



# The Sizewell C Project

## 9.111 Informal Recreation and Green Space Proposals

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## CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2	WHY SZC CO. IS PROPOSING FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS .....	2
2.1	Introduction .....	2
2.2	Comments from Consultees.....	2
3	VISION.....	5
4	SECURING FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS .....	17

## TABLES

Table 3.1: Comparison of the existing, committed and proposals for enhancement of the green space network to Natural England's SANG Site Quality Checklist .....	9
Table 4.1: Overarching proposals .....	17
Table 4.2: Detailed proposals (see Figure 2 for locations) .....	19

## APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: FIGURES.....	25
APPENDIX B: GUIDELINES FOR RECREATION OF SUITABLE ALTERNATIVE NATURAL GREENSPACE (SANG) – AUGUST 2021 (NATURAL ENGLAND).....	26
APPENDIX C: SUMMARY OF SZC CO.'S CURRENT COMMITMENTS .....	27



## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This document sets out the proposals for additional and improved accessible green space and recreational routes within the Sizewell Estate. These proposals are to address concerns raised by Natural England (NE), the Natural Trust (NT), the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and Suffolk Wildlife Trust (SWT) about the potential recreational disturbance arising from displaced people and Sizewell C construction workers as a consequence of the construction of the Sizewell C Project.
- 1.1.2 The proposals identified within this document would deliver substantial additional accessible green space and recreation routes, and improvements to existing green space and routes, within an area close to the accommodation campus, the caravan site at the Land East of Eastlands Industrial Estate (LEEIE), and Leiston, adding and connecting to the existing and already committed network of recreational routes and areas.
- 1.1.3 The proposals would provide and enhance a mix of recreation activities at Kenton Hills, Leiston Common, Reckham Pits Wood, Rookyard Wood, Halfway Field and Broom Covert. This area already benefits from a diverse range of accessible recreational landscapes close to the locations of construction worker accommodation and Leiston. These improvements would enhance the network of safe and well connected accessible green spaces and routes where users would be able to participate in a range of activities including cycling, running, walking, off and on-lead dog walking, and nature watching. This would help to reduce potential pressure on European sites, by providing attractive alternative options for recreation. New and improved signage will help promote routes within these areas and manage users and activities.

This report demonstrates that these proposals, combined with the existing recreational network and improvements already committed to, will provide an excellent recreational network for construction workers and other people that meets and exceeds Natural England's 'Site Quality Checklist for a SANG' within Natural England's updated 'Guidelines for Creation of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) – August 2021' (see Appendix B).

## 2 WHY SZC CO. IS PROPOSING FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 SZC Co.'s position, as stated in previous submissions and most recently in Comments at Deadline 7 on Submissions from Earlier Deadlines and Subsequent Written Submissions to ISH1-ISH6 - Appendices Part 1 of 3 [[REP7-060](#)] (see Appendix A paragraph 3.1.13) is that the proposed diverse package of mitigation measures already proposed will mitigate potential Adverse Effects on the Integrity (AEol) of European sites, and that additional SANGS, or further green space provision following the SANGS principles, is not necessary. However, the consultees, as noted below, remain concerned about the potential for AEol of European sites arising from displacement and construction workers. SZC Co. is committed to avoiding potential adverse effects on these sensitive sites, and as such is committing through this document (the terms of which will be added to the Deed of Obligation) to provide additional recreational green space and access improvements as a further mitigation measure.

### 2.2 Comments from Consultees

2.2.1 There has been extensive consultation with Natural England and other consultees throughout the process which led to the mitigation proposals to avoid recreational disturbance at European sites put forward within the DCO application.

2.2.2 Since the DCO application discussions with consultees have continued in order to reach agreement on the proposals.

2.2.3 Natural England's Written Representation [REP2-153], at Key Issue Reference 29, explains that Natural England is "*not yet satisfied*" that an adverse effect on the integrity of nearby European sites from increased recreational disturbance arising from the project can be ruled out. Natural England advised that a precautionary approach should be taken and considers that provisions necessary to mitigate impacts from Sizewell C include a SANG "*within or in close proximity to the development redline boundary*". Natural England has provided further clarity in correspondence received on 16th August 2021 (submitted at Deadline 7 in the 'Statement on Recreational Disturbance Numbers' Appendix C [[REP7-087](#)]):

*"1.4.12 We advise that, on this basis and in accordance with the precautionary principle which is enshrined in the Habitats Regulations<sup>2</sup>, adverse effects on the integrity of*



*the nearby designated sites (as agreed within scope) cannot be ruled out beyond reasonable scientific doubt based on the mitigation which is currently proposed by the applicant. To address the significant amount of residual uncertainty regarding impacts from construction workers, **we advise that an alternative green space integrating Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) principles should also form part of the package, specifically to address impacts from workers within close proximity of the worker's accommodation.***" (Bold emphasis added.)

2.2.4 Natural England go on to say:

*"1.4.13 Natural England acknowledges that the recreational needs of workers are slightly different to typical housing residents (e.g. most will not be allowed dogs) but consider that an alternative green space is required given that the worker's accommodation is proposed so close to the highly attractive designated sites and that the construction period is long term at 10-12 years during which time adverse effects could occur. We consider that the size and design of the alternative green space is open for debate in terms of SANGS guidelines (as partially listed in issue 29 of our Relevant Representations, Written Representations and SOCG), but that it would need to be specifically designed to mitigate impacts from workers, targeted at the types of recreation they are likely to undertake. We would be keen to work with the applicant to develop and agree this."*

2.2.5 The RSPB and SWT also consider that SANG should be provided to mitigate for construction workers, as stated in their Deadline 6 Submission [[REP6-046](#)] at paragraph 7.8:

*"7.8 ... we accept that Aldhurst Farm is likely to provide alternative greenspace which will provide a contribution to a reduction of recreational impacts of the Application. However, we do not consider it sufficient in extent or recreational features provided to provide acceptable mitigation of impacts of both construction workers and displaced existing recreational users. Given the recreational features accommodated by Aldhurst Farm, we recommend that its development for families, walkers*

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*and dog walkers is continued with the aim of reducing recreational visits to designated sites by displaced existing recreational users **and that alternative outdoor ‘active’ recreational provision is sought for construction workers in addition to this.***” (Bold emphasis added.)

- 2.2.6 In paragraph 1.6.15 of their submission at Deadline 7 (Comments on any additional information/submissions received by D6 [\[REP7-137\]](#) the National Trust state that:

*“... the National Trust believes that recreational displacement and additional visits to the countryside by construction workers arising from the development should not all be directed to designated sites and as such would wish to see adequate Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space (SANG) provision included as mitigation.”*

- 2.2.7 It is therefore clear that Natural England, the RSPB and SWT’s request for further alternative greenspace relates to construction workers, principally those residing at the accommodation campus and caravan site (up to 3,000 at peak) who will not be allowed dogs in their accommodation. The network of recreational landscapes including proposals for further improvements seek to address this concern.
- 2.2.8 These proposals would be delivered in addition to those which SZC Co. has already committed to, and which are summarised in Appendix C.

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## 3 VISION

- 3.1.1 This section presents the overall vision for a network of recreational routes and spaces located between the accommodation campus, the caravan site and Leiston. It describes a network of existing access areas and routes, and committed and proposed improvements. These would provide an enriching and well-connected recreation experience for construction workers, local people and visitors, on the Sizewell Estate and beyond.
- 3.1.2 The overall vision including the proposals for the additional accessible green space and recreational route improvements are shown on Figure 3 in Appendix A, with an extract shown in Plate 3.1 below. This figure encapsulates a comprehensive network of existing, committed, and proposed further improvements and shows just how well they connect and provide for the accommodation campus, caravan site and town of Leiston, and other people who may otherwise visit European sites for recreation.



Plate 3.1: Extract from Figure 3 (included in full at Appendix A)



3.1.3 The existing and committed routes (see Figure 1, Appendix A) provide a good degree of accessibility to a wide variety of existing landscape and recreational areas, including (to name a sample): the public footpath and permissive footpaths at the expansive Leiston Common, permissive footpaths within the woodland at Kenton Hills, along existing Bridleway 19, the proposed off-road bridleway from Eastbridge Road to Sizewell Gap, and the newly created and accessible landscape at Aldhurst Farm.

3.1.4 The additional proposals (see Figures 2 and 3, Appendix A), numbered, with new routes coloured a burnt umber on Figure 3 and Plate 3.1, have been carefully considered by walking and reviewing the existing provisions to determine what connections or qualities may be missing and how these might be improved to enhance the diverse network of paths, cycle routes and areas for walking, dog walking, running, cycling and engaging with

nature. The numbered proposals are explained in more detail at Section 4, including how they would be delivered as part of the Sizewell C Project.

**3.1.5** The network of additional proposals would provide the following:

- A new permissive pedestrian and cycle route of approximately 1km in length that would, combined with existing and committed routes within the area shown, facilitate off-road circular walks in excess of 9km.
- Circular walking and running routes easily accessible and signposted from car parks, the accommodation campus and caravan site, through a variety of habitat types, landscapes and terrains.
- A concentration of enhancements signposted south of the campus in order to attract and divert workers from the more limited connections which lead north towards Minsmere.
- Improvements to existing gateways and access points.
- A new off-road mountain bike skills trial, well signposted from the accommodation campus and caravan site, placed sensitively within Kenton Hills.
- Changes to the permissive footpath between the new off-road bridleway and Kenton Hills into a permissive footpath and cycleway to ensure access for mountain biking access is provided to the skills trail.
- Access improvements such as reducing path gradients or providing improved widths.
- Management of vegetation to ensure paths remain open and easily accessible, whilst maintaining their rural character.
- Space to exercise dogs safely off lead within clearly defined areas.
- Improved signage across the area, to make users feel welcome, give them directions, manage behaviours and highlight the presence of new and existing recreational opportunities within the wider area.
- Advertising and promotion of routes to the Sizewell construction workers, who would benefit from their close proximity.

**3.1.6** Taken together, and combined with the existing and committed routes and areas, these proposals would deliver a high quality recreation offer, optimising the potential of this varied landscape, providing attractive facilities to construction workers and the public, thereby ensuring

recreational pressures are diverted away from vulnerable areas. Whilst workers at the accommodation campus would already have access to on-site facilities, including a gym and fitness trail at the campus, and all construction workers would have access to the active sports facilities proposed at the Alde Valley Academy in Leiston, the improvements would further enhance the excellent recreational network on their doorstep. This would serve to attract construction workers, and also local people and visitors who may otherwise access European sites.

**3.1.7** Workers residing at the accommodation campus (up to 2,400 no.) would have direct access to this network, commencing at the new off road bridleway which would extend along the edge of existing fields with a retained hedgerow between the bridleway and the B1122, itself providing an enhanced part of the recreational network. Workers would be approximately 1.1km from Aldhurst Farm habitat area (at the north-west corner of Aldhurst Farm) via a new off-road bridleway, and 1.3km from the new car park at Aldhurst Farm, c. 2km away from the trails and mountain biking at Kenton Hills and c. 2.5km from Leiston Common. These would all be accessible via foot and bicycle on the new off-road bridleway which will be delivered early in the construction phase, and are all connected via various existing and proposed route options. Workers at the accommodation campus would also have access to the Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route and Regional Cycle Route 42 which passes the entrance to the accommodation campus. Workers at the caravan site would have direct access to Aldhurst Farm across Valley Road and, from there, to the rest of the connected network.

