

WA/2016/0101  
Woodside Park Properties Ltd  
13/01/2016

Outline application for the erection of 107 dwellings, including 27 affordable together with the erection of a building of 930 sq. m. to provide a community use (Class D1) at ground floor level with office use (Class B1) above; together with associated amenity/play space, landscaping and parking following demolition of existing buildings. Access only to be determined at outline. As amended by plans and additional information received on 10/02/2016 and 18/03/2016 at Woodside Park, Catteshall Lane, Godalming

Committee: Joint Planning  
Meeting Date: 01/06/2016

Public Notice Was a Public Notice required and displayed: Yes  
Grid Reference: E: 497907N: 143955

Town/Parish Council : Godalming  
Ward : Godalming Central and Ockford  
Case Officer: Peter Cleveland

13 Week Expiry Date 11/04/2016  
Neighbour Notification Expiry Date 04/03/2016

Time extension agreed to Requested until 03/06/2010

#### RECOMMENDATION A

That subject to consideration of the views of Surrey Wildlife Trust, the completion of a S106 legal agreement to secure 25% affordable housing, infrastructure contributions towards off site highway improvements, primary education, play spaces and open space, provision of and public access to rear open space, management and maintenance of on-site SuDS and public open and play space within 3 months of the date of resolution to grant permission and conditions, permission be GRANTED.

#### RECOMMENDATION B

That, if requirements on Recommendation A are not met, permission be REFUSED.

## Introduction

The application has been brought before the Area Committee because the proposal does not fall within the Council's Scheme of Delegation and also at the request of the Ward Member.

## Location plan and aerial photograph



## Existing Layout

The green line shows the boundary of the settlement (developed area to left of the line and Green Belt to the right of the line)



## Proposed Layout



## Site description

The application site measures 1.61 hectares and has a long established use, since the 1850s, for industrial purposes. The site is located on the south side of Catteshall Lane and slopes up from Catteshall Lane, with the existing buildings constructed into the hillside.

The site comprises a range of modified light industrial and commercial buildings with associated access roads and car parking areas that surround the buildings. The buildings are up to three storeys in height and predominantly massed in the northern part of the site fronting Catteshall Lane. The existing buildings comprise a mix of Class B1 (office) space, Class B8 (storage and distribution), sui-generis car repair uses, Class D1 (non-residential institution) and Class D2 (assembly and leisure) uses. These are likely to be the lawful uses.

The majority of the site (the northern part of the site closest to Catteshall Lane) is within the settlement boundary of Godalming. The southern part of the site, which accommodates a number of existing buildings and large areas of hardstanding used for parking and open storage, is located within the Green Belt.

Beyond the southern boundary of the site there is a wooded hillside and a small lake which are owned by the applicant (but do not form part of the current planning application) and are also located within the Green Belt.

Trees provide screening along the western and eastern boundaries of the site, with dense groups of trees to the east and forming the woodland to the south.

### Proposal

The planning application seeks outline permission for the development proposal with all matters reserved for future consideration except for access. An application for outline planning permission is used to establish whether, in principle, the development would be acceptable. This type of planning application seeks a determination from the Council as to the acceptability of the principle of the proposed development and associated access. If outline planning permission is granted, any details reserved for future consideration would be the subject of future reserved matters application(s).

The reserved matters, which do not form part of the current planning application, include:

**appearance** - aspects of a building or place which affect the way it looks, including the exterior of the development.

**landscaping** - the improvement or protection of the amenities of the site and the area and the surrounding area, this could include planting trees or hedges as a screen.

**layout** - includes buildings, routes and open spaces within the development and the way they are laid out in relation to buildings and spaces outside the development.

**scale** - includes information on the size of the development, including the height, width and length of each proposed building

The proposal is for the redevelopment of the existing commercial park to provide 107 dwellings and a commercial building (930 sq.m.), with associated amenity /play space, landscaping and parking provision, and open space.

The proposal is for 107 new dwellings with the following mix:

- 14 no. 1 bed/2 person flats
- 40 no. 2 bed/ 3 person flats
- 14 no. 3 bed/ 4 person flats
- 26 no. 3 bed/ 4 person houses
- 13 no. 4 bed/ 5 person houses

The proposed density of the development would be 72 dwellings per hectare. 27 of the proposed apartments would be provided as affordable housing, which equates to 25% of the total number of dwellings. The affordable housing mix would be as follows:-

- 8 no. 1-bed flats
- 12 no. 2-bed flats

- 7 no. 3-bed houses

A 930sqm commercial building is also proposed, with 287sqm proposed for D1 community use (replacement accommodation for the existing Rocking Horse nursery) and 643sqm for B1 office use.

186 parking spaces are proposed in total. Cycle parking for the houses would be provided within the curtilage of each plot (either in sheds or garages) and cycle parking for the flats would be accommodated in secure cycle stores.

### Heads of Terms

Highway and transport mitigation package:-

- Modified vehicular site accesses subject to technical and safety requirements
- Provision of bus cage road markings and improved passenger waiting facilities and information at the west bound bus stop on Catteshall Lane adjacent to the development site
- Improved uncontrolled crossing facilities on Catteshall Lane adjacent to the development site

Section 106 financial payments:-

- Within 5 years following occupation if required by the County Council the applicant to fund the cost of advertising and implementing a Traffic Regulation Order for the provision of no waiting parking restrictions on the Catteshall Lane boundary of the application site
- Prior to first occupation to pay the County Council £100,000 towards transport sustainability improvements including:-
  - Pedestrian safety and capacity improvement scheme at the Catteshall Road priority junction with Meadrow
  - Provision of new and widened shared use cycle and pedestrian path between the Catteshall Road priority junction with Meadrow and the Old Portsmouth Road roundabout junction with New Pond Road
  - Improvements at Godalming Station for additional passenger seating/shelter, automatic door openings to station/access to platform to improve accessibility to the station, improved LED lighting which will help provide a greater feeling of safety for passengers
  - Improvements to bus stop furniture along the bus corridors between the site and the surrounding area, including:-
    - raising kerbs for greater accessibility,
    - improving bus stop furniture and information
    - Improvements to bus services

Primary education contribution

£300,506 (to be confirmed subject to amended affordable housing mix)

## Recycling

£2,272 for provision of recycling containers for residential dwellings

Provision of on-site children's nursery

Affordable Housing Provision (27 units)

Provision of Locally Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)

Provision of adjacent Public Open Space to be delivered prior to occupation of the 50<sup>th</sup> dwelling being considered under concurrent application WA/2016/0102

## Relevant Planning History

WA/2016/0102	Change of use of land ancillary to existing commercial park public open space (Revision of WA/2015/1121)	Decision pending
WA/2015/1121	Change of use of woodland to use for purpose of public open space	Refused 15/12/2015
WA/2015/1120	Outline application for the erection of 87 dwellings and the erection of a building to provide a community use (Class D1) at ground floor level with alternative proposals above. Option 1: Class B1 office use, Option 2: 20 dwellings; together with associated amenity/play space, landscaping and parking following demolition of existing buildings. Access only to be determined at outline stage.	Refused 15/12/2015
WA/2013/0957	Application for a new planning permission to replace extant permission WA/2007/2284 outline application for the erection of a building to provide a replacement ambulance station and office space within class B1(a) and B1(b)	Approved 23/12/2011
WA/2013/0546	Change of use of unit 28 (part) to nursery school	Approved 29/05/2013
WA/2013/0368	Change of use from office to health/day centre	Approved 02/05/2013
WA/2010/1068	Change of use from Class B1 (Office) to Class D2 (Fitness Centre).	Approved 12/08/2010
WA/2007/1817	Application for consent to display of non-illuminated signs (follows advertisement consent WA/2007/1312).	Advertisement Consent Granted 04/10/2007
WA/2007/1312	Application for consent to display of non-illuminated signs.	Advertisement Consent Granted 27/07/2007

WA/2001/0512	Removal of condition 3 of WA99/0051 (condition limits use of ground floor to light industrial use only).	Approved 24/05/2001
WA/1999/0051	Erection of a two storey building to provide Class B1, units (office/ light industrial) following demolition of existing building	Approved 08/04/1999
WA/1998/0942	Erection of two buildings to provide Class B1 light industrial use with ancillary office accommodation	Approved 05/10/1998
WA/1998/0408	Erection of first floor extension.	Approved 23/04/1998
WA/1996/0308	Display of a non-illuminated sign.	Approved 12/06/1996
WA/1996/0307	Alterations to elevations.	Approved 13/06/1996
WA/1995/0902	Use of premises for pizza preparation and delivery	Approved 17/08/1995
WA/1993/0327	Siting of a portable building for office use (renewal of WA88/0038).	Approved 15/04/1993
WA/1990/1453	Erection of six light industrial units (Class B1) with ancillary two-storey office accommodation to two of the units	Approved 22/04/1991
WA/1989/1418	Erection of a two storey building to provide office and workshop	Approved 27/03/1990
WA/1982/0963	Erection of a single block comprising two units for industrial use, including additional car parking, following demolition of canteen	Approved 22/02/1983
WA/1982/0260	Erection of two separate industrial units, comprising one single and one four unit blocks following demolition of canteen building	Withdrawn
WA/1980/0911	Extension to form additional sorting area for linen and lorry unloading bay	Approved 10/07/1980
WA/1979/1972	Extension to enlarge garment retail services to provide additional wash room and drying area to the laundry and to provide additional boiler and plant room area.	Approved 05/02/1980

### Planning Policy Constraints

Southern part of the site:  
Godalming Hillsides  
Green Belt – outside developed area  
AGLV  
Wealden Heaths I SPA 5km Buffer Zone

Remainder of site:  
Developed Area of Godalming  
Wealden Heaths I SPA 5km Buffer Zone

### Development Plan Policies

Saved Policies of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002:

Policy BE5 – Godalming Hillside  
Policy C1 – Development in the Green Belt outside Settlements  
Policy C3 – Surrey Hills AONB and AGLV  
Policy C7 – Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows  
Policy CF2 – Provision of New Community Facilities  
Policy CF3 – Education Establishments  
Policy D1 – Environmental Implications of Development  
Policy D2 – Compatibility of Uses  
Policy D4 – Design and Layout  
Policy D5 – Nature Conservation  
Policy D6 – Tree Controls  
Policy D7 – Trees, Hedgerows and Development  
Policy D8 – Crime Prevention  
Policy D9 – Accessibility  
Policy D13 – Essential Infrastructure  
Policy D14 – Planning Benefits  
Policy H4 – Density and Size of Dwellings  
Policy H5 – Subsidised Affordable Housing within Settlements  
Policy H10 – Amenity and Play Space  
Policy HE15 – Unidentified Archaeological Sites  
Policy IC1 – General Considerations  
Policy IC2 – Safeguarding Suitably Located Industrial and Commercial Land  
Policy M1 – The Location of Development  
Policy M2 – The Movement Implications of Development  
Policy M4 – Provision for Pedestrians  
Policy M5 – Provision for Cyclists  
Policy M14 – Car Parking Standards

Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires all applications for planning permission to be determined in accordance with the Development Plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The adopted Local Plan (2002) therefore remains the starting point for the assessment of this proposal.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is a material consideration in the determination of this case. Paragraph 215 states that where a local authority does not have a development plan adopted since 2004, due weight may only be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with the NPPF. In this



instance, the relevant Local Plan policies possess a good degree of conformity with the requirements of the NPPF. As such, considerable weight may still be given to the requirements of the Local Plan.

The Council is in the process of replacing the adopted 2002 Local Plan with a new two part document. Part 1 (Strategic Policies and Sites) will replace the Core Strategy that was withdrawn in October 2013. Part 2 (Development Management and Site Allocations) will follow the adoption of Part 1. The new Local Plan will build upon the foundations of the Core Strategy, particularly in those areas where the policy/approach is not likely to change significantly. Public consultation on potential housing scenarios and other issues took place in September/October 2014. In the latest provisional timetable for the preparation of the Local Plan (Part 1), the Council is scheduled to approve the plan for publication in July 2016.

