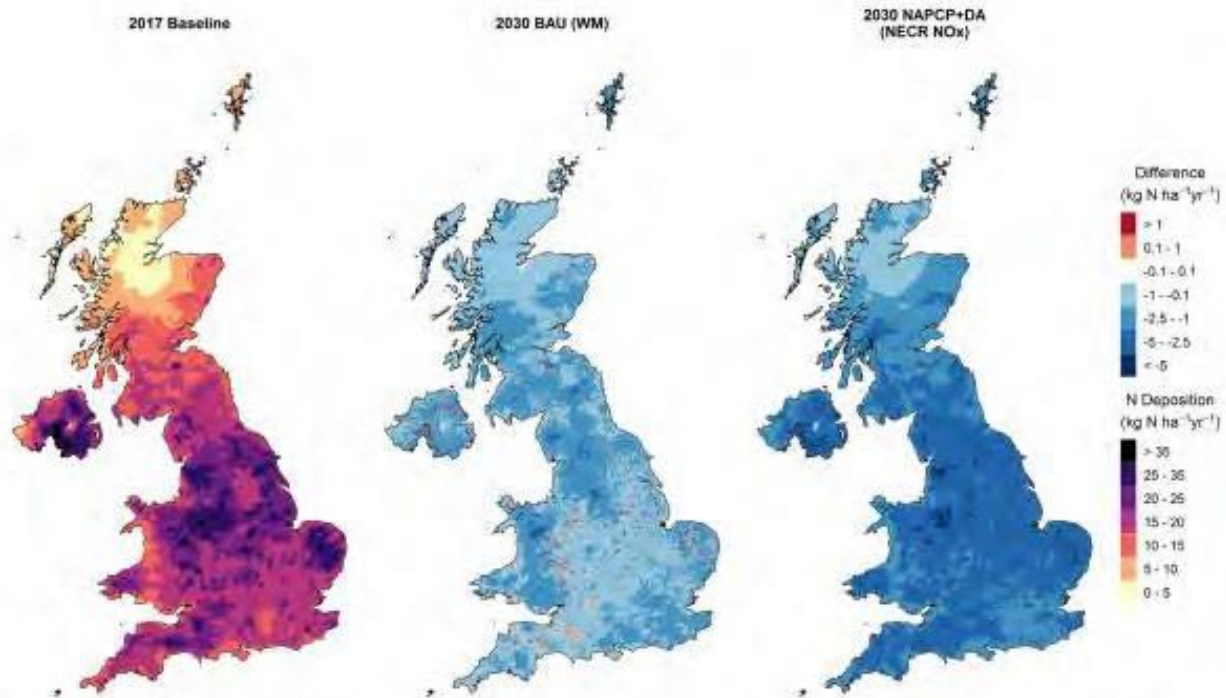


Figure 3-5. N deposition to low-growing semi-natural vegetation features - baselines: 2017 (left), difference to 2030 BAU (WM) (middle), difference to 2030 NAPCP+DA.

No BAU scenario was modelled for 2040. However, a range of further scenarios adopting different types of as yet unadopted emissions mitigation were assessed for 2040 in the 1x1km modelling. In all of the 2040 scenarios, the results showed that nitrogen deposition totals were lower in 2040 than both the 2030 NECR and BAU scenarios, and lower than the 2017 baseline, indicating that further reductions could potentially be achieved with further interventions.

In addition to the national work carried out, local case studies were presented at series of discrete ecological sites to test whether the national scale trends reported between the 2017 and 2030 scenarios in the 1x1km model would be replicated at a local scale where local issues such as intensive agriculture or road traffic were known to be an issue. Four of the case studies were modelled on the basis that they were known or expected to be substantially affected by road traffic emissions. One of these sites was Ashdown Forest SAC located in East Sussex approximately 50 miles west of the proposed Development, and was considered to be the most representative of the case studies with regards to the Folkestone to Etchinghill SAC, followed by the Epping Forest SAC case study.

The Ashdown Forest SAC was modelled at a 2m resolution for the 2017 and 2030 scenarios to ascertain whether the trends modelled at a 1km resolution (i.e. decreasing between 2017 and 2030) were replicated at the local scale, including those roadside environments within the site where road traffic emissions are substantial. The results showed that the roadside areas of the SAC are dominated by nitrogen deposition from traffic emissions of NOx and NH3, and total nitrogen deposition was greater in these locations than the 1km model. The areas further away from roads show less significant contributions from road traffic emissions. This was to be expected given the greater granularity of the 2m modelling. The 2m results showed that there are expected to be decreases in nitrogen deposition across the site (even at those

roadside locations) between the 2017 baseline and the 2030 BAU/2030 NECR NO_x scenarios as the policies and existing commitments embedded in these 2030 scenarios cover a range of sectors, including road transport that leads to a net improvement in nitrogen deposition at all locations within the site.

Figure 3.1-23 of Annex 5 of the JNCC report shows that even at the 2m modelled resolution (as well as the 1km resolution) that site mean and maximum nitrogen deposition rates (i.e. those at the roadside) within Ashdown Forest SAC are expected to be lower in the two most pessimistic 2030 scenarios (BAU, and NECR NO_x) than in the 2017 baseline.