**3.1.8** These recreational opportunities are all connected and would form part of one larger, diverse recreational landscape, meeting and exceeding Natural England's 'Site Quality Checklist for a SANG' as demonstrated in Table 3.1. The new and improved connections would allow users to undertake extensive walks or runs. For example, users could travel from the accommodation campus along the new off road bridleway to Aldhurst Farm, along the permissive path and cycle route to Kenton Hills, or across the new controlled crossing point to Bridleway 19 and into Leiston Common. From Leiston Common they could continue along the enhanced permissive footpath network around Reckham Pits Wood, or walk across Sizewell Marshes to Kenton Hills, or travel further afield to the coast. These improved links allow users greater and more well-connected access to diverse and undulating landscapes, including the created habitats at Aldhurst Farm with views across the new wetlands, through coniferous and deciduous woodland at Kenton Hills, across the grazing pasture at Sizewell Marshes, through the heathland of Leiston Common, the mixed deciduous woodland at Reckham Pits Wood, the wet woodland at Rookyard Wood, or to the expansive coastline and beach at Sizewell.



- 3.1.9 The off-road bridleway from the accommodation campus and caravan site also provide connections to the extensive inland network of footpaths and bridleways, and the extensive coastal walks to the north and south.
- 3.1.10 This enhanced network within close proximity to the main development site will be complimented by the further extensive improvements to public rights of way and cycle routes and facilities within the wider area that will be funded in the PRow Fund and the Cycling Fund through Deed of Obligation.
- 3.1.11 SZC Co. would promote and explain these opportunities to construction workers and provide information for both workers and the public on the environment, the species, habitats and landscapes, their origin and history, as well as the sensitivities and activities that could potentially cause damage at European sites. This wide range of interconnected opportunities and resources would provide a significant attraction, especially for the adjacent construction workers, but also for the local community and visitors. They would help reduce the potential for disturbance at European sites from existing and new visitors to the area.

**Table 3.1: Comparison of the existing, committed and proposals for enhancement of the green space network to Natural England's SANG Site Quality Checklist**

Natural England's Criteria		Provision
<b>Must have</b>		
1	Parking on all sites larger than 4ha (unless the site is intended for use within 400m only)	<p>Car parks at Aldhurst Farm (to be enlarged from 5 existing to 20 spaces) and Kenton Hills (to be enlarged by about 15 spaces from the existing capacity of approximately 19 spaces).</p> <p>SZC Co. will also subsidise parking at Sizewell beach car park during the construction phase so that it is free or reduced cost, to increase its attractiveness as a recreational location away from European sites, as stated in the Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (MMP) for Minsmere – Walberswick and Sandlings (North) (Doc. Ref. Xxx). This will be funded through the European Sites Access Contingency Funds in the Deed of Obligation Schedule 11 paragraph 6.</p>

2	Circular walk of 2.3-2.5km	<p>Circular walks in excess of 9km available within the area within the Sizewell Estate shown on Figures 2 and Figure 3, via a number of alternative routes.</p> <p>The paths connect an extensive network of Public Rights of Way, permissive footpaths and accessible landscapes including at Aldhurst Farm, Kenton Hills, Leiston Common, Sandy Lane, Reckham Pits Wood, Rookyard Wood, and the grasslands at Broom Covert, Half Way Field and Studio Field. New crossings will be provided over the B1122 and Lover's Lane to provide safe connections across roads. These all connect to the wider network, including to the coast at Sizewell, and lie outside European sites and close to the main centres of construction worker's accommodation.</p>
3	Car parks easily and safely accessible by car and clearly sign posted	<p>Car parks at Aldhurst Farm and Kenton Hills will be clearly signposted from Abbey Road and Lover's Lane.</p> <p>There is existing informal parking west of Leiston Common where a new access gate will be provided.</p> <p>It is anticipated that construction workers at the accommodation campus and caravan site would be most likely to walk or cycle to access these areas, and not drive to the car parks.</p> <p>SZC Co. will provide interpretation signage at Sizewell beach car park in addition to subsidising the cost for parking, as stated in the MMP for Minsmere – Walberswick and Sandlings (North) (Doc. Ref. Xxx). This will be funded through the European Sites Access Contingency Funds in the Deed of Obligation Schedule 11 paragraph 6.</p>
4	Access points appropriate for particular visitor use the SANG is	<p>Access points will be enhanced to ensure that they are accessible by construction workers, but also by the general public</p>

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

	intended to cater for	including people with particular protected characteristics identified by SCC.
5	Safe access route on foot from nearest car park and/or footpath/s	The network will be safe by providing additional off-road routes where PRoW currently run along Lover's Lane carriageway, safe off-road bridleways from the accommodation campus and caravan site, new safe road crossings, and safe access directly from Aldhurst Farm and Kenton Hills car parks.
6	Circular walk which starts and finishes at the car park	The first approximately 190m from the Aldhurst Farm car park is along a new surfaced footpath, which walkers will need to return along when walking back to their cars at the end of their walks. There is a short permissive footpath leading to circular walks around Kenton Hills and beyond, from the Kenton Hills car park.
7	Perceived as safe – no tree and scrub cover along part of walking routes	<p>Many of the recreational routes pass through open landscapes including grassland / heathland habitats (e.g. Aldhurst Farm, Leiston Common, Sizewell Marshes, Broom Covert, Half Way Filed and Studio Field). Some routes also pass through mixed and coniferous woodland (Kenton Hills, Reckham Pits Wood and Rookyard Wood). However, woodland is positive, as noted on page 3 of Natural England's guidelines for SANG (see Appendix B) which says '<i>Surveys [carried out at heathland sites within the Thames Basin Heaths area or within the Dorset heathlands] clearly show that woodland or a semi-wooded landscape is a key feature that people appreciate in the sites they visit, particularly those who use the SPA. This is more attractive than open landscapes or parkland with scattered trees.</i>' The recreational network provides opportunities to experience a range of open and more enclosed / wooded landscapes.</p> <p>In addition, Kenton Hills car park is to be improved and enlarged through the</p>



		Sizewell C Project, with one measure to remove selective vegetation to make the car park more open, welcoming and attractive.
8	Paths easily used and well maintained but mostly unsurfaced	Many paths in this area are unsurfaced, or follow tracks used for maintenance. Some are or will be surfaced where agreed with SCC – e.g the new PRow and the existing PRow within Aldhurst Farm, and the proposed off-road bridleway between the accommodation campus and Sizewell Gap. All paths will be well maintained, including management of vegetation to ensure that they remain accessible.
9	Perceived as semi-natural with little intrusion of artificial structures	<p>All of these landscapes appear semi-natural. E.g.:</p> <p><u>Aldhurst Farm</u> is an area of former arable land that has been subject to a habitat creation scheme (implemented in 2015-2016) and public access scheme (implemented in 2021) to compensate for the loss of wetland and reedbed on the proposed Sizewell C power station site, and provide access to mitigate potential displacement to European sites. These schemes include 7 ha of reedbed and wetlands in a series of four lagoons as well as new areas of open access provision within grasslands. The long term vision for Aldhurst Farm is to create a habitat mosaic which reflects the distinctive land-use, topography and vegetation typologies that are characteristic of the Suffolk Coasts and Heaths AONB.</p> <p>Houses and a sewage works lie adjacent to the site and are currently visible from it, but new and future planting will provide screening.</p> <p><u>Kenton Hills</u> is the largest single block of managed woodland on the estate, a mainly Scots and Corsican pine plantation extending to 95 ha. It is managed to provide screening of the Sizewell power stations, to provide timber and for biodiversity and</p>

		<p>recreation. Opportunities are taken at each timber thinning to increase the number of oak and sweet chestnut trees planted which then improves the biodiversity and aesthetic value of the woodland.</p> <p>The <u>Sizewell Marshes</u> SSSI is a complex system of grazing marsh, fen and reedbed interspersed with dykes and ditches holding both static and flowing water. A permissive footpath crosses the marshes linking Kenton Hills and Leiston Common.</p> <p><u>Leiston Common</u> is a large area of heathland, having been cleared of invasive birch and bracken scrub. Part of it is a County Wildlife Site managed by grazing and bracken control.</p> <p><u>Reckham Pits Wood</u> is lowland mixed deciduous woodland. It comprises oak and birch with some sycamore, and Scots and Corsican pines.</p> <p><u>Rookyard Wood</u> is a wet woodland based on alder and willow and surrounded by dykes. The woodland is primarily managed for landscape and wildlife objectives. Permissive footpaths pass through the grazing pasture encircling the woodland.</p> <p><u>Halfway Field</u> forms part of the <u>Studio Field</u> complex and is managed as a reptile receptor site comprising heathland / acid grassland. Management measures to improve the habitat value for reptiles has included allowing growth of planted scrub, scrub planting, and construction of features such as basking banks and hibernacula.</p> <p><u>Broom Covert</u> is an area of grazed heathland traditionally used to over-winter cattle taken off Sizewell Marshes. Broom Covert is now maintained by light summer grazing and some cutting of the grassland with control of encroaching bracken.</p> <p>Views of artificial structures (e.g. Sizewell A and B stations, pylons, nearby housing and</p>
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		roads, the sewage works at Aldhurst Farm) are possible from some areas. Construction works will also be visible from some locations, and construction works will be audible. However, the over-riding experience is of a 'natural' landscape.
10	If larger than 12 ha then a range of habitats should be present	A range of habitats is present as described in item 9 above.
11	Access unrestricted – plenty of space for dogs to exercise freely and safely off the lead	It will be possible to exercise dogs off-lead and under effective control at many areas or routes including Aldhurst Farm, Kenton Hills, Sandy Lane, the new bridleway and permissive footpath / cycleway at Broom Covert, Half Way Field and Studio Field, and on permissive footpaths around Reckham Pits Wood. Signage will be provided so that it is clear how dogs should be managed to ensure no conflict with, for example, wildlife and livestock.
12	No unpleasant intrusions (e.g. sewage treatment smells etc)	SZC Co. is not aware of any odours from the existing Leiston sewage works but if they did occur the odours will dissipate with distance and are expected to be very localised. Existing vegetation, and further planting to be implemented in winter 2021/22, will help to screen the sewage works.
<b>Should have</b>		
13	Clearly sign posted or advertised in some way	The network will be clearly signposted, and construction workers will be regularly briefed on the opportunities it provides.
14	Leaflets or website advertising their location to potential users	Aldhurst Farm is being, and will continue to be, publicised for the recreational opportunities it provides, in particular off-lead dog walking. Construction workers will be regularly briefed on the opportunities that the network provides.



