

HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL
PUBLIC SERVICE PLAZA
CIVIC CENTRE ROAD
HAVANT
HAMPSHIRE P09 2AX



Havant
BOROUGH COUNCIL

Telephone: 023 9247 4174
Fax: 023 9248 0263
Website: www.havant.gov.uk

PLANNING POLICY COMMITTEE AGENDA

Membership: Councillor Patel (Chairman)

Councillors Stone, Bowdell, Guest (Vice-Chairman), Kennett, Linger, Milne, Redsull, Scannell and Tindall

Meeting: Planning Policy Committee

Date: Thursday 27 October 2022

Time: 5.00 pm

Venue: Hurstwood Room, Public Service Plaza, Civic Centre Road,
Havant, Hampshire PO9 2AX

The business to be transacted is set out below:

Kim Sawyer
Chief Executive

19 October 2022

Contact Officer: Mark Gregory 023 9244 6232
Email: mark.gregory@havant.gov.uk

Public Attendance

Can Councillors Please Submit Any Detailed Technical Questions On The Items Included In This Agenda To The Contact Officer By 12 Noon On Monday, 24 October 2022

	Page
1 Apologies	
To receive apologies for absence.	
2 Minutes	1 - 2
To approve the minutes of meeting of the Planning Policy Committee held on 6 September 2022.	

3	Declarations of Interests	
4	Position Statement and Mitigation Plan on Nutrient Neutral Development	3 - 44

GENERAL INFORMATION

IF YOU WOULD LIKE A VERSION OF THIS AGENDA, OR ANY OF ITS REPORTS, IN LARGE PRINT, BRAILLE, AUDIO OR IN ANOTHER LANGUAGE PLEASE CONTACT DEMOCRATIC SERVICES ON 023 9244 6231

Internet

This agenda and its accompanying reports can also be found on the Havant Borough Council website: www.havant.gov.uk

Public Attendance and Participation

Members of the public are welcome to attend the Public Service Plaza and observe the meetings.

The Council endeavours to live broadcast meetings on the Council website and make the webcast of the meeting available for a period up to 6 months. Please note that the meeting will continue, if the broadcast fails at any point.

This meeting is being recorded and the recording will be published on the council's website and be available to watch for up to six months from the date of the meeting. IP addresses are not collected, however in order to function, Microsoft Teams collects background data limited to the web browser version used. Data collected will be kept and recorded for the purposes of this meeting only.

A Member of the Public may only address the Committee if a summary of the text has been received by the Democratic Services Team no later than 12 noon three working days before the meeting. The speech shall reflect the summary provided. Written deputations may be sent by email to the address set out below.

If there has been a deputation within six months of any previous appearance on the same or similar topic (irrespective of whether or not the member(s) of the deputation might be different) then no such new deputation will be received until that time limit has expired.

The Monitoring Officer may rule out of order any address that:

- Is vexatious, derogatory, defamatory, frivolous or offensive
- concerns a Council employment or staffing matter or sensitive personal information about a Councillor;
- is unrelated to functions of the Committee; or
- has been previously considered in the last 6 months.

All written deputations, unless considered exempt, will be published on the Council's website at least 24 hours before the start of the meeting. There will be no opportunity to respond to a written deputation after it has been published, unless the response is to correct a technical error and is received 4 hours before the start of the meeting.

Written Deputations may be sent to:

By Email to: DemocraticServices@havant.gov.uk

By Post to :

Democratic Services Officer
Havant Borough Council
Public Service Plaza
Civic Centre Road
Havant, Hants P09 2AX

Delivered at:

Havant Borough Council
Public Service Plaza
Civic Centre Road
Havant, Hants P09 2AX

marked for the Attention of the “Democratic Services Team”

Disabled Access

The Public Service Plaza has full access and facilities for the disabled.

Emergency Procedure

Please ensure that you are familiar with the location of all emergency exits which are clearly marked. In the unlikely event of an emergency an alarm will sound.

PLEASE EVACUATE THE BUILDING IMMEDIATELY.

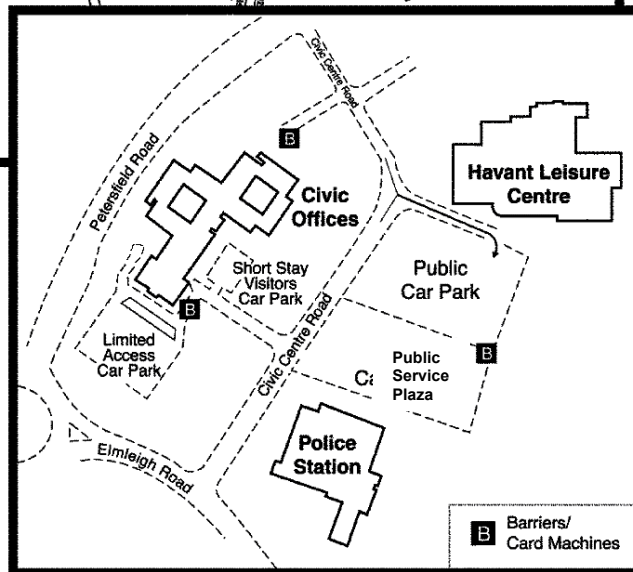
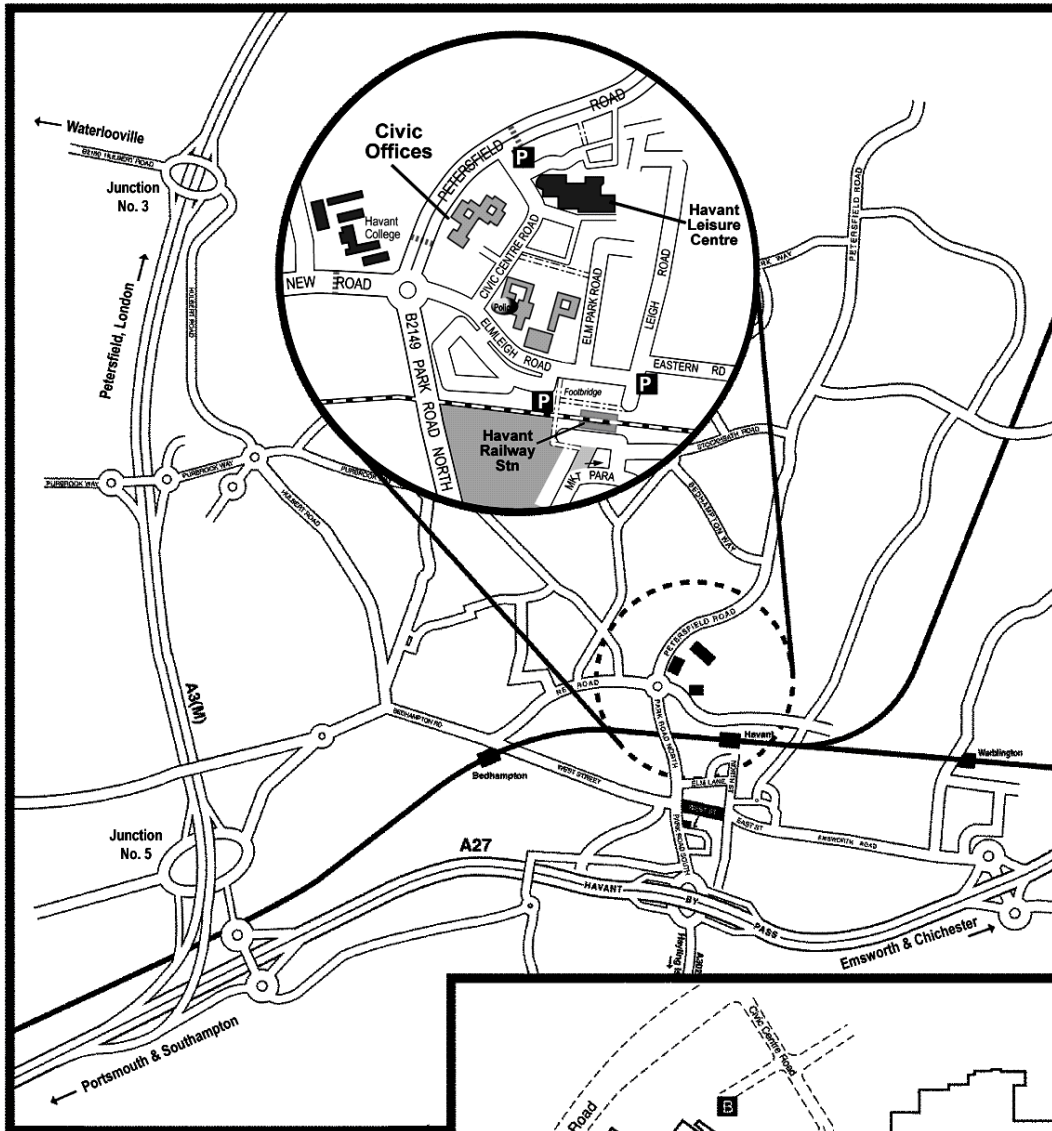
DO NOT RE-ENTER THE BUILDING UNTIL AUTHORISED TO DO SO

No Smoking Policy

The Public Service Plaza operates a strict No Smoking policy in all of its offices, corridors, meeting rooms and toilets.

Parking

Pay and display car parking is available in the Leisure Centre car park opposite the Plaza.



Havant
BOROUGH COUNCIL
 Civic Offices, Havant, Hants, PO9 2AX
 Telephone (023) 9247 4174

This page is intentionally left blank

HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL

At a meeting of the Planning Policy Committee held on 6 September 2022

Present

Councillor Patel (Chairman)

Councillors Bowdell, Linger and Stone

Other Councillors Present:

Councillor: Lloyd

1 Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Kennett and Scannell.

2 Minutes of the last Meeting

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Planning Policy Committee held on 22 February be approved as true record and signed by the Chairman.

3 Declarations of Interests

There were no declarations of interests relating to matters on the agenda.

4 Consultation On The Building A Better Future Plan - The New Local Plan For Havant Borough

The Committee received a report proposing a public consultation process for the preparation of a new Local Plan.

The Cabinet Lead introduced the report and the officers gave a presentation on the key themes that the plan should address and the proposed consultation process.

The Committee examined, via a question-and-answer session with the Cabinet Lead and officers, the aspects of the report set out below:

1. the Council's options, if the Council considered that a proposed development did not make the most efficient use of land;
2. the obligations relating to nutrient neutrality;
3. Southern Water's role for the disposal of foul water and as a consultee on development proposals and the local plan;

4. the performance of Southern Water and the capacity of the current foul and surface water drainage network to cope with future developments;
5. the percentages required for affordable housing in proposed developments; and
6. the need to differentiate between affordable housing from social housing.

With regard to the concerns raised about Southern Water, the Committee was advised that Southern Water were due to attend the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee to discuss their performance.