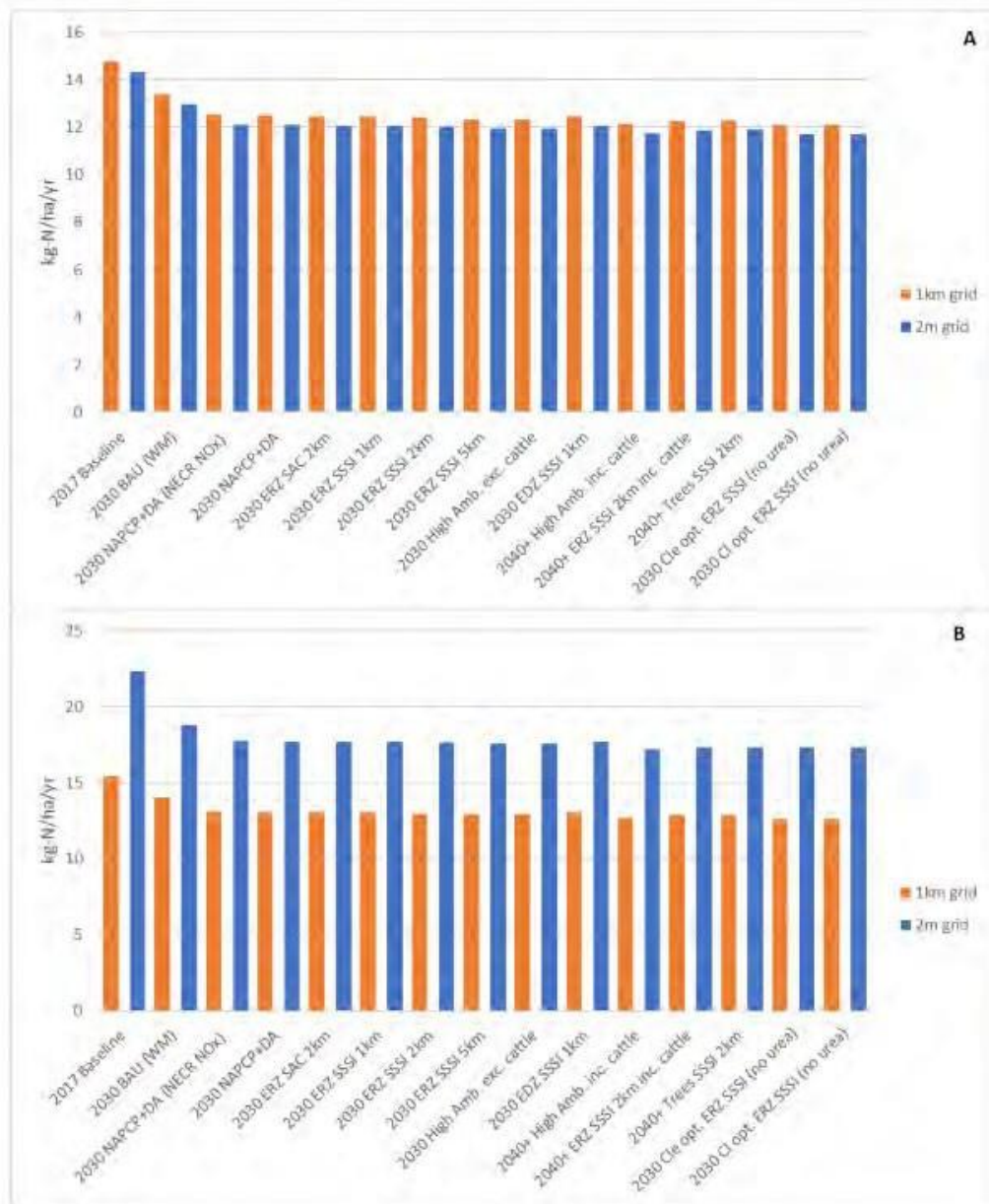


Figure 3.1-23. Comparison 1 km² and 2 m² grid predictions – N deposition to low-growing vegetation within SAC: A) mean; and B) maximum.

Similar work was carried out at Epping Forest SAC (a site dominated by woodland in London). However, an additional sensitivity analysis was carried out to establish the impact of road traffic on nitrogen deposition of achieving NO_x reductions beyond 2030, in the period up to 2040, through a) the petrolisation of the fleet (which serves to increase ammonia induced nitrogen deposition) or b) through the electrification of the fleet. Figure 3.4-25 of Annex 5 of the JNCC report shows that maximum modelled nitrogen deposition rates within the Epping Forest SAC site (i.e. those closest to busy roads) are lower in 2040 than the 2017 baseline in all future scenarios regardless of whether NO_x reductions are secured through the petrolisation or electrification of the traffic fleet. The 2040 modelled scenarios could lead to higher site maximums than 2030 if NO_x is reduced through petrolisation of the traffic fleet rather than the

electrification of the fleet due to the increase in nitrogen deposition from ammonia associated with petrol vehicles; however these are still lower than the 2017 baseline rates of nitrogen deposition. Should fleet compositions not change between 2030 and 2040, or should NOx reductions be secured through electrification, then it is expected that site maximum nitrogen deposition rates would be lower than the 2030 BAU scenario in all of the 2040 scenarios.