Other guidance:

- National Planning Policy Framework (2012 )
- National Planning Policy Guidance (2014)
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2014 update)
- West Surrey Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2015)
- Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2012)
- Climate Change Background Paper (2011)
- Open Space, Sport and Recreation (PPG17) Study 2012
- Statement of Community Involvement (2014 Revision)
- Affordable Housing Viability Assessment (Addendum 2010 and update 2012)
- Waverley Parking Guidelines (2013)
- Density and Size of Dwellings SPG (2003)
- Vehicular and Cycle Parking Guidance (Surrey County Council 2012)
- Waverley Local Plan Strategic Transport Assessment (Surrey County Council, September 2014)
- Surrey Design Guide (2002)
- Councils Employment Land Review 2014

Consultations and Town Council Comments

<p>County Council Highway Authority</p>	<p>Recommends an appropriate agreement should be secured.</p> <p>Prior to commencement to enter into a Section 278 Agreement with Surrey County Council to provide highway works:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modified vehicular site accesses subject to technical and safety requirements</li> <li>• Provision of bus cage road markings and</li> </ul>
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improved passenger waiting facilities and information at the west bound bus stop on Catteshall Lane adjacent to the development site

- Improved uncontrolled crossing facilities on Catteshall Lane adjacent to the development site

Section 106 financial payments:-

- Within 5 years following occupation if required by the County Council the applicant to find the cost of advertising and implementing a Traffic Regulation Order for the provision of no waiting parking restrictions on the Catteshall Lane boundary of the application site
- Prior to first occupation to pay the County Council £100,000 towards transport sustainability improvements including:-
  - Pedestrian safety and capacity improvement scheme at the Catteshall Road priority junction with Meadow
  - Provision of new and widened shared use cycle and pedestrian path between the Catteshall Road priority junction with Meadow and the Old Portsmouth Road roundabout junction with New Pond Road
  - Improvements at Godalming Station for additional passenger seating/shelter, automatic door openings to station/access to platform to improve accessibility to the station, improved LED lighting which will help provide a greater feeling of safety for passengers
  - Improvements to bus stop furniture along the bus corridors between the site and the surrounding area, including:-
    - raising kerbs for greater accessibility,
    - improving bus stop furniture and information
  - Improvements to bus services

The Highway Authority have also suggested conditions to secure:-

- Closure of existing access
- Ensuring provision of parking/turning areas
- Provision of a Construction Transport Management Plan
- Provision of information on bulk movement of

	<p>earthworks/materials to and from the site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of secure parking for bicycles</li> <li>- Provision of information relating to a Travel Plan Welcome Pack</li> </ul> <p>A number of informatives are also suggested.</p>
<p>Godalming Town Council</p>	<p>Objection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of occupied commercial and employment land</li> <li>- Loss of Green Belt</li> <li>- The design of the proposal which is bulky and out of keeping with the street scene</li> <li>- The inadequate parking provision</li> </ul>
<p>County Council Education Authority</p>	<p>It is understood that this development would include rebuilding the existing provision at Rocking Horse Nursery which currently accommodates up to 52 full time nursery places. Based on this understanding, County Council would not request a contribution for early years infrastructure for this development.</p> <p>Request a contribution of £300,506 (to be confirmed) towards primary infrastructure in the Godalming area. The contribution requested would be applied to a project at Farncombe Church of England Infant School to provide internal refurbishment, to allow the school to accommodate more children.</p> <p>At the current time, Surrey County Council would not request a contribution towards secondary education infrastructure as there is sufficient capacity in the local area.</p>
<p>Lead Local Flood Authority</p>	<p>Satisfied that a viable method of dealing with surface water can be achieved, which will not increase flood risk. This is because of a 17% reduction in the impermeable area and hence a consequential reduction in using the existing system. Therefore there is no objection to this outline application subject to submission of an appropriate SuDS design at the detailed design stage. Recommend that should planning permission be granted, suitably worded conditions are applied to ensure that the SuDS Scheme is properly implemented and maintained throughout the lifetime of the development.</p>

	<p>Suggest conditions requiring submission of a Surface water drainage scheme.</p>
County Archaeologist	<p>The site is over 0.4 hectares which is recommended for archaeological assessment and possibly evaluation.</p> <p>Past development of the site will have removed any potential for buried archaeology remains to be present. However, the report does identify that the current factory and laundry buildings date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and are of some local historic interest. These buildings should therefore be considered as a non designated heritage asset. A programme of historic building recording in advance of demolition would offer appropriate mitigation for their loss. A condition is suggested to secure this.</p>
Natural England	<p>No objection provided that the proposal is carried out in strict accordance with the details of the application, as significant effects are unlikely to occur either alone or in combination.</p> <p>Expect the LPA to assess and consider other possible impacts resulting on the following when determining the application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local sites (biodiversity and geodiversity)</li> <li>• Local landscape character</li> <li>• Local or national biodiversity priority habitats and species</li> </ul> <p>No objection on respect of designated landscapes but advise consulting AONB Conservation Board.</p> <p>The LPA should consider securing measures to enhance the biodiversity of the site.</p> <p>The LPA should follow Natural England standing advice on protected species.</p>
Environment Agency	<p>Consider planning permission could be granted subject to conditions to secure a contamination risk assessment and remediation strategy as the site is in a high risk location for the protection of groundwater.</p> <p>Conditions are also suggested to prevent infiltration of surface water drainage into the ground or piling or other</p>

	penetrative foundation designs without prior consent.
Thames Water	<p>No objection with regard to sewerage infrastructure capacity.</p> <p>Surface water drainage is the responsibility of a developer to make proper provision for drainage to ground, water courses or a suitable sewer.</p> <p>Expect the developer to demonstrate what measures will be taken to minimise groundwater discharges into the public sewer. Should the Local Planning Authority be minded to approve the application request an informative to advise that if groundwater is to discharge into a public sewer a permit from Thames Water is required.</p> <p>Request an informative advising developers of the need to take account of minimum water pressure in the design of the proposed development.</p>
Council's Environmental Health Officer - Contamination	<p>The Contamination Report references numerous potentially contaminative former uses at the site including a laundry and vehicle repair/workshops. It is recommended that contaminated land planning conditions are attached to any grant of planning permission to ensure that risks from land contamination to future users of the site/ neighbouring land/controlled waters/property and ecological systems are minimised. Conditions also needed to ensure that the development can be carried out safely without unacceptable risks to workers, neighbours and other off site receptors.</p>
Council's Waste and Recycling Co-ordinator	<p>Roads within the development will need to be capable of accommodating a collection vehicle 2530mm width, 9840mm overall length with a maximum gross weight of 26 Tonnes. Suitable turning provision to be included.</p> <p>For houses, space should be made available to provide black refuse bin, blue recycling bin, brown garden waste bin and food waste green kerbside caddy. For the flats communal waste storage should be provided.</p> <p>Request contribution of £2272.00 for the provision of recycling containers for the residential dwellings.</p>

## Representations

In accordance with the statutory requirements and the “Reaching Out to the Community – Local Development Framework – Statement of Community Involvement – August 2014” the application was advertised in the newspaper, site notices were displayed around the site and neighbour notification letters were sent on 28/01/2016.

13 letters have been received raising objection on the following grounds:-

### Principle of development

- Godalming has seen an increase in residential development. Despite Government pressure to build new houses is there evidence that the area needs high priced new build?
- Will lead to loss of commercial business space and businesses moving out of Godalming
- Will lead to the loss of the gym, nursery, garages and upholsterer
- Loss of ambulance service depot
- Lack of affordable small business units in the area
- A need for more housing in the area should not be at the expense of losing prime industrial land
- Why are offices proposed when other offices in the area are being converted into residential?
- No objection to redevelopment but the number of houses being proposed is ridiculous

### Design issues

- Four storey buildings are to be sited on ground which is already elevated compared to existing properties and would negatively impact on the privacy of many current occupiers of the area
- There are no four storey buildings in the Catteshall area
- Style of buildings would be appropriate for a town centre location, not one a mile from a mainline rail station or on a street which is mainly fronted with individual houses
- Flats should be placed away from the road and replaced with houses to maintain the character of the road and reduce privacy issues. There are 3 storey buildings further up the road but these front onto commercial property
- Flats would directly overlook and overshadow our house
- Loss of light and overlooking due to height and number of houses
- No provision for further leisure facilities such as a play ground

### Highways and Transportation

- Catteshall Road/Lane is already congested and further development will increase road use on what is a single lane road in parts
- Cars use Catteshall Lane for all day parking which has an impact on traffic flow

- This area of Godalming is not equipped to handle the pressure of additional cars, lorries or construction vehicles
- Will lead to more families walking to school. With no zebra crossings or points of safety to cross a road that is already very dangerous, it will increase risks to pedestrians
- Linden Homes site and Godalming Key site should be completed first to see the impact this has/is having on Catteshall Lane
- Catteshall Lane is in a dreadful state of disrepair with numerous potholes
- Cars go faster than the 30mph speed limit

#### Woodland/trees

- Area falls within sensitive woodland and proposed development is therefore inappropriate
- Who will be responsible for ongoing maintenance of ancient woodland?

#### Wildlife

- Birds of prey and deer within the vicinity of Catteshall Lane

#### Flooding/Drainage

- No consideration given to rainwater run-off in an area sensitive to flooding

#### Infrastructure

- Has proper thought been given to whether public amenities can cope with even more housing?
- Schools and doctors surgery are already finding it difficult to cope
- Will restrict access to the doctors surgery
- What will happen to small businesses currently on site?

#### Other

- Letters of support are from people who don't live in Catteshall Lane
- Residents have already put up with construction traffic, noise, dust and other consequences of construction since 2011
- Will construction be carried out over weekends and will there be any control on hours worked?

14 Letters have been received expressing support for the following reasons:-

- Redevelopment of Woodside Park is inevitable. The site is outdated, unattractive and not in keeping with the surrounding area
- Scheme being proposed does not seem overdeveloped and aesthetically would be a vast improvement to that which currently exists
- Traffic along the road has significantly improved in recent months. Assuming the traffic assessment that has been carried out is accurate, the proposed scheme will only improve this further especially at peak hours

- The new amenity area proposed to the rear of the site and open to the public is unexpected and gratefully received
- Much needed housing for the area including affordable housing
- Perfect location for housing on an old brownfield site
- Less traffic and no lorries
- Support proposal providing that contractor traffic should be made to use the access from Woolsack Way. The access from Meadow should be restricted to a 7.5 tonne weight limit to stop vehicles entering, causing congestion and damaging the road/bridge surfaces.
- Owner of a business based at Woodside Park states that they are fully aware of the age and condition of the site and the serious need for its redevelopment. Have over the years noted the significant efforts spent on upkeep and maintenance by the landlord, but it is clear that a large proportion of the buildings on site have simply surpassed their life expectancy. The low demand for industrial space both on site and the surrounding area is clear and the occupancy of the site is notably low. The commercial element included in the proposals will house the large majority of the existing businesses and where this is not possible the landlord has given reassurance that help will be given in finding alternative premises
- The manager of Rocking Horse Nursery supports the application. The current nursery is more popular than ever but the buildings are very old. Although we have spent money adapting the existing property there is only so much we can do. Nursery is currently at the rear of the site and parents have to compete with cars and lorries coming to three garages, car body repairers and huge juggernauts making deliveries and collections. The proposal would provide the Nursery with purpose made, bespoke facilities in a modern eco-friendly building (meaning lower running costs), a larger purpose built playground with new facilities and the ability to increase the number of children that we are able to care for. Furthermore the new nursery would be at the front of the site and benefit from a designated drop off and collection point to allow safer and easier access for parents and children.

### Submissions in support

The applicants have made the following submissions in support of the application:

- The redevelopment of Woodside Park Commercial Centre is necessary to provide a long term future for the site, as the existing facilities and uses are not viable anymore.
- All the units on site are dated and no longer suitable for modern business use and will need to be significantly refurbished or demolished and rebuilt to be able to provide for modern office use and needs.
- The site has been continuously marketed for both sale and lettings for in excess of 5 years through various trade publications, such as the Estates Gazette. After



exhausting all opportunities, Gascoignes commercial agents were appointed three years ago to re-market the property. This included marketing through the trade and over the last year through the Estates Gazette.

- The marketing exercise undertaken demonstrated that the current mix and provision of commercial use was not viable in the long term in this location and that redevelopment of the same uses would be done at a loss in the current market.
- As the current provision of land use is considered not to have a long-term future, more viable opportunities were explored, in particular residential-led schemes.
- Part of the developed site is within the Green Belt. It is considered that the proposed scale of development in this part of the site will have no greater impact on its openness than the existing and thus should be classified as appropriate in Green Belt terms.
- Regarding the Green Belt, the developed land within could be considered 'previously developed land'
- If it's not considered to be inappropriate development in the Green Belt, the benefits arising from the development including increased biodiversity, smaller massing, reduced traffic related pollution and increased access and enhancement of the visual amenity of the Green Belt, will outweigh the harm and constitute 'very special circumstances'.
- Traffic impacts arising from this development will be reduced from existing by around 50%.

The current application has responded to the reasons for refusal on the previous planning application by:-

- Retaining 643 sq.m office B1 floorspace on-site within the new development;
- Providing 25% affordable housing on site and an increased number of family sized dwellings;
- Providing an improved layout, with more improved access to the open space at the rear of the site and on-site play space provision;
- The proposal will increase the amount of permeable surfaces and will provide soakaways, which will reduce the surface run-off from existing to the mains drainage system;
- The proposal involves a significant reduction in vehicle movements across the site, with the applicant willing to enter into a legal agreement towards infrastructure contributions based on any assessed impacts arising from the development.

The applicants have provided a statement on the future of existing businesses at Woodside Park and made the following points:-

- Woodside Park Commercial Centre currently has 49 tenants providing a range of commercial services, including a personal training gym, a yoga company, various garages, car body repairs and a solicitor.