<b>Desirable</b>		
15	Can dog owners take dogs from the car park to the SANG safely off the lead	Dogs can be taken off-lead directly from the car parks at Aldhurst Farm and Kenton Hills, and also from Sizewell beach car park.
16	Gently undulating topography	The topography of the area is gently undulating, with low-lying wetland landscapes within Sizewell Marshes and Aldhurst Farm, and land rising to the north and south.
17	Access points with signage outlining the layout of the SANG and routes available to visitors	Signage is already provided at Aldhurst Farm, and the proposed improvements will ensure that signage outlining the layout of the accessible network is provided at access points and key locations.
18	Naturalistic space with areas of open countryside and dense and scattered trees and shrubs. Provision of open water is desirable	This is provided, as described under item 9 above.
19	Focal point such as a viewpoint or monument within the SANG	Views across the landscapes are / will be possible from a number of vantage points, such as at the proposed bird hide in Aldhurst Farm, and from elevated land in Leiston Common looking across Sizewell Marshes to Kenton Hills.

**3.1.12** Natural England's previous SANG guidelines required SANG to be area based, and did not include linear SANG or linked SANG. The new SANG guidance published by Natural England in August 2021 (included in Appendix B) states that linear SANG and routes can be part of the SANG provision. Page 4 of the new SANG guidelines states:

*" The evidence shows that the use of SANG networks, linear orientated sites and small sites of no smaller than two hectares have potential to provide effective mitigation where traditional SANG is unavailable. These SANG areas will be linked and/or in proximity to an*

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*already established SANG. If effectiveness can be demonstrated of small or linear SANGs working alone, then we will assess this on a case by case basis, taking in to account the site's context amongst the wider greenspace network."*

- 3.1.13 The existing, committed and proposed further improvements to the linear and area recreational network presented in this report will provide excellent alternative recreational green space and routes for construction workers and the general public, to help mitigate the potential for recreational disturbance at European sites.

## 4 SECURING FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS

4.1.1 The proposals for further improvements, which are in addition to those already committed and summarised in Appendix C, are described in two tables below, which also identify how they would be secured and funded as part of the Sizewell C Project:

- Table 4.1: Overarching proposals
- Table 4.2: Detailed proposals

4.1.2 The areas and locations discussed in the tables, and numbered in Table 4.2, are illustrated on Figures 2 and 3 in Appendix A.

4.1.3 The committed delivery of improvements to Aldhurst Farm and Kenton Hills, and other access improvements, are already covered by existing documentation.

4.1.4 The most effective means of securing these additional provisions is proposed to be via a new provision within the SZC Deed of Obligation which requires the principles and details of this plan to be developed and maintained in accordance with a timetable and approval process submitted to and approved by Suffolk County Council in consultation with East Suffolk Council, other members of the Environment Review Group and the SCHAONB Partnership.

**Table 4.1: Overarching proposals**

Measure	How funded / secured
<b>Signage</b>	
Welcoming signage at visitor access points. Initial messaging and engagement will communicate a feeling of welcome and answer as a priority “where can I go and what can I do”, ensuring that other important management outcomes are not compromised (e.g. wildlife conservation).	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
Space for temporary information at access points so that SZC Co. can convey information about management taking place, or events or further	Obligation in Deed of Obligation and a commitment to

Measure	How funded / secured
improvements to engage visitors, or communicate other information important to SZC Co.	active updating and Management
Finger posts and waymark arrows to make people feel welcome, as well as showing where they can go and what they can do, especially where new or improved amenity is being provided.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
Where it is necessary to communicate where dog walking access is allowed and when, and where dogs are required to be on lead or off lead, there will be clear signage.  The approach on the Sizewell Estate is that dogs are permitted on PRowWs and permissive routes across the estate, with the expectation that they are kept under effective control in accordance with the Countryside Code <sup>1</sup> , and with specific restrictions on access for dogs where this would cause issues (e.g. the SSSI crossing).  New access areas for off-lead dog walking provided at Aldhurst Farm.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
<b>Vegetation management</b>	
Vegetation along footpaths and where space is to be provided for exercising dogs (e.g. for ball throwing) will be managed to allow use of areas for the intended recreation, while achieving other management objectives (e.g. wildlife conservation). Paths through grassland or other vegetation will be regularly cut to ensure access is clear and unrestricted.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation

<sup>1</sup> 'Keep your dog under effective control to make sure it stays away from wildlife, livestock, horses and other people unless invited. You should:



- always keep your dog on a lead or in sight
- be confident your dog will return on command
- make sure your dog does not stray from the path or area where you have right of access




Always check local signs as there are situations when you must keep your dog on a lead for all or part of the year. Local areas may also ban dogs completely, except for assistance dogs. Signs will tell you about these local restrictions.' (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-countryside-code/the-countryside-code-advice-for-countryside-visitors>) (accessed 17/9/21)










Measure	How funded / secured
<b>Fencing, gates, stiles and footbridges</b>	
Secure perimeter fencing will be provided where it is necessary to keep people and dogs separated from roads, or sensitive habitats or features.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
Gates will only be provided where necessary, with gaps preferred to provide least-restrictive access. Stiles will be avoided, as they are more restrictive for access than gates or gaps.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation

**Table 4.2: Detailed proposals (see Figure 2 for locations)**




Proposal i/d	Image	Notes	Measure	How funded / secured
<b>1</b> Half Way Field / Broom covert		Opportunity to create an additional circular walk / run / off-road cycle route connecting Bridleway 19 to Sandy Lane, and the new off-road bridleway between the campus and Sizewell Gap, and further afield.	New unsurfaced permissive footpath and cycle route within 7m wide corridor, which may be fenced where there are ecological / land management issues with adjoining land. Potential hedge planting along some boundaries to strengthen rural character and enhance habitat. Dogs allowed off-lead and under effective control within route.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
<b>2</b> Rookyard Wood		Opportunity to make it clearer to walkers that there is an existing permissive	Provide finger post sign for Bridleway 19 and Permissive Footpath around Rookyard Wood, and to the new permissive foot / cycle route to south (i/d 1).	Obligation in Deed of Obligation

Proposal i/d	Image	Notes	Measure	How funded / secured
		footpath to the north.		
<b>2a</b> Bridleway / permissive route junctions			Finger post signs	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
<b>3</b> Sandy Lane, Reckham Pits Wood and Rookyard Wood		Permissive footpath to Rookyard Wood and Reckham Pits Wood, and Bridleway 19 route options currently unclear.	Provide sign showing the permissive footpath and PRoW routes around Reckham Pits Wood and Rookyard Wood.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
<b>4</b> Sandy Lane and PRoW E-363/030/0		Existing finger post signs at the triangle junction are obscured and need rationalising. Signage could be improved.	Improve signage and include a finger post towards the permissive footpaths at Reckham Pits Wood and Rookyard Wood. Finger post to Sizewell and the coast. Clear signage that dogs to be kept on-lead on Leiston Common, and to be kept under effective control on the permissive footpath around Reckham Pits Wood.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
		PRoW E-363/030/0 to Leiston Common is narrow.	Widen footpath through vegetation management.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation

Proposal i/d	Image	Notes	Measure	How funded / secured
<b>5</b> Reckham Pits Wood		Existing permissive footpath around Reckham Pits Wood is within the woodland – opportunity to allow off-lead dog walking.	Signs to advise that dogs to be kept under effective control.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
<b>6</b> The Common		Existing on road car parking for 5+ vehicles. Currently no direct access to Leiston Common at this location.	Create new pedestrian access gate next to existing field gate on the right side of this photo. Provide combined dog waste and general waste bin (or bins to suit existing collection arrangements) within Sizewell Estate land.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
			Provide welcoming interpretation sign within Sizewell Estate land, and sign to the access network including Leiston Common, Reckham Pits Wood, Aldhurst Farm, Kenton Hills and to the coast. Sign to make clear that dogs must be kept on-lead on the Common.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
<b>7</b> Leiston Common Open Access Land		Opportunity to create a network of pedestrian routes through the dense bracken within the Open Access Land at Leiston Common	Regularly mow informal routes through bracken.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation

Proposal i/d	Image	Notes	Measure	How funded / secured
<b>8</b> PRoW E-363/030/0 access to Leiston Common		Gate into Leiston Common overgrown and not at the level.	Create level entry onto Leiston Common and a replacement 'all accessible' gate along with destination signage (e.g. to Kenton Hills, Leiston Common and Aldhurst Farm) and clarification re lead use by walkers with dogs.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
<b>9</b> Permissive footpath between Leiston Common and Sizewell marshes		Steep slope from Leiston Common (top of slope) down to Sizewell Marshes. (winter photo).	Create additional shallower longer route to the east, for those who find the direct route too steep. Provide signage to identify both routes.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
		Photo from same location taken in July 2021 – overgrown with bracken	Manage vegetation to keep permissive footpath clear.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
			Provide signage to Kenton Hills, Leiston Common, Aldhurst Farm, Reckham Pits Woods, and sign saying dogs on lead on Leiston Common, and dogs not allowed across the SSSI.	
<b>10</b> Kenton Hills permissive footpath from Sizewell Marshes		Path linking Sizewell Marshes and Kenton Hills is narrow and encroached by bracken.	Widen permissive path through vegetation management. Sign saying no dogs across the SSSI, and dogs to be kept under effective control at Kenton Hills.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation



Proposal i/d	Image	Notes	Measure	How funded / secured
<b>11</b> Permissive footpath junction with footpath to Sizewell Marshes		No sign to Leiston Common from paths in Kenton Hills.	Provide finger post showing direction to Leiston Common and Kenton Hills car park. Sign saying no dogs across the SSSI, and dogs to be kept under effective control at Kenton Hills.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
<b>12</b> Permissive footpath junction with footpath to car park		No sign to Kenton Hills car park, or to Aldhurst Farm once new link across Lover's Lane is provided.	Provide finger post sign showing direction to Leiston Common, Kenton Hills car park and Aldhurst Farm. Sign saying no dogs across the SSSI, and dogs to be kept under effective control at Kenton Hills.	Obligation in Deed of Obligation
<b>13</b> Coniferous woodland within Kenton Hills		Opportunity to provide off-road bike trails through the coniferous woodland, for construction workers but also open to the public. Mountain bikers from campus is concern raised by consultees including Natural England.	<p>Create an off-road mountain bike skills trail, well signposted from the accommodation campus and caravan site, the new off-road cycle route within Aldhurst Farm, and from Kenton Hills car park. Parkwood Springs Sheffield, Aberfoyle MTB skills area Scotland and Comrie Croft skills area Scotland are examples, but the degree of difficulty would be designed specifically for this location to make it attractive to construction workers.</p> <p>This trail would be aligned, where practical, with the ecology commitment to create 3km of new glades and rides in Kenton Hills for bat foraging (see the Estate Wide Management Plan for the EDF Energy Estate submitted at Deadline 8).</p> <p>The trail would not be a formalised right of way. Access to be carefully designed and</p>	Obligation in Deed of Obligation

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Proposal i/d	Image	Notes	Measure	How funded / secured
			controlled and a suitable management regime to be agreed.	
<b>14</b> Link between Aldhurst Farm and Kenton Hills		Permissive footpath connection between new off-road bridleway in Aldhurst Farm and Kenton Hills is committed from approx. after 2nd year of construction phase, which will be dedicated as Bridleway during operation.	Change the permissive footpath (construction phase) between the new off-road bridleway and Kenton Hills to a permissive footpath and cycleway (if item 13 is delivered).	Obligation in Deed of Obligation

