

**Planning and Rights of Way Panel 17<sup>th</sup> September 2024**  
**Planning Application Report of the Head of Transport and Planning**

<b>Application address:</b> 3 - 7 Macnaghten Road Southampton SO18 1GL			
<b>Proposed development:</b> Erection of 6 x semi-detached, 3-bedroom houses following demolition of existing buildings			
<b>Application number:</b>	24/00132/FUL	<b>Application type:</b>	FULL
<b>Case officer:</b>	Anna Lee	<b>Public speaking time:</b>	5 minutes
<b>Last date for determination:</b>	24.09.2024	<b>Ward:</b>	Bitterne Park
<b>Reason for Panel Referral:</b>	More than five letters of objection have been received	<b>Ward Councillors:</b>	Cllr Barnes- Andrews Cllr Cooper Cllr Webb
<b>Applicant:</b> Mr J Clarke		<b>Agent:</b> Atlas Planning Group	

<b>Recommendation Summary</b>	Delegate to the Head of Transport and Planning to grant planning permission subject to criteria listed in report
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<b>Community Infrastructure Levy Liable</b>	Yes
<b>Biodiversity Net Gain Applicable</b>	Not applicable

**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. Policies – CS4, CS5, CS7, CS13, CS16, CS18, CS19, CS20, CS22 and CS25 of the of the Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document (Amended 2015). Policies – SDP1, SDP4, SDP5, SDP7, SDP9, SDP10, SDP11, SDP12, SDP13, SDP14, H1, H2 and H7 of the City of Southampton Local Plan Review (Amended 2015).

<b>Appendix attached</b>			
1	Habitats Regulation Assessment	2	Development Plan Policies
3	Car parking survey		

### **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 to secure:
  - i. Either the developer enters into an agreement with the Council under s.278 of the Highways Act and/or undertakes a scheme of works or provides a financial contribution towards site specific transport contributions for highway improvements in the vicinity of the site including provision of a Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) to provide double yellow lines around the junction to protect sightlines and vehicle swept paths in line with Policy SDP4 of the City of Southampton Local Plan Review (as amended 2015), policies CS18 and CS25 of the adopted LDF Core Strategy (as amended 2015) and the adopted Developer Contributions SPD (April 2013);
  - ii. Submission of a highway condition survey (both prior to and following completion of the development) to ensure any damage to the adjacent highway network attributable to the build process is repaired by the developer.
  - iii. 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.
4. In the event that the legal agreement is not completed within a reasonable period following the Panel meeting, the Head of Transport and Planning be authorised to refuse permission on the ground of failure to secure the provisions of the Section 106 Legal Agreement.

### **1. The site and its context**

- 1.1 This site currently contains part single and part two-storey commercial buildings (one brick and two rendered with brick additions) which are currently vacant and were previously used as a joinery workshop manufacturing shop fittings. There are two existing vehicular access points from Macnaghten Road onto the site. Along the rear boundary is a dense landscaped boundary in the form of evergreen trees/vegetation.
- 1.2 The surrounding area is mainly residential characterised by suburban two-storey semi-detached dwellings of mixed appearance. The prevailing character comprises street-frontage dwellings with rear gardens with short front gardens with low level boundary treatment namely brick walls. There are no local parking street controls and, given residents typically do not have on-site car parking, there are high levels of on-street car parking.

## 2. Proposal

- 2.1 The scheme seeks to redevelop the site by demolishing the existing buildings on site and provide three pairs of semi-detached houses. The properties are set back from the frontage to provide one parking space per unit with the provision of a small landscaping bed.
- 2.2 The proposed dwellings have a simple appearance, constructed with brick elevations, gabled roofs, lintels and bay windows. The semi-detached houses provide a kitchen, lounge/diner and w.c on the ground floor, at first floor, two bedrooms (one with an en-suite) and a bathroom would be provided and at third floor a further bedroom is provided with views via a dormer windows. Refuse and cycle storage will be conditioned. All the units have the main entrance on the front elevation and separate entrance to the rear is also provided.
- 2.3 The starting point to assess the quality of the residential environment for future occupants is the minimum floorspace set out in Nationally Prescribed Space Standards (NDSS) (3 bed 3 storey dwelling with 5 people 99 sq.m) and the minimum garden sizes of 10 metre garden depth and 70sq.m area set out in the Council's Residential Design Guide (para 2.3.14 and section 4.4). A comparison with the standards is set out as follows:

Plot	Proposed Size (sq.m)	Floor	Garden size(sq.m)	Compliance
3a	99		65	Y & N
3b	99		75	Y & Y
5a	99		78	Y & Y
5b	99		70	Y & Y
7a	99		42	Y & N
7b	99		45	Y & N

- 2.4 The proposed gardens are between 7.09 metre deep and 13.8 and three gardens are slightly smaller than the 70 sq.m guidance for garden standards set out in the Residential Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document. This is assessed as part of the 'Planning Considerations' in section 6 below.

## 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 All developments are expected to meet high sustainable construction standards in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS20 and Local Plan "saved" Policy SDP13.
- 3.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was revised in 2023. Paragraph 225 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 There is no recent or relevant planning history and the existing commercial buildings have been in-situ for a number of years.

#### **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 **23.02.2024**. Following submission of the application amended plans and neighbours were renotified of these plans. At the time of writing the report **10** representations (1 support, 6 objections and 3 comments) have been received from surrounding residents. The following is a summary of the points raised:

5.2 ***Already significant challenges with parking and no scope given narrow front gardens for many to add an off-road parking option. Insufficient parking for 3 bed units and a loss of on-street parking outside the site.***

##### **Response**

No highways objection has been received and our parking standards do not require parking is provided for every dwelling; it is noted that the proposal will result in the loss of on-street parking due to the insertion of the proposed driveways but a parking pressure survey has been provided that shows there is capacity on the street, albeit limited. The parking survey undertaken overnight (between 00:30-05:30) on Wednesday 15th May and Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> May 2024 and showed there was some spaces in Macnaghten Road and Harcourt Road. It is also important to note the site lies within a very sustainable location close to shops at Bitterne Triangle and within easy access of the city centre via bus and further afield via the train.

5.3 ***Potential impact on public sewerage system***

##### **Response**

Southern Water have raised no objection to the introduction of these units, and there are separate controls, whilst surface water management would be assessed by building regulations.

5.4 ***Concerned about loss of privacy given the proposed height and dormer***

**windows. The development could lead to the rear boundary vegetation screening being removed, particularly as it reduces light into the new dwellings, and this would also reduce privacy.**

**Response**

Having regard to the separation distances proposed and the height of the dwellings, it is considered that the development would not result in a detrimental loss of light to neighbouring occupiers, nor loss of outlook or privacy.

The distance between the rear elevations of the properties in Whitworth Crescent and the rear elevations of the proposed houses is between 36 - 48 metres. The Residential Design Guide seeks 28 metres separation for such back-to-back relationships, which the development comfortably exceeds.

It is agreed that, whilst the proposal exceeds the Council's separation standards, the existing landscaping to the rear boundary further limits the potential of inter-looking between the site and its neighbours. The Council's Tree team have requested a condition to safeguard the trees to prevent damage during construction, and a landscaping condition is also recommended to provide additional screening and retain for the lifetime of the development. It is considered that the quality of accommodation within the proposed dwellings would not be adversely affected by retaining the trees.

5.5 ***Request to ensure privacy is maintained in the future via a restriction to any further extension to the properties and that the timing of construction works is limited.***

**Response**

A condition is suggested to remove permitted development rights for the new development, given the limited site area/amenity space provided. A condition is also suggested to restrict the construction hours to prevent noise and disturbance to neighbouring occupiers.

5.6 ***Concerned about the impact on neighbouring boundaries***

**Response**

This is a civil matter between the applicant and adjoining landowners.

5.7 ***The road has and is continuing to be over developed, due to the change of properties to flats and HMOs and the insertion of new housing without sufficient parking. As a result, the junction of Macnaghten Road into Harcourt is subject to congestion and is dangerous. The situation is made worse on match days as the street is not subject to parking restrictions.***

**Response**

Noted, a Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) is to be secured as part of the legal agreement to ensure double yellow lines are installed at the junction to prevent parking and to aid visibility.