In view of the concerns raised by members, the officers agreed to review the wording of the appendices relating to Government Policy and Legislation relating to the requirements for affordable housing.

RESOLVED that Council be recommended to:

- a. approve the consultation on the Building a Better Future Plan attached as Appendix A of the submitted report;
- b. approve the approach to consultation in line with the Consultation and Communication Plan attached as Appendix B of the submitted report;
- c. approve the Local Development Scheme attached as Appendix C of the submitted report for publication and delegate authority to the Planning Policy Manager to keep this document updated as the plan progresses;
- d. approve the Statement of Community Involvement attached as Appendix D of the submitted report for publication;
- e. endorse the setting up of a community representatives forum; and
- f. delegate authority to the Planning Policy Manager in consultation with the Cabinet Lead for Local Plan, Environment and Water Quality to make any necessary amendments which arise to the consultation document attached as Appendix A of the submitted report prior to the public consultation period.

The meeting commenced at 5.00 pm and concluded at 6.16 pm

.....

Chairman

NON EXEMPT

HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLANNING POLICY COMMITTEE & FULL COUNCIL

27 OCTOBER 2022 & 17 NOVEMBER 2022

REVISED HAVANT POSITION STATEMENT AND MITIGATION PLAN FOR RECOMMENDATION TO FULL COUNCIL

Portfolio Holder: Cabinet Lead for Local Plan, Environment and Water Quality

Key Decision: No

Report Number: [EHDC/HBC/089/2022]

1. Purpose

- 1.1. This paper is submitted to the Planning Policy Committee for consideration and to Full Council for decision.
- 1.2. The report recommends several steps be taken to move forward the Council's approach to nutrient neutrality in new development. This includes a recommendation that the remainder of the Warblington Farm Phase 1 scheme is limited for use to developments of 15 dwellings (net) or are regeneration projects within regeneration areas. This will enable the Council's mitigation scheme to be used in the most appropriate way moving forward bearing in mind that through the work of the Partnership for South Hampshire further third party mitigation schemes are now available. The report also seeks delegated authority approval for future phases of Warblington Farm to be purchased and if necessary, the purchase of third party nutrient mitigation.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1. Members are requested to:
 - a. Note the current position regarding the availability of mitigation in the Solent and the progress being made to achieve a healthy market for mitigation
 - b. Approve the updated Position Statement and Mitigation Plan for Nutrient Neutral Development (appendix 1) for publication and use in development management decisions;

- c. Delegate authority to the Cabinet Lead for Local Plan, Environment and Water Quality¹ in consultation with the Monitoring Officer and Section 151 Officer to secure and purchase any future phases of the Council's mitigation scheme at Warblington Farm;
- d. Note the cash flow analysis which shows there would need to be an increase to the price of the mitigation in order for the scheme to be financially sustainable (Appendix C)
- e. Delegate authority to the Cabinet Lead for Local Plan, Environment and Water Quality¹, in consultation with the Monitoring Officer and Section 151 Officer to secure and purchase blocks of mitigation from third party providers;
- f. Delegate authority to the Planning Policy Manager, in consultation with the Cabinet Lead for Local Plan, Environment and Water Quality¹, to make any necessary amendments to the Position Statement and Mitigation Plan on Nutrient Neutral Development Plan after publication. These shall include any necessary factual updates (including inflation increases to the cost of mitigation), corrections of minor errors, and typographical errors. These shall also include any necessary changes to reflect emerging best practice, standing advice, policy or case law.

3. Executive Summary

- 3.1. Development within Havant Borough which provides overnight accommodation must be nutrient neutral in order for it to be lawfully granted planning permission. This must be shown through a Habitats Mitigation Assessment (HRA). It is required to secure mitigation for nutrient neutrality if it is concluded through the HRA process that the development will have a likely significant impact on the Solent European Sites.
- 3.2. Havant Borough Council launched its' own mitigation scheme for nutrient neutrality at Warblington Farm. However, this site has limited capacity. Therefore, this report seeks approval for the Council to limit the eligibility of the use of Warblington Farm to schemes which only propose 15 dwellings or less (net), or are regeneration projects within regeneration zones (Appendix A).
- 3.3. Even with such measures in place it is likely that phase one of Warblington Farm will reach capacity in the near future. As such, this report also asks for delegated authority for future phases of Warblington Farm to be secured and purchased.

¹ Or successors in similar or equivalent role

- 3.4. Alternatively, if a suitable transaction cannot be agreed for future phases of Warblington Farm, authority is sought to block purchase mitigation from third party providers in order to ensure a continuous and cost effective supply.
- 3.5. It should also be noted that further amendments to the Position Statement for Nutrient Neutral Development in Havant Borough have been proposed. These include guidance notes for development schemes which show an increase in net overnight accommodation but require a bespoke approach to nutrient budget calculations such as care homes. These proposed changes will help in determining applications and conditions which should be applied.

4. Additional Budgetary Implications

- 4.1. None.

5. Background and relationship to Corporate Strategy, Climate & Environment Strategy and/or Business Plans

- 5.1. The Dutch Case has had profound implications for the Council in terms of the ability to grant planning permission for new development which provides overnight accommodation. This is principally residential development but also applies to care homes, hotels and water intensive commercial development.
- 5.2. The origins and implications of the issue are well known and not repeated here. However, the Council has undertaken a number of workstreams to date to ensure that nutrient mitigation is available to development in order to ensure planning permissions can be granted and will not be stalled in the future.
- 5.3. The Council launched its own mitigation scheme at Warblington Farm in August 2020 alongside the current Position Statement and Mitigation Plan for Nutrient Neutral development. The Council was able to secure the first phase of Warblington Farm (25 hectares) to do this following authorisation from the Cabinet on 3 June 2020.
- 5.4. Since the scheme's launch it has been a success. Over half the mitigation available from the phase one scheme has been used by development and the scheme has received two national awards for its innovative approach to ensuring that the impact of development in the Borough could be mitigated.
- 5.5. The Council has also worked with the Partnership for South Hampshire, and since the issue arose back in 2019 a Strategic Environmental Planning Officer (SEPO) was appointed in December 2020 with the primary purpose of assessing options to allow sustainable development to be undertaken. The SEPO has also been involved in the working groups for the DEFRA Solent Trading Platform and

ensures there is a joined up approach to the issue to ensure sustainable development can be achieved in the short, medium and long term.

- 5.6. PfSH undertook a supply and demand assessment² of nutrient mitigation schemes within the Solent. The study found that overall, within the East Hampshire catchment there is sufficient supply of mitigation to meet the needs of development in the medium to long term (over 5 years of supply) and within the Chichester catchment there is sufficient supply of mitigation to meet the short to medium term need (1-5 years of supply).

Position Statement and Mitigation Plan for Nutrient Neutral Development

- 5.7. As of August 2020, the first phase of Warblington Farm Mitigation Scheme has been available for development to use within Havant Borough which has limited capacity. The first phase provided 805kg/N and as of 17 October 2022 there is around 280kg/N remaining available for development.
- 5.8. There is now a sufficient supply of 'strategic' nutrient mitigation options available. These are listed on the PfSH website. Currently for development which drains to Budds Farm WwTWs, there are three mitigation schemes available. For development that drains to Thornham WwTWs, there is one strategic mitigation option available. Alternatively, applicants can also propose on-site mitigation measures to offset the impact on the Solent European Sites.
- 5.9. It is increasingly difficult for small brownfield sites being promoted by SMEs (small and medium sized enterprises) in particular to pay for mitigation if it is accessed on the open market. This is due to the legal fees that are associated with the purchase of the mitigation. These are a fixed price per development, regardless of its size. As such, it means that a larger development pays less per unit for its mitigation. For single home schemes, the legal fees can sometimes be as much as the mitigation itself.
- 5.10. As such, the updated Position Statement on Nutrient Neutral Development (Appendix B) proposes that the remaining nutrient credits available at Warblington Farm are made available only to schemes of 15 dwellings or less, or regeneration projects within regeneration zones (Appendix A) to ensure that these types of development can be permitted.
- 5.11. A change in eligibility for the use of Warblington Farm will ensure that development can still be permitted. Planning applications of more than 15 dwellings (net) can secure third party mitigation.

² <https://www.push.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Item-11-PfSH-Nutrient-Mitigation-Supply-and-Demand-Analysis-14.02.22..pdf>

- 5.12. There is a financial impact due to the proposed change in eligibility. The change means that the income profile of phase 1 is inevitably extended, i.e., that it will take longer to sell the remaining mitigation. However, this can be mitigated through an increase in the per kilo cost of mitigation from £1,308 per kilo to £3,000 per kilo (to be updated annually in line with the Cost Price Index), and would broadly represent the average cost of mitigation in the East Hampshire catchment. Developers with current planning applications have already been made aware of the cost increase which would come into effect for planning applications granted on or after 18 November 2022 following any Full Council decision. It would remain financially attractive relative to competitors, particularly given the legal cost to the developer in accessing a third party mitigation scheme.
- 5.13. The updated position statement also contains a number of other changes to help provide clarity to schemes which are not just an increase in dwellings but for example an increase in bedroom capacity at care homes and establishes condition wording to be used in planning development decisions. These are largely a result of lessons learnt in the implementation of the Position Statement thus far.

Ensuring a continuous supply of mitigation

- 5.14. There is a need to ensure that the supply of mitigation continues to be readily available. This is essential in meeting the 'Corporate Strategy 2022-2026, and in particular the 'Pride in Place' and 'Growth' themes.
- 5.15. There are options available however in terms of making sure that this can be met.

Future phases of Warblington Farm

- 5.16. Due to the limited capacity of phase one at Warblington Farm there is a need to secure further phases at Warblington Farm if the project is to continue.
- 5.17. By securing further phases of Warblington Farm, Havant Borough Council will be able to continue to provide mitigation to planned development to address nutrient neutrality impacts.
- 5.18. The project has been nationally recognised through two awards, demonstrating the quality of the scheme and the work that the Council has done thus far.
- 5.19. Warblington Farm offers the opportunity to layer up multiple benefits on top of the ability to make developments nutrient neutral. These principally include:
- Providing a refuge for Brent Geese and Waders
 - Providing the potential for biodiversity net gain projects which will be required as a result of the Environment Act
- 5.20. Delegated authority is sought to agree terms for future phases of the project would be subject to a separate delegated decision(s). This is critical in order to

ensure that land transactions take place in a way that ensures financial sustainability for the Council.

- 5.21. Phase 1 of Warblington Farm has provided a plentiful supply of mitigation for the Borough, at a competitive price and provides environmental gain. If negotiations are able to secure a favourable transaction, it is recommended that this option is pursued. Whether mitigation is available to all development schemes or if a size threshold is retained would depend on the specific transaction that can be achieved, principally the level of mitigation which is available.

