

Position statement on nutrient neutral development

Introduction

1. Havant Borough benefits from its position on the Solent coast which is internationally designated for its wildfowl and wading species. This creates a high quality natural environment highly worthy of protection for both its intrinsic value as well as its value in making Havant Borough an attractive place to live, work and study. The Council also takes seriously the requirement under the National Planning Policy Framework *“to support the Government’s objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes”*. The Council is in the process of updating its Local Plan with a view to not only meeting but exceeding the Government’s identified housing need for the authority, in large part through an ambitious regeneration agenda.
2. In looking to marry together these two agendas, an issue has arisen out of recent case law. This relates specifically to the impact from development on the natural environment due to a decrease in water quality.
3. The Council is already committed to development only taking place if it is sustainable development that includes relevant environmental protections. Part of the consideration of this is whether there would be a detrimental impact on the water quality on any European Designated Nature Conservation Sites. However, it should be noted the contribution from urban areas to this is relatively small and from new development extremely small. The majority of nitrogen deposition into the harbour is from agricultural practices or background deposition, the source of which is not known.

Context

The Habitats Regulations

4. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017 as amended), hereafter referred to as the Habitats Regulations are the UK’s transposition of European Union Directive 92/43/EEC on the ‘Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora’ (the Habitats Directive). There are significant responsibilities conferred on the Council as a ‘competent authority’ under The Habitats Regulations. Chiefly, it requires the Council to only approve plans or projects (such as planning applications or a local plan) if there is no likelihood of a significant effect on any European designated nature conservation site.

5. A significant effect could be caused by a number of potential impacts including direct or indirect habitat loss, air pollution, water pollution, increase in recreation, light pollution, tall buildings or construction activity.
6. In order to assess whether there is a 'likely significant effect' a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is carried out. This generally includes an Appropriate Assessment (AA), which is the second more detailed stage¹ of an HRA. Natural England must be consulted on the findings of an HRA and there is a duty to consider their response.
7. An HRA is necessary for any local plan produced for the Borough as well as a proportion of planning applications. An HRA aims to assess the potential effects of a land use plan or policy against the conservation objectives of any European sites designated for their nature conservation importance under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC on the 'conservation of wild birds'). Such sites are known collectively as the Natura 2000 network of European sites.
8. An established principle under law is that appropriate assessments must use the 'precautionary principle'. An appropriate assessment must enable the local planning authority to apply the regulation 63(5) "integrity test" on a "precautionary basis". Authorisation may only be given if the competent authority have made certain there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the site and where no reasonable scientific doubt remains. Conversely, that means where doubt remains as to the absence of an adverse effect on the integrity of the site linked to the plan or project being considered, the competent authority would have to refuse authorisation. It is also necessary to consider not only the impact of a single plan or project in isolation but where there is any likelihood of a significant effect in combination with other plans and projects as well.
9. The need for Habitats Regulations Assessments has existed since 2004 when the original regulations came into force. It has been known for many years that new development does lead to an increase in recreation at the coast and that this has an impact on the birds which use the coastal mud flats to feed and roost (this is a 'likely significant effect'). As a result, mitigation is required from all new development which is then used to fund the Bird Aware Partnership, of which the Council is a member. The partnership implements the mitigation scheme, largely consisting of a ranger patrols along the coast. This is an established part of the development process at the Solent.

Pressures

10. New development necessitates the provision of connections to the foul water drainage network. This could increase nutrient load at the Solent European Sites. Nutrient enrichment, can arise from wastewater treatment required in support of new development, even if it is a proportionately small contribution.
11. An increase in nutrients in the marine environment can cause a process called eutrophication. Increases in nutrients cause this process which are found in effluent, fertilisers used in arable agriculture and faeces from animals.

¹ This is set out in Regulation 63 of The Regulations.