Nitrogen Futures - Annex 5: Local Assessment - case studies

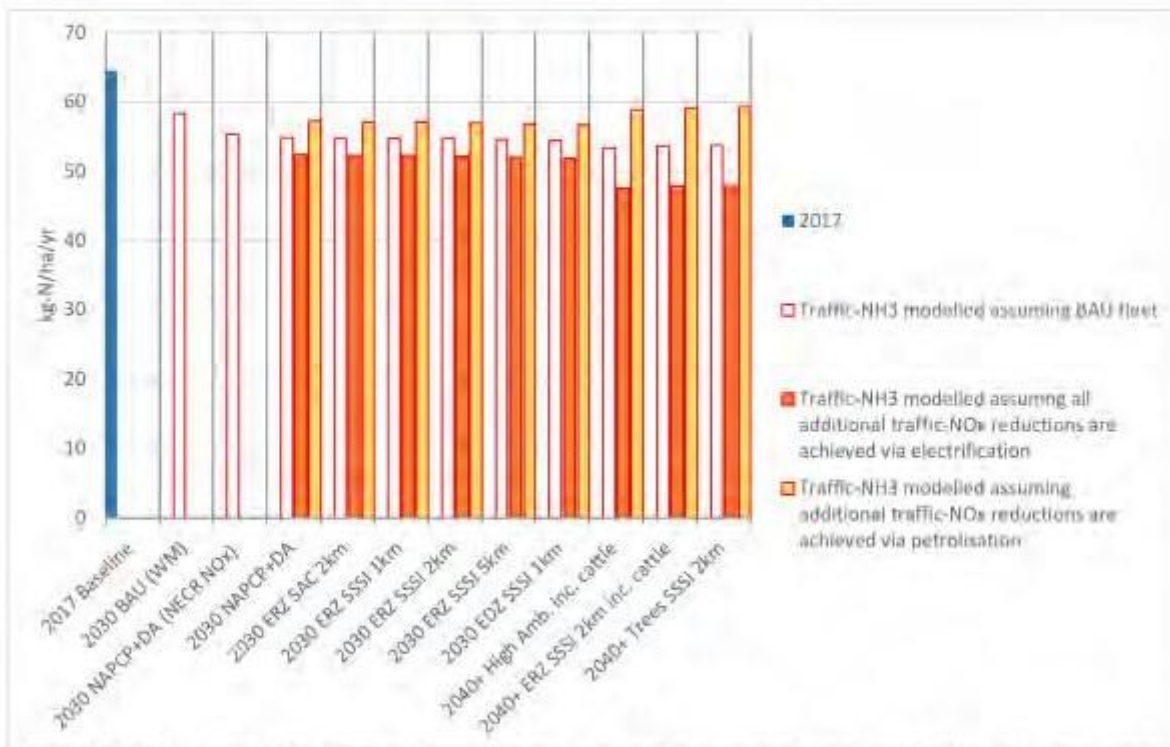


Figure 3.4-25. Effect of alternative assumptions for NH₃ emissions from local traffic on maximum predicted N deposition to woodland (selected scenarios only).

Implications for assessment of nitrogen deposition at Folkestone to Etchinghill SAC

It is accepted that according to the JNCC nitrogen futures report that there is uncertainty over NH₃ induced nitrogen deposition in locations dominated by traffic emissions after 2030 due to the differing possible means of securing NO_x reductions, although it should be noted that the report was published before the UK government published the Transport Decarbonisation Plan. This plan seeks to accelerate the phasing out of petrol and diesel vehicles, something that was not incorporated into the modelling informing the JNCC report or Defra's current Emission Factor Toolkit (EFT v.11).

The uncertainty around ammonia after 2030 lends itself to approaching ammonia emissions periodically over time (i.e. on a tier by tier basis) as the evidence base evolves, however it is clear that nitrogen deposition rates in roadside locations will be lower in 2030 and 2040 than in the 2017 baseline regardless of whether the analysis undertaken is on a national or local scale. This should provide reassurance that should nitrogen deposition increase at ecological sites as a result of the proposed Development in future years, it would be at lower loading rates than existing loading rates. This adds strength to the argument that if a site is deemed to be in

a favourable condition or has 'maintain' conservation objective with existing nitrogen deposition rates, it should still be in a favourable condition in the future provided that any increases in nitrogen loading associated with the proposed Development are at total levels less than the existing baseline.

Section 2: Reduction in vehicle emissions over time according to existing air quality modelling tools

As the vehicle fleet gets cleaner over time there is a significant reduction in NO_x emissions from both Light Duty Vehicles (LDVs) (Cars and Vans) and Heavy-Duty Vehicles (HDV, comprised of HGVs and Buses).

Ammonia (NH₃) is generated from vehicles as a result of the technologies that control the emissions of other pollutants such as Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x). Per vehicle NO_x emission rates from diesel vehicles are higher than petrol vehicles. However, NH₃ is mainly emitted from petrol vehicles⁸. Both NO_x and NH₃ ultimately contribute to N deposition from vehicle emissions.

To demonstrate how emissions of NO_x and NH₃ change in the future in the context of the existing air quality modelling tools, the Defra Emission Factor Toolkit (EFT) was used for a dummy traffic flow of 150,000 Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT), 15% of which are HDVs to represent a motorway flow. A growth in traffic of 1% per annum has also been assumed. These are shown below against the assessment scenarios modelled in the Environmental Statement which were primarily driven by effects on human health. The UK Government's published emission factor toolkit does not include emission factors for NH₃, for the use in air quality modelling. National Highways reviewed available published evidence on NH₃ vehicle emissions which included National Highways vehicle emission testing. Following completion of this review a set of NH₃ ratios were developed to be applied to the outputs of the modelled NO_x concentrations for different road types (Urban, Motorway or Rural). This allows for the total N Deposition to be generated from the road traffic (NO₂ + NH₃) and it is this figure that is used to create the projections below.

