

Planning and Rights of Way Panel 12th September 2023
Planning Application Report of the Head of Transport and Planning

Application address: Storage Building adjacent 2-4 Wodehouse Road, Southampton			
Proposed development: Erection of a 1-bed detached house, following demolition of existing building.			
Application number:	23/00829/FUL	Application type:	FUL
Case officer:	Sam Kushner	Public speaking time:	5 minutes
Last date for determination:	04.09.2023	Ward:	Peartree
Reason for Panel Referral:	Request by Ward Cllr	Ward Councillors:	Cllr Alex Houghton Cllr Eamonn Keogh Cllr Simon Letts
Referred to Panel by:	Cllr Keogh	Reason:	Character and neighbour amenity
Applicant: Sunthar Lal		Agent: Parkers Design	

Recommendation Summary	Delegate to the Head of Transport and Planning to grant planning permission subject to criteria listed in report
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Community Infrastructure Levy Liable	Yes
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Reason for granting Permission

The development is acceptable taking into account the policies and proposals of the Development Plan as set out below. Other material considerations have been considered and are not judged to have sufficient weight to justify a refusal of the application, and where applicable conditions have been applied in order to satisfy these matters. The scheme is therefore judged to be in accordance with Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and thus planning permission should therefore be granted. In reaching this decision the Local Planning Authority offered a pre-application planning service and has sought to work with the applicant in a positive and proactive manner as required by paragraphs 39-42 and 46 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2021). Policies – CS4, CS6, CS13, CS14,, CS15 CS16, CS18, CS19 of the of the Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document (Amended 2015). Policies – SDP1, SDP7, SDP9, SDP10, SDP12, SDP13, SDP16, TI2 of the City of Southampton Local Plan Review (Amended 2015).

Appendix attached			
1	Habitats Regulation Assessment	2	Development Plan Policies
3	Relevant Planning History		

Recommendation in Full

1. That the Panel confirm the Habitats Regulation Assessment in **Appendix 1** of this report.

2. Delegate to the Head of Transport and Planning to grant planning permission subject to the planning conditions recommended at the end of this report and the completion of a S.106 Legal Agreement, or similar, to secure either a scheme of measures or a financial contribution to mitigate against the pressure on European designated nature conservation sites in accordance with Policy CS22 of the Core Strategy and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
3. That the Head of Transport and Planning be given delegated powers to add, vary and/or delete relevant parts of the Section 106 agreement and/or conditions as necessary. In the event that 2. is not completed within a reasonable timescale delegation also given to refuse the scheme for non-compliance with the relevant policies and Regulations listed.

1. The site and its context

- 1.1 The application site is an area of land currently used for the storage of goods and waste for the adjacent convenience store. The storage building is separated from the convenience store by a rear service road, and is accessed directly off Wodehouse Road. The area is typified by dense terraced housing and has a suburban character. Whilst most of the housing is single family dwellings, there are also some flatted properties nearby.

2. Proposal

- 2.1 Planning permission is sought for a one bedroom, two storey detached house to replace the existing storage building. Rear/side amenity space is provided as is cycle and bin storage. Parking is provided in an integral garage accessed from the side alleyway. Amended plans have been received since validation.

3. Relevant Planning Policy

- 3.1 The Development Plan for Southampton currently comprises the “saved” policies of the City of Southampton Local Plan Review (as amended 2015) and the City of Southampton Core Strategy (as amended 2015) and the City Centre Action Plan (adopted 2015). The most relevant policies to these proposals are set out at **Appendix 1**.
- 3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was revised in 2021. Paragraph 219 confirms that, where existing local policies are consistent with the NPPF, they can be afforded due weight in the decision-making process. The Council has reviewed the Development Plan to ensure that it is in compliance with the NPPF and are satisfied that the vast majority of policies accord with the aims of the NPPF and therefore retain their full material weight for decision making purposes, unless otherwise indicated.

4. Relevant Planning History

- 4.1 A schedule of the relevant planning history for the site is set out in **Appendix 2** of this report.

5. Consultation Responses and Notification Representations

- 5.1 Following the receipt of the planning application a publicity exercise in line with department procedures was undertaken which included notifying adjoining and nearby landowners, and erecting a site notice dated 20 July 2023. At the time of writing the report **3 representations** have been received from surrounding residents. The following is a summary of the points raised:

5.2 ***The bedroom windows could overlook neighbouring properties***

Response

Amended plans have been received altering the internal layout to protect privacy of neighbours. All first floor windows facing properties on Bishops Road have now been obscure glazed.

5.3 ***The additional height of the new dwelling in comparison to the existing storage unit could cause loss of light and overshadowing***

Response

The proposed building would be approximately 2.1m higher at its highest point compared to the existing building. However, the existing building is on the boundary of the property whereas the new dwelling would be separated by 4.4m to the neighbouring boundary and, therefore, the existing loss of light should not be significantly or harmfully impacted. In terms of overshadowing, a shadow diagram has been provided which demonstrates that the orientation of buildings would prevent overshadowing to neighbouring residential properties.

5.4 ***The existing property forms part of the boundary treatment***

Response

Suitable boundary treatment can be secured by the suggested condition

5.5 ***Concerns about health and safety from the demolition and construction processes***

Response

This is not a material planning consideration and is covered by other legislation, however the comments of the contaminated land officer are detailed below and controls over the construction phase can be secured by the suggested conditions (in terms of hours etc.)

Consultation Responses

5.6

Consultee	Comments
Cllr Eamonn Keogh	Objection. 1. The height of the proposed building is more double that of the current structure and this in my opinion would mean it is excessive in terms of bulk and appearance when viewed from neighbouring properties on Bishops Road. 2. The height of the proposed building is likely to have an overshadowing impact on neighbouring properties in Bishops road given its height and scale. 3. This building does seem excessive for a 1 bed detached house. It does not seem appropriate to have the kitchen on the ground floor and the living room in the first floor. This coupled with the provision of two bathrooms and a downstairs toilet might suggest the plan is to accommodate more people to occupy than permission is granted for. At a later stage the applicant could apply for the property to become a two bed room one retrospectively. 4. The proximity of the outdoor space is in my opinion too close to neighbouring properties in Bishops road.