5.9 ***The proposal results in an overdevelopment of the site.***

**Response**

The development would result in a density of 65 dwellings per hectare (dph), which accords with the density range of 50-100 d.p.h that Policy CS5 of the Core Strategy sets out as being acceptable in this location. Furthermore, the introduction of genuine soft-landscaping at the rear of the site is welcomed and it is considered that the development provides a good balance of open space/garden area versus the existing buildings and hardstanding currently on site.

**Support**

5.10 ***Support the redevelopment of the site as it is currently standing vacant and there has been antisocial behaviour here in the past.***

**Response**

Noted.

**Consultation Responses**

5.10

<b>Consultee</b>	<b>Comments</b>
SCC Highways Development Management	<p><b>No objection subject to conditions/s106 agreement</b></p> <p>Amended plans have been received to reduce the parking from two spaces to one as there is insufficient width to enable two spaces being provided together with acceptable access to the units for pedestrians, refuse bins and cycles.</p> <p>Subject to conditions assuring refuse and cycle storage is provided and the legal agreement secures the following no objection is raised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A scheme of works to relocate utility poles/equipment to facilitate the new accesses and driveways.</li><li>• A contribution towards a traffic regulation order to install double yellow lines on the Macnaghten Road/Harcourt Road junction to protect sightlines and vehicular swept paths.</li></ul>
SCC CIL Officer	<p><b>No objection raised</b></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 currently £119.06 per sq. m to be measured on the Gross Internal Area floorspace of the building.</p>

	<p>SCC Archaeology</p>	<p><b>No objection raised</b>  The site is in Local Area of Archaeological Potential 16 (The Rest of Southampton), as defined in the Southampton Local Plan and Core Strategy. It is in the hinterland of the Roman settlement at Bitterne Manor. However, on current evidence and given the relatively small scale of the development, no archaeological conditions need to be attached to the planning consent if granted.</p>
	<p>SCC Ecology</p>	<p><b>No objection raised</b>  No objection is raised to the proposed redevelopment of the application site. The submitted bat survey recommends including two integrated bat boxes into the fabric of the buildings. Amended plans have been provided to include these and swift boxes and subject to a condition to require evidence that the boxes have been installed e.g. some photos of the boxes in position no objection is raised.</p> <p>Any external lighting should be designed to avoid illuminating the bat boxes and any foraging habitat.</p> <p><b>Officer comment:</b> A condition seeking evidence and a landscaping condition requiring lighting details are suggested.</p>
	<p>SCC Environmental Health</p>	<p><b>No objection raised</b>  No objection subject to conditions relating to hours of work and measures to suppress dust and measures to control noise on site, in order to protect the local neighbourhood.</p>
	<p>SCC Sustainability</p>	<p><b>No objection raised</b>  The following conditions are recommended in order to ensure compliance with core strategy policy CS20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water &amp; Energy (Pre-Construction)</li> <li>• Water &amp; Energy (Performance)</li> </ul>
	<p>Southern Water</p>	<p><b>No objection raised</b>  No objection raised subject to the inclusion of an informative on the decision notice advising that a formal connection to the public sewer is required.</p>
	<p>Natural England</p>	<p><b>No objection raised</b>  No objection subject to the inclusion of the nitrates condition and securing the Solent Mitigation Disturbance Project contribution as suggested.</p>

SCC Trees & Open Spaces

**No objection raised**

There are trees on site but none of any significance that would be a constraint to the development of the site.

In the rear gardens of the adjoining properties are a mix of deciduous and evergreen species of tree that provide a natural screen to the rear of the current industrial units. If any development of the site were to be approved, all privately owned trees within the rear gardens of properties along Whitworth Crescent, are to be afforded protection from harm associated with development. This protection is to prevent the loss of overhanging canopy along with harm to the root protection areas of the trees.

Before commencement of any permitted works on site, the RPA's need to be identified and protected by tree protection fencing or ground protection that accords with BS5837. A plan showing these areas and specification of fencing will be required. Any work that enters the protected RPA, will require an arboricultural impact assessment along with an arboricultural method statement.

As the application address is currently not a dwelling, the height of the coniferous trees cannot be regarded as a high hedge as the legislation only bites if it impacts a domestic property. However, there are concerns that if the current building were to be demolished and residential units built, there may be potential for a high hedge claim to be advanced against the adjoining properties, which places some properties of Whitworth Crescent in an unfair position.