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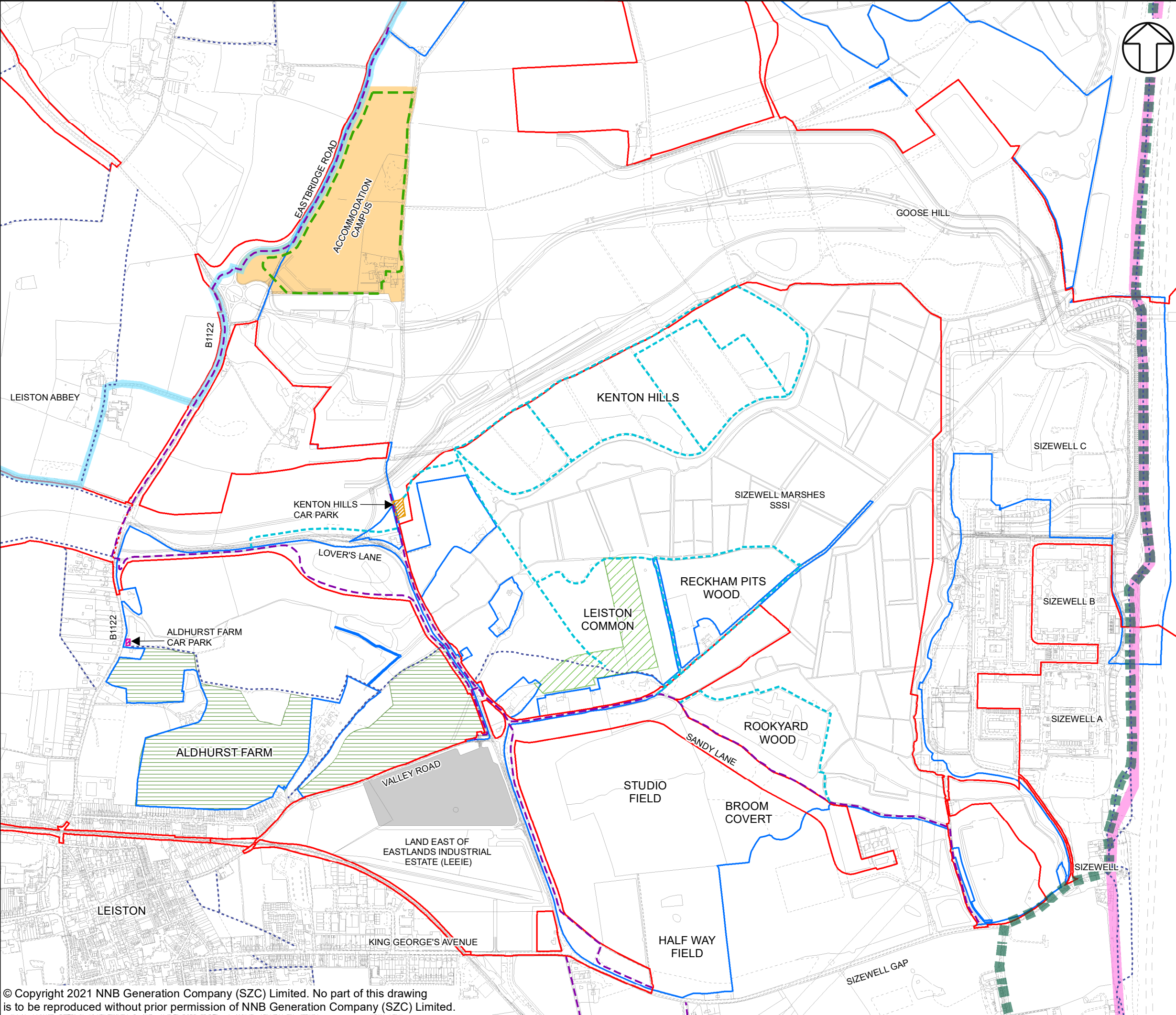
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## APPENDIX A: FIGURES

Figure 1: Existing and Committed Recreational Access – Construction Phase

Figure 2: Proposed Additional Recreational Greenspace Enhancements –  
Construction Phase

Sizewell C – Informal Recreation and Green Space Proposals



NOTES

KEY

- SIZEWELL C AND ASSOCIATED DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARIES
- - - DEMARCATION LINE
- SIZEWELL ESTATE BOUNDARY
- EXISTING AND PROPOSED (ALREADY COMMITTED) - CONSTRUCTION PHASE
  - EXISTING REGISTERED COMMON LAND
  - EXISTING OPEN ACCESS LAND
  - ACCOMMODATION CAMPUS
  - CARAVAN SITE
  - RECREATION FITNESS FOOTPATH
  - KENTON HILLS CAR PARK IMPROVEMENTS
  - ALDHURST FARM OPEN ACCESS LAND
  - PERMISSIVE FOOTPATHS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
  - SANDLINGS WALK WITH RE-ALIGNMENT ON COAST
  - SUFFOLK COAST PATH AND FUTURE ENGLAND COAST PATH WITH RE-ALIGNMENT ON COAST
  - SUSTRANS REGIONAL CYCLE ROUTE (RCR) (42) AND SUFFOLK COASTAL CYCLE ROUTE
- PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY (EXISTING (SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL), DIVERTED AND PROPOSED)
  - FOOTPATH
  - BRIDLEWAY

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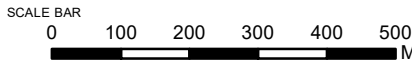


DOCUMENT:  
SIZEWELL C

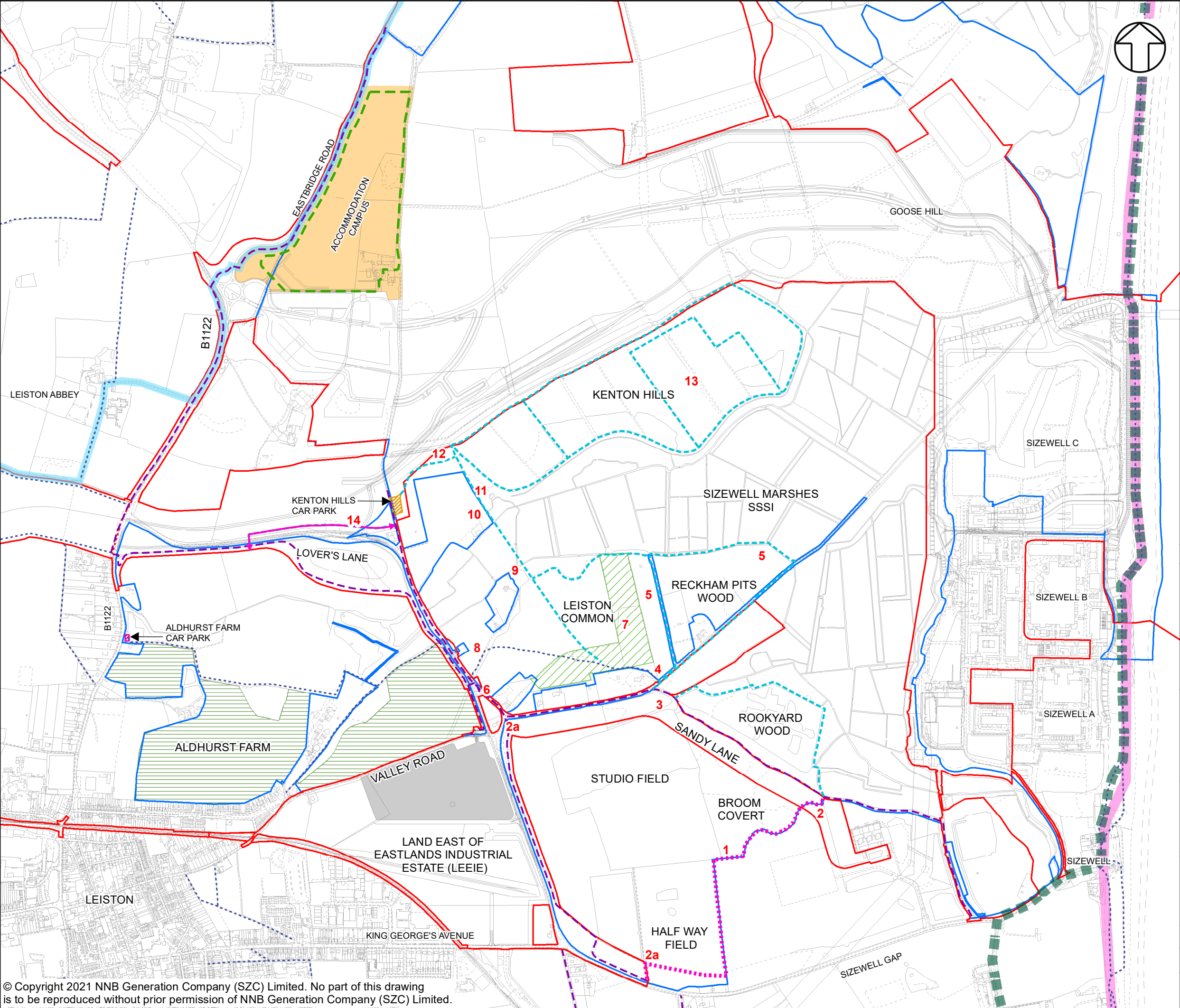
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FIGURE 1: EXISTING AND COMMITTED  
RECREATIONAL ACCESS - CONSTRUCTION  
PHASE

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6839\_SK\_121

DATE: SEP 2021	DRAWN: A.G.	SCALE: 1:11,000 @A3	REV: 03
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### NOTES

#### KEY

- SIZEWELL C AND ASSOCIATED DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARIES
- - - DEMARCATION LINE
- SIZEWELL ESTATE BOUNDARY
- EXISTING AND PROPOSED (ALREADY COMMITTED) - CONSTRUCTION PHASE
  - EXISTING REGISTERED COMMON LAND
  - EXISTING OPEN ACCESS LAND
  - ACCOMMODATION CAMPUS
  - CARAVAN SITE
  - RECREATION FITNESS FOOTPATH
  - KENTON HILLS CAR PARK IMPROVEMENTS
  - ALDHURST FARM OPEN ACCESS LAND
  - PERMISSIVE FOOTPATHS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
  - SANDLINGS WALK WITH RE-ALIGNMENT ON COAST
  - SUFFOLK COAST PATH AND FUTURE ENGLAND COAST PATH WITH RE-ALIGNMENT ON COAST
  - SUSTRANS REGIONAL CYCLE ROUTE (RCR) (42) AND SUFFOLK COASTAL CYCLE ROUTE
- PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY (EXISTING (SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL), DIVERTED AND PROPOSED)
  - FOOTPATH
  - BRIDLEWAY
- PROPOSED FOR FURTHER ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS
  - PERMISSIVE FOOTPATH CHANGED TO PERMISSIVE FOOTPATH AND CYCLEPATH
  - NEW PERMISSIVE FOOTPATH AND CYCLEWAY
- 1 ENHANCED WORK REFERRED TO IN REPORT