		<p>5. The rear first floor windows does look out on to the neighbouring properties in Bishops road and this harms their amenity.</p> <p>6. The nearby shop is now open to 12am midnight and this could impact on the amenity of residents in the property.</p> <p>If officers were mindful to approve I would recommend that is submitted to the planning and rights of way committee for final approval. I would have like to have seen more information about how the applicant would deal with the demolition of the building and the protecting party walls with neighbours - none of which is mentioned in the application.</p> <p>It is for the above reasons that I object to this application and would recommend it is refused.</p>
	<p>SCC Community Infrastructure Levy Officer</p>	<p>No Objection</p> <p>The development is CIL liable as there is a net gain of residential units. With an index of inflation applied the residential CIL rate is £110.94 per sq. m to be measured on the Gross Internal Area floorspace of the building.</p> <p>Should the application be approved a Liability Notice will be issued detailing the CIL amount and the process from that point.</p> <p>If the floor area of any existing building on site is to be used as deductible floorspace the applicant will need to demonstrate that lawful use of the building has occurred for a continuous period of at least 6 months within the period of 3 years ending on the day that planning permission first permits the chargeable development.</p>
	<p>SCC Environmental Health</p>	<p>No Objection</p> <p>I have looked at the application and I can confirm that the Environmental Health Neighbourhoods Team have no objections to this application if the working hours are restricted to standard hours and noise, dust and vibration are minimised throughout demolition and construction - as to minimise the likelihood of nuisance to neighbours</p>
	<p>SCC Highways Development Management</p>	<p>No Objection.</p> <p>The proposed development is considered acceptable in principle subject to the following conditions. As an additional point, it is difficult to judge from the plans but it is recommended to clarify where the street lighting column is and whether there are any impacts relating to the development especially with access to the garage.</p>

		<p>Conditions:</p> <p>1) Boundary Treatment. NO boundary treatment surrounding the front yard to exceed 600mm in height. Reason: to secure pedestrian sightlines across and in the interest of highway safety.</p> <p>2) Garage doors not to open outwards onto the unadopted highway.</p>
	<p>SCC Sustainability</p>	<p>No Objection.</p> <p>It is recommended that the following guidance is followed in regards to energy: Southampton City Council Energy Guidance for New Developments 2021-2025 www.southampton.gov.uk/sustainability</p> <p>It is unclear what the energy strategy for the development is, this should avoid fossil fuel energy sources, and provide an efficient solution which does not result in high fuel bills for future occupiers.</p> <p>The applicant should optimise the roof orientations and area in order to facilitate photovoltaics and/or solar thermal panels in the future, even if they are not planning to include them in the design. It is expected that any planning application will show that this has been addressed. If air source heat pumps are to be provided, they must be integrated into the design, for example the position of the units considered and compatible heating appliances such as underfloor heating, or larger radiators specified.</p> <p>It is recommended that the attached form is completed by the applicant prior to approval to avoid the need for a pre-construction condition. However, If the case officer is minded to approve the application, the following conditions are recommended in order to ensure compliance with core strategy policy CS20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water & Energy [Pre-Construction] • Water & Energy [Performance]
	<p>Southern Water</p>	<p>Southern Water requires a formal application for a connection to the public sewer to be made by the applicant or developer.</p> <p>In situations where surface water is being considered for discharge to our network, we require the below hierarchy for surface water to be followed which is reflected in part H3 of the Building Regulations. Whilst reuse does not strictly form part of this hierarchy, Southern Water would encourage the consideration of reuse for new developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reuse - Infiltration - Watercourse

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Storm sewer - Combined Sewer <p>It is possible that a sewer now deemed to be public could be crossing the development site. Therefore, should any sewer be found during construction works, an investigation of the sewer will be required to ascertain its ownership before any further works commence on site.</p>
Natural England	<p>Objection with the regards to the impact on nearby Special Protection Areas and ecology impacts.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> <i>The objection is addressed by the attached Habitats Regulations Assessment and the mitigation through Solent Bird Aware, CIL and a condition to secure nitrates credits</i></p>
SCC Land Contamination	<p>Comments awaited – a verbal update will be provided at the meeting if comments are received.</p>

6.0 Planning Consideration Key Issues

6.1 The key issues for consideration in the determination of this planning application are:

- The principle of development;
- Design and effect on character;
- Residential amenity;
- Parking highways and transport;
- Likely effect on designated habitats.

6.2 Principle of Development

6.2.1 The principle of additional housing is supported. The site is not allocated for additional housing, but the proposed dwelling(s) would represent windfall housing development. The LDF Core Strategy identifies the Council's current housing need, and this scheme would assist the Council in meeting its targets. As detailed in Policy CS4 an additional 16,300 homes need to be provided within the City between 2006 and 2026. The NPPF and our saved policies, seeks to maximise previously developed land potential in accessible locations.

6.2.2 The NPPF requires LPAs to identify a five-year supply of specific deliverable sites to meet housing needs. Set against the latest Government housing need target for Southampton (using the standard method with the recent 35% uplift), the Council has less than five years of housing land supply. This means that the Panel will need to have regard to paragraph 11(d) of the NPPF, which states that where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, it should grant permission unless:

- the application of policies in the Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed; or
- any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole.

[the so-called "tilted balance"]

6.2.3 There are no policies in the Framework protecting areas or assets of particular importance in this case, such that there is no clear reason to refuse the development proposed under paragraph 11(d)(i). It is acknowledged that the proposal would make a contribution to the

Council's five-year housing land supply. There would also be social and economic benefits resulting from the construction of the new dwelling, and its subsequent occupation, and these are set out in further detail below to enable the Panel to determine 'the Planning Balance' in this case.

6.2.6 In terms of the level of development proposed, policy CS5 of the Core Strategy confirms that in medium accessibility locations such as this, density levels should generally accord with the range of 50-100 d.p.h, although caveats this in terms of the need to test the density in terms of the character of the area and the quality and quantity of open space provided. The proposal would achieve a residential density of 51 d.p.h which, whilst accords with the range set out above, needs to be tested in terms of the merits of the scheme as a whole. This is discussed in more detail below.

6.3 Design and effect on character

6.3.1 Policy CS13 of the Core Strategy states development should "respond positively and integrate with its local surroundings", and SDP7 of the Local Plan seeks to prevent "development which would cause material harm to the character and/or appearance of an area."

6.3.2 The area surrounding the application is site comprises of terraced two storey properties, with their rear gardens being accessed by rear service roads. Existing residential properties that are located on a corner plot, have rear outbuildings and garages with egress on to Wodehouse Road. The proposed development would involve the demolition of an existing single storey outbuilding fronting Wodehouse Road and result in the erection of a two storey one bedroom dwelling.

6.3.3 The proposed two storey development would introduce a new residential corner plot, with direct access on to Wodehouse Road. Whilst the majority of residential plots run parallel with Wodehouse Road there are sporadic examples of such frontages within the area. The proposed development would be two storey in scale, which would respect the existing scale of residential development. In addition, the design of the dwelling would reflect the form, materials and design of other properties within the area. It is not considered that the proposals would introduce an incongruous or harmful form of development within the area. In addition, the proposals would replace a flat roof outbuilding with a utilitarian appearance that adds little to the street scene. The proposals would represent an improvement to the street scene whilst also making efficient use of land and providing additional housing. Therefore, the proposals are considered to be an acceptable and appropriate form of development and the design policies listed are met.

6.4 Residential amenity

6.4.1 The key issues in this respect is whether the proposal would impact on neighbouring houses and gardens in terms of:

- The level of daylight and sunlight currently enjoyed;
- The level of privacy and;
- The outlook.

6.4.2 In general, having regard to the guidance set out in section 2 of the Residential Design

Guide, it is considered that the proposal would have an acceptable relationship with neighbouring properties. It is not considered that the amended proposals would have a harmful impact on the amenities of neighbouring properties either side of the host dwelling.

6.4.3 The proposed new dwelling is small in scale with only 1 bedroom. The comings and goings associated with this size of dwelling are not considered to present a significantly harmful impact on neighbouring residents in terms of noise and disturbance.