If the application receives planning approval and the residential units constructed, the coniferous screening that the residents currently enjoy, may be diminished if a high hedge claim were to be established.

If officers are minded in granting consent to this application, the off-site trees are required to be protected throughout any development activity, therefore tree protection fencing will be required around the root protection areas of the trees. Furthermore, the Tree Team request that a landscape condition be applied to ensure that trees



	<p>are planted within the site, preferably along the frontage to provide interest along the street.</p> <p><b>Officer response:</b> High Hedges is dealt with under separate legislation but note the hedges do provide screening for both parties.</p>
Hampshire Swifts	<p><b>No objection</b></p> <p>Request that if this application receives approval, at least one swift brick per home on average is installed, located in accordance with best-practice guidance such as BS 42021:2022 or CIEEM. To ensure suitable installation we request that installation is demonstrated by photographic evidence.</p> <p><b>Officer comment:</b> Swift boxes have been incorporated into the revised scheme.</p>

## 6. 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, access and servicing; and;
  - Mitigation of direct local impacts
  - Likely effect on designated habitats

### 6.2 Principle of Development

6.2.1 Saved Policy H1 of the Local Plan is supportive of residential redevelopment on sites occupied by an unneighbourly commercial uses within residential areas and the proposal to develop six houses on an existing mixed-use commercial site, which abuts residential gardens, is welcome as a more complementary use. Furthermore, the proposal would assist the Council in meeting its targets for housing delivery. Moreover, the use of previously developed land to provide genuine family housing is supported by both local and national planning policies.

- 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 dwellings, and their subsequent occupation, and these are set out in further detail below to enable the Panel to determine ‘the Planning Balance’ in this case.

6.2.4 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 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 65 d.p.h which accords with the range set out).

### 6.3 Design and effect on character

6.3.1 Core Strategy Policy CS13 requires development to ‘*respond positively and integrate with its local surroundings*’ and ‘*impact positively on health, safety and amenity of the city and its citizens*’. Local Plan Policies SDP1, SDP7 (iii) (iv) and SDP9 (ii) require new developments to respond to their context in terms of layout and density and contribute to local distinctiveness.

6.3.2 The proposed semi-detached houses result in a development which is a visual improvement on the existing situation. Furthermore, the proposal would enable the amount of building and hard-surfacing to be reduced from the existing commercial layout. The proposal would result in a site coverage of approximately 55% which although is in excess of the guidance of 50% (paragraph 3.9.1-3.9.2 of the Residential Design Guide refers), is a significant betterment when compared with the existing, which provides an 80% of the site laid out by building or hardsurfacing. Furthermore, the building-to-plot relationship is now more reflective of the layout of plots that are found within the vicinity of the site and the amount of building and hard-surfacing is not considered to be out-of-character.

6.3.3 The proposal is sympathetic to the established character of the area with the provision of a two-storey design to the front. Although the proposal provides a gable roof form adjacent to pitched roofs there are examples of gable roofs within the vicinity such 2a/Old Stables opposite and at 38, 40 and 71 Macnaghten Road. Furthermore, a semi-detached pattern of development is more typical within this location.

6.3.4 Overall, the provision of six genuine family dwellings on an intensively developed commercial site is considered to be a betterment to the character of the area.

### 6.4 Residential amenity

6.4.1 As set out above in section 5.4, the separation distances between the proposed

dwellings and existing neighbours to the rear exceed the standards set out in the Council's Residential Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document. The impact is not detrimentally harmful to the properties or gardens of Whitworth Crescent given the depth of their gardens.

6.4.2 With respect to the adjacent properties at 9 Macnaghten Road and the flats at 9 and 11 Harcourt Road, the development will be sited within one metre from the shared boundary. Currently, there is a single/one and half storey building located on the boundary with 9 Macnaghten Road. Although the proposed development would be two-storey, the depth of the dwellings greatly differs in terms of the site coverage. Therefore, the opening up of the rear of the site to be laid out as garden is an improvement and will be less harmful in terms of built form to the existing occupiers of no 9 Macnaghten Road. There are three ground floor windows and a first-floor window adjacent and given the reduction in depth but increase in height there will be an impact but there would be still sufficient light received and outlook given from these windows.