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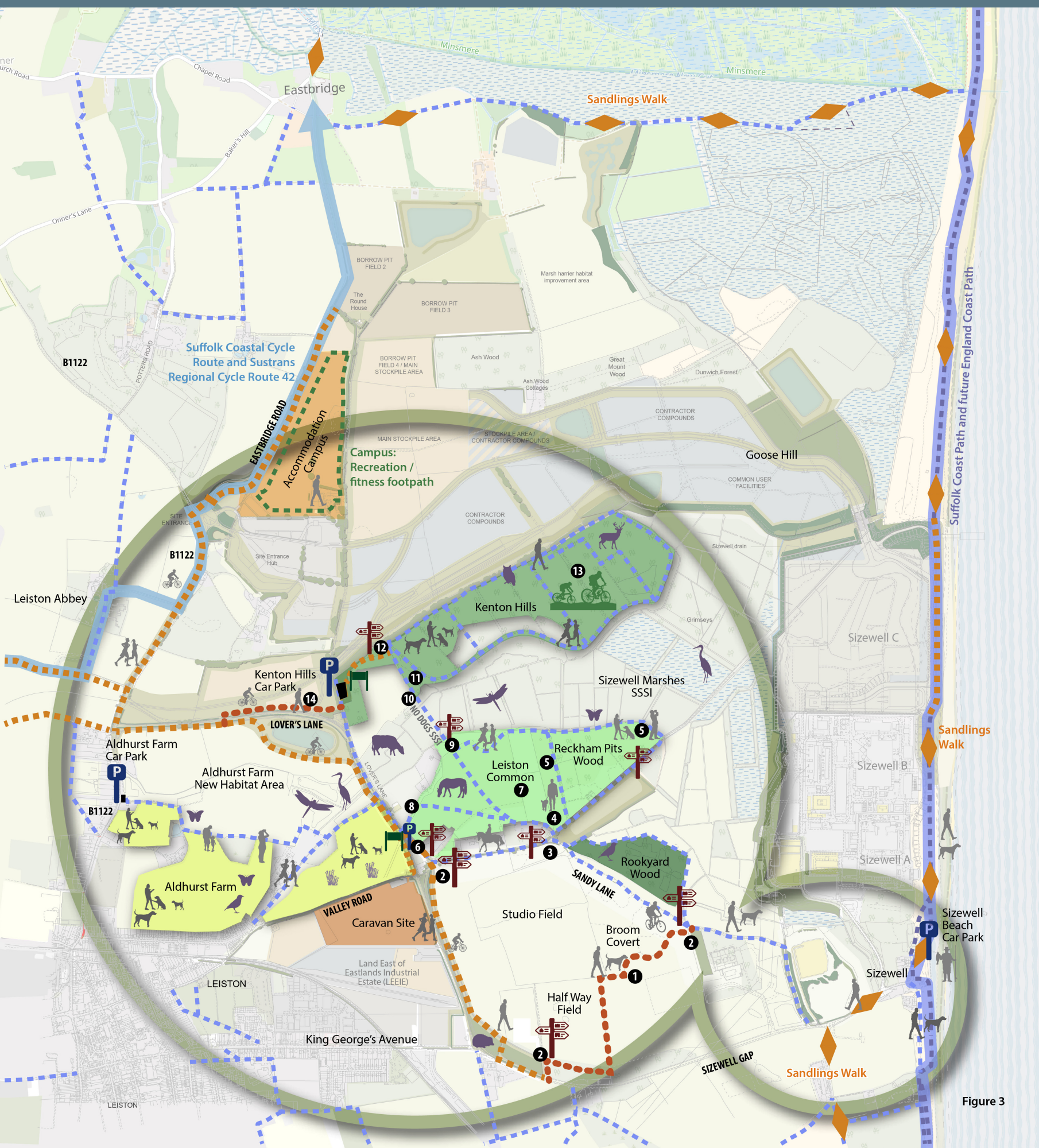
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DRAWING TITLE:  
FIGURE 2: PROPOSED ADDITIONAL RECREATIONAL ACCESS ENHANCEMENTS - CONSTRUCTION PHASE

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# Sizewell C - Informal Recreation and Green Space Proposals

**Proposals for an enriching and well-connected recreation experience for construction workers, local people and visitors on the Sizewell Estate and beyond.**

These proposals will provide a network of recreational opportunities further enhancing the existing accessible landscapes, footpaths and bridleways, and those already committed to as part of the Sizewell C Project. They will, together, provide an excellent outdoor informal recreational landscape for walking, dog walking, running and cycling close and well-connected to the construction worker's accommodation at the

accommodation campus and caravan site, and to Leiston where many construction workers are likely to stay. This diverse range of enhanced access routes and spaces, together with education for construction workers on the opportunities provided and the sensitivities of European sites, will help to reduce the potential for recreational disturbance at European sites.

- 1 New footpath and cycle route within 7m wide accessible corridor. This would create a new circular walking / running / dog walking / cycling route connecting to Bridleway 19 on Sandy Lane and the proposed off-road bridleway between the campus and Sizewell Gap, and further afield.
- 2 New finger post signs providing clear waymarking at junctions.
- 3 New signage on Bridleway 19 showing the permissive footpath routes around Reckham Pits Wood and Rookyard Wood.
- 4 Improvements to signage to the permissive footpaths at Reckham Pits Wood. Finger posts to highlight Bridleway 19 to Sizewell and the coast. Signage stating that dogs should be kept on-lead at Leiston Common and to be kept under effective control on the permissive footpaths around Reckham Pits Wood. Footpath into Leiston Common widened and enhanced through vegetation management.
- 5 Signage to advise that dogs to be kept under effective control on the permissive paths around Reckham Pits Wood.
- 6 Location of existing on-road car parking for 5+ vehicles. Creation of a new pedestrian access gate to Leiston Common. Provision of combined dog and general waste bin. Signage to explain the access network that includes Leiston Common, Reckham Pits Wood, Aldhurst Farm, Kenton Hills and to the coast. Sign to make clear that dogs must be kept on-lead on the Common.
- 7 Regular mowing of routes through the bracken at Leiston Common.
- 8 Improve existing permissive footpath access to Leiston Common - level ground surface, replace gate and provide signage.
- 9 Creation of a new shallower permissive footpath down the steep slope between Leiston Common and Sizewell Marshes. Manage vegetation to keep permissive footpath clear of bracken. Signage directing to Kenton Hills, Leiston Common, Aldhurst Farm and Reckham Pits Wood, and to advise that dogs must be kept on-lead at Leiston Common and dogs not allowed across the Sizewell Marshes SSSI.
- 10 Widening of the permissive path within Kenton Hills, linking Sizewell Marshes to Kenton Hills through vegetation management. New signage explaining that no dogs are allowed across the SSSI and that dogs are to be kept under effective control in Kenton Hills.
- 11 New signage to direct users between Leiston Common, permissive footpaths within Kenton Hills woodland, and Kenton Hills car park.
- 12 New signage to direct users between Leiston Common, Kenton Hills woodland and car park, and to Aldhurst Farm following the creation of a new link across Lover's Lane.
- 13 Creation of a new off-road mountain bike skills trail through the coniferous woodland at Kenton Hills that is signposted from the construction workers accommodation campus and caravan site, the new off-road cycle route within Aldhurst Farm, and from Kenton Hills car park. Access to be carefully controlled and a suitable management regime to be agreed.
- 14 Permissive footpath upgraded to include cyclists.

Figure 3



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## APPENDIX B: GUIDELINES FOR RECREATION OF SUITABLE ALTERNATIVE NATURAL GREENSPACE (SANG) – AUGUST 2021 (NATURAL ENGLAND)

- B.1.1. Guidelines published by Natural England and received from Natural England on 8 September 2021.

## **Guidelines for Creation of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) – August 2021**

### **Introduction**

‘Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace’ (SANG) is the name given to green space that is of a quality and type suitable to be used as avoidance within the Thames Basin Heaths Planning Zone.

Its role is to provide alternative green space to divert visitors from visiting the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (SPA). SANG are intended to provide avoidance measures for the potential impact of residential development on the SPA by preventing an increase in visitor pressure on the SPA. The effectiveness of SANG as mitigation will depend upon the location and design. These must be such that the SANG is more attractive than the SPA to users of the kind that currently visit the SPA.

This document describes the features which have been found to draw visitors to the SPA, which should be replicated in SANG. It provides guidelines on

- the type of site which should be identified as SANG
- measures which can be taken to enhance sites so that they may be used as SANG

It also covers the outputs of the recent Thames Basin Heaths Project 2021.

These guidelines relate specifically to the means to provide mitigation for significant impact arising from new housing within the Thames Basin Heaths Zone of influence. They do not address nor preclude the other functions of green space. Other functions may be provided within SANG, as long as this does not conflict with the specific function of mitigating visitor impacts on the SPA.

SANG may be created from:

- existing open space of SANG quality with no existing public access or limited public access, which for the purposes of mitigation could be made fully accessible to the public
- existing open space, which is already accessible, but which could be changed in character so that it is more attractive to the specific group of visitors who might otherwise visit the SPA
- land in other uses which could be converted into SANG

The identification of SANG should seek to avoid sites of high nature conservation value which are likely to be damaged by increased visitor numbers. Such damage may arise, for example, from increased disturbance, erosion, input of nutrients from dog faeces, and increased incidence of fires. Where sites of high nature conservation value are considered as SANG, the impact on their nature conservation value should be assessed and considered alongside relevant policy in the development plan. These sites may require an ecological discount of their proposed SANG area.

SANG continue to need to be delivered in advance of any associated housing stock being occupied. They should also be funded for in perpetuity as is the current process.

### **The Character of the SPA and its Visitors**

The Thames Basin Heaths SPA is made up of 13 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and consists of a mixture of heathland, mire, and woodland habitats. They are essentially ‘heathy’ in character. The topography is varied, and most sites have a large component of trees and some contain streams, ponds and small lakes. Some are freely accessible to the public and most have a degree of public access, though in some areas this is restricted by army, forestry or other operations.



Survey effort in 2005 showed that more than 83% of visitors to the SPA arrive by car, though access points adjacent to housing estates showed a greater proportion arriving on foot (up to 100% in one case). 70% of those who visited by car had come from within 5km of the access point onto the SPA. A very large proportion of the SPA visitors are dog walkers, many of whom visit the particular site on a regular (more or less daily) basis and spend less than an hour there, walking on average about 2.5km. Almost 50% are retired or part-time workers and the majority are women. Further detailed information on visitors can be found in the reports referenced at the end of this document. These figures have been supported in further SPA wide surveys, the most recent being in 2018.

### **Guidelines for the Quality of SANG**

The quality guidelines have been sub-divided into different aspects of site fabric and structure. They have been compiled from a variety of sources but principally from visitor surveys carried out at heathland sites within the Thames Basin Heaths area or within the Dorset heathlands. These are listed as references at the end of this document.

The principle criteria contained in the Guidelines have also been put into a checklist format which are contained in Appendix 1.