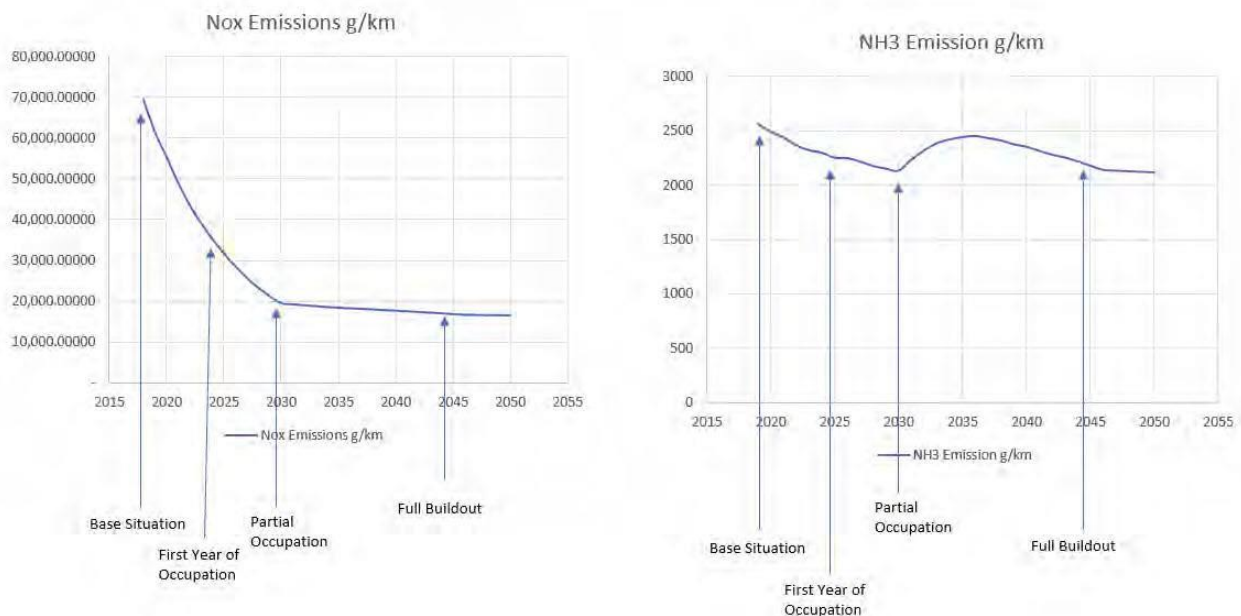


Figure A – Future NO_x emissions in EFT v.11 (left) and NH₃ emissions in National Highways NH₃ tool

NO_x falls rapidly between 2018 (the baseline modelled in the Environmental Statement) and 2030 and then flattens out as the reductions in NO_x become dependent on electric vehicles

⁸ [GetFile.aspx \(aqconsultants.co.uk\)](http://GetFile.aspx(aqconsultants.co.uk))

entering the fleet. NH₃ has a different pattern; it too reduces from 2018 to 2030, but as the NO_x flattens out and there is a transition in the fleet to fewer diesel vehicles and other vehicles such as petrol hybrids, NH₃ emissions start to increase. Emissions rise again between 2030 and 2035 (albeit to a level lower than the base situation) and then fall thereafter. N Deposition will therefore fall between 2018 and 2030 for both pollutants. N deposition however will have peaked from road traffic reducing until 2030, there will then be an increase in N deposition between 2030 and 2035 after which N deposition will start to reduce again.

The baseline situation for Otterpool (for the air quality modelling detailed in Chapter 6 of the Environmental Statement) was 2018, N deposition in all ecological sites will be lower in the future scenarios modelled when compared to this year. Unless there is a new road or a significant increase in traffic flows that outweigh the general improvements in emissions.

It should be noted that if there is a faster uptake of electric vehicles in the fleet than is currently predicted in Defra's EFTv11 (issued November 2021) then there will also be a faster reduction in emissions of NO_x and NH₃ than that graphed above in figure 1.

Section 3: The Transport Decarbonisation Plan (TDP)

It should be noted that the JNCC analysis (as summarised in section 1) and EFT v.11 (summarised in section 2) were published prior to the publication of the Transport Decarbonisation Plan, and therefore do not account for the policies within this plan such as accelerated phasing out of petrol and diesel vehicles.

The calculations detailed in section 2 of this appendix regards the change in NO_x and hence NH₃ emissions based upon the latest version of the EFT version 11. This includes fleet projections up to 2050 and the projected vehicle fleet mix (petrol, diesel, electric, etc). The fleet projections that underpin the emissions in EFT v.11 are based on traffic projections from the Department for Transport's (DfT's) Road Traffic Forecasts 2018. With regard to the phasing out of petrol and diesel vehicles in the future (for example Ultra Low Emission Vehicles), page 30 of the Road Traffic Forecasts 2018 report states:

'These forecasts include implemented and adopted policies only. These do not include future policies or Government ambitions that have not been legislated, for example it does not include future car and van CO₂ regulations.'

Therefore, whilst the fleet projections used to generate emissions factors from the EFT do take account of the projected change in the mix of vehicles (petrol, diesel, electric, etc.), these are based on adopted policies. Policies that would lead to an accelerated phasing out of petrol and diesel vehicles, such as the Transport Decarbonisation Plan, which was published in 2021, are not accounted for in the emissions factors generated using EFT v11. The effects presented in the calculations summarised in section 2 are therefore likely to be worst case scenario and it is reasonable to assume that the impact of the TDP would be a reduction in vehicle tailpipe emission of NO_x and NH₃ than is currently assumed based off EFTv11.