- The tenants operate out of a mix of industrial, warehouse and office buildings on the estate, which are dated and do not comply with modern occupier requirements; some are not centrally heated, do not benefit from mains services and do not comply with current Building Regulations.
- Given the obvious limitations of the present buildings, the site owner has been happy to alter them to accommodate new uses, and has also been willing to offer them at low rents to try and ensure full occupancy. Despite this, occupancy varies on a month-on-month basis and has been as low as 58%, with the size of lets usually just one or two people. Had the owner not introduced serviced offices for small lets the occupancy would be even lower.
- Because of the short-term nature of the tenants' rental arrangements, the site owner does not have the necessary financial security to invest in upgrading the present buildings. We have also tried to market the site in its current condition as a Freehold Commercial Investment, based on its existing employment use and current tenancy / income schedule. Unfortunately no party has been willing to purchase the site on this basis.
- Given the poor state of the buildings and the lack of interest from both prospective tenants and commercial investors, it appears that redevelopment is the only way to secure the site's future. The applicants have explored redevelopment options that would enable most of the tenants to remain on-site, providing new office (B1), industrial (B2) or warehouse (B8) space; however we have concluded that these options are not commercially viable. Even if they were viable and the tenants wished to stay, rents would inevitably have to increase to market rates. In commenting on the previous application for mixed use development submitted in April 2015, the Council's Estate Valuation Manager concluded that "the vast majority of the site had no future viable commercial use"
- The applicants have therefore decided to proceed with a planning application to redevelop the site primarily for residential use, providing 107 new homes as well as one 930 sqm building with community use (D1) at ground-floor level and office use (B1) at first and second floor level. The applicants have kept tenants regularly updated on the progress of this application and are working with them to ensure any transition is as smooth as possible.
- Should this planning application be consented, the applicants intend to offer every tenant the opportunity to either move into the new modern commercial building, or will find them alternative accommodation. The new office unit will be available to current tenants but inevitably won't be able to accommodate all of them on-site due to the variety of business uses, and the applicants have already begun finding them alternative accommodation. The applicants have already offered to purchase one property to accommodate tenants, and we are also talking to another developer to take a head lease on a large unit with a view to sub-letting it to our tenants. In addition, the applicants have appointed a local agent to find accommodation for all those that wish to move or that we cannot accommodate.
- The applicants have also been happy to help our tenants in additional ways. An example of this is the taxi company that currently operates from our site, which

still uses an old-fashioned aerial mast system. The applicants have agreed to pay for the company to connect to a modern Uber-type mobile phone app system, making contact with customers considerably easier. Another tenant has need of a high-volume gas supply, and the applicants have agreed that if the applicants cannot find suitable alternative premises with such a supply the applicants shall pay for the installation of a new supply in whichever premises they relocate to.

- In conclusion, although it is no longer possible for the applicants to maintain these old, unsuitable buildings with low rents, the applicants are committed to using resources to seek out alternative accommodation more suited to the tenants. Regardless of whether they choose to stay or move on, the applicants have decided that building works will not commence for a period of 12 months after planning consent is granted, to allow the tenants the time to ensure that any disruption to their businesses is kept to an absolute minimum.

### Determining issues

Principle of development

Relevant Planning History

Prematurity

Impact on Green Belt

Impact upon AGLV

Loss of Suitably Located Industrial and Commercial Land

Housing land supply

Housing mix and density

Affordable Housing

Highway considerations, including impact on traffic and parking considerations

Indicative layout and impact on visual amenity

Impact on the Godalming Hillside

Impact on residential amenity

Provision of Amenity Space

Land Contamination

Archaeological considerations

Flooding & Drainage

Infrastructure

Crime and disorder

Financial Considerations

Climate change and sustainability

Biodiversity and compliance with Habitat Regulations 2010

Comment on third party representations and Town Council comments

Accessibility and Equalities Act 2010, Crime and Disorder and Human Rights

Implications

Environmental Impact Regulations 2011

Very Special Circumstances

Development Management Procedure Order 2015 - Working in a positive / proactive manner  
Working in a positive/proactive manner

## Planning considerations

### Principle of development

The site is located within the Green Belt outside any defined settlement area. Within the Green Belt there is a general presumption against inappropriate development which is, by definition, harmful and should not be approved except in very special circumstances.

The planning application seeks outline permission for the development proposal with all matters reserved for future consideration except for access. As such, the applicant is seeking a determination from the Council on the principle of the development of the site for residential dwellings, a community use, office use and associated access.

The NPPF states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. There are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:

- an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
- a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and
- an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

The NPPF at paragraph 197 provides the framework within which the local planning authority should determine planning applications, it states that in assessing and determining development proposals, local planning authorities should apply the presumption in favour of sustainable development.

Paragraph 14 of the NPPF defines the presumption in favour of sustainable development as approving development proposals that accord with the development plan without delay; and where the development plan is absent, silent or relevant policies are out-of-date, granting permission unless: *inter alia* any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole or specific policies within the Framework indicate development should be restricted. In such cases, the presumption in favour of

development does not apply. Footnote 9 to paragraph 14 confirms that this relates to sites within the Green Belt, which is relevant in the determination of this application.

The loss of suitably located industrial and commercial land is resisted in accordance with Policy IC2. In giving consideration to applications which conflict with this policy, the Council will require the applicant to demonstrate that there is no need for the site to be retained for employment purposes.

The proposal involves a substantial redevelopment of the site and as such the impact of the envisaged traffic movements on highway safety and capacity will be considered and the County Highway Authority will be consulted.

The proposal is for a substantial residential development and as such the Council's policies on housing density, size of dwellings and affordable housing are relevant.

When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity.

#### Relevant Planning History

The previous planning application (Ref. WA/2015/1120) was refused for the following reasons:-

- Need for some employment to be retained on site
- Level of affordable housing and mix of housing inadequate
- Layout did not demonstrate an acceptable relationship between uses, parking and open space and did not provide on site play space
- Did not sufficiently demonstrate that the existing mains drainage system has capacity for new development
- Failed to enter into a legal agreement to secure highways improvements
- Failed to enter into a legal agreement for necessary infrastructure contributions

The following changes are proposed to overcome the reasons for refusal:-

- The proposal now includes commercial use.
- The level of affordable housing and mix of housing have been altered.
- The layout has been amended to demonstrate an acceptable relationship between uses, parking and open space as well as on site play space
- Information has been submitted to demonstrate how drainage issues can be resolved.
- The applicants have agreed to enter into a legal agreement to secure highways improvements and infrastructure contributions.

There has not been a material change in planning policy or site circumstances since the time of the previous application.

## Prematurity

Annex 1 of the National Planning Policy Framework explains how weight may be given to policies in emerging plans. However, in the context of the Framework and in particular the presumption in favour of sustainable development – arguments that an application is premature are unlikely to justify a refusal of planning permission other than where it is clear that the adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, taking the policies in the Framework and any other material considerations into account. Such circumstances are likely, but not exclusively, to be limited to situations where both:

- a) the development proposed is so substantial, or its cumulative effect would be so significant, that to grant permission would undermine the plan-making process by predetermining decisions about the scale, location or phasing of new development that are central to an emerging Local Plan or Neighbourhood Planning; and
- b) the emerging plan is at an advanced stage but is not yet formally part of the development plan for the area.

Refusal of planning permission on grounds of prematurity will seldom be justified where a draft Local Plan has yet to be submitted for examination, or in the case of a Neighbourhood Plan, before the end of the local planning authority publicity period. Where planning permission is refused on grounds of prematurity, the local planning authority will need to indicate clearly how the grant of permission for the development concerned would prejudice the outcome of the plan-making process.

Officers conclude that the emerging Local Plan is not at an advanced stage and that the Godalming Neighbourhood Plan is at an early stage in its development. Having regard to the advice of the NPPG, Officers conclude that a reason for refusal based on prematurity could not be substantiated.

## Impact on Green Belt

The site is located within the Green Belt outside any defined settlement area. Within the Green Belt there is a general presumption against inappropriate development which is, by definition, harmful and should not be approved except in very special circumstances.

Paragraph 88 of the NPPF states that when considering any planning application, local planning authorities should ensure that substantial weight is given to any harm to the Green Belt. Very special circumstances will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations.

Paragraph 89 of the NPPF sets out that the construction of new buildings should be regarded as inappropriate development, exceptions to this include:

- Buildings for agriculture and forestry;

- Provision of appropriate facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and for cemeteries, as long as it preserves the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the purposes of including land within it;
- The extension or alteration of a building provided that it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building;
- The replacement of a building, provided the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces;
- Limited infilling in villages, and limited affordable housing for local community needs under policies set out in the Local Plan; or
- Limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites (brownfield land), whether redundant or in continuing use (excluding temporary buildings), which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purpose of including land within it than the existing development.

The proposed residential development has the potential to fall within one of the exceptions listed above: the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites (brownfield land), whether redundant or in continuing use (excluding temporary buildings), which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purpose of including land within it than the existing development, subject to the relevant assessment.

The NPPF 2012 defines previously developed land as:

“...land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.”

Officers are satisfied that the current condition and planning history of the site indicate that the site is previously developed land that accords with the definition of the NPPF 2012. It also includes the curtilage of the developed land and includes the siting of hardstanding and car parking areas associated with the previous commercial use of the site.

Under paragraph 89 of the NPPF 2012, redevelopment of previously developed sites will not amount to inappropriate development where it would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purpose of including land within it than the existing development.

There is no policy definition of the term 'openness' as referred to under Green Belt policy. Case law, however, indicates that openness may be best thought of as the freedom or absence of development.

Furthermore, in assessing appeal APP/R3650/D/13/2199065 ('Oldwicks Copse, Godalming'), the Inspector considered the meaning of openness: 'The term 'openness' is not defined but can be taken to mean the absence of visible development. The effect of a development on the openness of the Green Belt is primarily a matter of its nature, scale, bulk and site coverage. That is to say its quantum and its physical effect [on the appeal site] rather than any visual or other impact on its surroundings'.

Therefore, openness can be considered to be the absence of built form and is primarily concerned with the quantum of development rather than any visual impact on its surroundings.

Whilst the proposed application is in outline form, the applicants have provided an assessment of the existing building capacity and the likely overall capacity of the proposed dwellings and commercial buildings.

At present there is a building volume of approximately 4,814 cubic metres within the Green Belt, consisting of a large three storey industrial building, the inclusion of sections of two other industrial buildings and a large area of hardstanding. This will be replaced by a building volume of 4,775 cubic metres and replacement of hardstanding with gardens. These new buildings will be two-storey in height and would have a reduced volume from the existing buildings within the Green Belt and so would reduce the impact on the openness of the Green Belt.

The easternmost corner of the proposed development, comprising two semidetached units, would occupy a small portion of undeveloped Green Belt land. This would therefore constitute inappropriate development in the Green Belt and therefore very special circumstances need to be demonstrated.

The indicative drawings suggest that some of the buildings would be 3 – 4 storeys in height. However, these buildings are shown in part of the site that falls within the developed area of Godalming. Those buildings proposed on land within the Green Belt are all indicated as being 2 storeys in height. As a result, these would be lower than the existing 3 storey building and of a similar height to the section of structures which already exist within the Green Belt section of the site.

Consequently, the majority of the proposed residential development is considered to not constitute inappropriate development within the Green Belt, according to paragraph 89 of the NPPF 2012, and Policy C1 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan. However the two dwellings indicated in the eastern corner of the site would constitute inappropriate development. As such Very Special Circumstances must apply and these are considered later within the report.



### Impact upon AGLV

Part of the southern most part of the site is located within an Area of Great Landscape Value wherein Policy C3 of the Local Plan 2002 states that development should serve to conserve or enhance the character of the landscape. The NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes.

Officers note that this part of the site is already developed with hard surfacing and provides car parking spaces to serve the existing uses on the site. The land is therefore read within the context of the existing commercially developed parts of the site and does not contribute significantly to the wider character of the designated AGLV. Whilst this area of the site would be developed with buildings, rather than hard surfacing only, the new buildings would be read in the context of the wider re-development of the site. On that basis, officers raise no objection to the scheme on landscape grounds and the proposal is considered to accord with Local Plan Policy C3.

### Loss of Suitably Located Industrial and Commercial Land

The NPPF states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. There are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:

- an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
- a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and
- an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

The NPPF establishes that within the overarching roles that the planning system ought to play, a set of core land-use planning principles should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking. These 12 principles include that planning should proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and

industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. Every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet the housing, business and other development needs of an area, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth. Plans should take account of market signals, such as land prices and housing affordability, and set out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land which is suitable for development in their area, taking account of the needs of the residential and business communities.

At paragraph 18 the NPPF highlights the Government's commitment to securing economic growth in order to create jobs and prosperity, building on the country's inherent strengths, and to meeting the twin challenges of global competition and of a low carbon future.