6.4.4 Although the application site is smaller than existing residential plots, the layout and design of the proposed dwelling would ensure that there is no overlooking to neighbouring properties. The first floor windows on the elevation facing towards Bishops Road is obscure glazed and serves a non habitable rooms, being a landing. It is noted that neighbours objected on the basis of overlooking, however amended plans have been received which rectify this issue. A shadow diagram has also been provided showing that due to the orientation there will be no overshadowing of residential buildings. Potential loss of light is mitigated by the siting and layout of the proposed building, as it would be located further away from the boundary than the existing outbuilding. As such, through changes sought during the application process, concerns relating to loss of amenity to neighbouring properties have been mitigated and would not substantiate a reason for refusal.

Future Living Conditions

6.4.5 The starting point to assess the quality of the residential environment for future occupants is the minimum floorspace set out in Nationally Described Space Standards (NDSS) 1 bed 2 storeys = 58sqm for occupancy of 2 persons, and the minimum garden sizes of 90sqm, 10m length set out in the Council's Residential Design Guide (para 2.3.14 and section 4.4). The access to outlook, light and privacy are considerations under paragraph 2.2.1 of the Residential Design Guide. The following assessment of each flat has been made below:-

Floor Size sqm	Garden size sqm	Compliance
Whole house: 82 Bedroom 1: 10.5	40	Discussed below

The proposed internal floorspace for the new dwellings would comply with the minimum floor space sizes given in the National Described Space Standards. It is worth noting that the Council have not formally adopted these space standards; however they are used as a general indicator of the suitability of living accommodation. The bedroom is suitable for single occupancy at 10.5sq.m.

6.4.6 The garden size is 40 sqm, which is below the standards as advised within the residential design guidance. However, due to the dense nature of the surrounding area, many properties also have amenity space of limited size. It is considered that 40sqm with access to good levels of sunlight is still adequate outdoor space for drying clothes etc. and exceeds the required amenity space for many other one bedroom properties such as flats. Furthermore, the application site is approximately 300m from Veracity Recreation Ground, meaning that further amenity space is available nearby.

6.4.7 Given the above, the proposal is not considered to have a significantly harmful impact on the amenity of neighbouring residents, and it would provide a suitable quality of living environment for future occupants of the new dwelling.

6.5 Parking highways and transport

6.5.1 The Highways Officer has raised no objection to the proposed layout and access in terms of the impact on highways safety. The proposed dwelling would incorporate a garage to provide 1 on site parking space. This is deemed acceptable for a one bedroom dwelling and would comply with the Council's maximum car parking requirements for a new dwelling. The Highways Officer does not raise objection to this arrangement subject to a condition ensuring the front boundary wall does not exceed 0.6m in height and the garage doors do not to open outwards onto the unadopted highway. The proposals are therefore considered acceptable in terms of parking and highway impacts.

6.5.2 Cycle storage facilities are indicated for the new dwelling comprising of a secure store at the rear of the amenity space. This is considered to be an acceptable arrangement for the new dwelling. The proposed plans also show an appropriate bin store to the side of the bike store, which is also considered to appropriate for the development.

6.6 **Likely effect on designated habitats**

6.6.1 The proposed development, as a residential scheme, has been screened (where mitigation measures must now be disregarded) as likely to have a significant effect upon European designated sites due to an increase in recreational disturbance along the coast and in the New Forest. Accordingly, a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) has been undertaken, in accordance with requirements under Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, see **Appendix 1**. The HRA concludes that, provided the specified mitigation of a Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy (SRMP) contribution and a minimum of 5% of any CIL taken directed specifically towards Suitably Accessible Green Space (SANGS), the development will not adversely affect the integrity of the European designated sites.

7. **Summary**

7.1 The principle of new residential development is considered acceptable. It is acknowledged that the proposal would make a contribution to the Council's five-year housing land supply. There would also be social and economic benefits resulting from the construction of the new dwelling, and their subsequent occupation, as set out in this report. Taking into account the benefits of the proposed development it is considered that any harm caused by granting planning permission, particularly in terms of the external amenity space standards, would not significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits when assessed against the policies in the Framework taken as a whole. As such, consideration of the tilted balance would point to approval. In this instance it is considered that the above assessment, alongside the stated benefits of the proposal, suggest that the proposals are acceptable. Having regard to s.38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and the considerations set out in this report, the application is recommended for approval.

8. **Conclusion**

8.1 It is recommended that planning permission be granted subject to a mitigation payment towards the Solent Bird Aware/SDMP being secured and the conditions set out below

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Documents used in the preparation of this report Background Papers

1. (a) (b) (c) (d) 2. (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) 4.(f) (g) (vv) 6. (a) (b) 7. (a)

Case Officer **Sam Kushner** 12.09.2023 PROW Panel

PLANNING CONDITIONS to include:

1) Full Permission Timing (Performance)

The development hereby permitted shall begin no later than three years from the date on which this planning permission was granted.

Reason: To comply with Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

2) Residential Permitted Development Restriction (Performance)

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 as amended or any Order amending, revoking or re-enacting that Order, no building or structures within Schedule 2, Part 1, Classes as listed below shall be erected or carried out to any dwelling house hereby permitted without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority:

Class A (enlargement of a dwelling house), including a garage or extensions,

Class B (roof alteration),

Class C (other alteration to the roof),

Class D (porch),

Class E (curtilage structures), including a garage, shed, greenhouse, etc.,

Class F (hard surface area)

Reason: In order that the Local Planning Authority may exercise further control in this locality given the specific circumstances of the application site and in the interests of the comprehensive development with regard to the amenities of the surrounding area.

3) No Other Windows or Doors (Performance)

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 as amended or any order amending, revoking or re-enacting that Order), no windows, doors or other openings, other than those expressly authorised by this permission, shall be inserted above ground floor level in the side elevations of development hereby permitted without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To protect the amenities of the adjoining residential properties.

4) Obscure Glazing (Performance)

All windows in the elevations labelled south elevation and west elevation, located at first floor level and above of the hereby approved development, shall be obscurely glazed and fixed shut up to a height of 1.7 metres from the internal floor level before the development is first occupied. The windows shall be thereafter retained in this manner.

Reason: To protect the amenity and privacy of the adjoining property.

5) Materials in accordance with submission (Performance)

The materials and finishes to be used for the external walls, windows (including recesses), drainage goods and roof in the construction of the building hereby permitted shall be in accordance with the submitted plans and information hereby approved.

Reason: To enable the Local Planning Authority to control the development in detail in the interest of the visual amenities of the locality and to endeavour to achieve a building of high visual quality and satisfactory visual relationship of the new development to the existing.

6) Boundary Treatment (Pre-Occupation)

Before the development hereby approved first comes into occupation, boundary treatment shall be erected in accordance with details to be first submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The agreed boundary treatment shall be thereafter retained as approved for the lifetime of the development.

Reason: In the interests of the visual amenities of the area and to protect the amenities and privacy of the occupiers of adjoining property.