Appendix R: AECOM Advice to the LPA regarding Air Quality Impacts on Folkestone to Etchinhghill Escarpment

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Approach to assessing road traffic contributions of ammonia - December 2022

Dear James,

As requested, below presents a review of the proposed approach to assessing the impact of road sources of ammonia, and the impact upon designated sites within 200m of the road. Documents submitted as part of the 2022 Otterpool Park Outline Planning Application (updated)¹ Y19/0257/FH have been reviewed. This review, and observations presented below, have focussed on the following two documents:

[OP5 Appendix 7.19 Habitats Regulation Assessment v5.2 Part 1 R November 2022 v2.pdf \(folkestone-hythe.gov.uk\)](#)

[OP5 Appendix 7.19 Habitats Regulation Assessment v5.2 Part 5 November 2022.pdf \(folkestone-hythe.gov.uk\)](#)

Natural England provided comments regarding the March 2022 submission, received 5 August 2022 (Appendix M), and advised that road sources of ammonia should be included in the air quality assessment that informs the Environmental Statement and Habitats Regulation Assessment.

Subsequent consultation (9 September 2022, Appendix N) confirmed that, given ammonia assessment is a new and developing topic, Natural England are satisfied with the proposal to include ammonia in subsequent tiers of assessment, once assessment methodologies are more settled, rather than update the modelling at this stage. This will provide Natural England with the opportunity to comment further, and for the local authority to ensure that the Folkestone to Etchingill Escarpment SAC continues to be protected.

As the approach to include road sources of ammonia in future tier assessments has already been agreed with Natural England as being an appropriate approach to protecting the integrity of the SAC, it is not necessary to undertake further modelling at this stage. Within the documents, the applicant's comments are welcomed, stating:

'in order to provide further certainty, it is recommended that the potential impact from nitrogen deposition is screened at a subsequent stage of the tiered planning process, and that updated air quality assessments are conducted utilising the emerging ammonia modelling tools and updated DEFRA toolkits as they are issued'.

Paragraph 6.2.16 of the HRA report states that:

'The applicant is committed to monitoring the air quality position at future delivery milestones through the submission of ES updates at each phase of the development (note: NE will be consulted on these submissions as a matter of course, enabling further evidence to be presented at future relevant stages). For each submission, we will be able to take into account that phase

¹ <https://www.folkestone-hythe.gov.uk/otterpool-park/2022-otterpool-park-outline-planning-application-updated>

in isolation plus in-combination effects with previous phases, using real world data and the most up to date emission factors.'

However, further information is presented in Appendix Q; the analysis uses the National Highways ammonia tool, which calculates ammonia emissions directly from road traffic emissions of NOx and is as yet unpublished, but has been reviewed by the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM). Reasoning behind the use of the tool, as opposed to alternative methodologies, is presented.

The analysis presented in Appendix Q of the HRA illustrates that projected emissions of ammonia on a hypothetical motorway are expected to be lower in future years than 2019, accounting for 1% growth in traffic flow per year. This is subsequently extrapolated to say that '*projected ammonia deposition is lower than the current baseline in future scenarios*' (Executive Summary) and '*it is likely that ammonia levels will reduce from the road at the SAC in question over the assessment period with and without the proposed new garden settlement*' (paragraph 6.2.16). However the analysis shows only road traffic sources of ammonia (leaving aside agricultural sources for example) and does not account for the Otterpool Park development traffic beyond the 1% per annum growth, thereby not providing enough evidence to confirm that '*ammonia deposition will reduce in all future scenarios with or without the development*'.

This does not follow Natural England's approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations (NEA001²), which follows a stepwise screening approach. In particular, Step 4 requires the application of screening criteria, including 1% of the critical level / load, to conclude no Likely Significant Effect (LSE). Exceedance of 1% of the critical level / load does not automatically imply environmental effects – subsequent ecological interpretation is required to ascertain the possible environmental impacts.

Furthermore, paragraph 6.2.15 states that '*the Otterpool Park application ES (Chapter 6: Air Quality) presents a thorough and robust assessment of air quality impacts over the delivery of the development, culminating in the assessed 'worst-case' scenario in 2044 when full development build out is anticipated.*' However Appendix Q indicates that ammonia emissions from road traffic will be higher in 2030 than in 2044 when the full development build out is anticipated. It therefore does not necessarily follow that 2044 is the 'worst-case' scenario, even if ammonia emissions were taken into account.

No further information has been provided as to how the assessment of road traffic sources of ammonia, and the subsequent contribution to nitrogen deposition, will be undertaken in future assessments; however, this is not considered necessary at this stage (particularly due to the evolving methodology), provided that any outline planning consent includes a condition requiring the air quality assessment of the SAC to be updated prior to the grant of any reserved matters consents, taking account of impacts alone and in combination including from ammonia, and thus prior to occupation of any net new dwellings. This will ensure that the SAC is protected from adverse effects on integrity.

In summary, as the approach to include road sources of ammonia in future tier assessments has been agreed with Natural England as being appropriate, it is not necessary to further screen out at this stage. At subsequent stages, the screening of impacts should be undertaken in line with Natural England guidance in order to ascertain whether impacts alone and in-combination are expected to exceed 1% of the critical level / load.

Yours sincerely,



Appendix S: Recreation Survey Data

Otterpool Park Recreational Pressure Surveys

1.0 Introduction

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 implement the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) in England and Wales, which requires the assessment of plans and projects for their potential to affect sites of European nature conservation importance (including Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas). As part of the proposed creation of the new garden settlement at Otterpool Park, and in consultation with Natural England, there is a requirement to assess recreational pressure on nearby protected environmental areas, notably the Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment Special Area of Conservation (SAC), the Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Special Protection Area (SPA) and Wye and Crundale Downs (SAC). These sites have been identified through consultation with Natural England as being potentially vulnerable to increases in recreational pressure. The following sections contain data tables obtained from visitor surveys in relation to the Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment and Wye and Crundale Downs SAC.