Third Party Mitigation Schemes

- 5.22. There are currently other third party mitigation schemes available through the work of the Partnership for South Hampshire for development within Havant Borough to use. In the event that future phases of Warblington Farm cannot be secured or there is a need for more mitigation to be secured within the Borough, this offers a way of development continuing to be able to secure mitigation.
- 5.23. In a scenario where phase 1 of Warblington Farm is depleted and transaction(s) for future phases are not agreed, the issue whereby it is disproportionately expensive to secure mitigation for smaller schemes it is proposed that a bulk purchase of third party mitigation is made. This will address the issue highlighted above whereby it is disproportionately more expensive for SME schemes to access mitigation.
- 5.24. A block purchase by the Council would allow SME schemes access to the mitigation through a simple unilateral undertaking (in the same way that Warblington Farm is accessed) with much lower administrative charges applied.
- 5.25. Nonetheless, any block purchase which takes place must only be in a way which is sustainable to the Council in terms of cost. As such, delegated authority is sought to agree terms for any block purchase be subject to a separate delegated decision(s). This is critical in order to ensure that the transaction(s) take place in a way that ensures financial sustainability for the Council.

6. Options considered

Do Nothing Option

- 6.1. If the Council were to continue to provide phase 1 mitigation to all development planned for, then it would be likely that capacity of nutrient credits for phase one will be reached within the year.
- 6.2. As previously mentioned, third party mitigation schemes are available, but they come with high legal costs especially for minor development schemes which are provided for by SMEs and regeneration schemes.

- 6.3. High legal costs combined with the cost of the mitigation itself could make smaller development schemes unviable.
- 6.4. It is therefore advised that the option of doing nothing could reduce the supply of housing within the Borough which could have a knock on effect to housing supply.

Proposed Changes Option

- 6.5. If the Council were to limit the use of Warblington Farm for development proposing 15 dwellings or less (net) and regeneration schemes it would be a far more cost effective option in the short term solution.
- 6.6. It would provide much needed mitigation for small developments is available at an affordable price. However, future phases of Warblington Farm are still needed to be secured to ensure the continued success and use of the scheme by development in Havant Borough.
- 6.7. In the event that future phases of Warblington Farm cannot be secured in the short term the Council may wish to secure third party mitigation to then distribute to development within the Borough with the same threshold limit.
- 6.8. In order to achieve this in the short term delegated authority would be required to purchase third party mitigation and approve the threshold levels for the use of such credits this will ensure that the Council can provide mitigation for development within the local plan.

Warblington Farm versus block purchases

- 6.9. There is an inherent choice in providing for future mitigation – to continue the Warblington Farm project or to use third party schemes. When the Council launched Warblington Farm, the private sector mitigation market was in its infancy. It has now flourished to the point where there is sufficient supply in South East Hampshire for at least five years.
- 6.10. As such, the Council could rely on this market to meet the mitigation needs of development in full and pull back any direct involvement. This would have the benefit of eliminating any future risk in having the Council's own mitigation scheme.
- 6.11. Nonetheless, the success of Warblington Farm has been substantial, winning two national awards and held up as a trailblazer. As such, it is proposed to continue this positive work and to continue to achieve the positive environmental outcomes that this project presents.

7. Resource Implications

- 7.1. Financial Implications – there would need to be an increase to the cost of the mitigation from £1,308 per kilo to £3,000 per kilo (to be updated annually in line with the Cost Price Index) as set out in Appendix C.

Section 151 Officer comments

Date: 1 August 2022

The proposed increase to the cost of mitigation per kilo has been calculated with regard to the full cost of providing the service. As indicated, there are no direct financial impacts on Havant BC revenue budgets arising from this report.

- 7.2. Human Resources Implications – there are no human resource implications arising from the options.
- 7.3. Information Governance Implications – there are no information governance implications arising from the options.
- 7.4. Other resource implications – none.

8. Legal Implications

- 8.1. Do Nothing – in this scenario there are no legal implications for the Council, but there would be inherently higher legal costs for SMEs to access third party mitigation schemes which would be likely to make schemes unviable.
- 8.2. Proposed Changes option – there would be no tangible changes to how the scheme currently operates, with mitigation continuing to be secured via a simple unilateral undertaking.
- 8.3. Warblington Farm versus block purchases – any block purchase which the Council undertakes from a third party scheme will need to be procured in accordance with the Council's contract standing orders and secured via a legal agreement to set aside the required amount of nutrient mitigation land available in the mitigation site for development schemes coming forward in Havant Borough.

Deputy Monitoring Officer comments

Date: 2 August 2022

This report proposes updates made necessary by the latest guidance to the Council's Position Statement and Mitigation Plan for Nutrient Neutrality Development. Additional measures are proposed to address capacity issues at Warblington Farm. Appropriate delegated powers are also sought in order that future changes to law and practice can be implemented quickly and effectively. In accordance with the allocation of functions in the Constitution (Part 2 Section E1A) Planning Policy Committee will make recommendations to Full Council.

Mitigation for use by developers would continue to be secured via a simple unilateral undertaking in this case as well.

9. Risks

- 9.1. The proposed solution to restrict use of the Warblington Farm mitigation scheme is recommended, however no approach to this major issue is without risk.
- 9.2. The necessary note of caution is that the future for this issue is not certain. Particularly now that the UK has left the EU, the Government can amend the Habitats Regulations if it desires to. Furthermore, Government's approach to this issue could change, for example an end of pipe solution at affected wastewater treatment works could be enacted through Southern Water's Business Planning process. This could remove the need for the mitigation scheme. Lastly, particularly relevant for Warblington is that other mitigation schemes are likely to be put in place. As such, an element of commercial competition is likely to arise.
- 9.3. However, given the experience to date with this issue, this risk is considered low. The recent passage of the Environment Act represents an increased focus by the UK Government on ensuring gains in biodiversity and an increased focus on the country's environment.

10. Climate & Environment Implications

- 10.1. None.

11. Consultation

- 11.1. No public consultation is proposed on the Position Statement and Mitigation Plan. This is not required under the regulations pertaining to Local Plan preparation³ nor under the Council's Statement of Community Involvement⁴.

12. Communication

- 12.1. A great deal of communication material has been provided to support this topic and the Council's approach. This includes a detailed booklet setting out the issue and the Council's response. This is supported by a simple cartoon strip and video. This has been supplemented since August 2020 with other promotional activities such as participation in webinars and joint authoring of an article on nutrient neutrality. This all helps to raise the profile of the Council's response to this important issue.
- 12.2. In the future, it is proposed that this communication material is kept up to date to reflect the changed stance that the Council is taking and any future phases of Warblington Farm.

13. Appendices

- 13.1. Appendix A: Map of regeneration areas
- 13.2. Appendix B: Revised Position Statement and Mitigation Plan for Nutrient Neutral Development
- 13.3. Appendix C: Revised cashflow analysis of the Warblington Nutrient Neutrality Mitigation Scheme

14. Background papers

- 14.1. None.

³ The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended), available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made>.

⁴ <https://www.havant.gov.uk/statement-of-community-involvement>

Agreed and signed off by:

Portfolio Holder: Councillor Elizabeth Lloyd 3 August 2022

Director: Neeru Kareer 12 October 2022

Deputy Monitoring Officer: Alan Harrison 2 August 2022

Section 151 Officer: Malcolm Coe 2 August 2022

Contact Officer

Name: Jade Ellis

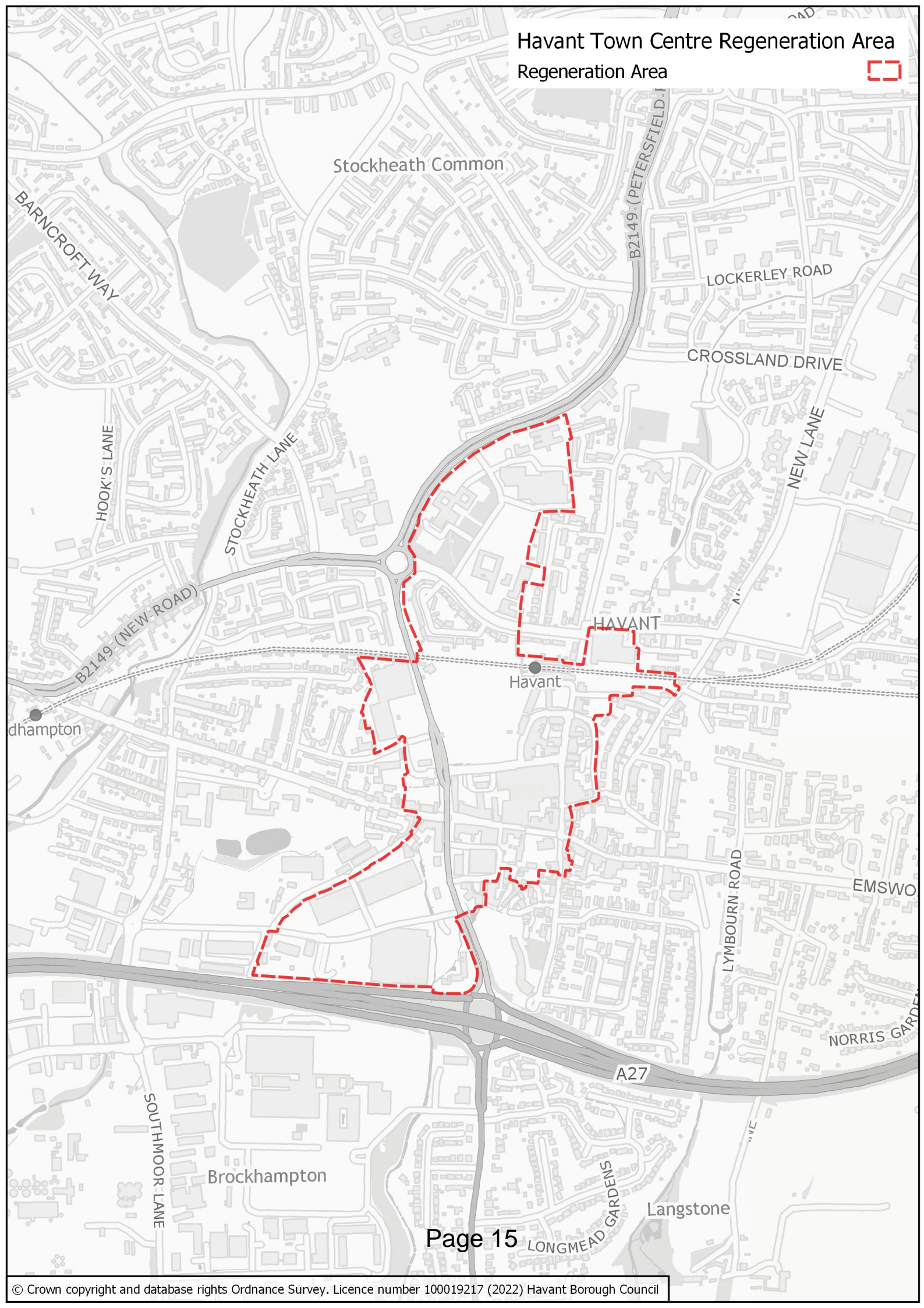
Job Title: Principal Planning Policy Officer