Eutrophication

12. Eutrophication occurs when an excessive amount of nutrients within a water body are present. It causes increased plant growth which reduces the oxygen content in water. This process makes it difficult for aquatic insects or fish to survive, in turn removing a food source from the food cycle.
13. Addressing the sources of eutrophication reduces the input of nutrients into the internationally designated marine environment. However if the issue of eutrophication is not addressed, it could have a negative impact on the marine environment and the conservation objectives of the European designated nature conservation sites (see below).
14. Water quality can be measured by chemically testing water samples. Chemical testing can test for parameters such as nitrogen and phosphates which are indicators of poor water quality.

Recent case law

15. The European Court of Justice recently determined a case related to considering water quality in Appropriate Assessments. This generally referred to as The Dutch Case².
16. The judgement in this case refines the definition of plans and projects and effectively includes significantly more operations within the definition which have an impact on water quality, most notably runoff from agriculture.
17. As a result, using this changed approach, it can only be concluded that new development could increase nitrogen and phosphate deposition into the protected harbours above consented levels. This results in increased nutrients in the harbour which cause a dense growth in certain plants. This harbours which in turn leads to harm to the species which use them. This is the likely significant effect.
18. As a result, the only way that a new housing scheme could prevent this likely significant effect is for there to be no increase in nutrients into the harbour, i.e. for it to be 'nutrient neutral'.

European designated nature conservation sites which are affected

19. The Natura 2000 network of European designated nature conservation sites provides ecological infrastructure for the protection of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species of exceptional importance within the European Union. These sites consist of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs, designated under the Habitats Directive) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs, classified under the Birds Directive). Additionally, UK Government policy (section 118 of The National Planning Policy Framework and Circular 06/05) recommends that Ramsar sites listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (UNESCO, 1971), are treated as if they are fully-designated European sites for the purposes of considering development proposals that may affect them.
20. The European Designated nature conservation sites that are relevant to this Position Statement are those where wastewater from Havant Borough would drain (via a wastewater treatment works):

² Full reference is Cooperatie Mobilisation for the Environment UA and College van gedeputeerde staten van Noord-Brabant (Case C-293/17 and C294/17) available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:62017CA0293>.

- Chichester and Langstone Harbour Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Chichester and Langstone Harbour Ramsar Site
- Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Solent and Dorset Coast Potential Special Protection Area (pSPA)

21. These are hereafter referred to the Solent's European Sites.

The impact of development on the Solent's water quality

Natural England's position regarding the impact of development on water quality at the Solent

22. Natural England advises that there is a likely significant effect on the Solent's European Sites due to the increase in waste water from the new housing as a result of the Havant Borough Local Plan 2036. Natural England also advises that any development proposed through any planning application providing overnight accommodation which would discharge into the Solent would be likely to cause a significant effect as there is uncertainty as to whether the increase in waste water from new housing in the Solent catchment will have an adverse effect on the Solent's European Sites.
23. Natural England advise that there is existing evidence of high levels of nitrogen and phosphorus in the Solent water environment with evidence of eutrophication at some designated sites. The Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH)³, Natural England (NE), and Environment Agency (EA) have been jointly working to develop an Integrated Water Management Strategy (IWMS). This examines the potential for the PUSH region to accommodate future housing growth without having a detrimental effect upon the water environment. A Water Quality Working Group has been set up to identify and analyse the existing evidence gaps and evaluate the need for strategic mitigation measures. However, there is currently uncertainty as to whether there is sufficient capacity to accommodate the new housing growth.
24. Natural England recommend that any new proposals which include overnight accommodation have inevitable waste water implications. These implications, and all other matters capable of having a significant effect on designated sites in the Solent, must be addressed in the ways required by Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations.
25. Natural England recommends that the waste water issue is examined within the appropriate assessment and that the existing nutrient and conservation status of the receiving waters be taken into account. The achievement of nutrient neutrality, if scientifically and practically effective, is a means of ensuring that development does not add to existing nutrient burdens. Natural England has prepared a methodology setting out how this can be achieved, which is available on request from Natural England. It is appreciated that nutrient neutrality may be difficult to achieve for smaller developments or on brownfield land.
26. Natural England advises Havant Borough Council to set up an interim approach that developments can contribute to, thereby ensuring that this uncertainty is fully addressed by all applications and will continue to work closely with Havant Borough Council in addressing this issue.