7) Water Efficiency (Pre-commencement)

With the exception of site clearance, demolition and preparation works, no development works shall be carried out until written documentary evidence demonstrating that the development will achieve a maximum of 100 Litres/Person/Day internal water use the form of a water efficiency calculator shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for its approval, unless an otherwise agreed timeframe is agreed in writing by the LPA. The appliances/ fittings to be installed as specified.

Reason: To ensure the development minimises its overall demand for resources and to demonstrate compliance with policy CS20 of the Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document Adopted Version (Amended 2015)

8) Energy Efficiency - Conversion (Pre-Commencement)

Confirmation of the energy strategy, that will achieve a reduction in CO2 emissions of at least 15% or a minimum Energy Efficiency Rating of 70 post refurbishment (an EPC rating C), must be submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of the development hereby granted consent. Measures that meet the agreed specifications must be installed and rendered fully operational prior to the first occupation of the development hereby granted consent and retained thereafter.

REASON: To ensure the development has minimised its overall demand for resources and to demonstrate compliance with policy CS20 of the Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document Adopted Version (January 2010).

9) Amenity Space Access (Pre-Occupation)

The external amenity space and pedestrian access to it shall be provided in accordance with the plans hereby approved before the development first comes into occupation/use and the amenity space and access to it shall be thereafter retained for the use of the dwellings.

Reason: To ensure the provision of adequate amenity space in association with the approved dwellings.

10) Parking (Performance)

The parking and access shall be provided in accordance with the plans hereby approved before the development first comes into occupation/use and the garage shall thereafter be retained for the parking of vehicles as approved for the lifetime of the development.

Reason: To prevent obstruction to traffic in neighbouring roads and in the interests of highway safety.

11) Refuse & Recycling (Performance)

Before the development hereby approved first comes into occupation, the storage for refuse and recycling shall be provided in accordance with the plans hereby approved and thereafter retained as approved.

Reason: In the interest of visual and residential amenity.

Note: In accordance with para 9.2.3 of the Residential Design Guide (September 2006): if this development involves new dwellings, the applicant is liable for the supply of refuse bins, and should contact SCC refuse team at Waste.management@southampton.gov.uk at least 8 weeks prior to occupation of the development to discuss requirements.

12) Cycle parking (Performance Condition)

Before the development hereby approved first comes into occupation/use, the storage for bicycles shall be provided and made available for use in accordance with the plans hereby approved. The storage shall thereafter be retained as approved for the lifetime of the development.

Reason: To encourage cycling as an alternative form of transport.

13) Hours of work for Demolition / Clearance / Construction (Performance)

All works relating to the demolition, clearance and construction of the development hereby granted shall only take place between the hours of:

Monday to Friday 08:00 to 18:00 hours

Saturdays 09:00 to 13:00 hours

And at no time on Sundays and recognised public holidays.

Any works outside the permitted hours shall be confined to the internal preparations of the buildings without audible noise from outside the building, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To protect the amenities of the occupiers of existing nearby residential properties.

14) Unsuspected Contamination (Performance)

The site shall be monitored for evidence of unsuspected contamination throughout construction. If potential contamination is encountered that has not previously been identified, no further development shall be carried out unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Works shall not recommence until an assessment of the risks presented by the contamination has been undertaken and the details of the findings and any remedial actions has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall proceed in accordance with the agreed details unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure any land contamination not previously identified is assessed and remediated so as not to present any significant risks to human health or, the wider environment.

15) Nitrates Emissions Offset (Pre-occupation)

The development hereby permitted shall not be occupied unless a Nitrate Mitigation Vesting Certificate confirming the purchase of sufficient nitrates credits from Eastleigh Borough Council Nutrient Offset Scheme for the development has been submitted to the council.

Reason: To demonstrate that suitable mitigation has been secured in relation to the effect that nitrates from the development has on the Protected Sites around The Solent.

16) Demolition/Construction Management Plan (Pre-Commencement)

Before any development works are commenced, a Demolition/Construction Management Plan shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority which shall include details of:

- (a) parking of vehicles of site personnel, operatives and visitors;
- (b) loading and unloading of plant and materials;
- (c) details of cranes and other tall construction equipment (including the details of obstacle lighting)
- (d) details of temporary lighting
- (e) storage of plant and materials, including cement mixing and washings, used in constructing the development;
- (f) treatment of all relevant pedestrian routes and highways within and around the site throughout the course of construction and their reinstatement where necessary;
- (g) measures to be used for the suppression of dust and dirt throughout the course of construction;
- (h) details of construction vehicles wheel cleaning; and,
- (i) details of how noise emanating from the site during construction will be mitigated.

The approved Demolition/Construction Management Plan shall be adhered to throughout the development process unless agreed otherwise in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: In the interest of health and safety, protecting the amenity of local land uses, neighbouring residents, and the character of the area and highway safety.

17) Approved Plans (Performance)

The development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the approved

plans listed in the schedule attached below.

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt and in the interests of proper planning.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

Application reference:	23/00829/FUL
Application address:	Storage Building adjacent 2-4 Wodehouse Road Southampton
Application description:	Erection of a 1-bed, detached house, following demolition of existing building.
HRA completion date:	17 July 2023

HRA completed by:
Lindsay McCulloch Planning Ecologist Southampton City Council Lindsay.mcculloch@southampton.gov.uk

Summary

The project being assessed is as described above.

The site is located close to the Solent and Dorset Coast Special Protection Area (SPA), the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site and the New Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC)/SPA/Ramsar site.

The site is located close to protected sites and as such there is potential for construction stage impacts. It is also recognised that the proposed development, in-combination with other developments across south Hampshire, could result in recreational disturbance to the features of interest of the New Forest SPA/Ramsar site and the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site.

In addition, wastewater generated by the development could result in the release of nitrogen and phosphate into the Solent leading to adverse impacts on features of the Solent Maritime SAC and the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site.

The findings of the initial assessment concluded that significant effects were possible. A detailed appropriate assessment was therefore conducted on the proposed development.

Following consideration of a number of avoidance and mitigation measures designed to remove any risk of a significant effect on the identified European sites, it has been concluded that **the significant effects, which are likely in association with the proposed development, can be adequately mitigated and that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of protected sites.**

Section 1 - details of the plan or project

**European sites potentially impacted by plan or project:
European Site descriptions are available in Appendix I of the City Centre Action Plan's Habitats Regulations Assessment Baseline Evidence Review Report, which is on the city council's website**

- Solent and Dorset Coast Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Solent and Southampton Water SPA
- Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar Site
- Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- River Itchen SAC
- New Forest SAC
- New Forest SPA
- New Forest Ramsar site

Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?

No – the development is not connected to, nor necessary for, the management of any European site.

Are there any other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?

- Southampton Core Strategy (amended 2015) (<http://www.southampton.gov.uk/policies/Amended-Core-Strategy-inc-CSPR-%20Final-13-03-2015.pdf>)
- City Centre Action Plan (<http://www.southampton.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/adopted-plans/city-centre-action-plan.aspx>)
- South Hampshire Strategy (http://www.push.gov.uk/work/housing-and-planning/south_hampshire_strategy.htm)

The PUSH Spatial Position Statement plans for 104,350 net additional homes, 509,000 sq. m of office floorspace and 462,000 sq. m of mixed B class floorspace across South Hampshire and the Isle of Wight between 2011 and 2034.