Telephone: 07918 582775

E-mail: jade.ellis@havant.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank

Havant Town Centre Regeneration Area
Regeneration Area



Stockheath Common

BARNCROFT WAY

HOOK'S LANE

STOCKHEATH LANE

B2149 (PETERSFIELD)

LOCKERLEY ROAD

CROSSLAND DRIVE

NEW LANE

B2149 (NEW ROAD)

HAVANT

Havant

Hampton

EMSWO

NORRIS GARDENS

A27

SOUTHMOOR LANE

Brockhampton

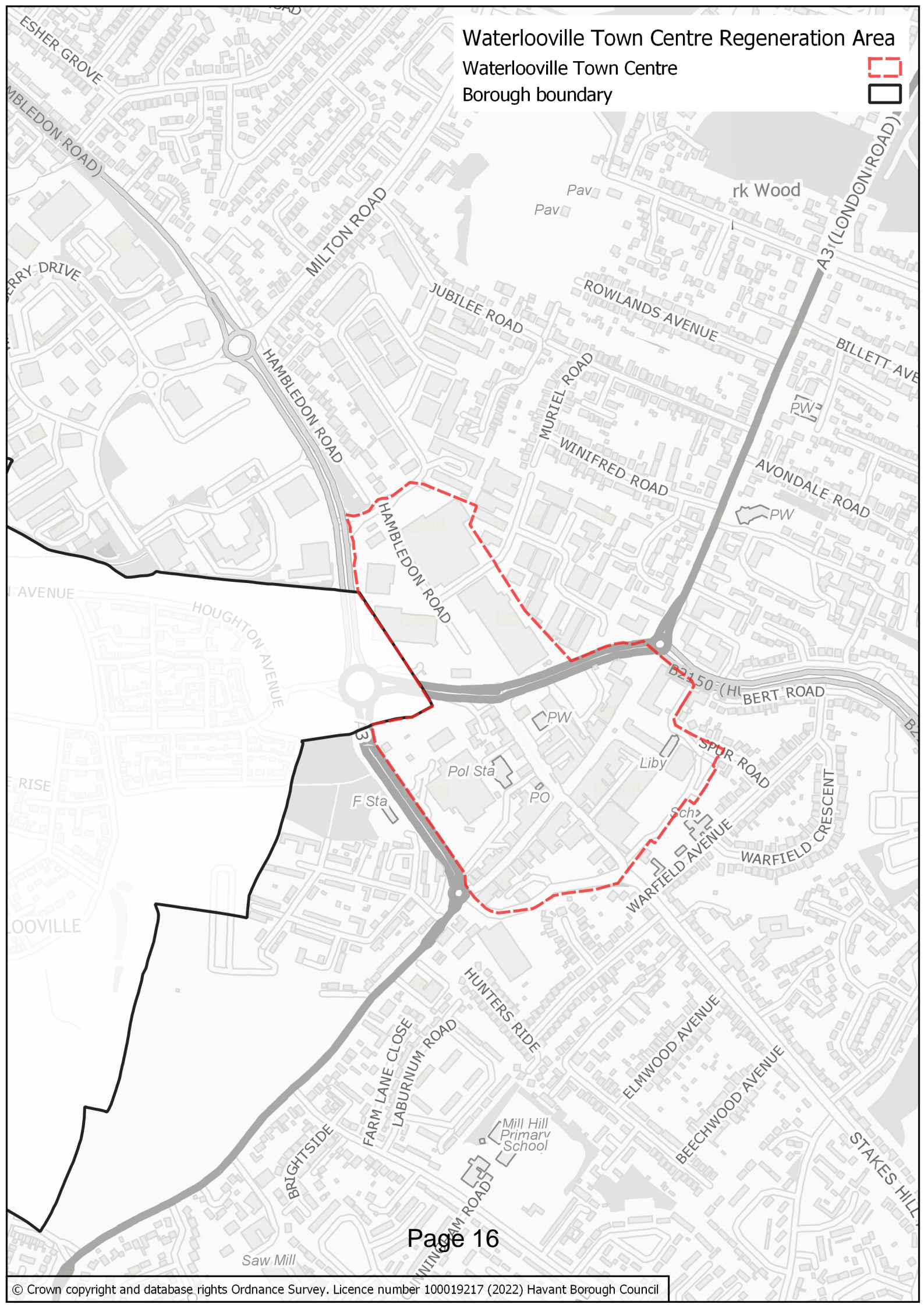
Langstone

LONGMEAD GARDENS

Waterlooville Town Centre Regeneration Area

Waterlooville Town Centre

Borough boundary



Position Statement and Mitigation Plan for Nutrient Neutral Development

November 2022

Contents

	Page
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROCESS	4
3. OPTIONS FOR MITIGATION	11
4. REVIEW OF THIS POSITION STATEMENT	17
APPENDIX 1: REGENERATION AREAS	18

1. Introduction

- 1.1 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”.
- 1.2 Nonetheless, the Council is 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.
- 1.3 New development necessitates the provision of connections to the foul water drainage network and can increase surface water run-off. This could increase the amount of nutrients entering Solent European Sites, even if it is a proportionately small contribution.
- 1.4 New housing schemes and other proposals which include a net gain in overnight accommodation or development which has a high volume of water use will need to prevent any increase in nutrients into the harbour in order for them to be ‘nutrient neutral’ if they would otherwise lead to a likely significant impact on a European site.

The Habitats Regulations

- 1.5 Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017 as amended) (hereafter referred to as the Habitats Regulations), there are significant responsibilities conferred on the Council as a ‘competent authority’. 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.
- 1.6 A significant effect could be caused by a number of potential impacts including direct or indirect habitat loss, air pollution, water quality, increase in recreation, light pollution, tall buildings or construction activity.
- 1.7 In order to assess whether planning applications would lead to 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.
- 1.8 A potential effect would be considered ‘likely’ if it cannot be ruled out based on the information available as opposed to it merely being probable or possible. When then moving to the appropriate assessment stage, an established principle under law is that AAs must use the ‘precautionary principle’. An appropriate assessment must enable the local planning authority to apply the

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

regulation 63(5) “integrity test” on a “precautionary basis”. Authorisation may only be given if the competent authority has made certain there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the site and where no reasonable scientific doubt remains. It must therefore be shown that there would be no likelihood of a significant effect in order for the Council to lawfully grant planning permission.

- 1.9 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.

The Dutch Case

- 1.10 The European Court of Justice determined a case related to considering water quality in Appropriate Assessments in late 2018. This generally referred to as The Dutch Case².
- 1.11 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.
- 1.12 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’.

The purpose of this Position Statement

- 1.13 This Position Statement sets out the Council’s approach to new development which is likely to have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Solent European sites. It provides guidance on how the nutrient load of new development should be calculated, and how an increase in nutrients into the harbour should be mitigated in order for development to be ‘nutrient neutral’.
- 1.14 The statement also includes an ‘Mitigation Plan’ which sets out specific measures which will be implemented to mitigate development in Havant borough. It indicates how the scale of mitigation should be calculated. If mitigation is shown to be necessary this Position Statement will also allow applicants to calculate the level of mitigation, which will be required from the proposed development.

Water Quality and the European Designated Nature Conservation Sites

- 1.15 Eutrophication is increased plant growth which reduces the oxygen content in water and occurs when an excessive amount of nutrients within a water body are present. This process makes it difficult for aquatic insects or fish to survive, in turn removing a food source from the food cycle.
- 1.16 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

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>

have a negative impact on the marine environment and the conservation objectives of the European designated nature conservation sites.

- 1.17 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.
- 1.18 Nutrients from wastewater treatment works represent one source of excess nutrients in the marine environment. However, it is not the only source, nor is it generally the highest. Agriculture in particular typically represents a higher level of input of nutrients into the marine environment than wastewater treatment works.
- 1.19 There are two wastewater treatment works that serve Havant Borough: Emsworth drains to Thornham, the rest of the Borough drains to Budds Farm. Development on the boundary of the catchment areas will need to seek confirmation from Southern Water as to which wastewater treatment works it would be served by as this will depend on the network in that area.
- 1.20 Whether an effect would be significant depends on whether it would threaten the specific features and conditions of the protected sites concerned by the plan or project. In the case of water quality and the Solent's European Sites, the condition varies site by site. However none are fully favourable and many are not recovering³. As such, any further deterioration of water quality at those sites, no matter how small, can be considered likely to cause a significant effect on those sites in terms of the application of the Habitats Regulations.
- 1.21 As such, it has been confirmed that development draining to Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works and Thornham Wastewater Treatment Works would be likely to lead to a significant effect on the following European Sites:
- Chichester & Langstone Harbours Special Protection Area (SPA)
 - Chichester & Langstone Harbours Ramsar site
 - Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
 - Solent and Dorset Coast Special Protection Area (SPA)
 - Solent and Southampton Water SPA
 - Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar
 - Portsmouth Harbour SPA
 - Portsmouth Harbour Ramsar
 - Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC
- 1.22 Natural England has produced guidance for developers and mitigation providers. This can be found on the Council's nutrient neutrality webpage⁴.

³ More information regarding this is contained in *Review of the Need for Nutrient Neutral Development in the Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works* catchment available at [/www.havant.gov.uk/localplan/evidence-base](http://www.havant.gov.uk/localplan/evidence-base)

⁴ <https://www.havant.gov.uk/nutrient-neutrality-what-developers-need-know>

2. Development Management Process

Development schemes that could be affected

- 2.1 A large number of schemes are likely to result in a significant effect on the European Sites. 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.
- 2.2 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.
- 2.3 It is also possible that there is another likely significant effect from the proposed development. 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. This is generally addressed through Bird Aware Solent Mitigation Scheme. 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.
- 2.4 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

- 2.5 This matter needs to be addressed by all applications for overnight accommodation including new homes, student accommodation, care homes, tourism attractions and tourist accommodation. This includes any development permitted through the General Permitted Development Order and that gives rise to new overnight accommodation.
- 2.6 Many outline applications do not include detail regarding the scale and mix of the proposed development – this is addressed during the reserved matters stage. In such cases, a legal agreement which secures an avoidance and mitigation package based on the nutrient budget will need to be submitted at outline stage. In addition, the developer will be required to submit a revised nutrient budget based on the final form of development at reserved matters stage. This will ensure that a full avoidance and mitigation package for the final form of development is in place prior to the commencement of the development.
- 2.7 For reserved matters planning applications, and applications for grants of prior approval and/or certificates of lawfulness for a proposed use or operation the matter must also be addressed.
- 2.8 Section 73 applications need to address nutrient neutrality as they effectively result in the grant of a new planning permission. This would need to be done using the most up to date methodology. Section 96 applications are non-material amendments, and do not result in a new planning permission and therefore they do not need to address nutrient neutrality.