6.4.3 With regard to the flats at 9 and 11 Harcourt Road, the development would be positioned closer to these flats than the existing building. There two windows at ground and two at first floor (one window on each level per property) which currently gain light and outlook from the application site. However, given the proposed building set-back from the frontage, the two rear windows at 11 Harcourt Road would have an improved outlook and provision of light. The two windows to the rear of no 9 would be impacted by the proposal and the outlook and light received would be reduced but the rooms, although would still have sufficient light and outlook.

6.4.4 The impact on the rear windows of No.9 Harcourt Road needs to be assessed against the benefits of the scheme as a whole. In particular, the historic commercial nature of the site means it can be used for general industrial purposes, unfettered by planning controls. Whereas a residential development would be significantly more complementary to the surrounding residential character. On this basis, overall the impact on residential amenity is considered to be acceptable.

6.4.5 In terms of the quality of the accommodation proposed, overall, the development provides good outlook and access to daylight and sunlight for proposed residents together with good access to external amenity space and sufficiently spacious dwellings. It is noted that three dwellings would be served than less than the RDG recommended minimum standard of 70sq.m of external space. However, this deficit is marginal (5 - 30 sq.m) and overall, the garden provides a useable area that would have good access to sunlight throughout the day. Furthermore, as noted in section 2 of the report, smaller gardens can be found in the local area (e.g. nos. 9 -13 Macnaghten Road) and the RDG allows for more compact gardens where they follow an existing character. As such, a pleasant residential environment will be achieved without compromising local context or proposed residential amenity.

6.4.6 Overall, it is considered that the development is designed to provide a high-quality environment for future residents whilst ensuring a harmonious relationship with adjacent residential properties.

6.5 Parking, access and servicing

6.5.1 The site lies within an area of Standard Accessibility to Public Transport and the

Council's Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out that a development of this nature should provide no more than 2 spaces for each dwelling. The Parking Standards SPD does not stipulate a minimum level of car parking that should be provided and, as such, the provision of one car parking to space to serve each dwelling is acceptable. Whilst the provision of a higher number of spaces was investigated, there is insufficient width to provide two parking spaces per dwelling and still achieve satisfactory access for pedestrians and for refuse and cycle storage access. The provision of one space per dwelling strikes an appropriate balance between securing on-site car parking whilst still achieving a residential layout that works in both in terms of the character of the area whilst providing a well-functioning development.

6.5.2 The provision of less parking than the maximum standard has the potential to generate over-spill parking on the surrounding streets, which can affect the amenities of existing residents due to increased competition for on-street spaces. A car-parking survey undertaken over two consecutive nights on Wednesday 15th May and Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> May 2024 demonstrated that there is some capacity within the wider area. The survey concluded there were three and eight spare spaces on Harcourt Road on 15th May 16th May respectively. However, there was no spare capacity on Bullar Road. Along Macnaghten Road there was one spare space on 15th May and two spare spaces on 16th May. Within Whitworth Crescent there were nine spare spaces on 15th May and twelve spare spaces on 16th May. The full report can be found in **Appendix 3** of this report.

6.5.3 It is also important to consider the potential transport impacts that could be associated with the existing use of the site, should a different operator bring the site back into use. Industrial uses, typically generate more traffic movements within the day and often would require larger vehicles to service them. Furthermore, as set out above, measures are proposed to be secured through the section 106 legal agreement to restrict on-street car parking at the junction with Harcourt Road. This would ensure that any overspill car parking that resulted from the development would not be harmful to highway safety. Furthermore, whilst within an area of Standard Accessibility to public transport, the site is just over 300m walk to Bitterne railway station, 300m of Bitterne Triangle Local Centre and just over 1km to Bitterne District Centre. On this basis, the level of car parking proposed is considered to be acceptable.

6.5.4 Conditions are suggested to ensure the provision of sufficient refuse and cycle storage facilities for each unit to be housed to the rear of the site.