Southampton aims to provide a total of 15,610 net additional dwellings across the city between 2016 and 2035 as set out in the Amended Core Strategy.

Whilst the dates of the two plans do not align, it is clear that the proposed development of this site is part of a far wider reaching development strategy for the South Hampshire sub-region which will result in a sizeable increase in population and economic activity.

Regulations 62 and 70 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations) are clear that the assessment provisions, ie. Regulations 63 and 64 of the same regulations, apply in relation to granting planning permission on an application under Part 3 of the TCPA 1990. The assessment below constitutes the city council's assessment of the implications of the

development described above on the identified European sites, as required under Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations.

Section 2 - Assessment of implications for European sites

Test 1: the likelihood of a significant effect

- **This test is to determine whether or not any possible effect could constitute a significant effect on a European site as set out in Regulation 63(1) (a) of the Habitats Regulations.**

The proposed development is located close to the Solent and Dorset Coast SPA, Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar site and the Solent Maritime SAC. As well as the River Itchen SAC, New Forest SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

A full list of the qualifying features for each site is provided at the end of this report. The development could have implications for these sites which could be both temporary, arising from demolition and construction activity, or permanent arising from the on-going impact of the development when built.

The following effects are possible:

- Contamination and deterioration in surface water quality from mobilisation of contaminants;
- Disturbance (noise and vibration);
- Increased leisure activities and recreational pressure; and,
- Deterioration in water quality caused by nitrates from wastewater

Conclusions regarding the likelihood of a significant effect

This is to summarise whether or not there is a likelihood of a significant effect on a European site as set out in Regulation 63(1)(a) of the Habitats Regulations.

The project being assessed is as described above. The site is located close to the Solent and Dorset Coast Special Protection Area (SPA), the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site and the New Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC)/ SPA/Ramsar site.

The site is located close to European sites and as such there is potential for construction stage impacts. Concern has also been raised that the proposed development, in combination with other residential developments across south Hampshire, could result in recreational disturbance to the features of interest of the New Forest SPA/Ramsar site and the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site. In addition, wastewater generated by the development could result in the release of nitrogen into the Solent leading to adverse impacts on features of the Solent Maritime SAC and the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site.

Overall, there is the potential for permanent impacts which could be at a sufficient level to be considered significant. As such, a full appropriate assessment of the implications for the identified European sites is required before the scheme can be authorised.

Test 2: an appropriate assessment of the implications of the development for the identified European sites in view of those sites' conservation objectives

The analysis below constitutes the city council's assessment under Regulation 63(1) of the Habitats Regulations

The identified potential effects are examined below to determine the implications for the identified European sites in line with their conservation objectives and to assess whether the proposed avoidance and mitigation measures are sufficient to remove any potential

impact.

In order to make a full and complete assessment it is necessary to consider the relevant conservation objectives. These are available on Natural England's web pages at <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6528471664689152>.

The conservation objective for Special Areas of Conservation is to, "*Avoid the deterioration of the qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species, and the significant disturbance of those qualifying species, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full contribution to achieving Favourable Conservation Status of each of the qualifying features.*"

The conservation objective for Special Protection Areas is to, "*Avoid the deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying features, and the significant disturbance of the qualifying features, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full contribution to achieving the aims of the Birds Directive.*"

Ramsar sites do not have a specific conservation objective however, under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), they are considered to have the same status as European sites.

TEMPORARY, CONSTRUCTION PHASE EFFECTS

Mobilisation of contaminants

Sites considered: Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site, Solent and Dorset Coast SPA, Solent Maritime SAC, River Itchen SAC (mobile features of interest including Atlantic salmon and otter).

The development site lies within Southampton, which is subject to a long history of port and associated operations. As such, there is the potential for contamination in the site to be mobilised during construction. In 2016 the ecological status of the Southampton Waters was classified as 'moderate' while its chemical status classified as 'fail'. In addition, demolition and construction works would result in the emission of coarse and fine dust and exhaust emissions – these could impact surface water quality in the Solent and Southampton SPA/Ramsar Site and Solent and Dorset Coast SPA with consequent impacts on features of the River Itchen SAC. There could also be deposition of dust particles on habitats within the Solent Maritime SAC.

A range of construction measures can be employed to minimise the risk of mobilising contaminants, for example spraying water on surfaces to reduce dust, and appropriate standard operating procedures can be outlined within a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) where appropriate to do so.

In the absence of such mitigation there is a risk of contamination or changes to surface water quality during construction and therefore a significant effect is likely from schemes proposing redevelopment.

Disturbance

During demolition and construction noise and vibration have the potential to cause adverse impacts to bird species present within the SPA/Ramsar Site. Activities most likely to generate these impacts include piling and where applicable further details will be secured ahead of the determination of this planning application.

Sites considered: Solent and Southampton Water SPA

The distance between the development and the designated site is substantial and it is considered that sound levels at the designated site will be negligible. In addition, background noise will mask general construction noise. The only likely source of noise impact is piling and only if this is needed. The sudden, sharp noise of percussive piling will stand out from the background noise and has the potential to cause birds on the intertidal area to cease feeding or even fly away. This in turn leads to a reduction in the birds' energy intake and/or expenditure of energy which can affect their survival.

Collision risk

Sites considered: Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Solent and Dorset Coast SPA

Mapping undertaken for the Southampton Bird Flight Path Study 2009 demonstrated that the majority of flights by waterfowl occurred over the water and as a result collision risk with construction cranes, if required, or other infrastructure is not predicted to pose a significant threat to the species from the designated sites.

PERMANENT, OPERATIONAL EFFECTS

Recreational disturbance

Human disturbance of birds, which is any human activity which affects a bird's behaviour or survival, has been a key area of conservation concern for a number of years. Examples of such disturbance, identified by research studies, include birds taking flight, changing their feeding behaviour or avoiding otherwise suitable habitat. The effects of such disturbance range from a minor reduction in foraging time to mortality of individuals and lower levels of breeding success.

New Forest SPA/Ramsar site/ New Forest SAC

Although relevant research, detailed in Sharp et al 2008, into the effects of human disturbance on interest features of the New Forest SPA/Ramsar site, namely nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, woodlark, *Lullula arborea*, and Dartford warbler *Sylvia undata*, was not specifically undertaken in the New Forest, the findings of work on the Dorset and Thames Basin Heaths established clear effects of disturbance on these species.

Nightjar

Higher levels of recreational activity, particularly dog walking, has been shown to lower nightjar breeding success rates. On the Dorset Heaths nests close to footpaths were found to be more likely to fail as a consequence of predation, probably due to adults being flushed from the nest by dogs allowing predators access to the eggs.

Woodlark

Density of woodlarks has been shown to be limited by disturbance with higher levels of disturbance leading to lower densities of woodlarks. Although breeding success rates were higher for the nest that were established, probably due to lower levels of competition for food, the overall effect was approximately a third fewer chicks than would have been the case in the absence of disturbance.

Dartford warbler

Adverse impacts on Dartford warbler were only found to be significant in heather dominated territories where high levels of disturbance increased the likelihood of nests near the edge of the territory failing completely. High disturbance levels were also shown to stop pairs raising multiple broods.

