

**Deputation by Havant Climate Alliance  
re. Planning Application APP/18/01033.**

**Development of 69 Homes on Land east of Castle Avenue, Warblington.**

We cannot find reference to construction and insulation standards, or heating methods and efficiency. In order to reduce Carbon Emissions, the Developer should be required to build to 2025 Future Homes standards which will make the houses more energy efficient, using Passivhaus principles. Solar Panels or Ground Source Heat Pumps can be installed much more easily and at lower cost during building, rather than retrofitted at a later date. The Developer should install these on all the properties, or at least offer them at near cost to buyers.

Electric Vehicle charging points should be installed outside all houses or by parking areas, commensurate with house numbers.

Studies have highlighted risks from air-pollution and noise, to peoples' health and well-being, when living so close to roads as busy as the A27. Maximum screening is needed between the A27 and the houses.

As this is a greenfield site, the number of houses should be reduced to a number which will allow the site to be nutrient neutral, not requiring mitigation.

Reduction in number will allow larger gardens and generally more green space. Covid 19 has highlighted the important role of gardens for people's well being. Gardens are also important for supporting various forms of wildlife.

Increasing open space might allow more tree planting and an area of species rich grassland with a pond for biodiversity. This will become even more important if the adjacent field is developed as planned.

The Developer should be required to comply with advice from Ecologists about the need for bird nesting boxes and cavity bat roosting units to be fitted on houses. There should be access between gardens for hedgehogs.

Wildlife corridors should be included in the landscape plan. The National Planning Policy Framework advises on the importance of providing net gains for biodiversity, including establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures such as habitat loss, climate change and human intrusion. Planning pressures in the Borough risk eroding and closing up the remaining routes between important but fragmentary portions of habitat: so impairing the ecological function of the important natural infrastructure our biodiversity needs for day-to-day life.

We think that the impact on Brent Geese and Waders is underestimated. Although this is a “low use” site, we agree with RSPB on the value of such sites and the impact that their in-combination loss will have on the overall network available to the birds. 50% mitigation payment is not enough and should be increased.

This is another area of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land. A report by CPRE 2018 details how the supply of such land is limited and should not be reduced because of its contribution to UK food security, particularly important post Brexit.

Havant has special difficulties because 55% of its land area is taken up with Core sites for species (Statutory and Non-Statutory) including Network Opportunities (Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre 2018). This is a greater amount than any other Authority in Hampshire, with the exception of the New Forest. Further representation to Government is needed.

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