### **Accessibility**

**Most visitors come by car and want the site to be fairly close to home.** Unless SANG are provided for the sole use of a local population living within a 400-metre catchment around the site, then **the availability of adequate car parking at sites larger than 4 ha is essential.** The amount and nature of parking provision should reflect the anticipated use of the site by visitors and the catchment size of the SANG. It should provide an attractive alternative to parking by the part of SPA for which it is mitigation. **Car parks should be clearly signposted and easily accessed.**

New parking provision for SANG should be advertised as necessary to ensure that it is known of by potential visitors.

### **Target groups of Visitors**

This should be viewed from two perspectives, the local use of a site where it is accessed on foot from the visitor's place of residence, and a wider catchment use where it is accessed by car. **Most of the visitors to the SPA come by car and therefore should be considered as a pool of users from beyond the immediate vicinity of the site.** All but the smallest SANG should therefore target this type of visitor.

It is apparent from access surveys that a significant proportion of those people who visit the sites on foot, also visit alternative sites on foot and so this smaller but significant group look for local sites. **Where large populations are close to the SPA, the provision of SANG should be attractive to visitors on foot.**

### **Networks of sites**

**The provision of longer routes within larger SANG is important in determining the effectiveness of the authorities' network of SANG as mitigation.** The design of routes within sites will be critical to providing routes of sufficient length and attractiveness for mitigation purposes.

**Though networks of SANG may accommodate long visitor routes and this is desirable, they should not be solely relied upon to provide long routes.**

## Paths, Roads and Tracks

The findings suggest **that SANG should aim to supply a choice of routes of around 2.3 - 2.5km in length** with both shorter and longer routes of at least 5km as part of the choice, where space permits.

Paths have to be of a width acceptable to visitors.

**Paths should be routed so that they are perceived as safe by the users**, with some routes being through relatively open (visible) terrain (with no trees or scrub, or well spaced mature trees, or wide rides with vegetation back from the path), especially those routes which are 1-3 km long.

The routing of tracks along hill tops and ridges where there are views is valued by the majority of visitors.

## Artificial Infrastructure

Little or no artificial infrastructure is found within the SPA at present apart from the provision of some surfaced tracks and car parks. Generally, an urban influence is not what people are looking for when they visit the SPA and some people undoubtedly visit the SPA because it has a naturalness about it that would be marred by such features.

However, **SANG would be expected to have adequate car parking with good information about the site and the routes** available. Some subtle waymarking would also be expected for those visitors not acquainted with the layout of the site.

Other infrastructure would not be expected and should generally be restricted to the vicinity of car parking areas where good information and signs of welcome should be the norm, though discretely placed benches or information boards along some routes would be acceptable.

## Landscape and Vegetation

**SANG do not have to contain heathland or heathy vegetation to provide an effective alternative to the SPA.**

Surveys clearly show that **woodland or a semi-wooded landscape is a key feature** that people appreciate in the sites they visit, particularly those who use the SPA. This is more attractive than open landscapes or parkland with scattered trees.

A **semi-natural looking landscape with plenty of variation** was regarded as most desirable by visitors and some paths through quite enclosed woodland scored highly. There is clearly a balance to be struck between what is regarded as an exciting landscape and a safe one and so some element of choice between the two would be highly desirable. The semi-wooded and undulating nature of most of the SPA sites gives them an air of relative wildness, even when there are significant numbers of visitors on site. SANG should aim to reproduce this quality.

**Hills do not put people off visiting a site**, particularly where these are associated with good views, but steep hills are not appreciated. **An undulating landscape is preferred to a flat one.**

Water features, particularly ponds and lakes, act as a focus for visitors for their visit, but are not essential.

## Restrictions on usage

The bulk of visitors to the SPA came to exercise their dogs and so it is imperative that **SANG allow for pet owners to let dogs run freely over a significant part of the walk. Access on SANG should be largely unrestricted, with both people and their pets being able to freely roam**

**along the majority of routes.** This means that sites where freely roaming dogs will cause a nuisance or where they might be in danger (from traffic or such like) should not be considered for SANG.

### **Assessment of site enhancement as mitigation**

SANG may be provided by the enhancement of existing sites, including those already accessible to the public that have a low level of use and could be enhanced to attract more visitors. The extent of enhancement and the number of extra visitors to be attracted would vary from site to site. Those sites which are enhanced only slightly would be expected to provide less of a mitigation effect than those enhanced greatly, in terms of the number of people they would divert away from the SPA. In order to assess the contribution of enhancement sites in relation to the hectare standards of the Delivery Plan, it is necessary to distinguish between slight and great enhancement.

Methods of enhancement for the purposes of this guidance could include enhanced access through guaranteed long-term availability of the land, creation of a car park or a network of paths.

SANG which have not previously been open to the public count in full to the standard of providing 8ha of SANG per 1000 people in new development. SANG which have an appreciable but clearly low level of public use and can be substantially enhanced to greatly increase the number of visitors also count in full. The identification of these sites should arise from evidence of low current use. This could be in a variety of forms, for example:

- Experience of managing the site, which gives a clear qualitative picture that few visitors are present
- Quantitative surveys of visitor numbers
- Identified constraints on access, such as lack of gateways at convenient points and lack of parking
- Lack of easily usable routes through the site
- Evidence that the available routes through the site are little used (paths may show little wear, be narrow and encroached on by vegetation)

### **Practicality of enhancement works**

The selection of sites for enhancement to be SANG should take into account the variety of stakeholder interests in each site. Consideration should be given to whether any existing use of the site which may continue is compatible with the function of SANG in attracting recreational use that would otherwise take place on the SPA. The enhancement should not result in moving current users off the SANG and onto the SPA. The specific enhancement works proposed should also be considered in relation not only to their effects on the SANG mitigation function but also in relation to their effects on other user groups.

## TBH SPA Mitigation Project – January 2021

The Hart, Rushmoor and Surrey Heath Councils worked together with Natural England to complete a project reviewing the approach to mitigation within the Thames Basin Heaths. The work analysed eleven potential alternative options when it comes to delivering SPA mitigation. The report concluded that the role and design of SANG could be clarified further.

To be made very clear from the outset. There remains a hierarchy of SANG provision. Great weight will be given to those SANGS meeting all the existing quality criteria (shown in Appendix 1) which should be delivered in the first instance. Only if this is **not possible, for clearly established reasons**, should the delivery of the options outlined in the section below be considered. If any proposed SANGS do not meet all of the Appendix 1 quality criteria, then these SANGS will continue to be assessed on a case by case basis and should be **agreed** with both the competent authority and Natural England. The proposal will need to demonstrate equivalent effectiveness of mitigation being provided to ensure a robust, consistent approach continues. Any shortfall in SANG criteria should be offset by other complementary means, such as an elevated provision rate, size or high-quality features.

The evidence shows that the use of SANG networks, linear orientated sites and small sites of no smaller than two hectares have potential to provide effective mitigation where traditional SANG is unavailable. These SANG areas will be linked and/or in proximity to an already established SANG. If effectiveness can be demonstrated of small or linear SANGs working alone, then we will assess this on a case by case basis, taking in to account the site's context amongst the wider greenspace network.

Historically Natural England have apportioned significant weight to the requirement for a 2.3 – 2.5km circular walk, which is less likely to be achievable in a small or linear SANG. These guidelines do not remove weight from the requirement but do accept that in specific circumstances the walk doesn't have to be included within every single SANG unit. It is however desirable to provide the full Appendix 1 criteria across a local SANG network or on another SANG.

Natural England would urge all Local Planning Authorities to take note, that this approach **could** enable sites previously deemed unacceptable to Natural England, to now qualify as valid avoidance measure. Please come and speak to us if you feel that is the case.

## **Appendix 1: Site Quality Checklist – for a SANG**

This guidance is designed as an Appendix to the full guidance on Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces (SANG) to be used as mitigation (or avoidance) land to reduce recreational use of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA.

### **Must have**

- For all sites larger than 4ha there must be adequate parking for visitors, unless the site is intended for local use, i.e. within easy walking distance (400m) of the developments linked to it. The amount of car parking space should be determined by the anticipated use of the site and reflect the visitor catchment of both the SANG and the SPA.
- Possible to complete a circular walk of 2.3-2.5km around the SANG.
- Car parks must be easily and safely accessible by car and should be clearly sign posted.
- The accessibility of the site must include access points appropriate for the visitor use the SANG is intended to cater for.
- The SANG must have a safe route of access on foot from the nearest car park and/or footpath/s
- All SANG with car parks must have a circular walk which starts and finishes at the car park.
- SANG must be designed so that they are perceived to be safe by users; they must not have tree and scrub cover along parts of the walking routes.
- Paths must be easily used and well maintained but most should remain unsurfaced to avoid the site becoming to urban in feel.
- SANG must be perceived as semi-natural spaces with little intrusion of artificial structures, except in the immediate vicinity of car parks. Visually sensitive way-markers and some benches are acceptable.
- All SANG larger than 12 ha must aim to provide a variety of habitats for users to experience.
- Access within the SANG must be largely unrestricted with plenty of space provided where it is possible for dogs to exercise freely and safely off lead.
- SANG must be free from unpleasant intrusions (e.g. sewage treatment works smells etc).

### **Should have**

- SANG should be clearly sign-posted or advertised in some way.
- SANG should have leaflets and/or websites advertising their location to potential users. It would be desirable for social media to be used as well, with the goal of reducing paper use. Although a leaflet for a new home is desirable. It could advertise the TBH Partnership website at <https://www.tbhpartnership.org.uk/greenspace/>

### **Desirable**

- It would be desirable for an owner to be able to take dogs from the car park to the SANG safely off the lead.



- Where possible it is desirable to choose sites with a gently undulating topography for SANG
- It is desirable for access points to have signage outlining the layout of the SANG and the routes available to visitors.
- It is desirable that SANG provide a naturalistic space with areas of open (non-wooded) countryside and areas of dense and scattered trees and shrubs. The provision of open water is encouraged and desirable on sites. However large areas of open water cannot count towards capacity.
- Where possible it is desirable to have a focal point such as a viewpoint, monument etc within the SANG.

## Appendix 2: Further clarification on the TBH Project 2021

Reliance on the length of circular walk could be given less weight in specific circumstances on individual SANG sites. A circular route is still required. This will be agreed on a case by case basis by Natural England and the relevant Local Planning (Competent) Authority and only where equivalence can be effectively demonstrated. Sites will also only be accepted where most of the other criteria from Appendix 1 are met, either individually or as part of a group of sites.

**Small SANG** – This will be no smaller than 2 hectares in size. Where possible all other Appendix 1 criteria should be met, and the site will be adjacent to, linked in an accessible manner to, or close to a SANG or network which can deliver the required circular walk. Small SANG should be available to residents on their doorsteps.

**Linear SANG** – This approach allows for the width of a SANG to be reduced, where the walk incorporates an attractive linear feature or links to other open sites. For example, alongside waterways or disused railway lines. Linear SANG should include sites with wider areas, creating irregular shapes and opportunities for dogs to exercise freely off lead. In exceptional cases a there and back walk could qualify. It would require strong evidence and visitor surveys to show that it will provide an avoidance experience like that of a traditional SANG. It would also be preferable for linear SANG to link with wider routes and/or other SANGs to provide opportunities for a variety of walks.