³Which includes Havant Borough Council.

27. Natural England can also provide further advice to applicants through their Discretionary Advice Service⁴.

Havant Borough Council's position regarding the impact of development on water quality at the Solent

28. The Council is already committed to development only taking place if it is sustainable development that includes relevant environmental protections. Part of the consideration of this is whether there would be a detrimental impact on the Solent's water quality, given the presence of the Solent's European Sites, the conservation objectives of which are sensitive to eutrophication.
29. There has been no change to the level of nitrogen that is proposed to be emitted from new development. Nitrogen emitted from urban areas is relatively small and from new development extremely small.
30. However there has been a change in terms of how this is assessed under the Habitats Regulations and whether this level of nitrogen is considered a significant effect. The Council considers that under this new approach, the development of new overnight accommodation would be likely to cause a significant effect on several European Sites.
31. The Council considers that, due to the cause of the issue being recent case law, that the issue itself should be addressed through any one or a combination of the following:
- A national review of the nitrogen discharge consents of wastewater treatment works to include increases in nitrogen as a result of new development.
 - Government provided 'mitigation banking', potentially through a delivery arm such as Homes England.
32. Failing a central solution, there should be a PUSH-wide solution to enable development to come forward comprehensively across the Solent area. However, neither of these potential solutions can be enacted in the short term to enable planning permissions to be granted for much needed new housing.
33. As such, the Council accepts that it will be necessary to provide short term mitigation to enable development to continue to come forward in the Borough. The Council also accepts that it will be necessary to ensure that a nitrogen neutral Local Plan is prepared for submission and longer term mitigation options are explored.

Havant Borough Local Plan 2036 – Initial Nutrient Budget

34. A nitrogen budget, prepared in line with the methodology and supplementary advice from Natural England and Southern Water, using the best scientific evidence available, has been produced by Havant Borough Council (The Nitrogen Budget). The Nitrogen Budget considers all development currently proposed as part of the Havant Borough Local Plan 2036. The number of dwellings used includes all residential applications proposed in the Pre-submission

⁴Further detail is available at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/developers-get-environmental-advice-on-your-planning-proposals>.

Draft Havant Borough Council Local Plan⁵, including the published allowance for windfall development⁶. Nitrogen is a chemical parameter for water quality. In this situation, it is used as the measure for the impact that proposed development could have on the Solent's European Sites through eutrophication.

35. This Nitrogen Budget result is derived from calculating the total increase in nitrogen that would arise from foul drainage and be processed through the Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works (6751 Kilograms (Kg) / Total Nitrogen (TN) / year (yr)⁷). The Nitrogen Budget also includes development within the Borough that will be processed through Thornham Waste Water Treatments Works (575 Kg/TN/yr). This leads to a total deposition of 7,326 Kg/TN/yr. By separating out planned development in this way, it ensures that a precautionary approach to the budgeting has been used.
36. Additionally, a calculation is made to assess the nitrogen load of existing agricultural land that is planned to be developed (7284 Kg/TN/yr), and the nitrogen load associated with the new uses on the developed site (2900 Kg/TN/yr).
37. By comparing the nitrogen load of the current agricultural uses against the future planned use a figure of 4,384 Kg/TN/yr establishes the nutrient reduction that will occur through planned changes in land use for development. This is due to the fact that using land for agriculture is often more nitrogen intensive than using it for residential development, depending on the density of the proposed residential development scheme.
38. The Nitrogen Budget result subtracts the reduction in nitrogen load arising from changes in land use from the nitrogen load arising from increased foul drainage. **This confirms that the impact arising from all development planned within the Borough to 2036 can be quantified as 2,942 kg/TN/yr. This is the figure that will need to be mitigated to allow occupation of all proposed development within the Borough until 2036.**
39. Moving forwards, it will be necessary for further research to be undertaken regarding the role of nitrogen and phosphorous in the water environment, the sources of nitrogen and phosphorous in the Solent's European Sites and the effectiveness of potential measures to mitigate this. Decisions regarding the effect of recreation on European Sites and measures to avoid and mitigate that impact were based on extensive research and it is logical that the same is true of water quality. Long term decisions on the effect of development on water quality should be taken with the most robust and up-to-date scientific information possible.