At paragraph 22, the NPPF sets out that planning policy should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose. Land allocations should be regularly reviewed. Where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for the allocated employment use, applications for alternative uses of land or buildings should be treated on their merits having regard to market signals and the relative need for different land uses to support sustainable local communities.

Paragraph 160 of the NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities should have a clear understanding of business needs within the economic markets operating in and across their area. Paragraph 161 requires local planning authorities to assess the needs for land or floorspace for economic development and assess the existing and future supply of land available for economic development and its sufficiency and suitability to meet the identified needs.

Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002 is consistent with the NPPF with regards to securing economic growth. The Keynote Policy of the Local Plan states: "The Council, through the Local Plan, will seek to maintain and improve the quality of life in Waverley without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs and to enjoy a high quality environment. This means protecting and enhancing the Borough's environmental quality and providing for homes, jobs, infrastructure and services without undermining the value of the built, natural and man-managed environmental resource."

Taking account of the planning context for Waverley, the Keynote Policy can be developed into a number of aims relating to the themes of inter alia securing a healthy economy. Aim 5 of the Local Plan seeks to help to achieve a healthy economy in a way which conserves and enhances the quality of the Borough's environment and infrastructure.

The application site is identified as a rejected site for housing within the Council's published Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2014) due to the loss of employment land that would result.

The Council's Employment Land Review (ELR), which was updated in 2014, provides an analysis of the Borough's employment land supply as well as an assessment of the likely demand for employment land and premises up until 2031. The ELR is a supporting document, which is to inform the emerging Local Plan and therefore is not an adopted Policy document, but is a material consideration in the determination of this application.

The ELR includes three different scenarios, an Experian based scenario, a Higher growth scenario and a Trend based scenario, which all suggest a different need for the Borough. The ELR recommends that a scenario that is more realistic and better aligned to the Council's policies and aspirations lies between the Experian based scenario and the Trend based Scenario. Taking the middle point between the Experian based scenario and Trend based scenario, the ELR found that there is a demand for some 16,000 sqm of additional B1a/b floorspace in the Borough by 2031. However, there would be limited demand for additional B2 and B8 class uses.

The ELR found that the key challenge for Waverley will be to safeguard its good quality employment sites in order to be able to meet the needs of local businesses, while releasing surplus industrial and warehousing land that is not fit for purpose in order to help relieve the strong housing pressures. However, it does recommend that opportunities for bringing forward new employment land and the redevelopment / intensification of existing allocated sites should be considered.

The loss of suitably located industrial and commercial land will be resisted. Sites will be regarded as being suitably located where they meet one or more of the following criteria:-

- (a) the continued use of the site for commercial or industrial purposes would not have a materially adverse impact on the local environment or the amenities of nearby residents;
- (b) they lie within or close to residential areas which can provide a source of labour;
- (c) they are conveniently located to customers/markets and to other firms;
- (d) they are located where the highway network can satisfactorily absorb the traffic generated; and
- (e) they are conveniently served by public transport and/or are conveniently accessible from nearby residential areas by walking/bicycle.

Areas of suitably located industrial and commercial land over 0.4 hectares (1 acre) are identified on the Proposals Map.

The existing units on site comprise various units, which equates to approximately 1,375 sq. metres of Class B1 (a) (office) floor space, 695 sq. metres of Class B1(c) (light industrial) floor space, 1,337 sq. metres of Class B2 (General Industry) floor space and 2462 sq. metres of Class B8 (storage and distribution) floor space. A Class D1 (Nursery) use also exists on-site; however, the specific floor area of this use has not

been made available. A Class D2 (gymnasium) use also exists following the change of use of 255 sq. metres of Class B1 (a) (office) floorspace. This equates to a total of 7,240 sq. metres of available floor space.

The site is well located in terms of access to the strategic highway network, access to Godalming Town Centre, access to a centre of population (Godalming) capable of providing 1 source of labour, and is conveniently located in terms of access to public transport. The site is identified on the Proposals Map as being suitably located, and the above assessment confirms that the site still continues to meet the criteria of Policy IC2. Therefore Policy IC2 of the Local Plan is engaged.

Policy IC2 of the Local Plan requires that in giving consideration to applications which conflict with this policy the Council will require the applicant to demonstrate that there is no need for the site to be retained for employment purposes. Officers consider that in practical terms, the requirements of Policy IC2 and the guidance on market signals contained within paragraph 22 of the NPPF can be tested by assessing the effective market demand for the site.

In seeking to demonstrate that there is no need for the site to be retained as industrial and commercial land, the previous application (WA/2015/1121) was supported by a Commercial / Marketing report which was undertaken by Gascoignes Chartered Surveyors in April 2015. The report assessed the need for the site for employment purposes and provided evidence of the site's marketing since the current owner acquired the site in 2006.

The applicants' own assessment confirmed that there was not a need for the entire site to be retained for industrial / commercial uses; however, there remained a need for an element of employment floorspace to be retained on-site. The Council's Estates and Valuation Manager recommended on the previous application that an element of small units should be maintained / provided on site to meet a local need.

In support of the current application, Gascoignes have provided the following additional information in an update dated 17 December 2015:-

- The commercial property market has improved ever so slightly during the last 9 months
- There has been an improvement in the level of enquiries for commercial investment property since September but the occupier market and in particular for Industrial and Offices remain patchy particularly for "out of town" locations in relation to B1 office space
- Many organisations are still reluctant to commit to long leases and whilst there has been an increase in the level of enquiries for Freehold offices and Industrial units, it is still proving difficult for SMEs to raise the requisite finance, particularly coupled with increasing acquisition costs such as legal fees, agents fees, arrangement charges and stamp duty

- Speculative commercial development is extremely limited in Godalming and the surrounding area primarily because developers, investors and funders are not keen on promoting and indeed supporting speculative schemes in less established locations. In short the occupier demand is simply not strong enough at present; moreover the mathematics as regards speculative development still do not make commercial sense
- Construction costs and professional fees coupled with the requisite profit/return and the likely rent/yield make speculative development commercially non-viable at the present time in areas such as Godalming.

The information provided is considered to demonstrate that there is not a need for the entire site to be retained for industrial / commercial uses, and the current proposal does include the construction of a 930sq. m building which will provide 643sq.m of modern Class B1 (office) floorspace and will also provide 287 sq.m of Class D1 (non-residential institutions) floorspace.

Objections to the previous application from current occupiers of Woodside Park identified concern that there was no suitable alternate floor space within the locality, and the loss of local jobs and business would be likely to result if the application was approved. There are currently 49 tenants at Woodside Park, using over 50% of the existing floorspace.

In respect of the evidence presented by the applicants and the statement on the future of existing businesses, officers would comments as follows.

A number of the uses on site are not uses traditionally found on industrial and commercial estates. (Uses normally encouraged on such sites being light and general industrial, research, offices, warehouses, storage and distribution). Uses such as a gym, yoga centre, solicitors do not need to locate in an industrial estate and have greater opportunities to find sites elsewhere, such as within town centres/shopping areas. Nevertheless, such uses provide employment possibilities.

It is assumed that a number of non traditional uses are on site due to the outdated nature of the buildings and due to the owners of the site trying their best to secure occupancy of the site.

Buildings on site will continue to deteriorate if the owners cannot secure full occupancy and long term leases to provide them with the necessary financial security. Further deterioration of the buildings will increase the difficulties in securing occupancy of the buildings.

The applicants appear to have done all they can to market the site, with no success, and from all the evidence available it seems unlikely that they could viably develop the whole site for industrial and commercial purposes.

There is little to be gained from trying to ensure that the whole site is developed for industrial and commercial uses when the market signals point to there being no viable prospect that such development will be brought forward. The NPPF sets out that planning policy should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose.

There may be some uses normally found in an industrial estate, such as general industrial uses, that would not be appropriate on the site since it is surrounded by residential properties

The proposal does mean that some of the existing businesses could remain on the site so there will be employment opportunities available on the site. The applicants have also shown a clear commitment to help those who cannot remain on the site, including looking for sites that they could buy to provide alternative accommodation.

In light of the evidence submitted demonstrating that the site in its current form is not a viable entity, nor is wholesale redevelopment viable, the loss of the entire site is regrettable but must be accepted.

The evidence provided by the applicant and the Council's Estate Team does however suggest the need to retain some employment space. This therefore forms a part of the application which retains some employment space on the site.

### Housing Land Supply

The provision of new market and affordable housing will assist in addressing the Council's housing land supply requirements. Pending the completion of the new Waverley Local Plan the latest evidence of housing need in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) is the starting point for considering the amount of housing that the Council is required to supply. The West Surrey Strategic Housing Market Assessment September 2015 indicates that 519 dwellings are needed per annum. The latest 5 year housing land supply assessment shows a supply of 4.66 years, based on the unvarnished housing need figure in the SHMA and includes the number of homes needed to meet the backlog of unmet need. This falls short of the 5 year housing land supply as required by the NPPF.

The current proposal would provide a material contribution to the housing land supply in the Borough, on a previously developed land. This is a significant material benefit which must be weighed against the other considerations for this application.

### Housing Mix and Density

The NPPF states that in order to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends; identify the size, type, tenure and range of

housing that are required in particular locations, reflecting local demand; and where it is identified that affordable housing is needed, set policies for meeting this need on site, unless off-site provision or a financial contribution can be robustly justified.

Policy H4 of the Local Plan 2002, in respect of housing mix, is considered to be broadly consistent with the approach in the NPPF. It outlines the Council’s requirements for mix as follows:

- a) at least 50% of all the dwelling units within the proposal shall be 2 bedroomed or less; and,
- b) not less than 80% of all the dwelling units within the proposal shall be 3 bedroomed or less; and,
- c) no more than 20% of all the dwelling units in any proposal shall exceed 165 square metres in total gross floor area measured externally, excluding garaging.

The West Surrey Strategic Housing Market Assessment September 2015 (SHMA) provides an updated likely profile of household types within Waverley. The evidence in the SHMA is more up to date than the Local Plan, however, the profile of households requiring marking housing demonstrated in the SHMA is broadly in line with the specific requirements of Policy H4.

The density element of Policy H4 is given less weight than guidance in the NPPF which states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should set their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances. The West Surrey Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015 (SHMA) sets out the likely profile of household types in the housing market area. The SHMA 2015 provides the follow information with regards to the indicative requirements for different dwelling sizes.

Unit type	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4+ Bed
Market	10 %	30%	40%	20%
Affordable	40%	30%	25%	5%

The current application proposes the following mix of dwellings on site:

Unit type	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4+ Bed
Market	6%	26%	31%	12%
Affordable	7%	11%	7%	

Officers consider that the indicative mix of housing would provide a suitable mix of house types, sizes and tenures of market and affordable homes to comply with evidence contained within the West Surrey Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015. However, the proposed scheme would comply with the requirements of Local Plan Policy H4.

## Affordable Housing

There is a considerable need for affordable housing across the Borough and securing more affordable homes is a key corporate priority. As a strategic housing authority, the Council has a role in promoting the development of additional affordable homes to help meet need, particularly as land supply for development is limited. Planning mechanisms are an essential part of the Council's strategy of meeting local housing needs.

Paragraph 50 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community, and should identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand.

This site is located in part within the developed area of Godalming and partly within the Green Belt. The Council's existing planning policy is to retain suitably located industrial and commercial land, as set out in Local Plan Policy IC2. However, paragraph 22 of the NPPF states that where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for the allocated employment use, applications for alternative uses of land or buildings should be treated on their merits having regard to market signals and the relative need for different land uses to support sustainable local communities.

Local Plan Policy H5 requires at least 25% affordable housing on qualifying sites with a density above 40 dwellings per hectare; this policy only applies to sites within settlements, with part of this site falling into the Green Belt. A higher level of affordable housing than would otherwise have been required is a significant community benefit which could be assessed when considering whether the objections in principle to the development of this site can be outweighed. 40% affordable housing on schemes outside the developed area has already been agreed on sites in the Borough at Amlets Lane, Cranleigh; Sturt Farm, Haslemere; Furze Lane, Godalming; and Crondall Lane, Farnham.

The West Surrey SHMA (2015) indicates a continued need for affordable housing, with an additional 337 additional affordable homes required per annum.

The Council's Housing Enabling Manager has recommended that the tenure and bed size mix for affordable housing should adhere to the above recommended SHMA mix. All affordable tenures must meet the definitions set out in Annex 2 of the NPPF. The Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment recommends 70% of new affordable homes to be for rent and 30% to be for intermediate tenures, although account must now be taken of the recent changes to rent levels. The applicants have agreed to the suggested mix recommended by the Council's Housing Enabling Manager, therefore the provision and mix of affordable housing is considered to assist in meeting the Council's need.



The proposed mix already is aligned to the tenure mix in the SHMA and 1, 2 and 3 bedroom affordable units are proposed. 16 affordable rent units are proposed and 11 shared ownership units.

