

<b>Ward:</b>	<b>Town Ward;</b>
<b>Site:</b>	<b>107-111 East Street, Epsom, Surrey, KT17 1EJ</b>
<b>Application for:</b>	<b>Demolition of the existing buildings and erection of part 3 storey, part 4 storey building comprising 21 residential flats with associated car and cycle parking and refuse storage</b>
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Euan Cheyne</b>

## 1 Plans and Representations

- 1.1 The Council now holds this information electronically. Please click on the following link to access the plans and representations relating to this application via the Council's website, which is provided by way of background information to the report. Please note that the link is current at the time of publication, and will not be updated.

Link: <https://eplanning.epsom-ewell.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=documents&keyVal=R1KUEZGYLZN00>

## 2 Summary

- 2.1 The application is classified as a major planning application and is referred to Planning Committee in accordance with Epsom and Ewell Borough Council's Scheme of Delegation.
- 2.2 The application seeks planning permission for the demolition of the existing buildings and erection of a part 3 storey, part 4 storey stepped building comprising 21 residential flats (7 x 1 bedroom, 10 x 2 bedroom and 4 x 3 bedroom) with associated car and cycle parking and refuse storage.
- 2.3 The proposal is not able to viably provide a policy compliant provision of 8.4 affordable units, based upon current costs and values. A review mechanism will be secured via a S106 legal agreement which will allow for an appraisal which reflects actual costs and values and the opportunity for an additional contribution as schemes may become more or less viable over time.
- 2.4 The proposed part 3, part 4 storey building would substantially increase the height and footprint of the existing development upon the site. The design of the proposed building is considered acceptable, subject to further details and finishes being secured by a planning condition, and would not have a harmful impact upon the character and appearance or visual amenities of the surrounding area.

- 2.5 The proposal would provide 25 cycle spaces and 16 on-site car parking spaces; a shortfall of 7 on-site car parking spaces. The applicant has submitted a Transport Statement which states that the proposed 16 on-site car parking spaces would match the identified census (2011) level of car ownership and given the sustainable location that there is sufficient on-site car parking. Surrey County Council Highway Authority have raised no objections.
- 2.6 The site would be accessed via an access road off Kiln Lane. The access road would be widened from approximately 4.2 metres to 5 metres which is considered to be of sufficient width to accommodate two cars to pass at the site entrance. A dedicated footpath with a width of between approximately 1.5 metres and 3 metres would be provided adjacent to the access road.
- 2.7 The refuse/recycling bins would be stored in two dedicated bin stores on the lower ground level and would be moved to a holding pen at ground floor level by a private management company prior to collection from the Council on East Street.
- 2.8 There is a presumption in favour of granting sustainable development unless the application of policies provides a clear reason for refusing permission (Paragraph 11(d)(i) of the NPPF). The adverse impacts of the development are not held to significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the NPPF, as a whole.
- 2.9 **The application is recommended for APPROVAL subject to planning conditions being imposed and a legal agreement.**

### 3 Site Description

- 3.1 The site is 0.124 hectares in size and comprises a single storey detached bungalow and a two storey detached property, sub-divided into self-contained flats, located on a corner plot on the north west side of East Street and the north east side of Kiln Lane.
- 3.2 The site is located within a prominent position with its frontage facing both East Street and Kiln Lane. It is also visible from Middle Lane. The site is mixed in character and appearance, however it is predominantly surrounded by two and three storey residential buildings. There are a number of flatted developments in close proximity. The site is located approximately 190 metres from the edge of the Town Centre Boundary.
- 3.3 The site is currently accessed via East Street (No. 111 East Street) and via a short cul-de-sac at the rear accessed from Kiln Lane which serves the site and the neighbouring properties. The rear access road is owned by Epsom and Ewell Borough Council.
- 3.4 The ground level slopes down considerably from East Street to the rear of the site by approximately 2.7 metres.

- 3.5 The site does not contain a Listed Building and is not located within a Conservation Area. The site is located within EA Flood Risk Zone 1 (Low Probability of Flooding) and the rear of the site falls partly within a Critical Drainage Area. The site does not contain any Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs).