The Council's position regarding avoidance and mitigation measures to ensure nitrogen neutrality

40. Based on the results of the Havant Borough Local Plan 2036 Nitrogen Budget the Council confirms that appropriate strategic mitigation options are available within the Borough that would mitigate all development planned within the Borough until 2036. The availability of mitigations options within the Borough include, but are not limited to, the following:

⁵ <https://www.havant.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Pre-Submission%20HBLP2036%20for%20Full%20Council%20-%20FINAL%20POST%20COUNCIL%20%28clean%20for%20use%29%20-%20Copy.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.havant.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/RE-ISSUE%20-%20Windfall%20Unidentified%20Housing%20Development%20%28Final%20-%20Word%20Document%29.pdf>

⁷ Figures used are rounded to the nearest kilogram. Rounding has always been up in line with the precautionary principle.

- Apply the optional water efficiency standard of 110 litres per person per day (l/pp/d) to all new development – this mitigation option has already been included within The Nitrogen Budget. As such all residential development will be expected to meet this standard
- Taking land out of agricultural use and converting it to a use that does not artificially increase the nitrogen load of the land
- Create wetland environments that act as a nitrogen sink and remove nitrogen from rivers and streams (catchment management solutions)
- Increase the requirement for open space/SANGS for development on agricultural land
- Agreement with Southern Water that they will increase the nitrogen removal rate at the receiving Waste Water Treatment Works beyond consented levels
- Contribute to taking land out of agricultural use and catchment management solutions within the river catchment area for the impacted protected site
- Development of the Havant Thicket Reservoir
- Implementation of Brent Goose and Wader refuges

41. Havant Borough Council has ownership of land that would be suitable for various mitigation options and therefor has some certainty that strategic mitigation options can be delivered. The Council also intends to provide a mitigation package from the available options that provides a net nitrogen deficit against planned development. This will allow the Council to accommodate unforeseen windfall development and the implications of commercial development within defined limits.

42. The precise nature of the mitigation scheme will be set out through an 'Implementation Plan' associated with this Position Statement. This will set out which mitigation measures will be specifically implemented to mitigate the planned development in Havant Borough. It will then calculate the proportionate scale of mitigation to be provided, in the form of a financial contribution, from proposed development.

43. It is considered that any significant effect as a result of development generally takes place at the point that it is occupied rather than when it commences.

Development schemes that are could be affected

44. A large number of schemes are likely to result in a significant effect on the European Sites as a result of an increase in nitrogen load. Whilst there will inevitably be significant overlap with the Bird Aware Solent mitigation package, different schemes in different places in different ways will need to contribute to addressing water quality.

45. The key test is whether there would be an increase in nitrogen emissions into one or more European Sites once the development is occupied compared to if it was not built. The advice below is general in nature and does not remove the necessity to discuss this matter through a pre-application enquiry at an early point in the development process. It should also not be considered advice as to whether there would be a likely significant effect from other causes. It has already been noted that a large amount of development in the Borough, if not mitigated, would be likely to cause a significant effect due to recreational disturbance. However, as set out above, there are many less common reasons why a significant effect may be caused and it is incumbent upon applicants to familiarise themselves with the issues involved.

Area which is affected

46. All of Havant Borough is within the catchment of a Wastewater Treatment Works that drains into a Solent European site. As such, all of the Borough is affected.