The affordable housing provision on new sites should have the same appearance as the market housing in terms of details, build quality, materials etc. so that the tenures are indistinguishable.

Officers consider that the proposed affordable housing should be integrated within market housing in order to create a mixed and balanced community so that the affordable housing is not be easily distinguishable from market housing. As the scheme only includes an indicative layout, no objection can be raised to the layout mix at this stage. However, in any subsequent reserved matters application, the affordable housing would need to be integrated within the market housing, distributed in small clusters across the site, which the design allows for within this development.

A legal agreement is required to secure the provision of affordable housing.

#### Highway considerations, including traffic and parking considerations

The National Planning Policy Framework 2012 outlines that transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development but also in contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. In considering developments that generate significant amounts of movements local authorities should seek to ensure they are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised. Plans and decisions should take account of whether improvements can be taken within the transport network that cost-effectively limit the significant impact of the development.

Paragraph 32 states: “All developments that generate significant amounts of movement should be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment. Plans and decisions should take account of whether:

- The opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure;
- Safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all people; and
- Improvements can be undertaken within the transport network that cost effectively limit the significant impacts of the development.

Development should only be prevented or refused on transport grounds where the residual cumulative impacts of development are severe”.

The NPPF supports the adoption of local parking standards for both residential and non-residential development. The Council has adopted a Parking Guidelines Document which was prepared after the Surrey County Council Vehicular and Cycle Parking

Guidance in January 2012. Development proposals should comply with the appropriate guidance as set out within these documents.

The application is accompanied by a Transport Assessment (TA) which assesses existing transport conditions in the area and assesses the impact of the proposed development. The County Highway Authority has considered the submitted Transport Assessment and has confirmed that from a highway safety and capacity point of view, the proposed development would not have a severe impact upon highway safety, subject to an appropriate agreement being secured for the following improvements to the local highway network:

The current site is occupied by 1,630sqm of Class B1; 695sqm of Class B1c; 1,337sqm of Class B2; 2,462sqm of Class B8, 715sqm of Class D1 and 401sqm of Class D2. The trip rate analysis shows that the permitted site uses have the potential to generate some 188 two-way vehicular trips in the weekday morning peak hour and some 172 two way vehicular trips in the evening peak hour.

The site is proposed to be redeveloped to provide 107 dwellings and a 930sqm building for commercial use. The 930sqm building is expected to be used predominantly for office space including 287sqm of Class D1 space. An analysis of the trip generation of the scheme has shown that the development proposal is likely to generate the following two-way vehicle movements: 93 in the morning peak hour and 82 in the evening peak hour. This represents a reduction in traffic when compared to the potential trip generation of the permitted uses on the site in both the morning and evening peak hour of circa 50% in both periods. The proposed scheme would therefore have a positive impact upon the network capacity of the highway.

Subject to conditions and implementation of the above improvements, the proposal is considered to be acceptable on highway safety and capacity grounds and would not result in severe residual cumulative impacts.

In terms of parking provision, the Council has adopted its own parking guidelines, which requires the following parking provision to be made: 1 bed: 1 space per unit; 2 bed: 2 spaces per unit; 3 bed +: 2.5 spaces per unit; B1 Office – Range between 1 per 30sqm under the threshold of 2500 sq.m. D1 Non-residential institutions and specifically a Day Nursery are based upon an individual assessment/justification.

#### Parking requirements for residential

No. of units	Dwelling Type	Recommended parking WBC guidelines	Recommended Parking guidelines SCC
14	1 bedroom flat	1 space	1 space
40	2 bedroom flat	2 spaces	1 space
14	3 bedroom flat	2.5 spaces	1+ space
26	3 bedroom house	2.5 spaces	1+ space

13	4 bedroom house	2.5 spaces	2+ space
		<b>227 spaces</b>	<b>120 spaces</b>

Parking requirement for commercial use:

The parking provision recommended for the office space (643 sqm) is 7 spaces in the context of both WBC and SCC guidelines when applying one space per 100sqm of floorspace.

Parking requirement for proposed D1 use (nursery):

It is expected that there will be 13 members of staff and the nursery could accommodate up to 43 children at any one time. Based on the above the maximum parking provision allowable under SCC guidelines is 19. In terms of WBC guidelines as the proposed Class D1 Nursery will replace an existing use that operates from the site with 8 spaces, re-providing this level of provision is considered acceptable.

186 parking spaces are proposed in total to serve the development, of which 15 would serve the office space and nursery uses. This is in excess of the recommended Surrey County Council guidelines, however less than the recommended WBC guidelines. 227 parking spaces for the residential units would be required by the WBC Parking Guidelines, and only 171 proposed, and so there would be a shortfall of 56 parking spaces for the residential development.

The Transport Statement has used data from the 2011 Census regarding the levels of car ownership in the immediate area. The car ownership level for all dwellings in the area is 1.16 car/van per dwelling. The car ownership level for flats/maisonettes within the Output Area is 0.80, and the car ownership level for houses is 1.42. Based on the ownership levels in the area, the applicant concludes that this would mean an anticipated demand of 54 spaces for the flats (0.8 x 68) and 55 spaces for the houses (1.42 x 39) and the total demand for parking spaces would be 109 spaces so the 171 parking spaces proposed would be sufficient to meet anticipated demand.

The arguments put forward in respect of census data indicating a lower demand for parking were not accepted in the previous planning application. The Council's Parking Guidance is informed by evidence that clearly identifies that average car ownership in Waverley is higher than Surrey as a whole. Given that the adopted parking requirements are guidelines, Officers do accept that a judgement must be made on each individual application regarding the circumstances of that particular site. However, such a level of under provision is considered to be unacceptable.

For information, in the previous application 135 parking spaces were proposed in total (for 87 new homes comprised of 61 flats and 26 houses) while 183 spaces would have been required by the WBC Parking Guidelines. This would have resulted in a shortfall of 48 parking spaces for the residential development.

The shortfall in the previous application for the residential development was 48 spaces and the shortfall in the current proposal is 56 spaces. It is not considered there is a substantial improvement in parking provision in the current proposal or that adequate justification for the under provision has been provided. Whether more parking could be provided on site is uncertain because of the following factors:-

- Whether parking could be conveniently located for the residential units they serve
- It would reduce the area available for landscaping across the site
- It was considered that a viable method of dealing with surface water could be achieved because of a 17% reduction in the impermeable area

Officers do not therefore accept that proposed development could be capable of meeting the requirements of Local Plan Policy M14 and Council's adopted Parking Guidelines. However, it is a matter to be weighed against the scheme and to be considered in the overall balance of the application.

#### Indicative layout and impact on visual amenity

The NPPF attaches great importance to the design of the built environment as a key part of sustainable development. Although planning policies and decisions should not attempt to impose architectural styles or particular tastes, they should seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness. Policies D1 and D4 of the Local Plan 2002 accord with the NPPF in requiring development to have high quality design and to be well related in size, scale and character to its surroundings.

Policy H10 requires residential development to incorporate amenity space that is adequate to meet the needs of residents; in particular each dwelling should have access to a usable outdoor area where dwellings suitable for family occupation should make appropriate provision for children's play space.

The application submission includes an indicative layout, showing a mix of blocks of flats, semi-detached and detached houses, and two commercial buildings. Each house has a private garden and the flats have access to communal gardens. An area proposed as a Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP) is shown to the rear of the 3 - 4 storey blocks of flats that front Catteshall Lane. The LEAP would benefit from direct natural surveillance from the blocks of flats.

An 8m wide access point is proposed between two of the pairs of semi detached houses which would provide access to the adjoining Green Belt Land (which is proposed as public open space under application reference WA/2016/0102). It is considered that the introduction of the proposed public open space could be a positive aspect of the scheme, and could provide a high quality amenity space available to the public. Access to this area was previously via a fairly narrow access point between houses; the access point proposed as part of the current application would be considerably wider and would provide a far more inviting approach into the adjoining

Green Belt. No public open space would be provided within the site except for the LEAP, so ensuring that the access point into the Green Belt is acceptable would be an important aspect of the proposal.

One of the criticisms of the previously refused application (Ref. WA/2015/1120) was that the indicative layout would be dominated by large parking compounds, with little opportunity for soft landscaping to be provided. This has been improved to some extent, particularly with respect to the increased space around the 3 - 4 storey blocks of flats that front Catteshall Lane and the reorientation of the internal access road.

Whilst the final site layout remains as a reserved matter, it is considered that the indicative layout demonstrates that the proposed development could be accommodated on the site. Local and National policy requires new development to result in a good standard of design and layout and that schemes should improve the visual amenities of the particular locality.

It is the view of officers that the proposed site could adequately accommodate the number of dwellings as well as providing the appropriate level of amenity space, parking provision and an appropriate relationship with the open space (proposed under WA/2015/1121) to the south of the site.

The proposed scheme would therefore comply with the requirements of Local Plan Policies D1, D4 and H10 and paragraphs 17 and 56 of the NPPF.

#### Impact on the Godalming Hillside

The NPPF states that, as a core principle planning should take account of the different roles and character of different areas. The site is located adjacent to the Godalming Hillside wherein development will not be acceptable where it would diminish the wooded appearance of the hillside, to the detriment of the character and setting of the town. The NPPF states that the planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes. This accords with the Godalming Hillside Policy BE5 of the Local Plan.

The NPPF states that planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss. Policy C7 of the Local Plan states that the Council will resist the loss of woodlands and hedgerows which significantly contribute to the character of the area, are of wildlife interest, are of historic significance and, are of significance for recreation.

The site has been subject of some pre-emptive felling on the eastern side which appears to have been restricted to trees outside of the designated Ancient Woodland (AW) hillside, located outside of the blue line of the site. The nearest indicatively shown

proposed housing (edge of red line) would retain a buffer of at least 15 metres in this respect.

The belt of trees illustratively shown for retention as a buffer between the existing residential dwellings to the west would be very close to the dwellings and amenity areas on this side of the development and thus is foreseeably likely to be denuded by requirements for construction space and desires of future occupiers. The submitted Tree Protection Plan shows it entirely removed to the boundary to give 2m clearance to build lines. It is considered that the retention of a mature vegetated buffer would be valuable and therefore designs for residential re-development of the site should seek to retain a greater depth of trees here. However, the layout of the site remains a reserved matter.

The belt of woodland that wraps around the southern boundary and covers the hillside to the east (adjacent to the AW) should be retained as a landscape, biodiversity and recreational resource (principally within the AGLV and ASEQ). This area of land is proposed as public open space under WA/2016/0102, to provide public open space adjacent to the proposed housing scheme. Whilst the use of the land will be considered under the separate application, the fact that this will be retained is noted.

The proposals would result in the removal of some trees along the southwestern boundary of the site, which currently provides a buffer between the built form and contributes to the wider character of the area. Given the proposed density of the site, it is considered that such a buffer should be retained, and adds further to officers' concerns regarding the indicative layout which is discussed above. In terms of the Ancient Woodland which is located to the south of the site, it is considered that the proposed development would not result in any unacceptable impacts on this, nor would it diminish the wooded Godalming Hillside.

The proposal is therefore considered to be acceptable, when considered against Policy BE5 of the Local Plan. However, there would be conflict with the objectives of Policy C7 which seeks to protect against the loss of woodlands and hedgerows, which significantly contribute to the character of the area. As a result, based on the current layout, officers do not consider that the number of dwellings proposed could be adequately accommodated without harm to the tree belt along the western boundary of the site.

#### Impact on residential amenity

The NPPF identifies that within the overarching roles that the planning system ought to play, a set of core land use planning principles should underpin both plan-making and decision making. These 12 principles include that planning should seek to secure a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings. These principles are supported by Policies D1 and D4 of the Local Plan and guidance contained within the Council's SPD for Residential Extensions.

Whilst the application is an outline application, an illustrative layout plan has been submitted. The indicative layout is considered to demonstrate that a high quality layout could be provided which would provide a good level of amenity for future occupiers of the development.

The construction phase of the development has the potential to cause disruption and inconvenience to nearby occupiers and users of the local highway network. However, these issues are transient and could be minimised through the requirements of planning conditions to secure an appropriate construction management plan, if outline permission is granted.

Although in outline form with all matters other than access reserved, Officers believe the quantum of development proposed could be adequately accommodated within the site. that would allow for a good standard of amenity for future residents. Officers consider that the proposal would therefore comply with Policies D1 and D4 of the Waverley Local Plan and guidance contained within the NPPF.

Officers consider that the proposal would therefore comply with Policies D1 and D4 of the Waverley Local Plan and guidance contained within the NPPF.

### Provision of Amenity Space

On promoting healthy communities, the NPPF sets out that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve places which promote safe and accessible developments, with high quality public space which encourage the active and continual use of public areas. These should include high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation which can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.