- 2.9 It is the Council's advice to the Planning Inspectorate⁵ that any planning appeals for applicable uses should include an avoidance and mitigation package to remove any likelihood of a significant effect.
- 2.10 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.
- 2.11 The Council has produced process notes for the types of applications affected by nutrients. These can be found on the Council's website⁶.

Residential (C3) dwellings

- 2.12 Any residential development proposing a net increase in overnight accommodation would lead to an increase in nitrogen and thus would be likely to cause a significant effect.
- 2.13 In this context, 'dwelling' also includes net new dwellings created through the sub-division of existing dwellings, second homes, dwellings to be used as holiday accommodation, houses in multiple occupation, 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

- 2.14 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.
- 2.15 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.

Commercial and other non-residential development

- 2.16 Non-residential development is unlikely to lead to a significant effect as it would not involve a net increase in population in the catchment. For the purposes of business and commercial development it is considered that anyone living in the catchment also works and uses facilities in the catchment, and therefore wastewater generated can be calculated using the population increase from new homes and other accommodation. This removes the potential for double counting of human wastewater arising from different planning uses.
- 2.17 However, in some cases commercial or non-residential development could have a significant effect due to the type of operation or facilities proposed. In particular, high water use developments would be likely to cause a significant effect. Such schemes would be considered on a case by case basis. It is recommended that any high-water use developments engage with Natural England's

⁵ 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.

⁶ <https://www.havant.gov.uk/nutrient-neutrality-what-developers-need-know>

Discretionary Advice Service prior to preparing a nutrient budget for submission as part of a pre-application enquiry to the Council.

How applications will be considered and what information is needed to assess the 'likely significant affect'

- 2.18 It is necessary for the Council, as the competent authority under The Regulations, to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment, including Appropriate Assessment (AA), on any development that it is considered could lead to a likely significant effect on a European Site.
- 2.19 The Council has undertaken HRAs on applications for many years as there has been an acknowledged significant effect from recreation since 2014, with new development providing mitigation packages. For the avoidance of doubt, a mitigation package will be needed for water quality and recreation for the vast majority of residential developments.
- 2.20 It is incumbent on the applicant to provide all of the information necessary to undertake that assessment. When submitting planning applications, applicants will need to submit the following information to set out how any likely significant effects on Solent European Sites will be mitigated through the application:
- A site-specific nutrient budget, using Natural England's methodology and calculator, and the Council's occupancy calculator (where appropriate);
 - If the application site's pre-development use is classified as an agricultural use within the calculator, evidence of the farm type for the past 10 years will need to be submitted to support the nutrient budget. This evidence could for example take the form of historic/aerial photographs or deeds of agreement; and
 - A European Sites Avoidance and Mitigation Checklist
- 2.21 The following sections of the Position Statement and Mitigation Plan outline the on-site avoidance measures for C3 Residential development and specialist residential development including elderly care. If planning application does not fall under the development categories below, the applicant should speak to their case officer in the first instance to ascertain what is required to be submitted.

Residential on-site avoidance measures

- 2.22 As part of the overall nutrient budget, all new C3 residential development will be expected to achieve a maximum water use standard of 110 litres per person per day (l/p/p/d) which will be secured via two conditions.
- 2.23 The planning conditions used are as follows:
1. 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; and
 - (b) All measures necessary to meet the approved water efficiency calculation have been installed.

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 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 Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011.

2. At all times following occupation of the development hereby approved, all measures for water usage within the submitted nutrient budget shall be maintained in the development in perpetuity.

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 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 Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011.

2.24 In order to discharge condition 1, a copy of a water efficiency calculator will need to be submitted confirming the fixtures and fittings to be used to the standard of 110 l/p/d. The second condition then requires that standard to be maintained for the lifetime of the development.

2.25 The applicant may submit a water efficiency calculator as part of their application, the following condition may be used:

1. The development hereby permitted shall not be occupied until:

All measures necessary to meet the hereby approved water efficiency calculation demonstrate that no more than 110 litres of water per person per day shall be consumed within the development have been installed. Any variation to these calculators or fixtures and fittings shall first be agreed in writing with 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 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 Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011.

On-site avoidance measures for specialist residential development, including elderly care

- 2.26 A different approach is needed for residential development which does not involve the development of C3 dwellings. This includes care homes and other specialist residential accommodation. For these kinds of development, fixtures and fittings in non-communal areas need to comply or be lower than the water efficiency set out in the table below. This will ensure that the development will use no more than 110 l/p/d.

Measure	Rate of flow
WC single flush	4 litres/minute (L/M)
WC dual flush	5/3 L/M
Bathroom taps	4 L/M
Shower	8 L/M
Bath	180 litres

Table 1. Water Efficiency Standard for specialist residential development including elderly care

- 2.27 The applicant will need to confirm in writing through the planning application documentation that fixtures and fittings will comply with the requirements in table 1.
- 2.28 The following condition will be applied to any grant of planning permission for applications which are not C3 residential:

1. At all times following occupation of the development hereby approved, all sanitary fixtures and fittings which are installed as part of the development hereby permitted shall comply with the water efficiency standards set out in table 1 of the Position Statement and Mitigation Plan for Nutrient Neutral Development (November 2022). All measures necessary to meet the approved water efficiency calculation shall be maintained so as to ensure that no more than 110 litres per person per day shall be consumed in the development in perpetuity.

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 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 Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011.

Occupancy Rate

- 2.29 The Council has considered the appropriate occupancy rate to use, considering the advice in Natural England's generic methodology. This sets out that the occupancy figure can be derived from national data as long as it reflects local conditions. The national occupancy data which is derived from the Office of National Statistic provides a national average value for the number of residents per dwelling to be 2.4.

- 2.30 Havant Borough Council has compared the national occupancy figure against the local occupancy figure. As such the national occupancy figure of 2.4 is more precautionary and therefore should be used within nutrient budget calculations.
- 2.31 The use of 2.4 occupancy rate is also the baseline occupancy figure used in other habitat regulation considerations, notably the Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy and therefore provides a consistent application of occupancy rates using an approach which is considered robust by Natural England as the statutory consultee for nature conservation and has been used in decision making since 2018. As such the same sliding scale is being used to consider the occupancy of dwellings for calculation of nutrients budgets.
- 2.32 The Council has produced a calculator to ascertain the average occupancy of the site by the number of bedroom per dwelling type. This document needs to be submitted alongside the nutrient budget calculator.
- 2.33 The nutrient budget calculator should include the average occupancy figure derived from the Council's occupancy calculator. Where the development mix is not known at outline stage, an average occupancy of 2.4 persons should be used.
- 2.34 For applications which wish to not use the Council's occupancy calculator the applicant would need to justify their bespoke approach to their occupancy figure which they intend to use within Natural England's nutrient budget.

Calculating a nutrient budget

- 2.35 All development which results in a net-increase of overnight accommodation or a development which has a high water use will be required to submit a nutrient budget as part of their application.
- 2.36 To calculate the nutrient load of any development which proposed a net increase in overnight accommodation, Natural England has created a methodology and calculator⁷ containing the following four stages which can be summarised as follows:

Stage 1

Calculates the increase in nutrient loading that comes from the development's wastewater. This includes inputting the number of residential units, the daily water usage of the development, occupancy rate per dwelling (see above) and the WwTW that the development will drain to.

The occupancy rate should be calculated using the Council's occupancy calculator. Where the development mix is not known at outline stage, an average occupancy of 2.4 persons should be used.

The figure of 120 l/p/d should be inputted as the water usage of development.

For the input labelled 'Include deductible acceptable nutrient load' developments in Havant Borough should select the answer 'yes' as long as the water source for the development is within the Solent Catchment.

Stage 2

⁷ <https://www.havant.gov.uk/nutrient-neutrality-what-developers-need-know>

Calculates the pre-existing nutrient load from the current land use on the development site. This includes inputting the pre-development land use type and area size alongside new scientific information.

Stage 3

Calculates the future nutrient load from land use on the application site post-development. This includes inputting the post-development land use type and the post-development land cover area.

If the land use of the site pre-development is classified as an agricultural use it is important that farm type classification is appropriately precautionary. Therefore, evidence will need to be provided to support the agricultural use for the last 10 years. This evidence would need to be submitted by the applicant.

Stage 4

The final stage of the nutrient budget calculates the net change in nutrient loading from the development site to the Solent Marine sites with the addition of a buffer (it takes the output from stages 1-3). This is the net change in nutrient loading and the buffer as set in the nutrient budget.

Natural England's nutrient budget contains pre-entered values, these pre-entered values should not be edited or changed unless there is sufficient scientific evidence to justify a change of approach.

On the basis of the above calculations if the final figure in stage 4 is positive then mitigation is required for the development, if the final figure is negative no mitigation is required.

3. Options for mitigation

- 3.1 For the HRA accompanying the planning application to conclude that there is no likelihood of a significant effect on the Solent's European Sites, the proposed development would need to be nutrient neutral.
- 3.2 Avoidance and mitigation measures to achieve nutrient neutrality should be provided on site, in line with the Habitats Regulations, wherever possible. However, for the vast majority of developments in Havant Borough, particularly brownfield development and regeneration schemes, it is acknowledged that this is not possible.

On-site Mitigation Options

- 3.3 Some development will be able to use on-site measures in order to achieve nutrient neutrality or reduce the scale of off-site mitigation required to achieve nutrient neutrality. Wherever possible, on site measures should be used to avoid an impact before relying on off-site mitigation. Examples of the type of on-site measures that may be used can be found in Natural England's methodology⁸.
- 3.4 In some cases, on site mitigation could include taking land out of agricultural use and using the land for an alternative use, notably development and open space. It should be noted that a greenfield site is not automatically in use as agriculture. The land use classes used within Natural England's methodology can be seen in the below table.