Types of applications that will be affected

47. Full and outline planning applications for applicable uses are affected and so an avoidance and mitigation package will be needed. This applies to any applications determined after the adoption of this Position Statement.
48. It is the Council's advice to the Planning Inspectorate⁸ that any planning appeals for applicable uses should include an avoidance and mitigation package to remove any likelihood of a significant effect.
49. Any increase in residential dwellings that takes place as permitted development must undertake a separate HRA through Regulations 75 and 77 of the Habitats Regulations. Such assessments will need to consider water quality. Mitigation packages for such development will be needed on the same basis as those for dwellings that require planning permission.
50. Other types of application, including reserved matters, those made under Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act and re-submitted applications will be considered by the Council as competent authority on a case by case basis.

Residential (C3) dwellings

51. Any residential development would lead to an increase in nitrogen and thus would be likely to cause a significant effect.
52. In this context, 'dwelling' includes net new dwellings created through the sub-division of existing dwellings, second homes, dwellings to be used as holiday accommodation, self-contained student accommodation, and new dwellings created as a result of approval granted under the General Permitted Development Order e.g. change of use from office to residential (including houses and flats). It includes permanent accommodation for gypsies and travellers; temporary/transit pitches will be assessed on a case-by-case basis by the local planning authority in consultation with Natural England.

Other forms of development providing overnight accommodation

53. There is a range of development other than C3 dwellings which provides overnight accommodation. Most commonly, this includes care homes and other forms of housing for older people and hotels.
54. Such development would be considered to increase nitrogen and thus would be likely to cause a significant effect. This is due to such development housing people who otherwise would not have been in the catchment of a wastewater treatment works which drains to a Solent European Site.

⁸ In a scenario where an applicant has appealed to the Secretary of State (in practice the Planning Inspectorate) against a refusal of planning permission, the Planning Inspectorate become the Competent Authority under Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations. As part of this, they will need to undertake an assessment under that regulation.

Commercial and other non-residential development

55. Non-residential development is considered to potentially increase the nitrogen load through the foul drainage network and result in a potential significant effect on a protected site. Due to the large number of different uses within non-residential development these cases will have to be considered on a case specific basis. This should be explored with the Council through a pre-application enquiry.
56. Generally, applications to convert or change the use of one commercial use to another commercial use would not be considered likely to cause a significant effect.

How this position Statement will be implemented through development management decisions

57. It is necessary for the Council, as the competent authority under The Regulations, to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment, including Appropriate Assessment, on any development that it is considered could lead to a likely significant effect on a European Site. It is incumbent on the applicant to provide all of the information necessary to undertake that assessment.
58. The Council already undertakes Appropriate Assessment on a large number of planning applications as there is an acknowledged likely significant effect from residential development in almost all of the Borough in terms of recreational disturbance. Avoidance and mitigation packages are collected from such developments in the form of a contribution towards the Bird Aware Solent Partnership and its Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy.
59. When submitting planning applications, applicants will need to include a 'European Sites Mitigation Checklist' (please see appendix A of this Position Statement) to set out how any likely significant effects on European Sites will be mitigated through the application.
60. For any schemes which would lead to a decrease in water quality, that AA will inevitably conclude that there would be a likely significant effect. If applicants consider there to be site specific circumstances which mean that there is no likelihood of a significant effect, it is recommended that they engage in a pre-application enquiry with the Council. As part of that enquiry, a supporting statement should be provided setting out precisely why the applicant concludes that there would not be a decrease in water quality at a European Site as a result of the proposal. It should be noted that an argument of a de minimus impact would not be considered valid.
61. As such, an avoidance and mitigation package will be necessary for almost all proposals.
62. Proposals which include development on agricultural land will need to prepare a site-specific nitrogen budget, using Natural England's methodology. This will inform a site-specific Appropriate Assessment. It is envisaged that on-site measures will be used in order to achieve nitrogen neutrality. This would generally include:
- Application of the optional water efficiency standard of at least 110 l/pp/d
 - Management of on-site open space in a low nitrogen manner
 - Create wetland environments in SUDS systems that act as a nitrogen sink and remove nitrogen from surface water