Policy H10 of the Local Plan addresses amenity and play space in housing developments. Although there are no set standards for garden sizes, the policy requires that a usable 'outdoor area' should be provided in association with residential development and that 'appropriate provision for children's play' is required. The Council uses the standard recommended by Fields in Trust (FIT) for assessing the provision of outdoor playing space.

The proposed development would require the provision of a Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAP). A LEAP comprises a play area equipped mainly for children of early school age (4-8 years old). LEAPs should be located within five minutes walking time from every home (400m walking distance). The main activity area should be a minimum of 400sqm with a buffer between it and the boundary of the nearest residential property. This buffer zone would include footpaths and planted areas.

An appropriately sized area for a LEAP has been designated within the residential block adjacent to Catteshall Road, which would be detailed in any Reserved Matters application.

There will be enhancements to the mature planting and lake area to create a new area of public space and opportunities for public recreation focussed around the lake. The new public space would be accessed through the site.

All the proposed houses would have their own private gardens and communal gardens would be provided for the proposed flats. The indicative layout suggests that the individual garden sizes would be appropriate and that all flats would have access to useable outdoor amenity space.

Therefore it is considered that private amenity space, the LEAP and the proposed new public space are acceptable and comply with the requirements of the NPPF and Policy 10 of the Local Plan.

### Land Contamination

Paragraph 120 of the NPPF states that planning decisions should ensure that new development is appropriate for its location. The effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, the natural environment or general amenity, and the potential sensitivity of the area of the area or proposed development to adverse effects from pollution, should be taken into account. Where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.

Paragraph 124 states that planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan.

Policy D1 of the Local Plan sets out that development will not be permitted where it would result in material detriment to the environment by virtue of potential pollution of air, land or water and from the storage and use of hazardous substances. The supporting text indicates that development will not be permitted unless practicable and effective measures are taken to treat, contain or control any contamination. Wherever practical, contamination should be dealt with on the site.

A Phase 1 Contaminated Land Desk Study has been submitted in support of the application which identifies that a number of potential sources of contamination have been identified on and within the immediate vicinity of the site which may pose a risk to the proposed development. Therefore, an intrusive ground investigation is recommended to assess the identified risks. The Desk Study recommends that the proposed scope of investigation should be agreed with the Local Authority.



The Council's Contaminated Land Officer and the Environment Agency have noted the significant number of potential contaminative former uses and on this basis they have recommended a number of conditions to secure appropriate remediation monitoring works to prevent a risk to future occupants.

Officers conclude that, subject to compliance with the recommended conditions, the proposal would be in accordance with Policy D1 of the Waverley Local Plan and guidance contained within the NPPF.

### Archaeological considerations

Paragraph 128 of the NPPF sets out that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.

The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

The site is not within an Area of High Archaeological Potential. However, due to the size of the site and pursuant to Policy HE15 of the Local Plan, it is necessary for the application to take account of the potential impact on archaeological interests. The applicant has submitted an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, which concludes that trenching works should be carried out to identify any potential archaeology on the site.

The application is accompanied by a desk based archaeological assessment that aims to identify and assess the significance of any Heritage Assets with archaeological significance that may be affected, and the potential impact of the proposal on any such assets, so enabling decisions to be made on what further archaeological work is necessary.

The Assessment has consulted all currently available sources including the Surrey Historic Environment Record in order to characterise the archaeological potential of the site and concludes that past development of the site will have removed any potential for buried archaeological remains to be present. However, the report does identify that the current factory and laundry buildings date from the late 19th century and are of some local historic interest. These buildings should therefore be considered as a non-designated heritage asset.

The Assessment suggests that as the buildings are of local significance a programme of historic building recording in advance of demolition would offer appropriate mitigation for their loss. The County Archaeologist has agreed that this would be a proportionate response and has advised that in line with the National Planning Policy Framework and Local Plan Policy, conditions should be attached to any planning permission granted.

The impact on archaeological interests could be sufficiently controlled through the imposition of conditions. The proposal is therefore considered to comply with Policy HE15 of the Local Plan and advice contained within the NPPF 2012.

### Flooding & Drainage

Paragraph 100 of the NPPF states that inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources, taking account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards. Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change, by:

- applying the Sequential Test;
- if necessary, applying the Exception Test;
- safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management;
- using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; and
- where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term

The site lies within Flood Zone 1 and is therefore located within an area which is of the lowest flood risk. The Flood Risk Assessment identifies a potential flood risk on-site as being from exceedance of the on-site sewer systems. It is suggested that regular maintenance of the drainage systems on the site should result in a low residual risk of these events happening.

In terms of drainage, the scheme would be required to incorporate a sustainable drainage system (SuDS). In a Written Ministerial Statement on the 18th December 2014, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government set out the Government's expectation that SuDS will be provided in new developments, wherever this is appropriate.

The Statement requires decisions on planning applications relating to major developments should ensure that SuDS for the management of surface water run-off are put in place, unless demonstrated to be inappropriate. Under these arrangements, Local Planning Authorities should consult the relevant Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) on the management of surface water; satisfy themselves that the proposed minimum standards of operation are appropriate and ensure through the use of planning conditions or planning obligations that there are clear arrangements in place for ongoing maintenance over the lifetime of the development.

The National Planning Practice Guidance states at paragraph 080 that generally, the aim should be to discharge surface water run off as high up the following hierarchy of drainage options as reasonably practicable:

1. into the ground (infiltration);
2. to a surface water body;
3. to a surface water sewer, highway drain, or another drainage system;
4. to a combined sewer.

Particular types of sustainable drainage systems may not be practicable in all locations. Any future drainage design would need to consider the above hierarchy and provide evidence to inform the final design. The SuDS should be designed to ensure that the maintenance and operation requirements are economically proportionate.

The NPPG states that whether SuDS should be considered will depend on the proposed development and its location, for example where there are concerns about flooding. Whether a SuDS system is appropriate to a particular development proposal is a matter of judgement for the Local Planning Authority and advice should be sought from relevant flood risk management bodies, principally the LLFA.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) has published non-technical standards for SuDS (March 2015) which will be taken into account by the LLFA and local planning authorities in assessing the acceptability of SuDS schemes.

Surrey County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority has reviewed the surface water drainage proposal and assessed it against the NPPF, its accompanying PPG and Technical Standards.

Surrey County Council is satisfied that a viable method of dealing with surface water can be achieved, which will not increase flood risk. This is because of a 17% reduction in the impermeable area and hence a consequential reduction in using the existing system. Therefore there is no objection to this outline application subject to submission of an appropriate SuDS design at the detail design stage. They recommend that should planning permission be granted, suitably worded conditions are applied to ensure that the SuDS Scheme is properly implemented and maintained throughout the lifetime of the development. They have also suggested conditions requiring submission of a Surface water drainage scheme.

In terms of foul drainage, Thames Water has raised no objection to the scheme and therefore it is considered that sufficient capacity exists to accommodate the proposed development.

### Infrastructure

Policy D13 of the Local Plan states that “development will only be permitted where adequate infrastructure, services and facilities are available, or where the developer has made suitable arrangements for the provision of the infrastructure, services and facilities directly made necessary by the proposed development. The Council will have regard to the cumulative impact of development, and developers may be required to contribute jointly to necessary infrastructure improvements”. Local Plan Policy D14 goes on to set out the principles behind the negotiation of planning obligations required in connection with particular forms of new development. The current tests for legal agreements are set out in Regulation 122 (2) of the CIL Regulations 2010 and the guidance within the NPPF.

The three tests as set out in Regulation 122(2) require s106 agreements to be:

- Necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
- Directly related to the development; and
- Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

The NPPF emphasises that to ensure viability, the costs of any requirements likely to be applied to development, such as infrastructure contributions should, when taking account of the normal cost of development and mitigation, provide competitive returns to a willing land owner and willing developer to enable the development to be deliverable.

Surrey County Council has requested a financial contribution towards primary education, in order to mitigate the impact upon existing service provision following the construction of new homes. A contribution of £300,506 is requested (this to be confirmed), to be used for an internal refurbishment to accommodate an increase in pupils at Farncombe Church of England Infant School within 2 miles of the proposed development. It is noted that the detailed Affordable Housing mix has changed through negotiation; as such a revised figure may be sought and will be advised in an oral update to Members.

In addition, Surrey County Council as Highway Authority has sought a number of contributions and improvements works to the local highway network, which have been set out in detail above. This will improve the connectivity of the site and ensure that a safe means of access into the site for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists can be achieved.

The Council’s Waste and Recycling Co-ordinator has also sought a contribution of £2272.00 for the provision of appropriate refuse and recycling provision.

It is considered that the contributions sought are fully justified and would meet the tests set out within CIL Regulation 122, in that they are necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms; they are directly related to the development; and they are fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development as they address impacts resulting from the proposed scheme.

The applicant is willing to enter into a legal agreement to secure the relevant infrastructure improvements, so as to adequately mitigate the impact of the development upon existing services and facilities and the highway network. Subject to this agreement being completed, the proposals would comply with the requirements of Policies D13 and D14 of the Local Plan and paragraph 203 of the NPPF.

### Crime and disorder

S17 (1) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a duty to consider crime and disorder implications on local authorities. In exercising its various functions, each authority should have due regard to the likely effect of those functions on, and the need to do all that it can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area. This requirement is reflected in the National Planning Policy Framework, which states that planning policies and decisions should promote safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.

Given the scale and nature of the proposal, together with its location within a private curtilage, it is considered that the proposal would not lead to crime and disorder in the local community and would accord with the requirements of the NPPF.

In the Design and Access Statement accompanying the planning application it confirms that the proposal has been designed to prevent crime in line with the information provided by 'Secure by Design' the New homes 2014 design guidelines. 'Secured by Design' is the official UK Police flagship initiative supporting the principles of 'designing out crime'.

### Financial Considerations

Section 70 subsection 2 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) states that any local financial considerations are a matter to which local planning authorities must have regard to in determining planning applications; as far as they are material for the application.

The weight to be attached to these considerations is a matter for Committee. Local financial considerations are defined as grants from Government or sums payable to the authority under the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). This means that the New Homes Bonus (NHB) is capable of being a material consideration where relevant. In the current case, the approval of the application would mean that the NHB would be payable for the net increase in dwellings from this development. The Head of Finance

has calculated the indicative figure of £1,450 per net additional dwelling. A total of £155,150 would be received per annum for six years and a supplement of £350 over a 6 year period is payable for all affordable homes (total of £56,700).

### Climate change and sustainability

The Local Plan does not require this type of development to achieve a particular rating of the Code for Sustainable Homes or include renewable energy technologies. This said, the applicant has indicated as part of their Design and Access Statement that the new building will be built to modern standards and be more energy efficient and better for the environment than the existing building. The lack of any policy backing in this regard, however, prevents conditions being added to require this.

### Biodiversity and compliance with Habitat Regulations 2010

The NPPF states that the Planning System should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts upon biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

When determining planning application, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles:

If significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for then planning permission should be refused.

In addition, Circular 06/2005 states 'It is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development, is established before planning permission is granted.'

The National Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 states that the Council as local planning authority has a legal duty of care to protect biodiversity.

The application site is in close proximity to a European designated site (also commonly referred to as Natura 2000 sites), and therefore has the potential to affect its interest features. European sites are afforded protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, as amended (the 'Habitats Regulations').

The application site is within the 5km buffer zone of the Wealden Heaths I Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC), respectively, which are European sites. The sites are also notified at a national level as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Additionally, this site is also in close proximity to the Wey Valley Meadows SSSI.

Natural England has confirmed that it would not raise any objection to the scheme, subject to it being carried out in strict accordance with the details of the application. The conclusions by Natural England will confirm that the scheme would not result in damage to or destroy the interest features for which the above sites have been notified, subject to the scheme being completed in strict accordance with the application details.

The application is also supported by a number of ecological surveys. The submitted surveys do not contain an assessment of potential adverse impacts from either facilitation works or from a post-development increase in people linked pressures; this consideration applies to both the retained unbuilt area and the Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland adjacent to the site's south-eastern boundary.

The comments of the Surrey Wildlife Trust (SWT) are yet to be received and an oral update will be given to the meeting. However, the Trust provided comment on the previous application and confirmed that without this information, it would be difficult to assess the ecological impact of the development, particularly if the proposals rely on the planned provision of accessible open space within the 'non-built' portion of the site (proposed under WA/2016/0102).

Given this limited scope of the submitted details, and notwithstanding the above comments, SWT recommended previously that the applicant should be required to undertake the mitigation and enhancement actions recommended. Of particular importance is the adoption of a precautionary approach to dense vegetation clearance which considers the need to avoid potential harm to great crested newt, hazel dormouse, reptiles and nesting wild birds, all of which are legally-protected in the UK.

Subject to appropriate conditions being applied to any approval, securing the mitigation and enhancement works, officers are of the view that the proposed scheme would not have an unacceptable impact upon biodiversity.

#### Comment on third party representations and Town Council comments

Officers have considered the Town Council's comments and the third party representations received in detail and all the matters raised have been addressed above.