#### 4 Proposal

- 4.1 The application proposes the demolition of the existing buildings and the erection of a part 3 storey, part 4 storey building comprising 21 residential flats (7 x 1 bedroom, 10 x 2 bedroom and 4 x 3 bedroom) with associated car and cycle parking and refuse storage.
- 4.2 The proposed building would be broken down into a number of block types as illustrated in the image (Figure 1) below:

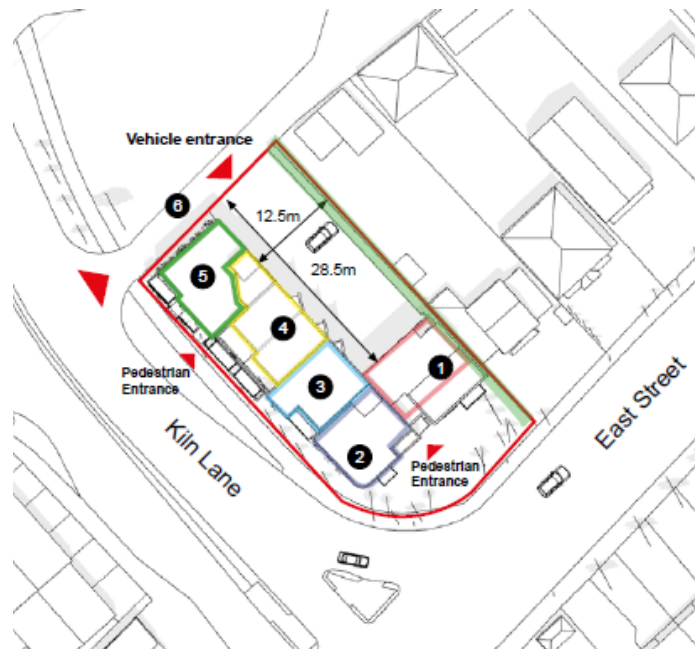


Figure 1: Diagram Site Entrances, Massing and Key Dimensions

- 4.3 The proposed building would have an L-shaped footprint and would have a width of approximately 22.5 metres (East Street frontage) and 39.2 metres (Kiln Lane Frontage). It would be designed with a flat roof form and would have a staggered height of between approximately 9.33 metres and 13.15 metres measured from the Ground FFL on East Street. The staggered height seeks to integrate with the surrounding street context which typically features two and three storey buildings.
- 4.4 The external finish of the building would primarily comprise of two tones of brickwork, yellow and red.

## **5 Comments from Third Parties**

5.1 The application was advertised by means of letters of notification to 24 neighbouring properties. 4 letters of objection (including 2 from the same address) have been received to date (15/12/2021) regarding:

- adverse visual impact
- impact on character
- design
- overbearing
- overshadowing
- loss of daylight/sunlight
- loss of outlook
- loss of privacy
- noise and disturbance
- traffic/parking implications; increase in on-street parking pressure where surrounding roads are already highly congested; the amount of parking proposed is inadequate
- highway and pedestrian safety concerns
- impact on ecology/wildlife; fail to see how there is a net gain in biodiversity
- lack of need for flats of this type in the local area, by reason that there are at least 15 flats for sale on East Street
- failed to sufficiently address any of the four previous reasons for refusal
- inaccuracies with submitted application form/documentation (existing housing typology/units, existing trees/hedges, existing access, sunlight report etc.)

A neutral representation was received question the tone colour of the brickwork and the boring, uninspiring square block with no 'pretty or character' features.

**Epsom Civic Society:** Objection. Not entirely convinced that refusal reasons 1 (unsatisfactory road access) and 2 (insufficient car parking) are fully overcome. Refusal reasons 3 (bulk and mass) and 4 (absence of affordable housing) have not been addressed. Too much is being crammed into the site; a scheme of much lesser intensification is required.

**Epsom Town Resident's Association:** Objection. The whole proposal makes no positive contribution to the locality, and represents a significant loss of green space and biodiversity. The design is poor quality and out of character with prevailing two storey properties, adverse impact on neighbouring residential amenities, lack of affordable/social housing, unsuitable housing mix, inadequate pedestrian and cyclist access, inadequate private amenity space.