⁸ <https://www.push.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Advice-on-Achieving-Nutrient-Neutrality-for-New-Development-in-the-Solent-Region-March-2020.pdf>

Land use types used in the calculator tool	Description
Cereals	Agricultural areas on which cereals, combinable crops and set aside are farmed.
General	Agricultural areas on which arable crops (including field scale vegetables) are farmed.
Horticulture	Agricultural areas on which fruit (including vineyards), hardy nursery stock, glasshouse flowers and vegetables, market garden scale vegetables, outdoor bulbs and flowers, and mushrooms are farmed.
Pig	Agricultural areas on which pigs farmed.
Poultry	Agricultural areas on which poultry are farmed.
Dairy	Agricultural areas on which dairy cows are farmed.
LFA	Agricultural areas on which cattle, sheep and other grazing livestock are farmed in locations where agricultural production is difficult. An area is classified as a Less Favoured Area (LFA) holding if 50 per cent or more of its total area is classed as LFA.
Lowland	Agricultural areas on which cattle, sheep and other grazing livestock are farmed. A holding is classified as lowland if less than 50 per cent of its total area is classed as a lowland grazing area.
Mixed	Agricultural areas in which none of the above categories are farmed or where it is too difficult to select a single category to describe the farm type.
Greenspace	Natural and semi-natural outdoor spaces provided for recreational use where fertilisers will not be applied and dog waste is managed, e.g. semi-natural parks. This does not include green infrastructure within the built urban environment, such as sports fields, gardens, or grass verges, as these are included in the residential urban land category.
Woodland	Natural and semi-natural outdoor wooded areas.
Shrub	Natural and semi-natural outdoor shrubland area.
Water	Areas of surface water, including rivers, ponds and lakes.
Residential urban land	Areas of houses and associated infrastructure. This is inclusive of roads, driveways, grass verges and gardens.
Commercial/industrial urban land	Areas that are used for industry. These are businesses that typically manufacture, process or otherwise generate products. Included in the definition of industrial land are factories and storage facilities as well as mining and shipping operations.
Open urban land	Area of land in urban areas used for various purposes, e.g. leisure and recreation - may include open land, e.g. sports fields, playgrounds, public squares or built facilities such as sports centres.
Community food growing	Areas that are used for local food production, such as allotments.

- 3.5 In the event a nutrient budget and a proposed onsite avoidance and mitigation package shows the proposed development will be nutrient neutral, there will need to be the necessary certainty that any mitigation measures will reduce the nutrient load of the land. In such circumstances the Council will secure the requisite mitigation via a legal agreement to ensure that it is maintained in perpetuity
- 3.6 For some developments, a bespoke on-site mitigation solution will be a viable option, particularly where watercourses can be found on site. The applicant will be expected to fund the project level Habitats Regulations Assessment that will be required on such an application.

Off-Site Mitigation Options

- 3.7 The market for private sector mitigation has now flourished to the point where there is sufficient supply for the East Hampshire catchment for at least five years. Larger new developments in Havant Borough will therefore be expected to use third party mitigation schemes to ensure their

development is nutrient neutral. Details of these schemes are published on the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH)'s website⁹.

- 3.8 Applicants may also wish to propose their own mitigation scheme. In such cases, applicants are encouraged to enter into early discussions with Natural England through the Discretionary Advice Service¹⁰. It will also be necessary to discuss the proposals with the Council as the competent authority.
- 3.9 In all cases it will need to be established that there is a clear scientific link between the proposed development and the mitigation scheme to ensure the development in question is nutrient neutral. Any third-party mitigation scheme would also be required to provide supporting evidence to the Council as the competent authority for the proposed development to conclude that the mitigation principles set out in Natural England's guidance¹¹ have been met. This will need to constitute robust information bespoke to the scheme in question which can be assessed as part of the HRA for the planning application in question.
- 3.10 Third-party mitigation may be bespoke to that development and the mitigation scheme in question. The mitigation provider would normally be expected to provide Natural England and the Council with the necessary information to prove the scientific link between the mitigation site and the catchment in which the development is located. In some cases, it may be necessary for the project level HRA associated with that planning application to be undertaken by a contractor. The cost of this will need to be met by the applicant.
- 3.11 Given the geographical nature of Havant Borough, most third party mitigation schemes are located outside of the Borough. In such cases, the developer will be required to enter into a Deed of Allocation with the mitigation provider and the site tenant to reserve the capacity required to mitigate the proposed development. This will be secured via legal agreement, together with an obligation to submit a revised nutrient budget based on the final form of development for approval at reserved matters stage. Once approved, the applicant will be required to pay the financial contribution required due under the Deed of Allocation to secure the required actual capacity. This will secure the full avoidance and mitigation package prior to the commencement of the development. In such cases, the planning authority for the mitigation land would either need to be willing to undertake any necessary enforcement action or be willing to delegate that authority to Havant Borough Council. Applicants should be aware that this may well extend the period of time needed to complete legal agreements.
- 3.12 The Strategic Environmental Planning Officer for the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH) assesses the supply and demand for nutrient mitigation in the East Hampshire Catchment and concluded that the East Hampshire catchment provides sufficient mitigation to meet the needs of sustainable development in both the short and medium term. It is also likely that the East Hampshire catchment will provide sufficient mitigation to satisfy development into the long term. For development which drains the Chichester catchment, there is currently enough nitrogen credits within the mitigation market to meet immediate need. It is also likely that there will be enough nitrogen credits available in the open market to meet the short term need for mitigation. There is

⁹ <https://www.push.gov.uk/work/mitigation-schemes-available-to-developers/>

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/developers-get-environmental-advice-on-your-planning-proposals>

¹¹ Available at <https://cdn.havant.gov.uk/public/documents/Nutrient%20Neutrality%20Mitigation%20Principles.pdf>

some possibility that sufficient mitigation may come forward to satisfy the medium to long term need.

Off-Site Mitigation Options– Warblington Farm Mitigation Scheme

- 3.13 Only planning applications for 15 dwellings or less (net) (C3) or are regeneration projects within the regeneration areas (as defined at Appendix 1) granted on or after 18 November 2022 will be able to use Warblington Farm.
- 3.14 If the application propose a non-C3 use but provides overnight accommodation, the Council will assess whether the scheme can use Warblington Farm on a case by case basis. The most common uses this would apply to would be care homes and other forms of housing for older people, hotels, holiday accommodation and certain employment uses.
- 3.15 Where development does not meet the above criteria, it will not be possible for applicants to use the Council's mitigation scheme. This is because Warblington Farm has a finite capacity and is needed to mitigate the development planned for through the Council's Regeneration and Economy Strategy 2022-2036¹².
- 3.16 The Council has undertaken a review of the Warblington Farm scheme against the new guidance submitted by Natural England, this confirms that the mitigation scheme is an acceptable mitigation option under the latest guidance. Both the Warblington Farm Mitigation Option for Nutrient Neutral Development in Havant Borough Report¹³ and the Addendum¹⁴ can be found on the Council's website.
- 3.17 The Warblington Farm scheme is fully funded by the development industry, with no financial support from the Council. The scheme involves changing the use of the site in a phased manner from a dairy farm to a nature reserve. In the longer term, the Council aims to make Warblington Farm a key site in Havant's ecological network, increasing biodiversity and helping residents to enjoy and understand the intrinsic value of the natural environment.
- 3.18 In addition to providing cost effective mitigation for nutrient neutrality, land at Warblington Farm also has the potential to deliver the following benefits:
- A permanent refuge for Solent Waders and Brent Geese - a number of sites will need to provide mitigation by means of a financial contribution towards the enhancement of habitats, particularly those on secondary support areas or low use sites;
 - The Environment Act means there will be a requirement for all new development to achieve a net gain in biodiversity. For development unable to make the necessary improvements on site, development contributions could be made to create and enhance habitats at Warblington Farm; and
 - The potential to provide additional nutrient mitigation subject to further feasibility and analysis.
- 3.19 In terms of development achieving nutrient neutrality, the Review of the Warblington Farm Mitigation Option for Nutrient Neutral Development in the Havant Borough report¹⁵ confirms that there is a scientific link between the likely significant effect from the development and the mitigation at Warblington, as required by the Habitats Regulations. The mitigation is suitable for development

¹² [Havant Borough Regeneration and Economy Strategy 2022-2036](#)

¹³ [Review of the Warblington Farm Mitigation Option for Nutrient Neutral Development in the Havant Borough](#)

¹⁴ Available at <https://www.havant.gov.uk/nitrogen>

¹⁵ Available at <https://www.havant.gov.uk/nitrogen>

draining to Budds Farm and Thornham Wastewater Treatment Works and is therefore suitable for mitigating the impact of any development in Havant borough.

3.20 The Council also commissioned Ricardo to undertake a review of Warblington Farm Mitigation Scheme against Natural England’s new guidance published in early 2022. The addendum¹⁶ confirms that Warblington Farm Mitigation Scheme is still suitable and that there is a scientific link between the likely significant effect from the development and the mitigation at Warblington, as required by the Habitats Regulations.

3.21 A financial contribution will be sought based on the calculation of the load provided by the nutrient budget associated with the planning application in question. The following table summarises the rates which are payable on a cost per kilogram basis according to the catchment which the new dwellings connect to which will be updated on annual basis.

Per kilo contribution/ Catchment	Total nitrogen discharged (kg N per year)	Cost per kilo contribution
Per kilo contribution	1	£3,000

3.22 In addition to the above an administrative fee of £23 per legal agreement is payable. The financial cost of per kilogram of nitrogen will be increased annually in accordance with the Cost Price Index at the start of each financial year. Further information for applicants, together with live costs, can be found in the Council’s Developer Contributions Guide¹⁷.

3.23 The revised mitigation charge is calculated on the basis of restricting the scheme to 15 dwellings or less and to development within the regeneration areas (as defined at Appendix 1), the costs and fees associated with the management of the site, the value of the asset as well as the details of costs, fees and taxes. The revised mitigation charge will come into effect for planning applications granted on or after 18 November 2022.

3.24 As the land at Warblington will be phased out of agricultural use, mitigation will be made available on a phased basis. The Council will carefully monitor the capacity of the land at Warblington to ensure that there continues to be sufficient mitigation available for development coming forward. Further phases of the scheme may become available in due course to enable development to continue to come forward in compliance with the Habitats Regulations.

3.25 Warblington Farm will be managed in such a way that restricts the future use to operations that prohibit the use and application of any nutrient load on the land, and only carry out management activities which would lead to a net decrease of nitrogen compared to current use.

3.26 The first phase of Warblington Farm provides approximately 25ha of mitigation land which will be available for development coming forward. The first phase would be turned into grassland (green space land classification) which will then be cut as necessary by the tenant farmer. If the activity on the land were to change this would have to be agreed by Natural England and Havant Borough Council.