63. However, it is envisaged that development on non-agricultural land will not be able to provide mitigation on-site. As such, in order to maintain confidence in the development market and enable the continued growth of Havant Borough, whilst meeting its environmental obligations, the Council will use Grampian Conditions. This will ensure the provision of an avoidance and mitigation scheme prior to the occupation of the residential unit.
64. A Grampian Condition prohibits development authorised by the planning permission or other aspects linked to the planning permission (in this case occupation of the development) until a specified action has been taken (in this case the provision of an avoidance and mitigation package). Such conditions should not be used where there are no prospects at all of the action in question being performed within the time-limit imposed by the permission⁹, which is not envisaged in this case. However, it will require applicants to take on an unknown cost and risk when implementing planning permissions relying on an avoidance and mitigation package provided under this Position Statement.
65. The specific condition wording that will be used by the Council will be:

The development hereby permitted shall not be occupied until:

- a) A water efficiency calculation in accordance with the Government's National Calculation Methodology for assessing water efficiency in new dwellings has been undertaken which demonstrates that no more than 110 litres of water per person per day shall be consumed within the development, and this calculation has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority;*
- b) A mitigation package addressing the additional nutrient input arising from the development has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. Such mitigation package shall address all of the additional nutrient load imposed on protected European Sites by the development when fully occupied and shall allow the Local Planning Authority to ascertain on the basis of the best available scientific evidence that such additional nutrient loading will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the protected European Sites, having regard to the conservation objectives for those sites; and*
- c) All measures forming part of that mitigation package have been provided to the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: *There is existing evidence of high levels of nitrogen and phosphorus in the water environment with evidence of eutrophication at some European designated nature conservation sites in the Solent catchment. The PUSH Integrated Water Management Strategy has identified that there is uncertainty as to whether new housing development can be accommodated without having a detrimental impact on the designated sites within the Solent. Further detail regarding this can be found in the appropriate assessment that was carried out regarding this planning application. To ensure that the proposal may proceed as sustainable development, there is a duty upon the local planning authority to ensure that sufficient mitigation for is provided against any impacts which might arise upon the designated sites. In coming to this decision, the Council have had regard to Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, Policy CS11 of the*

⁹<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/use-of-planning-conditions> Paragraph: 009 Reference ID: 21a-009-20140306

66. For sites on agricultural land that are nitrogen neutral on-site or in other unusual circumstances, variations or different conditions may be necessary in order to conclude that there would not be any likelihood of a significant effect.
67. It is anticipated that there will be a requirement for developers to make a financial contribution to facilitate the delivery of a strategic mitigation package. It is possible that at the point of decision the extent of financial contribution will not be known. However, the Council is fully aware of the need for development to be viable and, if necessary, will part fund delivery of the Havant Borough Local Plan 2036 Nitrogen Mitigation Strategy to facilitate occupation of approved dwellings. If this is necessary, the Council will engage with external funding providers, including Homes England, in order to spread the cost of such provision.

Ongoing monitoring and next steps

68. It is considered that this position statement sets out a mechanism through which some certainty can be provided to developers, whilst fully protecting the Solent's European Sites from the significant effect that would otherwise arise through development. This position statement has been prepared using the best and most up-to-date scientific knowledge available and has applied the precautionary principle where appropriate.
69. The Council will monitor permissions that are granted under this position statement and the nitrogen load that they would create. This will make sure that as mitigation comes forward this 'banked' nitrogen can be addressed as the first priority. The Council will ensure that an appropriate scale of mitigation is in place prior to occupation of any permitted schemes. The use of Grampian Conditions gives the Council a tool which can be used definitively in this effect, albeit the Council will use all tools available to ensure that effectively completed homes are not stood empty whilst mitigation is finalised.
70. Monitoring will also take place of schemes which are able to achieve nitrogen neutrality or a deficit on-site. This will feed into continued nitrogen budgeting to inform the definitive mitigation strategy and the Havant Borough Local Plan 2036.
71. Moving forwards, the Council will continue to work towards a more definitive mitigation strategy. This should ideally be on a PUSH wider (or larger) basis. The Council will continue to positively and proactively work with its partner authorities, through PUSH, together with Natural England, the Environment Agency, Southern Water, Homes England and any other stakeholder in order to address this issue appropriately.