2.0 Methodology

Visitor surveys were undertaken at locations within the Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC and Wye and Crundale Downs SAC, taking place over the course of four days – two consecutive weekdays (30th/31st August 2017) and a weekend (23rd/24th September 2017). Survey locations and methodology were agreed following discussion with representatives from Natural England and the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). An email from Natural England dated 31/07/17 states that:

'Broadly speaking, I agree with your proposed approach in terms of visitor survey questionnaire methodology, and that you intend to visit Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment Special Area of Conservation (SAC)..... Having spoken with some of my colleagues who are Responsible Officers for nearby designated sites, and [REDACTED] at the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), I would like to suggest the following sites which you may want to consider including in your scope:

- *Wye and Crundale Downs SAC – this site is likely to be a draw for visitors particularly to the National Nature Reserve. The car park you suggest would be an ideal location capturing most visitors here.'*

For the Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC and Wye and Crundale Downs SAC, we proposed to engage with a representative sample of visitors and undertake face to face interviews. The specific objectives of the survey were to gain an indicative idea of visitor numbers, explore characteristics of visitor trips and the distances people travel to the site.

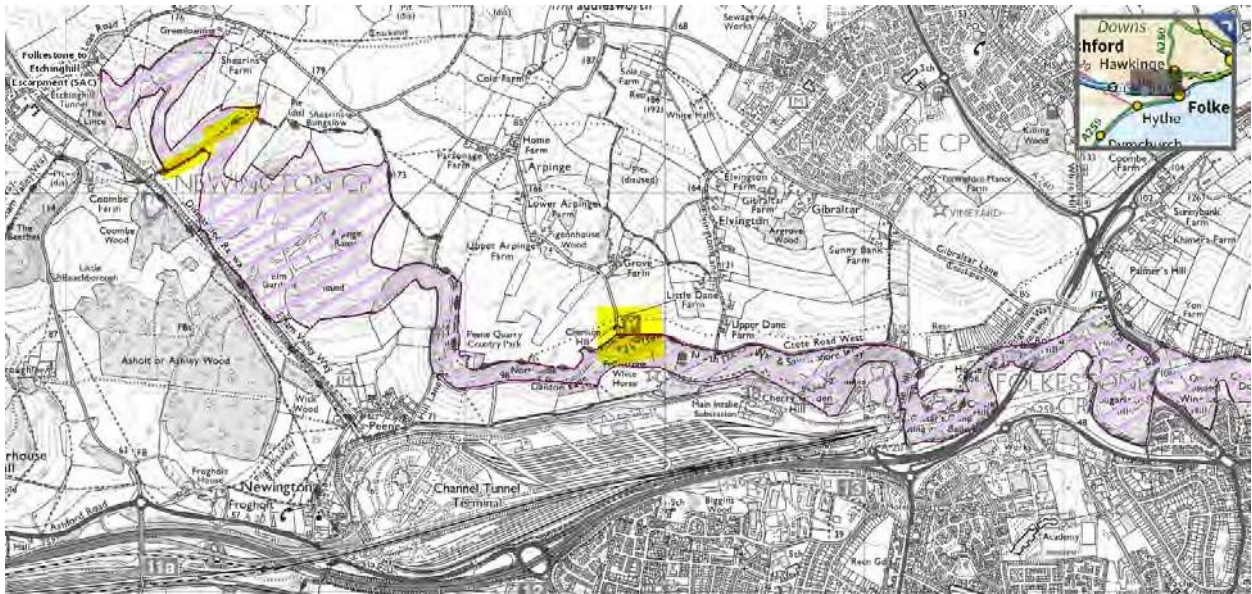
Each survey day included early morning (7am – 9am) and early evening (5pm – 7pm) visitor counts and interviews (where visitors may be more likely to be local residents) as well as periods during the day (proposed to be 10am – 12pm and 2pm – 4pm). Surveyors were situated at specific locations within the SAC and undertook counts of visitor numbers within specific time periods as well as interviews with visitors. Over the four days, a total of 164 surveys were recorded.

3.0 Data Tables

Location 1 – Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment

The Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment is an extensive area (over 180 hectares) of chalk grassland located to the north of Folkestone in Kent. The site is designated as a SAC for its dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone, including important orchid sites (the site is home to three nationally rare plants). The escarpment is bisected by the A20, however it remains one of the largest remaining areas of unimproved chalk downland in Kent.

Two starting points (highlighted below) were selected at the Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment, one in the north of the survey area just outside Etchinghill and the other along North Downs Way overlooking the Channel Tunnel. These were chosen as suitable and safe areas to park the car before commencing with the surveys. For this location, the group of four surveyors were split into two pairs (pair at each point) to ensure all areas of the SAC were covered to capture all users.



Survey Date 1 (Thursday 31st August 2017) – the weather conditions on Survey Date 1 were a mixture of sunshine and showers. In total, there were eight surveys recorded.

Survey Date 2 (Saturday 23rd September 2017) - the weather conditions on Survey Date 2 were mainly dry and overcast. In total, there were 88 surveys recorded.