¹⁶ Available at <https://www.havant.gov.uk/nitrogen>

¹⁷ Available at www.havant.gov.uk/community-infrastructure-levy

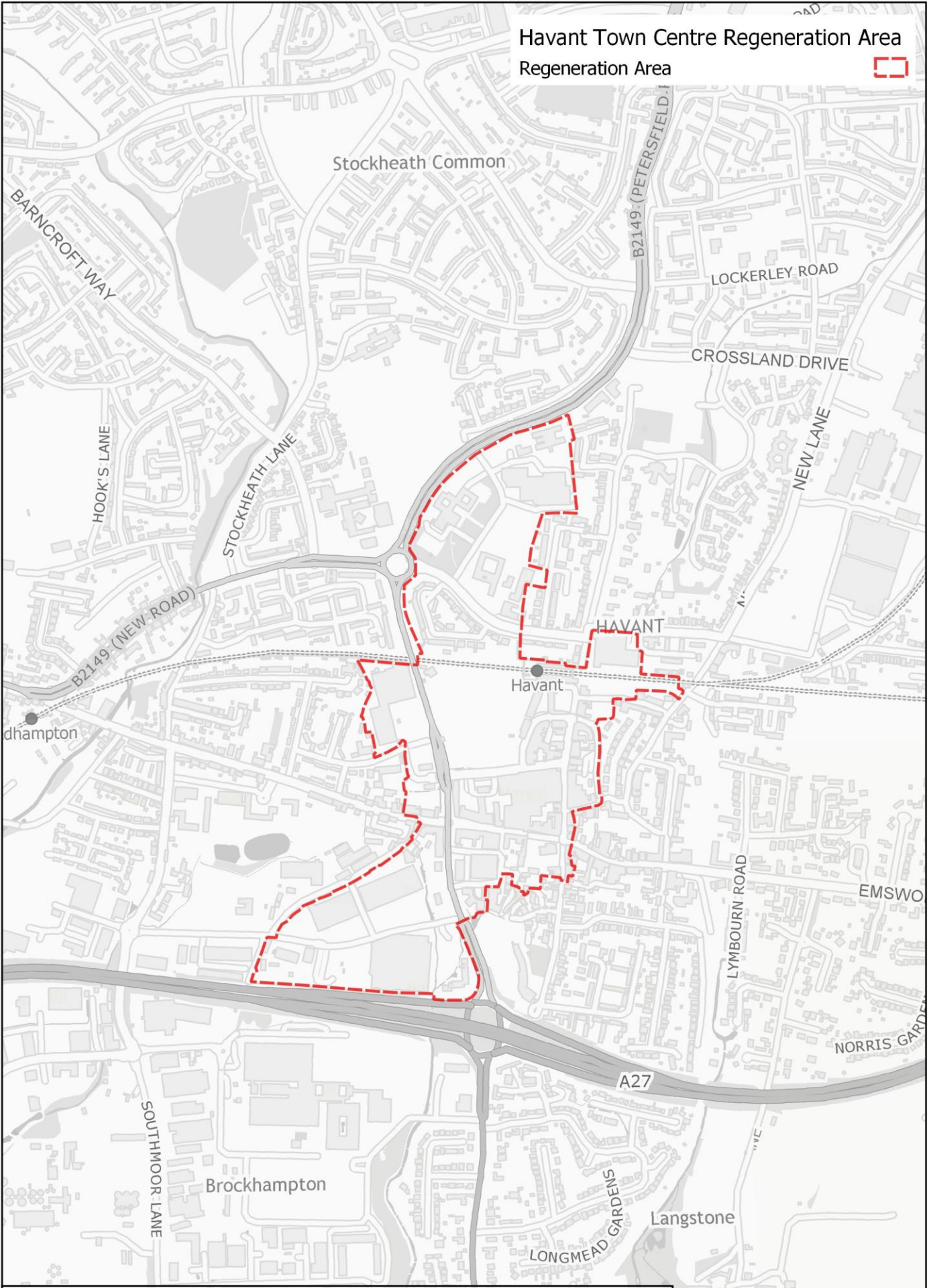
- 3.27 Due to the additional environmental benefits which are available on Warblington Farm a management plan will be produced when all phases of Warblington are available.
- 3.28 The Council has established the costs of the management of the site over an 80-year time period, the value of the asset and returning the control of the leasehold. These outgoings have been factored into a cash flow analysis to provide a per kilogram cost of nitrogen.
- 3.29 In addition to the above, the water efficiency standard of 110 l/p/p/d will be secured and enforced by planning condition for all new residential developments.

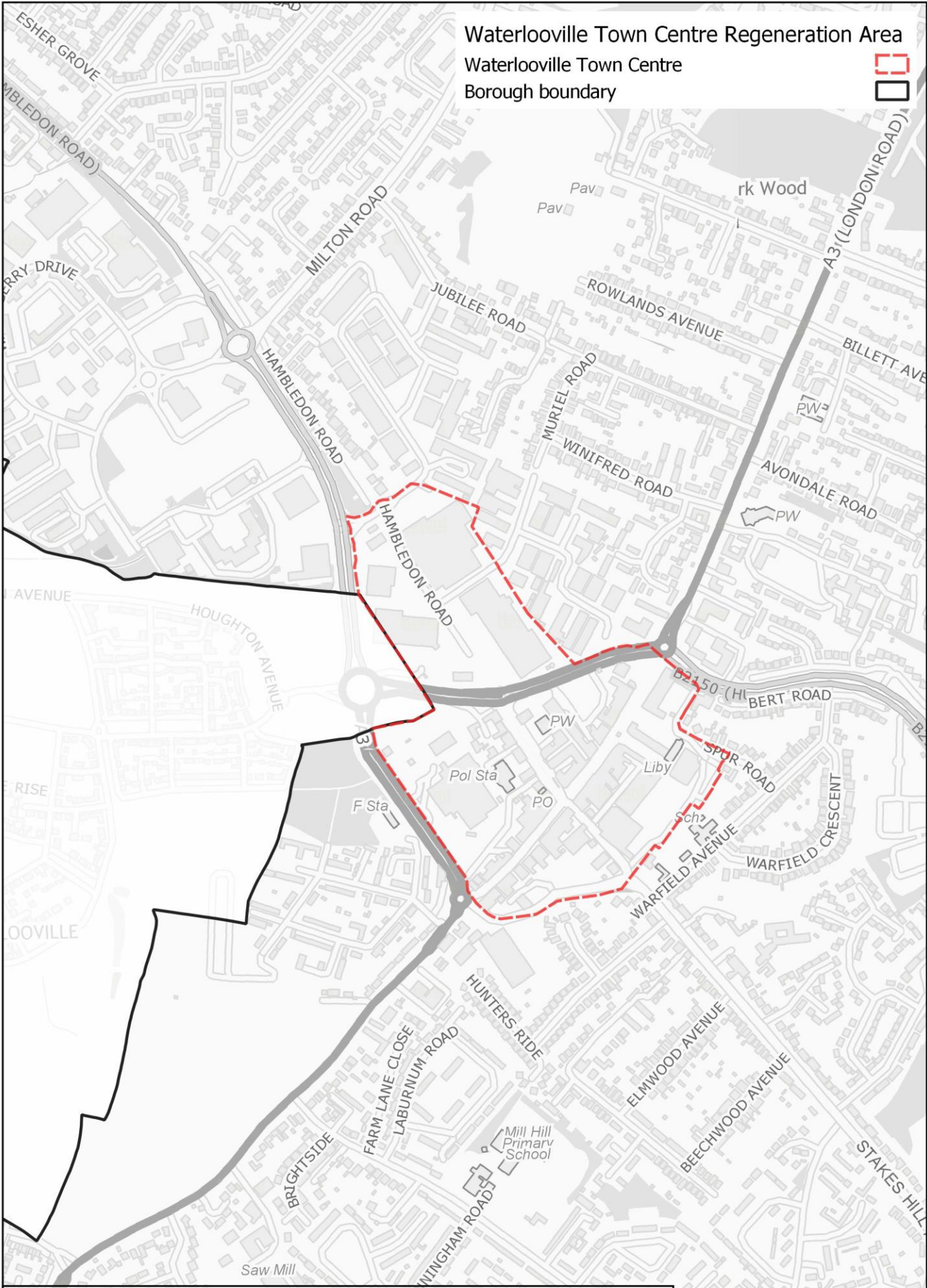
4. Review of this Position Statement

- 4.1 The Council is committed to both complying with the Habitats Regulations and also enabling sustainable new housing development. This Position Statement includes a mitigation plan which will enable development management decisions to be taken on planning applications in compliance with the Habitats Regulations. 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.
- 4.2 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. This research is already underway in collaboration with partner authorities in the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH).
- 4.3 The Council will continue to call for Government to take action to address this issue through a review of the consents of wastewater treatment works at the Solent. However, it is acknowledged that many operate at the currently best available technology and such a review would take time in any case.
- 4.4 The Council wishes to work towards a more definitive mitigation strategy. This should ideally be on a PfSH or wider basis. The Council will continue to positively and proactively work with its partner authorities, through PfSH, together with Government, Natural England, the Environment Agency, Southern Water and any other stakeholder in order to address this issue appropriately.

Appendix 1: Regeneration Areas

Havant Town Centre Regeneration Area
Regeneration Area





Waterlooville Town Centre Regeneration Area
 Waterlooville Town Centre
 Borough boundary



**Havant Borough Council
Nutrient Neutrality**

	Year 0	Years 1-80	Total
	£	£	£
Cashflow Phase 1			
Expenditure	(176,579)	(2,356,451)	(2,533,030)
Income	259,647	2,441,397	2,701,044
Total Cashflow	83,068	84,946	168,013
NPV	83,068	(2,756,059)	950,334

Cashflow phase 1 + 2

Expenditure	(176,579)	(2,910,301)	(3,086,880)
Income	259,647	3,271,054	3,530,701
Total Cashflow	83,068	360,753	443,821
NPV	83,068	(2,756,059)	1,283,730

Cashflow Phase 1,2 & 3

Expenditure	(176,579)	(2,996,151)	(3,172,730)
Income	259,647	3,948,493	4,208,140
Total Cashflow	83,068	952,342	1,035,410
NPV	83,068	1,542,805	1,625,873