Appendix 1: European Site avoidance and mitigation checklist

This checklist must be completed and provided in order for the Local Planning Authority to validate any planning application for one or more dwellings. It sets out how an avoidance and mitigation package will be provided to remove any likely significant effect on a European Site.

All relevant boxes should be completed and the form must be signed. If signed by an agent, it is their responsibility to ensure that the applicant is aware of the commitment to providing a mitigation package, in the form of a financial contribution, the scale of which is currently not known.

Application details

Site name:	39 Vian Road
Site address:	39 Vian Road, Waterlooville, PO7 5TW

Recreational disturbance

The proposed development would be within 5.6 km of Chichester and Langstone Harbour, which is a Special Protection Area and Ramsar site. As such, mitigation will need to be provided. The Council considers that mitigation provided in line with the Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy (available at www.birdaware.org/strategy) is appropriate to the applicable planning applications. This would result in a mitigation package based on the table below. It will be necessary for a suitable avoidance and mitigation package to be provided in order for the Council to lawfully grant permission for applicable schemes.

Size of units	Scale of mitigation per unit
1 bedroom	£346.00
2 bedroom	£500.00
3 bedroom	£653.00
4 bedroom	£768.00
5 bedroom	£902.00
Please note that a monitoring fee is attached, at 5% of mitigation cost. Please note that an administration fee of £20 per application is applied.	

Please select **one** of the following options:

I hereby confirm that the proposed development will include an avoidance and mitigation package in line with the Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy

An alternative approach to avoiding and mitigating the recreational impact arising out of the development is proposed (please set out in more detail in a supporting document appended to this checklist).

The site is located more than 5.6km from the Solent Special Protection Areas (this applies to only a small section of the Borough in Cowplain).

Water quality

There is existing evidence of high levels of nitrogen and phosphorus in the water environment with evidence of eutrophication at some designated sites. As such, there is considered to be a likely significant effect from residential (and similar) developments located anywhere in Havant Borough. As a result, an avoidance and mitigation package will be needed in order for the Council to lawfully grant any planning permission. The Council has published a Nutrient Neutrality Position Statement which sets out that it is possible to mitigate development in the short term.

The position statement highlights those developments which are expected to provide avoidance and mitigation on-site, thus resulting in a nutrient neutral development. It also sets out that, for any other applicable developments, the exact scale of avoidance and mitigation package (which would take the form of a financial contribution) is not yet known.

As a result, in order for the development to comply with the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations and for the Council to lawfully be able to grant planning permission, it will be necessary to impose a grampian condition requiring the provision of an avoidance and mitigation package prior to the occupation of the development.

It would be the applicants risk as to whether to proceed with any development that is granted planning permission without the knowledge of the precise scale of the avoidance and mitigation package.

Please select **one** of the following options:

I hereby confirm that the proposed development will include an avoidance and mitigation package, in line with the Nutrient Neutrality Position Statement and confirm that I am content that a grampian condition is used to secure this prior to occupation.

The proposed development would be 'nitrogen neutral'. A nitrogen budget is attached to this checklist (this option is particularly applicable to developments proposed on agricultural land)

The proposed development is not nitrogen neutral and no avoidance or mitigation package is proposed (please note that planning permission could not lawfully be granted in these circumstances).

Please select one of the following options to the right, then complete all boxes below

Signed by applicant

Signed by agent

By submitting this form to Havant Borough Council, the applicant is committing to providing mitigation packages, usually in the form of a financial contribution. If the top option for 'water quality' has been selected, the applicant specifically understands that the scale of the contribution is unknown at this time.

If an agent is signing on behalf of an applicant, it is the agent's responsibility to seek the agreement of the applicant to the commitments selected above as it will be the applicants who assumes the risk and responsibility upon the granting of any planning permission.

Signed:

M Holman

Print name:

For and on behalf of HRP Architects Ltd

Date:

29th June 2020