1. Are you on holiday to the area or is today's visit part of a day trip?

Time	Thursday 31 st August				Total	Saturday 23 rd September				Total
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00		7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	
Holiday					0	1				1
Day Trip		3	4	1	8	14	24	24	17	78
Live Locally					0		4	2	2	8

2. If visit is part of a day trip, ask for home postcode?

Time	Thursday 31 st August				Total	Saturday 23 rd September				Total
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00		7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	
CT15 7DF		1			1					
Hawkinge			1		1					
Whitfield			1		1					
Maidstone			1		1					
CT19 4JY						1				1
Sandgate						1		1		2
Etchinghill						2		1	1	4
Folkestone						1		4	1	7
Lyminge						1				1
Hythe						1	1			2
Hawkinge						1		3	4	8
Folkestone						2	9	4	4	19
Canterbury						1				1
Ashford							2		1	3
Etherington Lane							1			1

Sittingbourne						1			1
CT18 8DA						1			1
Cheriton						2	1		3
CT19						3	1		4
Cherington						1			1
CT18 8BD						1			1
CT18							1	1	2
Ostend, Belgium							1		1
CT19 5AT							1		1
Peene							2		2
Christchurch, Dorset							1		1
CT18 8AY							1		1
Dymchurch TN29 0NN							1		1
CT20							1		1
Newington							2		2
CT20 3RA								1	1
CT6 8BZ								1	1
CT18 8AN								1	1
Dover								1	1
London								1	1

3.How often do you visit the site?

Time	Thursday 31 st August					Saturday 23 rd September				
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total
Most days			1		1	8	15	7	8	38
About once a week		1			1	3	9	7	5	24
At least once a month					0	3	3	(Visited whilst going to George's Barn and Railway Museum 8	3	17
Once every 2 or 3 months		2	3		5		3	4		7
Less frequently				1	1			1	3	4

4. How did you travel here today (tick main form of transport)?

Time	Thursday 31 st August					Saturday 23 rd September				
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total
Private vehicle (Car/van/minibus)			3		3	8	17	18	12	55
Public transport (bus/train)					0			2		2
Walk		3	1	1	5	6	7	7	6	26
Motorcycle					0					0

Bicycle					0		3	2		5
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5. What is the main purpose of your visit today?

Time	Thursday 31 st August					Saturday 23 rd September				
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total
Walking		2	3	1	6	4	5	10	6	25
Dog Walking			1	1	2	8	17	11	10	46
Mountain biking/cycling					0		3			3
Exercise (e.g running/jogging)		1	1		2	3	4	2	4	13
Nature/birdwatching			1		1			2		2
Photography			1		1					0
Other					0		Kite Flying Runners who parked their car at the bottom of the hill. Bootcamp training meet up a group to train. Paragliding	Ramblers Group Blueberry picking Picnic Chill and enjoy the view Not well signposted Day out for the children	Enjoying family day out Enjoying the view	

6. How long have you spent or do you intend to spend here today in total?

Time	Thursday 31 st August					Saturday 23 rd September				
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total
Up to 1 hour					0	5	16	17	12	50
A couple of hours		2	2	1	5	9	14	7	4	34
Half a day			2		2	1		3(1 Full day)	3(1 Full day)	7
Don't know					0					0

7. Why have you chosen this site over others?

Time	Thursday 31 st August					Saturday 23 rd September				
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total
Close to where I live		1	2		3	9	20	20	11	60
Variety of tracks and paths		3	3		6	7	16	11	8	42
Quality of landscape/scenery		2	3	1	3	11	16	15	12	54
Wildlife offer					0	2	1	-	2	5
Other (write below)			View and fresh air		0	Number of different running		Quiet and interesting Peaceful Beautiful		

						routes and steep inclines. Boys enjoy it		View Sheer edges – wind direction Scenic		
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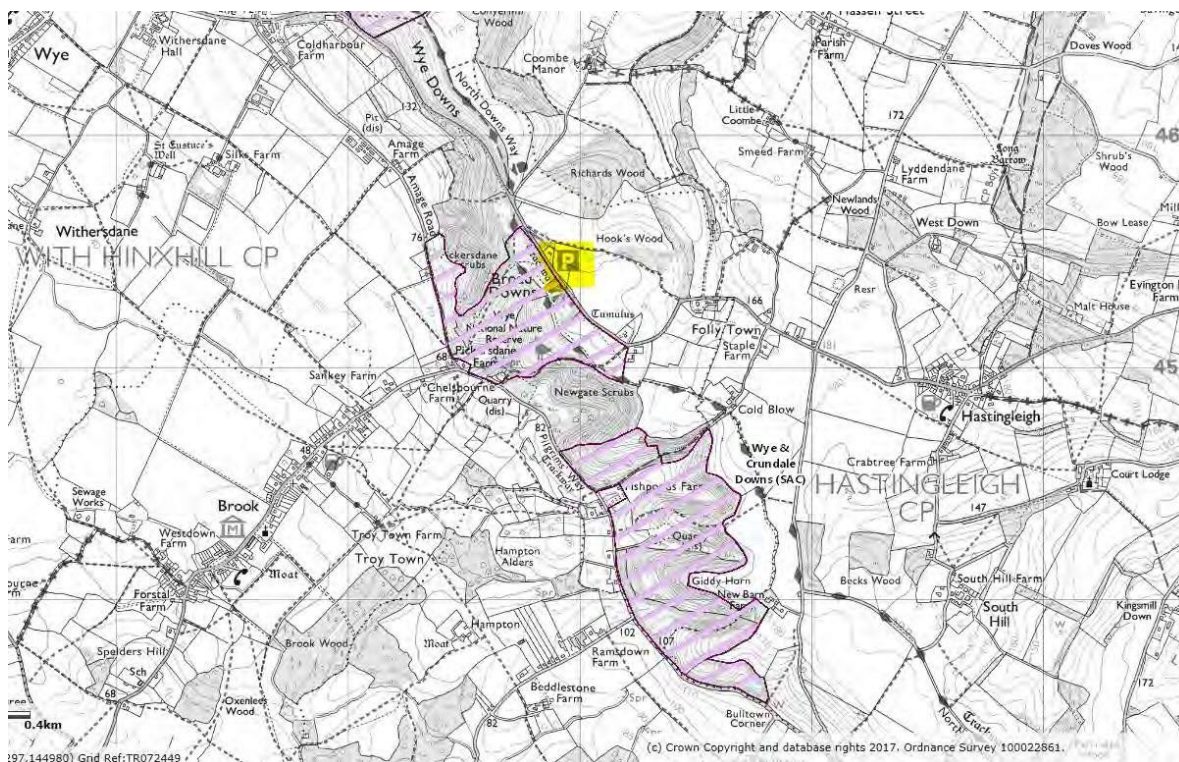
8. Including yourself, how many people are with you during your visit here?