Calendar year	PHASE	Total	0 2020	1 2021	2 2022	3 2023	4 2024	5 2025	6 2026	7 2027	8 2028	9 2029	10 2030	11 2031	12 2032	13 2033	14 2034	15 2035	16 2036	17 2037
Income																				
Application fee S106	Phase 1	1,941,989	32,992	260,550	164,164	251,016	139,050	143,222	147,518	151,944	156,502	161,197	166,033	167,801	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phase 2	886,234	-	-	-	57,520	59,246	61,023	62,854	64,740	66,682	68,682	70,743	72,865	75,051	77,303	79,622	82,010	84,471	87,005
	Phase 3	733,998	-	-	-	-	-	61,023	62,854	64,740	66,682	68,682	70,743	72,865	75,051	77,303	79,622	82,010	84,471	87,005
Contingency of scheme not fully utilised in HE	Phase 1	(222,642)				(37,652)	(20,858)	(21,483)	(22,128)	(23,475)	(24,180)	(24,905)	(25,170)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Phase 2	(132,935)				(8,628)	(8,887)	(9,154)	(9,428)	(9,711)	(10,002)	(10,302)	(10,611)	(10,930)	(11,258)	(11,595)	(11,943)	(12,302)	(12,671)	(13,051)
	Phase 3	(110,100)			0	0	0	(9,154)	(9,428)	(9,711)	(10,002)	(10,302)	(10,611)	(10,930)	(11,258)	(11,595)	(11,943)	(12,302)	(12,671)	(13,051)
Under usage sold to other auth/builder:(need	Phase 1	222,642				0	0	37,652	20,858	21,483	22,128	22,792	23,475	24,180	24,905	25,170	0	0	0	0
	Phase 2	132,935				0	0	8,628	8,887	9,154	9,428	9,711	10,002	10,302	10,611	10,930	11,258	11,595	11,943	12,302
	Phase 3	110,100				0	0	9,154	9,428	9,711	10,002	10,302	10,611	10,930	11,258	11,595	11,943	12,302	12,671	13,051
Revised budget rental income	Phase 1	539,055	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655
	Phase 2	(56,576)	0	0	0	(3,328)	(3,328)	(3,328)	(3,328)	(3,328)	(3,328)	(3,328)	(3,328)	(3,328)	(3,328)	(3,328)	(3,328)	(3,328)	(3,328)	(3,328)
	Phase 3	(56,559)	0	0	0	0	0	(3,327)	(3,327)	(3,327)	(3,327)	(3,327)	(3,327)	(3,327)	(3,327)	(3,327)	(3,327)	(3,327)	(3,327)	(3,327)
LEP funding	Phase 1	220,000	220,000																	
Total Income		4,208,140	259,647	267,205	170,819	265,583	171,879	271,758	261,987	279,000	287,370	295,991	304,871	311,286	173,714	178,444	157,872	162,608	167,486	172,511

Expenditure

Agent fees, legals, consultant study	Phase 1	(94,620)	(94,620)																	
	Phase 2	(42,750)				(42,750)														
	Phase 3	(42,750)						(42,750)												
Current rental budget income	Phase 1	(1,166,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(14,400)
Compensation to the Council for loss of Asset Income	Phase 1	0				0														
Opportunity cost to tenant	Phase 1	(43,100)	(43,100)																	
	Phase 2	(43,100)				(43,100)														
	Phase 3	(43,100)						(43,100)												
Dilapidations	Phase 1	(55,720)		(55,720)																
Refurbishment of HY main residence	Phase 1	(100,000)			(100,000)															
Initial set up as nature reserve	Phase 1	(24,000)		(12,000)																
Management (NB no additional cost for Phase 1)	Phase 1	(486,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)
	Phase 2	(468,000)					(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)
Monitoring	Phase 1	(81,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Ecological Monitoring	Phase 1	(40,000)						(20,000)												
Admin and staff costs	Phase 1	(81,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Contingency	Phase 1	(361,190)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)
Total Expenditure		(3,172,730)	(176,579)	(94,579)	(126,859)	(118,709)	(32,859)	(138,709)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)
Net Cash Flow	Total project	1,035,410	83,068	172,625	43,960	146,874	139,019	133,049	229,128	246,141	254,511	263,132	272,011	278,427	140,855	145,585	125,013	129,749	114,627	139,652
	Phase 1	168,013	83,068	172,625	43,960	193,159	97,988	119,187	126,044	130,431	134,950	139,605	144,399	146,607	4,701	4,966	(20,204)	(20,204)	(40,204)	(20,204)
	Phase 2	275,808	0	0	0	(46,286)	41,031	51,170	52,985	54,854	56,780	58,763	60,806	62,910	65,077	67,309	69,608	71,976	74,415	76,928
	Phase 3	591,589	0	0	0	0	0	(37,307)	50,099	60,855	62,781	64,764	66,807	68,911	71,078	73,310	75,609	77,977	80,416	82,929
Discount (3.5% per treasury green book +3% for risk)			100.0%	93.9%	88.2%	82.8%	77.7%	73.0%	68.5%	64.4%	60.4%	56.7%	53.3%	50.0%	47.0%	44.1%	41.4%	38.9%	36.5%	34.3%
NPV	Total project	1,625,873	83,068	162,090	38,758	121,589	108,063	97,110	157,029	158,393	153,783	149,289	144,908	139,273	66,157	64,205	51,768	50,540	41,850	47,874
	Phase 1	950,334	83,068	162,090	38,758	159,907	76,169	86,992	86,382	83,933	81,541	79,205	76,925	73,334	2,208	2,190	(8,367)	(7,856)	(14,678)	(6,926)
	Phase 2	333,396	0	0	0	(38,318)	31,894	37,348	36,312	35,299	34,308	33,339	32,393	31,468	30,565	29,684	28,825	27,986	27,169	26,372
	Phase 3	342,142	0	0	0	0	0	(27,230)	34,335	39,161	37,934	36,744	35,590	34,470	33,384	32,331	31,310	30,320	29,360	28,429
Treasury Rate Risk		3.50%																		
		3.00%																		

Assumptions:

phase	Mitigation KGS	Kg's	incr YoY >	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037
phase 1	Mitigation KGS	805		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kg's			26.71	209.95	125.51	83.67	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	44.15						
	Price		3%	£1,235.00	£1,241.00	£1,308.00	£3,000.00	£3,090.00	£3,182.70	£3,278.18	£3,376.53	£3,477.82	£3,582.16	£3,689.62	£3,800.31	£3,914.32	£4,031.75	£4,152.70	£4,277.28	£4,405.60	£4,537.77
	S106 income			£32,992	£260,550	£164,164	£251,016	£139,050	£143,222	£147,518	£151,944	£156,502	£161,197	£166,033	£167,801	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
	S106 Kg's purchased			26.71	209.95	125.508	83.672	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	44.15						
	Kg's reserved @ yr end				209.18	-125.508	-83.672														
phase 2	Mitigation KGS	592		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kg's					45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
	Price		3%			£1,241.00	£1,278.23	£1,316.58	£1,356.07	£1,396.76	£1,438.66	£1,481.82	£1,526.27	£1,572.06	£1,619.22	£1,667.80	£1,717.83	£1,769.37	£1,822.45	£1,877.12	£1,933.44
	S106 income			£0	£57,520	£59,246	£61,023	£62,854	£64,740	£66,682	£68,682	£70,743	£72,865	£75,051	£77,303	£79,622	£82,010	£84,471	£87,005		
	S106 Kg's purchased				45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
	Kg's reserved @ yr end																				
phase 3	Mitigation KGS	500		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kg's					</															

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89,615	92,303	365,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89,615	92,303	95,072	97,925	593,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(13,442)	(13,845)	54,825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(13,442)	(13,845)	(14,261)	(14,689)	89,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12,671	13,051	13,442	13,845	(54,825)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12,671	13,051	13,442	13,845	14,261	14,689	(89,095)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655
(3,328)	(3,328)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3,327)	(3,327)	(3,327)	(3,327)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177,686	183,017	199,651	114,255	538,781	21,344	82,440	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655	6,655

(14,400) (14,400)

(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)
(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)
(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)	(4,459)
(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)	(32,859)
144,827	150,158	232,511	81,396	571,640	11,515	115,299	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204	26,204
(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)	(20,204)
79,516	82,180	(303,233)	7,845	(60,825)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)
85,516	88,181	90,927	93,754	(490,611)	14,689	(89,095)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

32.2%	30.2%	28.4%	26.6%	25.0%	23.5%	22.1%	20.7%	19.4%	18.3%	17.1%	16.1%	15.1%	14.2%	13.3%	12.5%	11.8%	11.0%	10.4%	9.7%	9.1%	8.6%	8.1%	7.6%	7.1%	6.7%	6.3%
46,618	45,384	65,986	21,690	143,031	2,705	25,435	5,428	5,097	4,786	4,493	4,219	3,962	3,720	3,493	3,280	3,080	2,892	2,715	2,549	2,394	2,248	2,111	1,982	1,861	1,747	1,641
(6,504)	(6,107)	(5,734)	(5,384)	(5,055)	(4,747)	(4,457)	(4,185)	(3,930)	(3,690)	(3,465)	(3,253)	(3,055)	(2,868)	(2,693)	(2,529)	(2,374)	(2,229)	(2,093)	(1,966)	(1,846)	(1,733)	(1,627)	(1,528)	(1,435)	(1,347)	(1,265)
25,595	24,839	(86,057)	2,091	(15,219)	(1,410)	(1,324)	(1,243)	(1,167)	(1,096)	(1,029)	(966)	(907)	(852)	(800)	(751)	(705)	(662)	(622)	(584)	(548)	(515)	(483)	(454)	(426)	(400)	(376)
27,527	26,652	25,805	24,983	(122,757)	3,451	(19,655)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

£4,673.90	£4,814.12	£4,958.54	£5,107.30	£5,260.52	£5,418.33	£5,580.88	£5,748.31	£5,920.76	£6,098.38	£6,281.33	£6,469.77	£6,663.87	£6,863.78	£7,069.70	£7,281.79	£7,500.24	£7,725.25	£7,957.01	£8,195.72	£8,441.59	£8,694.83	£8,955.68	£9,224.35	£9,501.08	£9,786.11	£10,079.70
£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45.00	45.00	173.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£1,991.44	£2,051.18	£2,112.72	£2,176.10	£2,241.38	£2,308.63	£2,377.88	£2,449.22	£2,522.70	£2,598.38	£2,676.33	£2,756.62	£2,839.32	£2,924.50	£3,012.23	£3,102.60	£3,195.68	£3,291.55	£3,390.29	£3,492.00	£3,596.76	£3,704.67	£3,815.81	£3,930.28	£4,048.19	£4,169.63	£4,294.72
£89,615	£92,303	£365,500	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
45	45	173.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	265.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£1,991.44	£2,051.18	£2,112.72	£2,176.10	£2,241.38	£2,308.63	£2,377.88	£2,449.22	£2,522.70	£2,598.38	£2,676.33	£2,756.62	£2,839.32	£2,924.50	£3,012.23	£3,102.60	£3,195.68	£3,291.55	£3,390.29	£3,492.00	£3,596.76	£3,704.67	£3,815.81	£3,930.28	£4,048.19	£4,169.63	£4,294.72
£89,615	£92,303	£95,072	£97,925	£365,500	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
45	45	45	45	265.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nutrient Neutrality

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
	£	£	£	£
Expenditure on Warblington (no budget)	162,179	80,179	112,459	354,817
Loss of Rental Income from Warblington	14,400	14,400	14,400	43,200
Post sale income - rental	(6,655)	(6,655)	(6,655)	(6,655)
Forecast Income - s106	(252,992)	(260,550)	(164,164)	(513,541)
Total Cashflow	(83,068)	(172,625)	(43,960)	(299,653)

Income excludes any LEP funding