**SANG Network** – Where several SANGs are in proximity or adjacent, they can be used and visited as one single entity. This approach allows for the use of links between SANG units to deliver a circular walk and meet all the Guidelines in combination. The default position is that the SANG links would not count as having capacity or catchments but would need to be secured in perpetuity. If they happen to be a substantial unit of green space themselves then they could be included within the SANG calculation. The size of an individual SANG catchment can be increased depending on the area afforded by an overall SANG network (excluding links), in line with the quanta figures in the TBH Delivery Framework.

**Equivalence** – This will be required on all SANG sites not meeting the guidelines in Appendix 1. There will have to be an over provision of something else to offset the lack of the full circular walk. This would be likely to incorporate an increased provision rate, for example providing 12 hectares of SANG per thousand head of population. A significant high quality SANG in terms of amenities and habitats could also demonstrate this requirement. We are happy to discuss this matter further on a case by case basis, either through our DAS Service for developers or our Local Plan Service for Local Planning Authorities.

### Appendix 3: Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace: A best practice guide

Natural England would urge that these recommendations are followed unless there is valid justification for a deviation.

A SANG can be greatly improved for visitors and wildlife by implementing some of the suggestions in this guide. They are based on Natural England's Strategic Access Management and Monitoring teams' findings from visiting SANG and undertaking visitor number and questionnaire surveys.

This guide has been produced to provide more advice to Local Planning Authorities and developers up front. These are features found throughout the current SANG suite that we feel have tangible positive impacts on the draw to a SANG. We understand that it may not be possible to adopt them all, especially in a smaller SANG. There are a lot of quick fixes in this list which will generate a substantial uplift in SANG attractiveness. Natural England are likely to raise fewer concerns through the formal planning process on a SANG which provides the majority of the following.

It is essential that Natural England visits and agrees a SANG, before any housing development can be attributed towards it. This is in line with Policy NRM6 of the South East Plan. For SANG development advice please contact Natural England's Discretionary Advice Service:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/developers-get-environmental-advice-on-your-planning-proposals>

It is advisable to contact your local planning authority at the first instance of SANG development.

#### Naming of SANG:

1. Use a name which highlights any attractive features within the site. E.g. meadow, copse, lake etc.
2. Avoid the use of the word 'SANG' in the name of the site.
3. Keep the name relevant to the location but dissimilar to nearby SANG's.
4. The name is different to any associated development.

#### Location of SANG:

1. Where possible, provision of connectivity to wider greenspace/other SANG is recommended but should ensure a SANG does not result in new and additional access and visits to sensitive sites.
2. Seek to protect and enhance any existing local wildlife site designations (e.g. SSSI/SINC/SNCI) within or adjacent to the SANG boundary.

#### Biodiversity:

1. Ensure habitat of SANG complements adjacent habitats. e.g by extending similar landscape or something complementary such as grassland for foraging woodland birds.
2. Ensure appropriate connectivity of landscape scale habitat features. e.g. hedgerows, tree belts etc.
3. Include features such as; dead wood, sand banks, wildflower meadows etc.
4. Where open water is included, separate dog ponds and wildlife ponds. (Case study 4)
5. Avoid frequent mowing as a tool to manage grasslands, it is an expensive technique which produces little biodiversity benefit.
6. Grazing is a good management tool. It is not suitable for all SANG, but if it possible on your SANG, a route must be provided which avoids the grazing area for the benefit of those nervous of cattle.
7. Good practice monitoring of SANG use should be built into in perpetuity management of the site, and work consistently with the SAMM Project.

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is an approach to land management and/or development that aims to leave biodiversity in a measurably better state than before. BNG does not change existing protections to protected sites, irreplaceable habitats or protected species.

Through appropriate design and implementation BNG can complement the purpose of SANGS. These are designed to provide more natural and diverse green space for communities to benefit from and, consequently, delivering more effective mitigation to alleviate pressure on SPAs.

[SANG is not an automatic delivery mechanism for BNG but the two can exist on the same site.](#)

[BNG on SANG is only attributable](#) to such habitat creation or enhancement that proves measurable additionality over and above the minimum requirements of the SANG, demonstrated through use of the Biodiversity Metric stipulated by the consenting body.

For BNG to be delivered on SANG, the SANG should achieve nature conservation outcomes that demonstrably exceed existing obligations under the SANG guidance, as quantified through the metric. It is encouraged that, where applicable, additional or enhanced features at SANGs are informed by local nature or wildlife strategies and priorities, such as Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS). It is recommended that the BNG calculations for the SANG are done separately from the rest of the project calculations, in order to ensure a clear audit trail and allow for simple demonstration of the additional biodiversity unit uplift beyond the minimum SANG requirements. Any additional features provided for BNG purposes should not conflict with the principle purpose of the SANG. Consideration should be given for other ecosystem services provided by the SANG and design should ensure BNG does not compete with these but delivers alongside them. For example, a wildflower rich grassland area created for biodiversity benefits would provide additional ecosystem services but could potentially also conflict with recreational services provided by the SANG. Careful consideration should be given to the design of any additional biodiversity features introduced into the SANG to ensure they did not conflict with the SANGs principle purpose.

For the purposes of the BNG calculation, the baseline value of the SANG is the site with the Habitat Regulation key required habitat features incorporated. Enhancements should be additional to count towards BNG, in that the enhancements would not have taken place in the absence of the BNG funding (or commitment of funding) and the biodiversity benefit (as measured through the metric) should not also be claimed to compensate for another project's biodiversity impact. Further information on BNG is set out in the following guidance and standards

1. The CIEEM, CIRIA, IEMA Good practice principles for development should be followed: <https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/C776a-Biodiversity-net-gain.-Good-practice-principles-for-development.-A-practical-guide-web.pdf>
2. [The British Standard for Biodiversity Net Gain \(BS 8683\) is a process standard that describes the implementation of BNG by a project \(to be released in 2021\).](#)

Equality Act 2010 Compliance:

1. This does not fall under the remit of Natural England and we will not be giving bespoke advice about it during our pre application discussions. However, we urge developers and Local Planning Authorities alike to consider the requirements of it, when designing their SANG solutions.

Paths:

1. We are concerned about sections of the circular route that seasonally are wet, muddy or flooded, and could put visitors off from visiting. In these cases, we recommend boardwalk or paths are built up, for them to remain as compliant SANG. Relating to this, if applying grip to surfaces, avoid wire netting as it can trap dog claws.
2. Path surfacing needs to remain semi natural. The highest specification surface we would accept is resin bound hoggins.

3. Avoid convoluted paths and pinch points in SANG design. By maintaining a minimum width between paths of 100 m in open ground and 50 m in dense woodland.  
If necessary, look to extend the area of the SANG, or look at a local SANG Network.
4. Avoid paths running through areas adjacent to major infrastructure with prolonged loud noise. For example, adjacent dual carriageways or motorways. Natural England look at a maximum decibel limit of 60, before requiring discounting of SANG area.

#### Way-marking and signage:

1. Provide a map at the entrances with an easy to follow circular walk.
2. Gates, fencing and planting following natural land features can help distinguish routes.
3. Highlight points of interest and site history.
4. Car parks well sign posted using highways specification. Where possible through use of the brown sign initiative.
5. Provide contact details for site manager at main entrance.

#### Bins and dog fouling:

1. Dog bins should be in convenient sections of site and near the entrances.

#### Car park standard:

1. Provide a minimum of 1 parking space per ha.

#### Safety and security:

1. Where required for health and safety purposes, the SANG should have suitable access for emergency vehicles.
2. Car parks should be designed to reduce risk of anti-social behaviour, break in or feelings of vulnerability for site users.
3. Perimeter fencing secure to prevent dogs getting out.

#### Amenities:

These are **not a requirement** but have proved an attractive feature in those SANG with the space available.

1. A play area is a feature that attracts those with children to visit the site, as these are not present on the SPA. If a play area is included, it should be made from sustainable natural sources and not be full of bright plastics.
2. A café or food/drink provisions often attracts more visitors to the site. (Case study 4)

#### To conclude

We sometimes lose track of the basic requirement for a SANG, which is to attract people away from the SPA. When designing all SANG, the visitor experience needs to be put first. Costings and even habitat creation should all fall from a strong Visitor Strategy, which should form part of the SANG Management Strategy. Sites and their information should be created in a positive manner to interest visitors and have them coming back time and time again. Though biodiversity and landscape planning are obviously important, we urge you to start by considering the local populous and what they want and how they want to interact with your site, when creating a new SANG.



## Case Studies

1. Edenbrook Country Park – Hart District Council - Well surfaced paths, and provisions for wildlife.

Edenbrook is a 24-hectare country park, delivered by Berkeley in partnership with Natural England and Hart District Council.

The paths are sufficiently wide for a combination of site users (Figure 1). There is also a good network of surfaced paths which are not convoluted and avoids pinch points. This was historically agricultural fields, but through innovative design, they have delivered a site that delivers both for visitors but also for biodiversity. Hart District Council have recognised the SANG network approach here and are bolting on extra area to the SANG and linking to other SANG in the vicinity.



**Figure 1:** The surfaced paths at Edenbrook are located sufficiently far from one another, and from wildlife rich-areas. They are wide enough for the whole combination of site visitors to use.

## 2. Farnham Park – Waverley Borough Council - Provisions for dogs and wildlife.

Several of the ponds in Farnham Park are designated as wildlife ponds. These are rich in wildlife, hosting many amphibian and invertebrate species. Dead hedges were built around three of the ponds, using materials cut from Farnham Park. To provide water and an opportunity to swim, 'Friends Pond' has been kept fully accessible to dogs. It is located nearest the main entrance and is easily accessible to all visitors. The wildlife ponds are further away from the main entrance, where visitor density is expected to be lower.



**Figure 2:** 'Friends Pond' a dog pond on Farnham Park which allows dogs to swim and drink from, whilst other ponds are fenced to protect wildlife.



### 3. Bucklers Forest – Bracknell Forest Council Comprehensive and engaging interpretation.

At the entrance to the site, Buckler's Forest includes a map that shows 3 options for circular routes (measuring 3.6 km, 2.4 km and 1.3 km). It also includes information on the wildlife that visitors can expect to see on site. As well as this, it highlights the site history. The inclusion of such comprehensive signage encourages users to care more about the site.

Buckler's Forest has showcased its site history by incorporating green electrical boxes, retained from the transport laboratory, into the site design. These have been transformed into benches, bug hotels, and even mini 'museum' exhibitions. The integration of the site's history is beloved by many site visitors and it creates a distinctly 'country park' feel.



**Figure 3:** A mini 'museum' exhibition including some archaeological samples found on site. Located within a green electrical box present when the site was a transport laboratory.



**Figure 4:** A bug hotel also within a repurposed green electrical box.

4. Heather Farm – Delivered by Horsell Common Preservation Society in partnership with Woking Borough Council - Provision of amenities.