## 6.6 Mitigation of direct local impacts

6.6.1 The development proposal needs to address and mitigate the additional pressure on the social and economic infrastructure of the city, in accordance with Development Plan policies and the Council's adopted Planning Obligations SPD (2013). Given the highway impacts associated with this development, a package of contributions and obligations would be required as part of the application if the application were

approved. Contributions would be secured via a Section 106 legal agreement with the applicant. In terms of highway works these would include a scheme of works to relocate utility poles/equipment to enable the provision of the proposed new accesses and driveways. In addition, a contribution towards a traffic regulation order (TRO) will be secured to install double yellow lines on the Macnaghten Road/Harcourt Road junction to protect sightlines and vehicular swept paths.

## 6.7 Likely effect on designated habitats

6.7.1 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**.

6.7.2 Furthermore, all overnight accommodation has been found to have an impact on the water quality being discharged into our local watercourses that are of protected status. The 'harm' caused can be mitigated by ensuring that the development complies with the principles of 'nitrate neutrality', and a planning condition is recommended to deal with this as explained further in the attached Habitats Regulations Assessment. 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 acceptable and the replacement of a commercial use with family dwellings is more conducive to the residential character of the neighbourhood when compared with the current appearance of the site. Whilst the coverage of the site by building and hard-surfacing is slightly more than the Council's guidance encourages, when considered in the round with the other benefits of the proposal, this is considered to be acceptable. The level of parking proposed has been assessed against the impact on residential amenity (in terms of the potential for increased competition for on street spaces) and having regard to the relatively sustainable location of the site and the likely impacts associated with a B2 use which can operate from the site, the provision is considered to be acceptable.

7.2 The proposal would make a contribution to the Council's five-year housing land supply and there would also be social and economic benefits resulting from the construction of the new dwellings, and their subsequent occupation, as set out in this report. Taking into account the benefits of the proposed development, and the limited harm arising, as set out above, it is considered that the adverse impacts of granting planning permission 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 Section 106 agreement and 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 Anna Lee**  
**17.09.2024 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. Details of building materials to be used (Pre-Commencement)**

Notwithstanding the information shown on the approved drawings and application form, with the exception of site clearance, demolition and preparation works, no development works shall be carried out until a written schedule of external materials and finishes, including samples and sample panels where necessary, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. These shall include full details of the manufacturer's composition, types and colours of the external materials to be used for external walls, windows, doors, rainwater goods, and the roof of the proposed buildings. It is the Local Planning Authority's practice to review all such materials on site. The developer should have regard to the context of the site in terms of surrounding building materials and should be able to demonstrate why such materials have been chosen and why alternatives were discounted. If necessary, this should include presenting alternatives on site. Development shall be implemented only in accordance with the agreed details.

Reason: To enable the Local Planning Authority to control the development in detail in the interests of amenity by endeavouring to achieve a building of visual quality.

##### **3. 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 E (curtilage structures), including a garage, shed, greenhouse, etc., and

Class F (hard surface area)

Part 2:

Class A (gates, fences, walls etc)

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.

#### **4. No other windows or doors other than approved (Performance Condition)**

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (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.

#### **5. Refuse & Recycling (Pre-Commencement)**

Prior to the commencement of development, details of storage for refuse and recycling, together with the access to it, shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The storage shall be provided in accordance with the agreed details before the development is first occupied and thereafter retained as approved. Unless otherwise agreed by the Local Planning Authority, except for collection days only, no refuse shall be stored to the front of the buildings hereby approved.

Reason: In the interests of visual amenity, the amenities of future occupiers of the development and the occupiers of nearby properties and in the interests of highway safety.

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](mailto:Waste.management@southampton.gov.uk) at least 8 weeks prior to occupation of the development to discuss requirements.

#### **6. Cycle storage facilities (Pre-Occupation Condition)**

Before the development hereby approved first comes into occupation/use, secure and covered storage for bicycles shall be provided in accordance with details to be first submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The storage shall be thereafter retained as approved for the lifetime of the development.

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

### **7. Vehicular Sightlines specification (Performance Condition)**

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Town and Country Planning General Development Order 1988 no fences walls or other means of enclosure including hedges shrubs or other vertical structures shall be erected above a height of 600 mm above carriageway level within the sight line splays as shown on the plans hereby approved.

Reason: To provide safe access to the development and to prevent congestion on the highway.