#### Accessibility and Equalities Act 2010, Crime and Disorder and Human Rights Implications

There are no implications for this application

#### Environmental Impact Regulations 2011 (as amended)

The proposal is considered not to be EIA development under either Schedule 1 or 2 of the EIA Impact Regulations 2011 or a variation/amendment of a previous EIA

development nor taken in conjunction with other development that is likely to have a significant environmental effect.

### Very Special Circumstances

The easternmost corner of the proposed development, comprising two semidetached units, will occupy a small portion of undeveloped Green Belt land. This part of the development would constitute inappropriate development in the Green Belt. Very Special Circumstances must exist to set aside the policies of constraint in terms of harm to the Green Belt and any other harm.

The two new semi detached properties would occupy a very small part of the Green Belt and would allow undisturbed views through to the open land at the rear of the site which is being offered as Public Open Space. The impact of the two houses on the openness of the Green Belt would be limited.

The location of the two houses would make possible a wider, and landscaped, access to the proposed Public Open Space. This is important in providing a more attractive and inviting approach into the proposed Public Open Space, which will encourage recreational use of the Green Belt land in line with the aims of the NPPF. The recreational use of the land will also have the benefit of ensuring maintenance of the Green Belt as an attractive area of Public Open Space.

Therefore, while there would be an impact on the Green Belt from the siting of the two houses, very special circumstances exist as the proposed siting of the houses opens up views and also access to the Green Belt, which is a significant positive benefit of the proposal.

### Development Management Procedure Order 2015 - Working in a positive /proactive manner

In assessing this application, officers have worked with the applicant in a positive and proactive manner consistent with the requirements of paragraphs 186-187 of the NPPF. This included:-

Provided or made available pre application advice to seek to resolve problems before the application was submitted and to foster the delivery of sustainable development.

Have proactively communicated with the applicant through the process to advise progress, timescales or recommendation.

### Conclusions

In forming a conclusion, the NPPF requires that the benefits of the scheme must be balanced against any negative aspects of the scheme.



The Council cannot currently identify a deliverable supply of housing sites from the identified sites which would sufficiently meet the housing demand for the next five years. This is a material consideration of significant weight in this assessment. While the extent of the shortfall may be a material consideration, the requirement for the local planning authority to demonstrate a five-year supply has to be seen in the context of the NPPF's exhortation to "boost significantly the supply of housing" and against a background of imperative of delivery.

In terms of the benefits of the scheme, the 107 dwellings would make a contribution to an acknowledged shortfall in deliverable sites for the five-year period, and would help boost the area's supply generally. Delivery of affordable and market homes in the context of the constraints that apply to the Borough would comprise the most significant social benefit to flow from the proposed development and would be consistent with the NPPF's basic imperative of delivery.

The applicants have also agreed an appropriate mix of both market and affordable housing to meet the needs Borough as identified in the West Surrey SHMA. The level of affordable housing provision and the mix of housing will be secured by the S106 agreement.

The proposal would result the loss of suitably located industrial land but does seek to provide some replacement employment floor space. Furthermore, the proposal would assist in the provision of much needed housing in the local area and in the Borough in general and would also have an active role to play in achieving positive growth.

The site is located within a sustainable location in terms of access to services and facilities, and the scale of development would not result in a significant level of vehicular movements and the layout of the site reflects the density and form of the existing settlement.

In addition, a draft S106 has been submitted to secure a programme of highway improvement works to mitigate the impact of traffic generated by the development, a primary education contribution; provision of an on site nursery; affordable housing; provision; provision of a Locally Equipped Play Area and provision of adjacent Public Open Space. Should Members accept the Officers recommendation to approve the application, the S106 will be completed to secure the above obligations.

Therefore, subject to the completion of the S106 legal agreement, the proposal would effectively limit the impacts of the development. In addition, the proposal would improve accessibility to the site by non-car modes of travel.

Officers therefore consider that the benefits of the scheme would be significantly outweigh the adverse impacts upon identified, when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole or specific policies in the NPPF indicate that the proposal should be resisted.

## Recommendation

### **Recommendation A**

That subject to consideration of the views of Surrey Wildlife Trust, the completion of a S106 legal agreement to secure 25% affordable housing, infrastructure contributions towards off site highway improvements, primary education, play spaces and open space, provision of and public access to rear open space, management and maintenance of on-site SuDS and public open and play space within 3 months of the date of resolution to grant permission, permission be GRANTED subject to the following conditions:

#### 1) Condition

Details of the reserved matters set out below ('the reserved matters') shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval within three years from the date of this permission:

1. layout;
2. scale;
3. appearance.
4. landscaping; and

The reserved matters shall be carried out as approved. Approval of all reserved matters shall be obtained from the Local Planning Authority in writing before any development is commenced.

#### Reason

To enable the Local Planning Authority to control the development in detail and to comply with Section 92 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

#### 2) Condition

The development to which this permission relates must be begun not later than the expiration of two years from the final approval of reserved matters or, in the case of approval on different dates, the final approval of the last such matter to be approved.

#### Reason

To enable the Local Planning Authority to control the development in detail and to comply with Section 92 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

#### 3) Condition

The plan numbers to which this permission relates are: P/01 Rev J, P/02, P/03, P/06, P/07, P/08, P/09 Rev C . The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved plans. No material variation from these plans shall take place unless otherwise first agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

#### Reason

In order that the development hereby permitted shall be fully implemented in complete accordance with the approved plans and to accord with Policies D1 and D4 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002.

4) Condition

The development hereby approved shall not be first occupied unless and until the existing access from the site to Catteshall Lane made redundant as a result of the development has been permanently closed and any kerbs, verge and footway have been fully reinstated.

Reason

In order that the development should not prejudice highway safety nor cause inconvenience to other highway users in accordance with Policy M1 and M2 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan and Section 4 "Promoting Sustainable Transport" of the NPPF 2012.

5) Condition

The development hereby approved shall not be first occupied until space has been laid out within the site in accordance with a scheme to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority for vehicles to be parked and for vehicles to turn so that they may enter and leave the site in forward gear. Thereafter the parking/turning areas shall be retained and maintained for their designated purpose.

Reason

In order that the development should not prejudice highway safety nor cause inconvenience to other highway users in accordance with Policy M1 and M2 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan and Section 4 "Promoting Sustainable Transport" of the NPPF 2012.

6) Condition

No development shall commence until a Construction Transport Management Plan, to include details of:

- a) Parking for vehicles of site personnel, operatives and visitors
- b) Loading and unloading of plant and materials
- c) Storage of plant and materials
- d) Programme of works (including measures for traffic management)
- e) Provision of boundary hoarding behind any visibility zones
- f) HGV deliveries and hours of operation
- g) Vehicle routing
- h) Measures to prevent the deposit of materials on the highway
- i) Before and after construction condition surveys of the highway and a commitment to fund the repair of any damage caused
- j) Measures to prevent deliveries at the beginning and end of the school day
- k) On-site turning for construction vehicles

Has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Only the approved details shall be implemented during the construction of the development.

Reason

In order that the development should not prejudice highway safety nor cause inconvenience to other highway users in accordance with Policy M1 and M2 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan and Section 4 "Promoting Sustainable Transport" of the NPPF 2012. This is a pre-commencement condition as it relates to the demolition and construction phases of the development.

7) Condition

No operations involving the bulk movement of earthworks/materials to or from the development site shall commence unless and until facilities have been provided in accordance with a scheme to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority to so far as is reasonably practicable prevent the creation of dangerous conditions for road users on the public highway. The approved scheme shall thereafter be retained and used whenever the said operations are undertaken.

Reason

In order that the development should not prejudice highway safety nor cause inconvenience to other highway users in accordance with Policy M1 and M2 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan and Section 4 "Promoting Sustainable Transport" of the NPPF 2012.

8) Condition

The development hereby approved shall not be first occupied unless and until the following facilities have been provided in accordance with a scheme to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the Highway Authority for:

- a) The secure parking of bicycles within the development site
- b) Providing safe routes for pedestrians/cyclists to travel within the development site
- c) Electric Vehicle Charging Points in accordance with Surrey County Council's Car Parking Guidance

Reason

In order that the development should not prejudice highway safety nor cause inconvenience to other highway users in accordance with Policy M1 and M2 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan and Section 4 "Promoting Sustainable Transport" of the NPPF 2012.

9) Condition

The development hereby approved shall not be first occupied unless and until a Travel Plan Welcome Pack (to include information relating to the availability of and whereabouts of local public transport, walking, cycling, car clubs, local shops, amenities and community facilities) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in consultation with the Highway Authority. Thereafter the agreed Travel Plan Welcome Pack shall be issued to the first time occupier of each residential dwelling and staff/visitors associated with B1 and D1 uses.

#### Reason

In order that the development should not prejudice highway safety nor cause inconvenience to other highway users in accordance with Policy M1 and M2 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan and Section 4 "Promoting Sustainable Transport" of the NPPF 2012.

#### 10)Condition

Prior to the commencement of development approved by this planning permission a scheme to deal with the risks associated with contamination of the site shall be submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include all of the following components:

- a) A preliminary risk assessment which has identified:
  - All previous uses
  - Potential contaminants associated with those uses
  - A conceptual model of the site indicating sources, pathways and receptors
  - Potentially unacceptable risks arising from contamination of the site
- b) A site investigation scheme, based on (a) to provide information for a detailed assessment of the risk to all receptors that may be affected, including those off site.
- c) The results of the site investigation and detailed risk assessment referred to in (b) and, based on these, an options appraisal and remediation strategy giving full details of the remediation measures required and how they are to be undertaken
- d) A verification plan providing details of the data that will be collected in order to demonstrate that the works set out in the remediation strategy in (c) are complete and identifying any requirements for longer-term monitoring of pollutant linkages, maintenance and arrangements for contingency action.

Any changes to these components require the express written consent of the local planning authority. The scheme shall be implemented as approved.

#### Reason

In order to protect groundwater in the Hythe Formation, which is designated as a principal aquifer, from contamination and to accord with Policy D1 of the Waverley

Borough Local Plan 2002 and paragraph 109 of the NPPF 2012. This is a pre-commencement condition as it relates to the construction phases of the development.

11)Condition

No occupation of any part of the development hereby permitted shall take place until a verification report demonstrating completion of works set out in the approved remediation strategy and the effectiveness of the remediation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The report shall include results of sampling and monitoring carried out in accordance with the approved verification plan to demonstrate that the site remediation criteria have been met.

It shall also include a plan (a 'long-term monitoring and maintenance plan') for longer-term monitoring of pollutant linkages, maintenance and arrangements for contingency action, as identified in the verification plan.

The long-term monitoring and maintenance plan shall be implemented as approved.

Reason

In order to protect groundwater in the Hythe Formation, which is designated as a principal aquifer, from contamination and to accord with Policy D1 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002 and paragraph 109 of the NPPF 2012.

12)Condition

If, during development, contamination not previously identified is found to be present at the site then no further development shall be carried out until the developer has submitted a remediation strategy to the local planning authority detailing how this unsuspected contamination shall be dealt with and obtained written approval from the local planning authority. The remediation strategy shall be implemented as approved

Reason

In order to protect groundwater in the Hythe Formation, which is designated as a principal aquifer, from contamination and to accord with Policy D1 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002 and paragraph 109 of the NPPF 2012.

13) Condition

No infiltration of surface water drainage into the ground is permitted other than with the express written consent of the Local Planning Authority, which may be given for those parts of the site where it has been demonstrated that there would be no resultant unacceptable risk to controlled waters. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

#### Reason

In order to protect groundwater in the Hythe Formation, which is designated as a principal aquifer, from contamination and to accord with Policy D1 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002 and paragraph 109 of the NPPF 2012.

#### 14) Condition

Piling or any other foundation designs using penetrative methods shall not be permitted other than with the express written consent of the Local Planning Authority, which may be given for those parts of the site where it has been demonstrated that there is no resultant unacceptable risk to groundwater. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

#### Reason

In order to protect groundwater in the Hythe Formation, which is designated as a principal aquifer, from contamination and to accord with Policy D1 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002 and paragraph 109 of the NPPF 2012.

#### 15) Condition

An investigation and risk assessment, in addition to any assessment provided with the planning application, must be completed in accordance with a scheme to assess the nature and extent of any contamination on the site, whether or not it originates on the site. The contents of the scheme are subject to the approval in writing of the Local Planning Authority. The investigation and risk assessment must be undertaken by competent persons and a written report of the findings must be produced. The written report is subject to the approval in writing of the Local Planning Authority. The report of the findings must include:

- (i) A survey of the extent, scale and nature of contamination;
- (ii) An assessment of the potential risks to:
  - human health,
  - property (existing or proposed) including buildings, crops, livestock, pets, woodland and service lines and pipes,
  - adjoining land,
  - groundwaters and surface waters,
  - ecological systems,
  - archaeological sites and ancient monuments;

(iii) An appraisal of remedial options, and proposal of the preferred option(s).