- 5.3 A number of planning site notices were displayed in close proximity to the site on 10/11/2021.

## 6 Consultations

- 6.1 **Epsom and Ewell Borough Council (EEBC) Design and Conservation Officer:** No objections, subject to planning conditions. The proposal is acceptable in design terms and would enhance the present townscape in materials and with a massing that is compatible with local character as required by Policy DM9. It will contribute to the local distinctiveness and local character of the street. It should also add to the overall quality of the area and establish a strong sense of place as required by Paragraph 130 of the NPPF (2021).
- 6.2 **EEBC Arboricultural Officer:** No objections.
- 6.3 **EEBC Ecology Officer:** The surveying has been completed which is good. The reports both outline a number of proposed mitigated and enhancement recommendations. A report of the actual mitigation/enhancement that is proposed and a plan of its implementation is required.
- 6.4 **EEBC Transport & Waste Services Manager:** No objections.
- 6.5 **EEBC Environmental Health Officer:** No response received.
- 6.6 **EEBC Contaminated Land Officer:** No objections, subject to planning conditions.
- 6.7 **Surrey County Council Highway Authority (CHA):** No objections, subject to planning conditions.

The applicant has carried out a Stage 1 Road Safety Audit to assess the use of this access and proposed modifications to the access. The Road Safety Audit has picked up a number of items which will be addressed at detailed design stage when a request for S278 Agreement is submitted to the CHA for to the highway. The proposals include widening of the existing private access road to a width of 5 metre to assist turning movements.

16 car parking spaces are proposed to serve the residential units. In accordance with Epsom and Ewell's Parking Standards this is a shortfall of 7 car parking spaces. Given the adequate on street parking restrictions within the vicinity of the application site, and sustainable nature of the application site the CHA raises no objection to the application on these grounds.

The applicant has engaged in discussion with the County Highway Authority and Epsom and Ewell refuse collection team. It is proposed that waste will be collected directly from East Street, as per the existing waste collection arrangements for the existing dwellings on East Street. The CHA raises no objection to this proposal.

As parking spaces are to be allocated the CHA recommends that all car parking spaces are provided with electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

- 6.8 **Lead Local Flood Authority (SuDS):** No objections, subject to recommended planning conditions.

## 7 Relevant Planning History

- 7.1 A recent application for a similar proposal was refused under application reference 20/00797/FUL (Demolition of the existing buildings and erection of part 3 storey, part 4 storey building comprising 23 residential flats (8 x 1 bedroom, 11 x 2 bedroom and 4 x 3 bedroom) with associated car and cycle parking and refuse storage). The refusal reasons were as follows:

- 1) The proposed rear access road is considered to be insufficient in width to accommodate two passing vehicles, nor is there sufficient pedestrian width for the footpath to the side of the access road. By reason of its layout the proposed vehicular access arrangements would give rise to highway and pedestrian safety, in conflict with Policy CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) and Policy DM10 (Design Requirements for New Developments (including House Extensions)) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015) and guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (2021).
- 2) The proposal would fail to provide an appropriate level of on-site car parking resulting in harm on the amenities of surrounding residential occupiers' in terms of streetscene and availability of on-street car parking. The proposed 17 on-site car parking spaces would not meet the minimum parking standards set out in Table 1 of the Council's Parking Standards for Residential Development SPD (2015), in conflict with Policy CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) and Policy DM37 (Parking Standards) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015), and guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (2021).

- 3) The proposal, by reason of its bulk, mass and density, would adversely impact and harm the character and appearance and visual amenities of the surrounding area, in conflict with Policy CS5 (The Built Environment) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) and Policies DM9 (Townscape Character and Local Distinctiveness), DM10 and Policy DM10 (Design Requirements for New Developments (including House Extensions)) and Policy DM11 (Housing Density) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015) and guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (2021).
  - 4) In the absence of a completed legal obligation under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), to secure an affordable housing contribution, the applicant has failed to comply with Policy CS9 (Affordable Housing and meeting Housing Needs) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007).
- 7.2 The applicant has revised the proposal, stating that the amendments focus on mitigating the issues previously raised. Please refer to Section 4.2 of the submitted Design & Access Statement.