In addition to direct impacts on species for which the New Forest SPA/Ramsar site is designated, high levels of recreation activity can also affect habitats for which the New

Forest SAC is designated. Such impacts include trampling of vegetation and compaction of soils which can lead to changes in plant and soil invertebrate communities, changes in soil hydrology and chemistry and erosion of soils.

Visitor levels in the New Forest

The New Forest National Park attracts a high number of visitors, calculated to be 15.2 million annually in 2017 and estimated to rise to 17.6 million visitor days by 2037 (RJS Associates Ltd., 2018). It is notable in terms of its catchment, attracting a far higher proportion of tourists and non-local visitors than similar areas such as the Thames Basin and Dorset Heaths.

Research undertaken by Footprint Ecology, Liley et al (2019), indicated that 83% of visitors to the New Forest were making short visits directly from home whilst 14% were staying tourists and a further 2% were staying with friends or family. These proportions varied seasonally with more holiday makers (22%) and fewer day visitors (76%), in the summer than compared to the spring (12% and 85% respectively) and the winter (11% and 86%). The vast majority of visitors travelled by car or other motor vehicle and the main activities undertaken were dog walking (55%) and walking (26%).

Post code data collected as part of the New Forest Visitor Survey 2018/19 (Liley et al, 2019) revealed that 50% of visitors making short visits/day trips from home lived within 6.1km of the survey point, whilst 75% lived within 13.8km; 6% of these visitors were found to have originated from Southampton.

The application site is located within the 13.8km zone for short visits/day trips and residents of the new development could therefore be expected to make short visits to the New Forest.

Whilst car ownership is a key limitation when it comes to be able to access the New Forest, there are still alternative travel means including the train, bus, ferry and bicycle. As a consequence, there is a risk that recreational disturbance could occur as a result of the development. Mitigation measures will therefore be required.

Mitigation

A number of potential mitigation measures are available to help reduce recreational impacts on the New Forest designated sites, these include:

- Access management within the designated sites;
- Alternative recreational greenspace sites and routes outside the designated sites;
- Education, awareness and promotion

Officers consider a combination of measures will be required to both manage visitors once they arrive in the New Forest, including influencing choice of destination and behaviour, and by deflecting visitors to destinations outside the New Forest.

The New Forest Visitor Study (2019) asked visitors questions about their use of other recreation sites and also their preferences for alternative options such as a new country park or improved footpaths and bridleways. In total 531 alternative sites were mentioned including Southampton Common which was in the top ten of alternative sites. When asked whether they would use a new country park or improved footpaths/ bridleways 40% and 42% of day visitors respectively said they would whilst 21% and 16% respectively said they were unsure. This would suggest that alternative recreation sites can act as suitable mitigation measures, particularly as the research indicates that the number of

visits made to the New Forest drops the further away people live.

The top features that attracted people to such sites (mentioned by more than 10% of interviewees) included: Refreshments (18%); Extensive/good walking routes (17%); Natural, 'wild', with wildlife (16%); Play facilities (15%); Good views/scenery (14%); Woodland (14%); Toilets (12%); Off-lead area for dogs (12%); and Open water (12%). Many of these features are currently available in Southampton's Greenways and semi-natural greenspaces and, with additional investment in infrastructure, these sites would be able to accommodate more visitors.

The is within easy reach of a number of semi-natural sites including Southampton Common and the four largest greenways: Lordswood, Lordsdale, Shoreburs and Weston. Officers consider that improvements to the nearest Park will positively encourage greater use of the park by residents of the development in favour of the New Forest. In addition, these greenway sites, which can be accessed via cycle routes and public transport, provide extended opportunities for walking and connections into the wider countryside. In addition, a number of other semi-natural sites including Peartree Green Local Nature Reserve (LNR), Frogs Copse and Riverside Park are also available.

The City Council has committed to ring fencing 4% of CIL receipts to cover the cost of upgrading the footpath network within the city's greenways. This division of the ring-fenced CIL allocation is considered to be appropriate based on the relatively low proportion of visitors, around 6%, recorded originating from Southampton. At present, schemes to upgrade the footpaths on Peartree Green Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and the northern section of the Shoreburs Greenway are due to be implemented within the next twelve months, ahead of occupation of this development. Officers consider that these improvement works will serve to deflect residents from visiting the New Forest.

Discussions have also been undertaken with the New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA) since the earlier draft of this Assessment to address impacts arising from visitors to the New Forest. The NFNPA have identified a number of areas where visitors from Southampton will typically visit including locations in the eastern half of the New Forest, focused on the Ashurst, Deerleap and Longdown areas of the eastern New Forest, and around Brook and Fritham in the northeast and all with good road links from Southampton. They also noted that visitors from South Hampshire (including Southampton) make up a reasonable proportion of visitors to central areas such as Lyndhurst, Rhinefield, Hatchet Pond and Balmer Lawn (Brockenhurst). The intention, therefore, is to make available the remaining 1% of the ring-fenced CIL monies to the NFNPA to be used to fund appropriate actions from the NFNPA's Revised Habitat Mitigation Scheme SPD (July 2020) in these areas. An initial payment of £73k from extant development will be paid under the agreed MoU towards targeted infrastructure improvements in line with their extant Scheme and the findings of the recent visitor reports. This will be supplemented by a further CIL payment from the development with these monies payable after the approval of the application but ahead of the occupation of the development to enable impacts to be properly mitigated.

The NFNPA have also provided assurance that measures within the Mitigation Scheme are scalable, indicating that additional financial resources can be used to effectively mitigate the impacts of an increase in recreational visits originating from Southampton in addition to extra visits originating from developments within the New Forest itself both now and for the lifetime of the development

Funding mechanism

A commitment to allocate CIL funding has been made by Southampton City Council. The

initial proposal was to ring fence 5% of CIL receipts for measures to mitigate recreational impacts within Southampton and then, subsequently, it was proposed to use 4% for Southampton based measures and 1% to be forwarded to the NFNPA to deliver actions within the Revised Habitat Mitigation Scheme SPD (July 2020). To this end, a Memorandum of Understanding between SCC and the NFNPA, which commits both parties to,

“work towards an agreed SLA whereby monies collected through CIL in the administrative boundary of SCC will be released to NFNPA to finance infrastructure works associated with its Revised Habitat Mitigation Scheme SPD (July 2020), thereby mitigating the direct impacts from development in Southampton upon the New Forest’s international nature conservation designations in perpetuity.”

has been agreed.

The Revised Mitigation Scheme set out in the NFNPA SPD is based on the framework for mitigation originally established in the NFNPA Mitigation Scheme (2012). The key elements of the Revised Scheme to which CIL monies will be released are:

- Access management within the designated sites;
- Alternative recreational greenspace sites and routes outside the designated sites;
- Education, awareness and promotion;
- Monitoring and research; and
- In perpetuity mitigation and funding.

At present there is an accrued total, dating back to 2019 of £73,239.81 to be made available as soon as the SLA is agreed. This will be ahead of the occupation of the development. Further funding arising from the development will be provided.