This must be conducted in accordance with DEFRA and the Environment Agency's 'Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination, CLR 11'.

#### Reason

In the interest of minimising the risk of contamination and in the interests of the amenities of the area in accordance with Policies D1 and D4 of the Waverley

Borough Local Plan 2002. This is a pre-commencement condition as it relates to the demolition and construction phases of the development.

16) Condition

Prior to the commencement of development, a detailed remediation scheme to bring the site to a suitable condition for the intended use by removing unacceptable risks to human health, buildings and other property and the natural and historical environment must be prepared, and is subject to the approval of the Local Planning Authority. The scheme must include all works to be undertaken, proposed remediation objectives and remediation criteria, timetable of works and site management procedures. The scheme must ensure that the site will not qualify as contaminated land under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in relation to the intended use of the land after remediation.

Reason

In the interest of minimising the risk of contamination and in the interests of the amenities of the area in accordance with Policies D1 and D4 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002. This is a pre-commencement condition as it relates to the demolition and construction phases of the development.

17) Condition

The approved remediation scheme must be carried out in accordance with its terms prior to the commencement of development other than that required to carry out the remediation, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Local Planning Authority must be given two weeks written notification of commencement of the remediation scheme works. Following completion of measures identified in the approved remediation scheme, a verification report that demonstrates the effectiveness of the remediation carries out must be produced, and is subject to the approval in writing of the Local Planning Authority.

Reason

In the interest of minimising the risk of contamination and in the interests of the amenities of the area in accordance with Policies D1 and D4 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002. This is a pre-commencement condition as it relates to the demolition and construction phases of the development.

18) Condition

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The Written Scheme should set out proposals for the recoding of the buildings to Historic England Level II standard.



#### Reason

In the interests of preserving the archaeology of the site in accordance with Policy HE15 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002.

#### 19)Condition

The development hereby permitted shall not commence until details of the design of a surface water drainage scheme have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Those details shall include:

- a) A design that is compliant with the national Non-Statutory Technical Standards for SuDS, National Planning Policy Framework and Ministerial Statement on SuDS. The applicant should clearly specify the proposed SuDS elements for the site.
- b) Ground investigation report including infiltration testing in accordance with BRE365 to prove whether infiltration is feasible.
- c) Hydraulic calculations for the existing and proposed discharge rates with evidence that the peak runoff rate from the development for the 1 in 1 year, 1 in 30 year and 1 in 100 year rainfall events are less than or as close as reasonably practicable to greenfield run off rates from the development. If this is not feasible then discharge rates should not exceed existing drainage conditions. The above should be evidenced by providing relevant hydraulic model outputs.
- d) Evidence that the proposed solution will effectively manage the 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 (+ 30% allowance for climate change storm events) at all stages of the construction (pre, post and during) with associated discharge rates and storage volumes.
- e) Evidence of third part agreement for discharge to water course / highway drain and providing consent to discharge in principle.
- f) If the pond is going to be utilised as a means for storage then the applicant should demonstrate how this would be achieved, and that the pond has sufficient capacity to tackle the run-off without increasing flood risk.

#### Reason

To ensure the design meets the technical standards for SuDS and the final drainage design does not increase flood risk on or off site in accordance with Section 10 of the NPPF 2012 and the NPPG.

#### 20)Condition

Development shall not commence until a foul drainage strategy detailing any on and/or off site drainage works, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the sewerage undertaker. No discharge of foul or surface water from the site shall be accepted into the public system until the drainage works referred to in the strategy have been completed.

#### Reason

To ensure an acceptable Sustainable Drainage System and to comply with Policy D1 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002 and the advice contained within the NPPF, NPPG and Non-Statutory Technical Standards for SuDS. This is a pre-commencement condition because the details cannot be reasonably discharged after permission has been implemented. The matter goes to the heart of the planning permission.

#### 21) Condition

The development shall be undertaken in full accordance with Section 4 'Recommendations and Mitigation' of the Ecological Constraints and Opportunities Assessment carried out by enims dated July 2014.

#### Reason

To ensure that protected species under Schedules 1 and 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and their roosts/setts are not endangered by the development in accordance with Policy D5 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002.

#### 22) Condition

No development shall take place, including any works of demolition, until a Construction Environmental Management Plan has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. The approved Plan shall be adhered to throughout the construction period. The Plan shall provide for:

- i. An indicative programme for carrying out of the works
- ii. The arrangements for public consultation and liaison during the construction works
- iii. iii. Measures to minimise the noise (including vibration) generated by the construction process to include hours of work, proposed method of piling for foundations, the careful selection of plant and machinery and use of noise mitigation barrier(s)
- iv. iv. Details of any floodlighting, including location, height, type and direction of light sources and intensity of illumination
- v. the parking of vehicles of site operatives and visitors
- vi. loading and unloading of plant and materials
- vii. storage of plant and materials used in constructing the development
- viii. the erection and maintenance of security hoarding including decorative displays and facilities for public viewing, where appropriate
- ix. wheel washing facilities
- x. measures to control the emission of dust and dirt during construction
- xi. a scheme for recycling/disposing of waste resulting from demolition and construction waste

#### Reason

In the interest of the amenities of the area, in accordance with Policies C2, D1 and D4 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002. This is a pre-commencement condition as it relates to the construction phases of the development.

#### 22)Condition

No machinery or plant shall be operated, no process shall be carried out, no deliveries taken at or dispatched from the site and no queuing except between the hours 08:00 – 17:30 Monday to Friday and 08:00 – 13:00 on Saturday and not at any time on Sundays, Bank or Public Holidays.

#### Reason:

In the interests of residential amenity, in accordance with policies D1 and D4 of the Waverley Borough Council Local Plan 2002 and paragraph 17 of the NPPF.

#### 23)Condition

No development shall take place until details have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority showing the existing and proposed ground levels of the site and proposed ground levels and finished floor levels of the development hereby permitted. The development shall be carried out in strict accordance with the approved details.

#### Reason

In the interest of the character and amenity of the area in accordance with Policies C2, D1 and D4 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002. This is a pre-commencement condition as this matter goes to the heart of the acceptability of the development.

#### Informatives

1. "IMPORTANT" This planning permission contains certain conditions precedent that state 'before development commences' or 'prior to commencement of any development' (or similar). As a result these must be discharged prior to ANY development activity taking place on site. Commencement of development without having complied with these conditions will make any development unauthorised and possibly subject to enforcement action such as a Stop Notice. If the conditions have not been subsequently satisfactorily discharged within the time allowed to implement the permission then the development will remain unauthorised.
2. There is a fee for requests to discharge a condition on a planning consent. The fee payable is £97.00 or a reduced rate of £28.00 for household applications. The fee is charged per written request not per condition to be discharged. A Conditions Discharge form is available and can be downloaded from our web site.

Please note that the fee is refundable if the Local Planning Authority concerned has failed to discharge the condition by 12 weeks after receipt of the required information.

3. The applicant is reminded that it is an offence to disturb protected species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Should a protected species be found during the course of the works, the applicant should stop work and contact Natural England for further advice on 0845 600 3078.
4. This permission creates one or more new units which will require a correct postal address. Please contact the Street Naming & Numbering Officer at Waverley Borough Council, The Burys, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1HR, telephone 01483 523029 or e-mail [waverley.snn@waverley.gov.uk](mailto:waverley.snn@waverley.gov.uk)
5. The Council confirms that in assessing this planning application it has worked with the applicant in a positive and proactive way, in line with the requirements of paragraph 186-187 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.
6. Design standards for the layout and construction of access roads and junctions, including the provision of visibility zones, shall be in accordance with the requirements of the County Highway Authority.
7. The Highway Authority has no objection to the proposed development, subject to the above conditions but, if it is the applicant's intention to offer any of the roadworks included in the application for adoption as maintainable highways, permission under the Town and Country Planning Act should not be construed as approval to the highway engineering details necessary for inclusion in an Agreement under Section 38 of the Highways Act 1980. Further details about the post-planning adoption of roads may be obtained from the Transportation Development Planning Division of Surrey County Council.
8. Details of the highway requirements necessary for inclusion in any application seeking approval of reserved matters may be obtained from the Transportation Development Planning Division of Surrey County Council.
9. All bridges, buildings or apparatus (with the exception of projecting signs) which project over or span the highway may be erected only with the formal approval of the Transportation Development Planning Division of Surrey County Council under Section 177 or 178 of the Highways Act 1980.
10. The permission hereby granted shall not be construed as authority to carry out any works on the highway or any works that may affect a drainage channel/culvert or water course. The applicant is advised that a permit and, potentially, a Section 278 agreement must be obtained from the Highway Authority before any works are

carried out on any footway, footpath, carriageway, verge or other land forming part of the highway. All works on the highway will require a permit and an application will need to be submitted to the County Council's Street Works Team up to 3 months in advance of the intended start date, depending on the scale of the works proposed and the classification of the road. Please see <http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/roads-andtransport/road-permits-and-licences/the-traffic-management-permit-scheme>.

The applicant is also advised that Consent may be required under Section 23 of the Land Drainage Act 1991. Please see [www.surreycc.gov.uk/people-andcommunity/emergency-planning-and-community-safety/flooding-advice](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/people-andcommunity/emergency-planning-and-community-safety/flooding-advice).

11. The developer is reminded that it is an offence to allow materials to be carried from the site and deposited on or damage the highway from uncleaned wheels or badly loaded vehicles. The Highway Authority will seek, wherever possible, to recover any expenses incurred in clearing, cleaning or repairing highway surfaces and prosecutes persistent offenders. (Highways Act 1980 Sections 131, 148, 149).
12. The developer is advised that as part of the detailed design of the highway works required by the above conditions, the County Highway Authority may require necessary accommodation works to street lights, road signs, road markings, highway drainage, surface covers, street trees, highway verges, highway surfaces, surface edge restraints and any other street furniture/equipment.
13. Section 59 of the Highways Act permits the Highway Authority to charge developers for damage caused by excessive weight and movements of vehicles to and from a site. The Highway Authority will pass on the cost of any excess repairs compared to normal maintenance costs to the applicant/organisation responsible for the damage.
14. The applicant is advised that the S278 highway works will require payment of a commuted sum for future maintenance of highway infrastructure. Please see the following link for further details on the county council's commuted sums policy: <http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-andplanning/planning/transport-development-planning/surrey-county-council-commuted-sums-protocol>
15. It is the responsibility of the developer to make proper provision for drainage to ground, water courses or a suitable sewer. In respect of surface water it is recommended that the applicant should ensure that storm flows are attenuated or regulated into the receiving public network through on or off site storage. When it is proposed to connect to a combined public sewer, the site drainage should be separate and combined at the final manhole nearest the boundary. Connections are not permitted for the removal of groundwater. Where the developer proposes to discharge to a public sewer, prior approval from Thames Water Developer Services will be required. They can be contacted on 08000093921.

16. Thames water expect the developer to demonstrate what measures will be undertaken to minimise groundwater discharges into the public sewer. Groundwater discharges typically result from construction site dewatering, deep excavations, basement infiltration, borehole installation, testing and site remediation. Any discharge made without a permit is deemed illegal and may result in prosecution under the provisions of the Water Industry Act 1991. A Groundwater Risk Management Permit from Thames Water will be required for discharging groundwater into a public sewer. Any discharge made without a permit is deemed illegal and may result in prosecution under the provisions of the Water Industry Act 1991. Thames Water expects the developer to demonstrate what measures he will undertake to minimise groundwater discharges into the public sewer. Permit enquiries should be directed to Thames Water's Risk Management Team by telephoning 0203 577 9843.
17. Thames Water will aim to provide customers with a minimum pressure of 10m head (approx. 1 bar) and a flow rate of 9 litres/minute at the point where it leaves Thames Waters pipes. The developer should take account of this minimum pressure in the design of the proposed development.

### **Recommendation B**

That, if requirements of Recommendation A are not met, permission be REFUSED for the following reasons:

#### 1. Reason

The applicant has failed to enter into an appropriate legal agreement to secure a programme of highway improvement works to mitigate the impact of traffic generated by the development. As such the proposal would fail to effectively limit the impacts of the development on existing infrastructure. The application therefore fails to meet the transport requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and Policies M2 and M14 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002.

#### 2. Reason

The applicant has failed to enter into an appropriate legal agreement to secure contributions towards recycling bins, education; provision of and the ongoing management and maintenance of SuDS, play space and public open spaces. The proposal therefore conflicts with Policies D13 and D14 of the Waverley Borough Local Plan 2002 and paragraphs 7 and 17 of the NPPF.

#### 3. Reason:

The applicant has failed to enter into an appropriate legal agreement to secure the provision of affordable housing within the meaning of the NPPF, appropriate to meet Waverley Borough Council's housing need. The proposal would therefore fail to create a sustainable, inclusive and mixed community, contrary to the requirements of paragraph 50 of the NPPF.