### **8. Parking and access (Pre-Occupation Condition)**

The parking spaces (at a ratio of no more than 1 space per dwelling) and access hereby approved shall be provided prior to the development first coming into occupation. The parking spaces shall be at least 2.4m wide by 5m deep. The access shall be constructed to the dimensions shown within the approved site plan and thereafter retained as approved, unless agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

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

### **9. Nitrogen Neutrality Mitigation Scheme (Pre-Occupation Condition)**

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.

### **10. Water & Energy (Pre-Construction)**

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 100 Litres/Person/Day internal water use. 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. It should be demonstrated that SCC Energy Guidance for New Developments has been considered in the design.

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).

### **11. Water & Energy (Performance)**

Within 6 months of any part of the development first becoming occupied, written documentary evidence proving that the development has achieved 100 Litres/Person/Day internal water use in the form of a final water efficiency calculator and detailed documentary evidence confirming that the water appliances/fittings have



been installed as specified shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for its approval. It should be demonstrated that SCC Energy Guidance for New Developments has been considered in the construction.

Reason: To ensure the development has minimised its overall demand for resources and to demonstrate compliance with Policy CS20 of the Adopted Core Strategy (Amended 2015).

## **12. Landscaping, lighting & means of enclosure detailed plan (Pre-Commencement)**

Notwithstanding the submitted details, before the commencement of any site works a detailed landscaping scheme and implementation timetable shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing, which includes:

- (i) means of enclosure/boundary treatment; car parking layout; hard surfacing materials including permeable surfacing where appropriate and external lighting (positioned to reduce harm to the proposed wildlife boxes and foraging animals);
- (ii) planting plans; written specifications; schedules plants, noting species, plant sizes and proposed numbers/planting densities where appropriate;
- (iii) An accurate plot of all trees to be retained and to be lost. Any trees to be lost shall be replaced on a favourable basis (a two-for one basis unless circumstances dictate otherwise and agreed in advance);
- (iv) details of the trees proposed to the frontage;
- (v) a landscape management scheme.

Note: Until the sustainability credentials of artificial grass have been proven it is unlikely that the Local Planning Authority will be able to support its use as part of the sign off of this planning condition.

The approved hard and soft landscaping scheme (including parking) for the whole site shall be carried out prior to occupation of the building or during the first planting season following the full completion of building works, whichever is sooner. The approved scheme implemented shall be maintained for a minimum period of 5 years following its complete provision, with the exception of boundary treatment, approved tree planting and external lighting which shall be retained as approved for the lifetime of the development.

Any approved trees, shrubs, seeded or turfed areas which die, fail to establish, are removed or become damaged or diseased, within a period of 5 years from the date of planting shall be replaced by the Developer in the next planting season with others of a similar size and species unless the Local Planning Authority gives written consent to any variation. The Developer shall be responsible for any replacements for a period of 5 years from the date of planting.

Any approved trees which die, fail to establish, are removed or become damaged or diseased following their planting shall be replaced by the Developer (or their successor) in the next planting season with others of a similar size and species unless the Local Planning Authority gives written consent to any variation.

Reason: To improve the appearance of the site and enhance the character of the

development in the interests of visual amenity, to ensure that the development makes a positive contribution to the local environment and, in accordance with the duty required of the Local Planning Authority by Section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

**13. Ecological Mitigation Measures (Pre-Occupation Condition)**

Prior to occupation of the dwellings hereby approved the habitat and species mitigation and enhancement measures (bat and bird boxes) shall be provided in accordance with the plans hereby approved and photographic evidence shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The provision of the approved boxes shall thereafter be retained for the lifetime of the development.

Reason: To safeguard protected species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) in the interests of preserving and enhancing biodiversity.

**14. Tree Retention and Safeguarding (Pre-Commencement)**

Prior to the commencement of the development hereby approved, including site clearance and demolition, details of tree protection measures shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The tree protection measures shall be provided in accordance with the agreed details before the development commences and retained, as approved, for the duration of the development works. No works shall be carried out within the fenced off area. All trees shown to be retained on the plans and information hereby approved and retained pursuant to any other condition of this decision notice, shall be fully safeguarded during the course of all site works including preparation, demolition, excavation, construction and building operations.