Provided the approach set out above is implemented, an adverse impact on the integrity of the protected sites will not occur.

Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site

The Council has adopted the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership’s Mitigation Strategy (December 2017), in collaboration with other Councils around the Solent, in order to mitigate the effects of new residential development on the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar site. This strategy enables financial contributions to be made by developers to fund appropriate mitigation measures. The level of mitigation payment required is linked to the number of bedrooms within the properties.

The residential element of the development could result in a net increase in the city’s population and there is therefore the risk that the development, in-combination with other residential developments across south Hampshire, could lead to recreational impacts upon the Solent and Southampton Water SPA. A contribution to the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership’s mitigation scheme will enable the recreational impacts to be addressed. The developer has committed to make a payment prior to the commencement of development in line with current Bird Aware requirements and these will be secured ahead of occupation – and most likely ahead of planning permission being implemented.

Water quality

Solent Maritime SAC and the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site

Natural England highlighted concerns regarding, *“high levels of nitrogen and phosphorus*

input to the water environment in the Solent with evidence that these nutrients are causing eutrophication at internationally designated sites.”

Eutrophication is the process by which excess nutrients are added to a water body leading to rapid plant growth. In the case of the Solent Maritime SAC and the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site the problem is predominately excess nitrogen arising from farming activity, wastewater treatment works discharges and urban run-off.

Features of Solent Maritime SAC and Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site that are vulnerable to increases in nitrogen levels are coastal grazing marsh, inter-tidal mud and seagrass.

Evidence of eutrophication impacting the Solent Maritime SAC and Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site has come from the Environment Agency data covering estimates of river flow, river quality and also data on WwTW effluent flow and quality.

An Integrated Water Management Study for South Hampshire, commissioned by the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) Authorities, examined the delivery of development growth in relation to legislative and government policy requirements for designated sites and wider biodiversity. This work has identified that there is uncertainty in some locations as to whether there will be enough capacity to accommodate new housing growth. There is uncertainty about the efficacy of catchment measures to deliver the required reductions in nitrogen levels, and/or whether the upgrades to wastewater treatment works will be enough to accommodate the quantity of new housing proposed. Considering this, Natural England have advised that a nitrogen budget is calculated for larger developments.

A methodology provided by Natural England has been used to calculate a nutrient budget and the calculations conclude that there is a predicted Total Nitrogen surplus arising from the development as set out in the applicant's submitted Calculator, included within the submitted Sustainability Checklist, that uses the most up to date calculators (provided by Natural England) and the Council's own bespoke occupancy predictions and can be found using Public Access: <https://www.southampton.gov.uk/planning/planning-applications/>

This submitted calculation has been checked by the LPA and is a good indication of the scale of nitrogen that will be generated by the development. Further nitrogen budgets will be required as part of any future HRAs. These nitrogen budgets cover the specific mix and number of proposed overnight accommodation and will then inform the exact quantum of mitigation required.

SCC is satisfied that, at this point in the application process, the quantum of nitrogen likely to be generated can be satisfactorily mitigated. This judgement is based on the following measures:

- SCC has adopted a Position Statement, 'Southampton Nitrogen Mitigation Position Statement' which is designed to ensure that new residential and hotel accommodation achieves 'nitrogen neutrality' with mitigation offered within the catchment where the development will be located;
- The approach set out within the Position Statement is based on calculating a nitrogen budget for the development and then mitigating the effects of this to achieve nitrogen neutrality. It is based on the latest advice and calculator issued by Natural England (March 2022);

- The key aspects of Southampton’s specific approach, as set out in the Position Statement, have been discussed and agreed with Natural England ahead of approval by the Council’s Cabinet in June 2022;
- The Position Statement sets out a number of potential mitigation approaches. The principle underpinning these measures is that they must be counted solely for a specific development, are implemented prior to occupation, are maintained for the duration of the impact of the development (generally taken to be 80 – 125 years) and are enforceable;
- SCC has signed a Section 33 Legal Agreement with Eastleigh Borough Council to enable the use of mitigation land outside Southampton’s administrative boundary, thereby ensuring the required ongoing cross-boundary monitoring and enforcement of the mitigation;
- The applicant has indicated that it will purchase the required number of credits from the Eastleigh BC mitigation scheme to offset the nutrient loading detailed within the nitrogen budget calculator (Appendix 2);
- The initial approach was to ensure an appropriate mitigation strategy was secured through a s.106 legal agreement but following further engagement with Natural England a Grampian condition, requiring implementation of specified mitigation measures prior to first occupation, will be attached to the planning permission. The proposed text of the Grampian condition is as follows:

The development hereby permitted shall not be occupied unless a Nitrate Mitigation Vesting Certificate confirming the purchase of sufficient nitrates credits from the Eastleigh Borough Council – tbc with applicant Nutrient Offset Scheme for the development has been submitted to the council.

Reason:

To demonstrate that suitable mitigation has been secured in relation to the effect that nitrates from the development has on the Protected Sites around The Solent.

With these measures in place nitrate neutrality will be secured from this development and as a consequence there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the protected sites.

Conclusions regarding the implications of the development for the identified European sites in view of those sites’ conservation objectives

Conclusions

The following conclusions can be drawn from the evidence provided:

- There is potential for a number of impacts, including noise disturbance and mobilisation of contaminants, to occur at the demolition and construction stage.
- Water quality within the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site could be affected by release of nitrates contained within wastewater.
- Increased levels of recreation activity could affect the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site and the New Forest/SAC/SPA/Ramsar site.
- There is a low risk of birds colliding with the proposed development.

The following mitigation measures have been proposed as part of the development:

Demolition and Construction phase

- Provision of a Construction Environmental Management Plan, where appropriate.
- Use of quiet construction methods where feasible;
- Further site investigations and a remediation strategy for any soil and groundwater contamination present on the site.

Operational

- Contribution towards the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership scheme. The precise contribution level will be determined based on the known mix of development;

- 4% of the CIL contribution will be ring fenced for footpath improvements in Southampton's Greenways network. The precise contribution level will be determined based on the known mix of development;
- Provision of a welcome pack to new residents highlighting local greenspaces and including walking and cycling maps illustrating local routes and public transport information.
- 1% of the CIL contribution will be allocated to the New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA) Habitat Mitigation Scheme. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), setting out proposals to develop a Service Level Agreement (SLA) between SCC and the NFNPA, has been agreed. The precise contribution level will be determined based on the known mix of development with payments made to ensure targeted mitigation can be delivered by NFNPA ahead of occupation of this development.
- A Grampian condition, requiring evidence of purchase of credits from the Eastleigh B C mitigation scheme prior to first occupation, will be attached to the planning permission. The mitigation measures will be consistent with the requirements of the Southampton Nitrogen Mitigation Position Statement to ensure nitrate neutrality.
- All mitigation will be in place ahead of the first occupation of the development thereby ensuring that the direct impacts from this development will be properly addressed.

As a result of the mitigation measures detailed above, when secured through planning obligations and conditions, officers are able to conclude that there will be no adverse impacts upon the integrity of European and other protected sites in the Solent and New Forest arising from this development.