Time	Thursday 31 st August					Saturday 23 rd September				
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total
Number of 0-18 year olds					0		3	15	2	20
Number of 19-25 year olds		1			1	9	11	6	9	35
Number of 26-59 year olds		1	4	1	6	15	31	72	18	136
Number of 60+ year olds		1	1		2	3	6	13	2	24

Location 2 – Wye and Crundale Downs

The Wye and Crundale Downs SAC is an extensive area of approximately 110 hectares of chalk grassland located between Wye and Hastingleigh. The site qualifies as a SAC due to the semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies such as dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone, including important orchid sites. The Downs sit in between the M20 and A28 to the north of Ashford (southern edge of the North Downs).

The selected starting point (highlighted below) at the Wye and Crundale Downs was chosen as a suitable and safe area to park the car before commencing with the surveys.



Survey Date 1 – Wednesday 30th August – the weather conditions on Survey Date 1 were windy for the majority of the day within the survey times. Only three surveys were recorded.

Survey Date 2 – Sunday 24th September - the weather conditions on Survey Date 2 were dry and sunny for the majority of the day within the survey times. In total, there were 65 surveys recorded.

1. Are you on holiday to the area or is today's visit part of a day trip?

Time	Wednesday 30 th August					Sunday 24 th September				
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total
Holiday		1			1		1			1
Day Trip		1	1		2	5	14	30	15	64
Live Locally					0		1	1		2

2. If visit is part of a day trip, ask for home postcode?

Time	Wednesday 30 th August					Sunday 24 th September				
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total
Bromley		1			1					
Canterbury			1		1					
Folkestone								1		1
Canterbury						1		1	4	6
Ashford						1	2	10	5	18
Dover									1	1
Not given						1		1	1	2
Sellindge						1				1
Brook/Wye						1				1
Fishponds Farm							1			1
Wye							5	8	2	15
CF4 5SB							1			1
Chilton/Westwell							1			1
Kingswood							1			1
BN21 1UF							1			1
Brook							2	1		3
Tunbridge Wells								1		1
Lydden								1		1
Elham								1		1
Maidstone								1		1
Boughton								1		1
Waltham							1	1		2
Holland								1		1
Sevenoaks								1		1
Westbourne								1		1
Hastings								1		1
Gravesend									1	1
Bilsington									1	1
Crundale							1			1

3. How often do you visit the site?

Time	Wednesday 30 th August					Sunday 24 th September				
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total
Most days					0	1	3	3	2	9
About once a week					0	2	6	7	1	16
At least once a month					0	2	3	3	1	9
Once every 2 or 3 months			1		1		3	6	5	14
Less frequently		1			1		2	13	6	21

4. How did you travel here today (tick main form of transport)?

Time	Wednesday 30 th August					Sunday 24 th September				
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total
Private vehicle (Car/van/minibus)		1	1		2	4	11	26	14	55
Public transport (bus/train)					0		1 (Train to Canterbury then North Downs Way)	1		2
Walk					0	1	5	5	1	12
Motorcycle					0					0
Bicycle					0					0

5. What is the main purpose of your visit today?

Time	Wednesday 30 th August					Sunday 24 th September				
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total
Walking		1	1		2	4	5	22	13	44
Dog Walking					0	1	9	9	2	22
Mountain biking/cycling					0					0
Exercise (e.g running/jogging)					0		2			2
Nature/birdwatching					0		2			2
Photography					0		1			1
Other					0		Opportunity to get out of the house			
							Looking at different species, good for my health and wellbeing.			

6. How long have you spent or do you intend to spend here today in total?

Time	Wednesday 30 th August					Sunday 24 th September				
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total
Up to 1 hour			1		1		10	13	5	28
A couple of hours		1			1	5	6	14	4	29
Half a day					0			5	2	7
Don't know					0					0
							1			1

7. Why have you chosen this site over others?

Time	Wednesday 30 th August					Sunday 24 th September				
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total
Close to where I live					0	3	11	13	5	32
Variety of tracks and paths		1			1	5	5	9	2	21
Quality of landscape/scenery			1		1	5	13	16	5	39
Wildlife offer					0	1		1		2
Other (write below)					0		Nice walk	Recreational		
							Quiet and secure			
							Views			
							The site is one of the reasons they moved to this location.	Views		
								Nice pubs in the area.		
								Have not visited the area in a while but wanted to make the most of the weather.		
								Change from the beach and convenient.		
								Meet up with friends		
								Wanted to go for a nice walk and this is the perfect location		
								Fresh air		

								On my way home		
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8. Including yourself, how many people are with you during your visit here?

Time	Wednesday 30 th August					Sunday 24 th September				
	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total	7.00-9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	Total
Number of 0-18 year olds					0		5	3	3	11
Number of 19-25 year olds					0	1	6	20	6	33
Number of 26-59 year olds		3	2		5	5	15	39	8	67
Number of 60+ year olds		12			12	1	6	13	8	28

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