Reason: To ensure that trees to be retained will be adequately protected from damage throughout the construction period.

**15. No storage under tree canopy (Performance Condition)**

No storage of goods including building materials, machinery and soil, shall take place within the root protection areas of the trees to be retained on the site. There will be no change in soil levels or routing of services through root protection zones. There will be no fires on site within any distance that may affect retained trees. There will be no discharge of chemical substances including petrol, diesel and cement mixings within or near the root protection areas.

Reason: To preserve the said trees in the interests of the visual amenities and character of the locality.

**16. Use of Uncontaminated Soils and Fill (Performance)**

Clean, uncontaminated soil, subsoil, rock, aggregate, brick rubble, crushed concrete and ceramic shall only be permitted for infilling and landscaping on the site. Any such materials imported on to the site must be accompanied by documentation to validate their quality and be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval prior to the development hereby approved first coming into use or occupation.

Reason: To ensure imported materials are suitable and do not introduce any land contamination risks onto the development.

### **17. 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.

### **18. Hours of work for Demolition / Clearance / Construction (performance condition)**

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.

### **19. Construction Management Plan (Pre-Commencement)**

Before any development works are commenced, a 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 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.

**20. 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.

**NOTE TO APPLICANT**

Southern Water - Sewerage Connection

A formal application for connection to the public sewerage system is required in order to service this development. Please contact Southern Water for further information.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

<b>Application reference:</b>	24/00132/FUL
<b>Application address:</b>	3 - 7 Macnaghten Road Southampton SO18 1GL
<b>Application description:</b>	Erection of 6 x semi-detached, 3-bedroom houses following demolition of existing buildings.
<b>HRA completion date:</b>	29 February 2024

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

<b>Summary</b>
<p>The project being assessed is as described above.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The findings of the initial assessment concluded that significant effects were possible. A detailed appropriate assessment was therefore conducted on the proposed development.</p> <p>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.</p>

<b>Section 1 - details of the plan or project</b>	
<b>European sites potentially impacted by plan or project:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Solent and Dorset Coast Special Protection Area (SPA)</li> <li>▪ Solent and Southampton Water SPA</li> </ul>

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 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 inter-tidal 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:

**Outline PP where phased and/or unit quantum or mix unknown:**

***Not to commence the development of each phase unless the nitrogen budget for that phase has been submitted to and approved by the council. The development of each phase hereby permitted shall not be occupied unless a Nitrate Mitigation Vesting Certificate confirming the purchase of sufficient nitrates credits from the Eastleigh Borough Council Nutrient Offset Scheme for that phase 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.***

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***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.

## References

Fearnley, H., Clarke, R. T. & Liley, D. (2011). The Solent Disturbance & Mitigation Project. Phase II – results of the Solent household survey. ©Solent Forum/Footprint Ecology.

Liley, D., Stillman, R. & Fearnley, H. (2010). The Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project Phase 2: Results of Bird Disturbance Fieldwork 2009/10. Footprint Ecology/Solent Forum.

Liley, D., Panter, C., Caals, Z., & Saunders, P. (2019) Recreation use of the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar: New Forest Visitor Survey 2018/19. Unpublished report by Footprint Ecology.

Liley, D. & Panter, C. (2020). Recreation use of the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar: Results of a telephone survey with people living within 25km. Unpublished report by Footprint Ecology.

## 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
CS5	Housing Density
CS7	Safeguarding Employment Sites
CS13	Fundamentals of Design
CS16	Housing Mix and Type
CS18	Transport: Reduce-Manage-Invest
CS19	Car & Cycle Parking
CS20	Tackling and Adapting to Climate Change
CS22	Promoting Biodiversity and Protecting Habitats
CS25	The Delivery of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions

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

SDP1	Quality of Development
SDP4	Development Access
SDP5	Parking
SDP7	Urban Design Context
SDP9	Scale, Massing & Appearance
SDP10	Safety & Security
SDP11	Accessibility & Movement
SDP12	Landscape & Biodiversity
SDP13	Resource Conservation
SDP14	Renewable Energy
H1	Housing Supply
H2	Previously Developed Land
H7	The Residential Environment

### 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 (2023)  
The Southampton Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule (September 2013)