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Protected Site Qualifying Features

The New Forest SAC

The New Forest SAC qualifies under Article 3 of the Habitats Directive by supporting the following Annex I habitats:

- Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*) (primary reason for selection)
- Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea* (primary reason for selection)
- Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* (primary reason for selection)
- European dry heaths (primary reason for selection)
- *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*) (primary reason for selection)
- Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion* (primary reason for selection)
- Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with *Ilex* and sometimes also *Taxus* in the shrub layer
- (*Quercion robori-petraeae* or *Ilici-Fagenion*) (primary reason for selection)
- *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests (primary reason for selection)
- Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains (primary reason for selection)
- Bog woodland (primary reason for selection)
- Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*,
- *Salicion albae*) (primary reason for selection)
- Transition mires and quaking bogs
- Alkaline fens

The New Forest SAC qualifies under Article 3 of the Habitats Directive by supporting the following Annex II species:

- Southern Damselfly *Coenagrion mercurial* (primary reason for selection)
- Stag Beetle *Lucanus cervus* (primary reason for selection)
- Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus*

The New Forest SPA

The New Forest SPA qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Birds Directive by supporting breeding populations of European importance of the following Annex I species:

- Dartford Warbler *Sylvia undata*
- Honey Buzzard *Pernis apivorus*
- Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*
- Woodlark *Lullula arborea*

The SPA qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Birds Directive by supporting overwintering populations of European importance of the following migratory species:

- Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*

New Forest Ramsar Site

The New Forest Ramsar site qualifies under the following Ramsar criteria:

- Ramsar criterion 1: Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.
- Ramsar criterion 2: The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plant are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate.
- Ramsar criterion 3: The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England.

Solent Maritime SAC

The Solent Maritime SAC qualifies under Article 3 of the Habitats Directive by supporting the following Annex I habitats:

- Estuaries (primary reason for selection)
- Spartina swards (*Spartinion maritimae*) (primary reason for selection)
- Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) (primary reason for selection)
- Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
- Coastal lagoons
- Annual vegetation of drift lines
- Perennial vegetation of stony banks
- Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand
- Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ("white dunes")

Solent Maritime SAC qualifies under Article 3 of the Habitats Directive by supporting the following Annex II species:

- Desmoulin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana*

Solent and Southampton Water SPA

Solent and Southampton Water SPA qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Birds Directive by supporting breeding populations of European importance of the following Annex I species:

- Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*
- Little Tern *Sterna albifrons*
- Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus*
- Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii*
- Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*

The SPA qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Birds Directive by supporting overwintering populations of European importance of the following migratory species:

- Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa islandica*
- Dark-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*
- Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*

- Teal *Anas crecca*

The SPA also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Birds Directive by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl, including the following species:

- Gadwall *Anas strepera*
- Teal *Anas crecca*
- Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*
- Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa islandica*
- Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*
- Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*
- Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*
- Dark-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*
- Wigeon *Anas Penelope*
- Redshank *Tringa tetanus*
- Pintail *Anas acuta*
- Shoveler *Anas clypeata*
- Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator*
- Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*
- Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*
- Dunlin *Calidris alpina alpina*
- Curlew *Numenius arquata*
- Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*

Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar Site

The Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar site qualifies under the following Ramsar criteria:

- Ramsar criterion 1: The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs.
- Ramsar criterion 2: The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site.
- Ramsar criterion 5: A mean peak count of waterfowl for the 5-year period of 1998/99 – 2002/2003 of 51,343
- Ramsar criterion 6: The site regularly supports more than 1% of the individuals in a population for the following species: Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, Dark-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*, Eurasian Teal *Anas crecca* and Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa islandica*.

POLICY CONTEXT

Core Strategy - (as amended 2015)

CS4	Housing Delivery
CS6	Housing Density
CS13	Fundamentals of Design
CS14	Historic Environment
CS15	Affordable Housing
CS16	Housing Mix and Type
CS19	Car & Cycle Parking

City of Southampton Local Plan Review – (as amended 2015)

SDP1	Quality of Development
SDP4	Development Access
SDP5	Parking
SDP9	Scale, Massing & Appearance
SDP10	Safety & Security
SDP12	Landscape & Biodiversity
SDP13	Resource Conservation
SDP15	Air Quality
SDP16	Noise
H1	Housing Supply
H2	Previously Developed Land
H6	Housing Retention
H7	The Residential Environment
TI2	Vehicular Access

Supplementary Planning Guidance

Residential Design Guide (Approved - September 2006)

Planning Obligations (Adopted - September 2013)

Parking Standards SPD (September 2011)

Other Relevant Guidance

The National Planning Policy Framework (2021)

The Southampton Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule (September 2013)

Relevant Planning History

Case Ref	Proposal	Decision	Date
00/01254/FUL	Installation of new sliding doors, new trolley bay, and alterations to the front of the shop.	Conditionally Approved	13.12.2000
00/01489/ADV	Installation of illuminated fascia and projecting signs.	Conditionally Approved	22.01.2001
02/00516/FUL	Installation of an ATM	Conditionally Approved	31.05.2002
02/00517/ADV	Installation of internally illuminated projecting sign and ATM illuminated surround	Conditionally Approved	31.05.2002
02/01244/FUL	Installation of a 1 metre diameter satellite dish	Conditionally Approved	22.11.2002
970088/EA	INSTALLATION OF ILLUMINATED FASCIA AND PROJECTING SIGNS	Conditionally Approved	20.03.1997
970831/E	ALTERATIONS TO SHOPFRONT	Conditionally Approved	01.09.1997
970950/EA	INSTALLATION OF AN ILLUMINATED FASCIA SIGN	Conditionally Approved	09.09.1997
05/01850/FUL	Installation of new shopfront (retrospective)		16.02.2006
07/00928/ADV	Installation of 1x illuminated non static fascia sign and 1x illuminated double sided projector sign to the front elevation of premises.	Conditionally Approved	10.08.2007
11/01305/FUL	Installation of new refrigeration plant units following removal of redundant air conditioning unit and plant area.	Conditionally Approved	15.11.2011
21/01759/CONSUL	SCC Licensing Consultation - New Premises Licence	No Objection	21.01.2022
22/01032/FUL	Installation of refrigeration plant and machinery (retrospective)	Conditionally Approved	12.09.2022

E02/1663	Installation of acoustic louvres to existing refrigeration plant housing	Conditionally Approved	04.06.1985
1462/120	Shop front	Conditionally Approved	31.07.1973
1453/23	Alts to form supermarket	Conditionally Approved	13.03.1973
1388/24	Erection of a toilet at the rear	Conditionally Approved	24.02.1970
1381/P32	The preparation of food in connection with the conduct of an outside catering business at the former Co-Op Society Butchers Shop	Conditionally Approved	10.11.1969
1344/83	Alts to form office - UNCONDITIONAL PERMISSION GRANTED	Conditionally Approved	12.03.1956
1292/74R1	Alterations to an existing milk depot (revised) See also site code 5614	Conditionally Approved	09.11.1965
1292/74	Alterations to an existing milk depot See also site code 5614	Conditionally Approved	07.09.1965
1084/17	Additions to grocery store - See also site code 1625 for 2 Wodehouse Road		10.04.1956