Heather Farm has proved to be a very popular SANG, particularly for of its amenities, including a café and a large car park. Whilst it is not possible, or advisable, to include a café on every SANG, at Heather Farm, it has attracted a lot of visitors, many of whom would otherwise visit the SPA. After identifying a need for additional parking provisions, Horsell Common Preservation Society added 57 new spaces to the car park. There are currently 109 car parking spaces for visitors. Heather Farm provides 4 spaces per hectare, significantly more than the suggested minimum of 1 space per hectare.



**Figure 5:** A view of some of the habitat creation at Heather Farm



## 5. Wellesley Woodlands – Rushmoor Borough Council - Waymarking and signposting.

Wellesley Woodlands has incorporated non-intrusive way-markers to clearly signpost users around the 8 trails included in the SANG. These are easy to follow for site users whilst remaining unobtrusive. Where multiple trails intersect, signposting is clear to ensure that trails can be followed with ease. Both the map and associated markers clearly identify those trails that are suitable ground for wheelchairs and those with restricted mobility.



**Figure 6:** A signpost clearly defining two all-ability trails, the Birch Trail and the Holly Trail.



**Figure 7:** A way-marker to signpost users along the Wellesley Willow Trail.

## 6. Biodiversity Net Gain

Examples of Biodiversity Net Gain delivered within a SANG:

- A. If an extra hedgerow was put into a SANG, not for screening purposes, this could count. If it is put in for screening reasons, this is a key SANG feature and therefore cannot count towards BNG unless the hedgerow was of higher distinctives than that needed for screening purposes or maintained in better ecological condition, in which case it could count.
- B. Planting wildflower bulbs on appropriately sited amenity grassland within a SANG and in turn converting it to species rich meadow could be counted towards BNG.
- C. If the SANG has structures such as a toilet block or café, then BNG could be delivered through the introduction of green/vegetated roofs and/or walls on such structures.

Potential Opportunities for Biodiversity Net Gain



By vegetating the roof of this structure at Farnham Park SANG, measurable additionality over and above the minimum requirements of the SANG has been demonstrated and it can therefore count towards the delivery of biodiversity net gain.

#### Appendix 4: SANG Information Form

This form is designed to help you gather information about any potential SANG. For more guidance on the creation of SANG, please also refer to the relevant Borough Council's Thames Basin Heaths SPA Interim Avoidance Plan.

Natural England, Local Planning Authorities, and other organisations will then be able to consider the potential suitability of the proposed SANG based on this initial information.

#### Background information

<b>Name and location of proposed SANG</b>	<b>Name:</b>  <b>Address:</b>   <b>Grid reference:</b>  <b>(Please attach a map of the site with the boundaries clearly marked)</b>
<b>Size of the proposed SANG (hectares), excluding water features</b>	<b>hectares</b>
<b>Any current designations on land - e.g. LNR / SNCI</b>	
<b>Current owners name and address. (If there is more than one owner then please attach a map)</b>	
<b>Who manages the land?</b>	
<b>Legal arrangements for the land – e.g. how long is the lease?</b>	
<b>Is there a management plan for the site? (if so, please attach)</b>	

## Current visitor arrangements

<b>Is the site currently accessible to the public?</b>	
<b>Does the site have open access?</b>	
<b>Has there been a visitor survey of the site? (If so, please attach)</b>	
<b>If there has been no visitor survey, please give an indication of the current visitor levels on site</b>	
<b>Does the site have existing car parking?</b>	<p><b>How many car parks?</b></p> <p><b>How many car parking spaces?</b></p> <p><b>(Please mark car parks and numbers of car parking spaces on the site map)</b></p>
<b>Are there any existing routes or paths on the site?</b>	<p><b>(Please mark these on the map)</b></p>
<b>Are there signs to direct people to the site? (Please indicate where and what type of sign)</b>	

## Site quality checklist

Must/should have – these criteria are essential for all SANG			
	Criteria	Current	Future
1	Parking on all sites larger than 4ha (unless the site is intended for use within 400m only)		
2	Circular walk of 2.3-2.5km		
3	Car parks easily and safely accessible by car and clearly sign posted		
4	Access points appropriate for particular visitor use the SANG is intended to cater for		
5	Safe access route on foot from nearest car park and/or footpath		
6	Circular walk which starts and finishes at the car park		
7	Perceived as safe – no tree and scrub cover along part of walking routes		
8	Paths easily used and well maintained but mostly unsurfaced		



9	Perceived as semi-natural with little intrusion of artificial structures		
10	If larger than 12 ha then a range of habitats should be present		
11	Access unrestricted – plenty of space for dogs to exercise freely and safely off the lead		
12	No unpleasant intrusions (e.g. sewage treatment smells etc)		
13	Clearly sign posted or advertised in some way		
14	Leaflets or website advertising their location to potential users		
15	Can dog owners take dogs from the car park to the SANG safely off the lead		
16	Gently undulating topography		
17	Access points with signage outlining the layout of the SANG and routes available to visitors		
18	Naturalistic space with areas of open countryside and dense and scattered trees and shrubs. Provision of open water is desirable		
19	Focal point such as a viewpoint or monument within the SANG		

## APPENDIX C: SUMMARY OF SZC CO.'S CURRENT COMMITMENTS

- C.1.1. SZC Co. has committed to delivering the following measures to reduce and mitigate the potential impacts of recreational displacement:
- a) **Monitoring and Mitigation Plans at European sites**
- C.1.2. Two Monitoring and Mitigation Plans (MMP) for European sites in order to monitor existing visitor numbers and behaviours pre-construction, and any changes during construction and operation, and the implementation of mitigation measures to ensure that adverse effect on the integrity (AEoI) of the sites does not arise as a consequence of recreational disturbance caused by the Sizewell C Project. The measures in the MMPs are secured through the Deed of Obligation.
- C.1.3. The reason for the preparation of two plans covering the various European sites is to reflect the different approach required to monitoring and mitigation across the European sites in light of the conclusions of the Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Report [APP-145, APP-146, APP-147, APP-148 and APP-149] and Shadow HRA Second Addendum [REP2-032]. The Shadow HRA and Second Addendum has identified that certain initial mitigation measures will be appropriate at the Minsmere – Walberswick and Sandlings (North) European sites, which will be delivered by the commencement of construction, whereas mitigation measures may only be necessary at the Sandlings (Central) and Alde-Ore Estuary if monitoring of potential recreational disturbance identifies that it is necessary.
- i. **The MMP for Minsmere – Walberswick and Sandlings (North)**
- C.1.4. The MMP for Minsmere – Walberswick and Sandlings (North) [[REP5-105](#)] covers the northern part of the Sandlings SPA at North Warren and Aldringham Walks, the Minsmere-Walberswick SPA, the Minsmere-Walberswick Heath and Marshes SAC and the Minsmere-Walberswick Ramsar site.
- C.1.5. The MMP for Minsmere – Walberswick and Sandlings (North) includes a suite of Initial Mitigation Measures deployed at the commencement of construction on the basis that impacts may occur unless mitigation is implemented. Mitigation measures include two new full time wardens, improvements to signage and other measures.
- C.1.6. The MMP for Minsmere – Walberswick and Sandlings (North) also includes a suite of Additional Mitigation Measures which would be

deployed as necessary and would be dependent on any triggers that might be reached or evidence of changes in visitor numbers and behaviour which may increase the risk of disturbance to qualifying habitats and/or species, as determined by monitoring. These measures could be extensions to the Initial Mitigation Measures or entirely new measures to react to particular circumstances.

ii. The MMP for Sandlings (Central) and Alde-Ore Estuary

C.1.7. The MMP for Sandlings (Central) and Alde-Ore Estuary [[REP5-122](#)] covers the Sandlings SPA (the area comprising Tunstall Forest and Snape Warren), Alde-Ore Estuary SPA and Alde-Ore Estuary Ramsar site. This MMP includes monitoring of visitor use and ecological surveys to identify if changes are caused by the Sizewell C Project, and implementation of a suite of potential Mitigation Measures which would be deployed as necessary. Implementation of Mitigation Measures would be dependent on any triggers that might be reached or evidence of changes in visitor numbers and behaviour which may increase the risk of disturbance to qualifying habitats and/or species, as determined by monitoring.

b) Other committed mitigation measures

C.1.8. New recreational access provision at Aldhurst Farm including a car park, a definitive Public Right of Way, approximately 27ha of new designated Open Access Land where dogs can be exercised off-lead all year round, and informal footpaths. Additional improvements to be introduced in future, which were committed to at Deadline 5 [[REP5-126](#)] include (secured in the Deed of Obligation Schedule 11 paragraphs 7 and 10):

- expanding the existing car park;
- a bird hide within the south eastern field for local residents and visitors, subject to the need to obtain any necessary planning permission;
- ‘family benches’ and ‘perching benches’ at strategic locations across the site;
- improvements to the existing PROW that runs adjacent to the sewage works and the northern boundary of the eastern field; and
- adaptive and differential mowing regimes will be used to give a managed mosaic of surface vegetation that is good for people and nature.

- C.1.9. Improvements and enlargement to Kenton Hills car park (see Work No.1A(cc) of the draft DCO) [[AS-143](#)] and Schedule 11, paragraph 7 of the Deed of Obligation [[REP5-082](#)]).
- C.1.10. Other improvements within the main development site including a new off-road bridleway from Sizewell Gap in the south to Eastbridge Road in the north, a new PRow (footpath) linking existing PRow and the B1122 south of the green rail route, and a new connection between Aldhurst Farm and Kenton Hills permissive footpath network (see DCO Articles 14 -16 (Rights of Way) Requirement 2 (PW: CoCP) Requirement 6A (MDS: Rights of Way Strategy).
- C.1.11. A suite of improvements to the wider PRow network has been agreed with Suffolk County Council and East Suffolk Council which will be funded through a Deed of Obligation financial contribution within the PRow Fund (Schedule 10 paragraph 16 of the Deed of Obligation). These include improvements to the Eastbridge to Minsmere sluice footpath (PRow E-363/020/0) to improve the surface and avoid flooding, to keep people to the right of way path and prevent people diverting from the path where they may affect habitats or species.
- C.1.12. SZC Co. will subsidise parking at Sizewell beach car park during the construction phase so that it is free or reduced cost, and provide interpretation signage, to increase its attractiveness as a recreational location away from European sites as stated in the MMP for Minsmere – Walberswick and Sandlings (North) submitted at Deadline 8. This will be funded through the European Sites Access Contingency Funds in the Deed of Obligation Schedule 11 paragraph 6.
- C.1.13. SZC Co. will provide a sum of £150,000 (the Recreational Disturbance Avoidance Mitigation Contribution) to be used by East Suffolk Council towards mitigating the recreational disturbance impacts of the Sizewell C Project, to reduce the impact of potential increased levels of recreational use on European sites (see Schedule 11, paragraph 7 of the Deed of Obligation).
- C.1.14. SZC Co. will also provide a 3G pitch and two multi-use games areas at the Lediston Leisure Centre for use by construction workers in accordance with Schedule 10, paragraph 2 of the DoO, which will be attractive to many construction workers for recreation in preference to outdoor informal recreation at European sites.