Application Number	Decision Date	Application Detail	Decision
20/00797/FUL	12/08/2021	Demolition of the existing buildings and erection of part 3 storey, part 4 storey building comprising 23 residential flats (8 x 1 bedroom, 11 x 2 bedroom and 4 x 3 bedroom) with associated car and cycle parking and refuse storage	Refused, Appeal Lodged
20/00514/FUL (107 East Street)	28/04/2020	Erection of single storey rear extension	Permitted
20/00375/PDE (107 East Street)	06/04/2020	Erection of single storey rear extension (4.1m in depth, maximum height of 3m and eaves height of 3m)	Refused
20/00221/FUL (117 East Street)	02/04/2020	<i>Amendments to approved scheme (18/01513/FUL) to allow for a loft conversion to provide an additional flat</i>	<i>Permitted</i>
18/01150/FUL (111 East Street)	28/03/2019	Amendments to 17/00244/FUL	Permitted
18/01513/FUL (117 East Street)	22/03/2019	<i>Redevelopment and refurbishment of the site to provide 7no. self-contained flats with associated parking, amenity space, refuse store and cycle store</i>	<i>Permitted</i>
18/00714/FUL (111 East Street)	10/10/2018	Demolition of bungalow and erection of a two storey building comprising of 1 x 3 and 3 x 2 bedroom flats and associated parking	Refused
17/00244/FUL (111 East Street)	21/11/2017	Demolition of bungalow and erection of a two storey building comprising 1 x 3 and 3 x 2 bedroom flats with associated parking	Permitted



## 8 Planning Policy

### National Planning Policy Framework (2021)

#### LDF Core Strategy (2007)

Policy CS1	Creating Sustainable Communities
Policy CS5	The Built Environment
Policy CS6	Sustainability in New Development
Policy CS7	Housing Provision
Policy CS8	Housing Delivery
Policy CS9	Affordable Housing
Policy CS16	Managing Transport and Travel

#### LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015)

Policy DM5	Trees and Landscape
Policy DM9	Townscape Character and Local Distinctiveness
Policy DM10	Design Requirements for New Developments
Policy DM11	Housing Density
Policy DM12	Housing Standards
Policy DM13	Building Heights
Policy DM17	Contaminated Land
Policy DM19	Development and Flood Risk
Policy DM21	Meeting Local Housing Needs
Policy DM22	Housing Mix
Policy DM35	Transport and New Development
Policy DM36	Sustainable Transport for New Development
Policy DM37	Parking Standards

#### Technical Housing Standards – Nationally Described Space Standards (2015)

#### Parking Standards for Residential Development SPD (2015)

#### Surrey County Council Vehicular and Cycle Parking Guidance (2018)

#### Surrey Design: A Strategic Guide for Quality Built Environments: Technical Appendix (2002)

#### Revised Sustainable Design SPD (2016)

## 9 Planning Considerations

9.1 The main planning considerations material to the determination of this application are:

- Principle of Development
- Impact upon Character and Appearance of the Area
- Impact upon Neighbouring Residential Amenities
- Affordable Housing
- Quality of Accommodation
- Housing Mix
- Highways, Parking and Cycle Parking
- Refuse and Recycling Facilities
- Landscaping
- Biodiversity and Ecology
- Sustainability
- Flood Risk and Surface Water Drainage
- Land Contamination
- Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)
- Legal Agreements

### Principle of Development

#### Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

- 9.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was updated in July 2021 and sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they should be applied. It sets out that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 9.3 The site is located within a built up area and does not affect any assets of particular importance such as SSSI, AONB, European or National Ecological Designations, Green Belt or any other given additional weight by the NPPF (2019). When considering the principle of development, the presumption in favour of sustainable development is fundamental in this case.
- 9.4 In accordance with Paragraph 12 of the NPPF (2021), development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan should be approved and where a proposal conflicts with an up-to-date development plan, permission should not usually be granted.

- 9.5 Paragraph 11d of the NPPF (2021) is engaged via Footnote 7 in circumstances, for applications involving the provision of housing, where Local Planning Authorities cannot demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable housing sites. The practical application and consequence of this is that unless the site is located in an area or affects an asset of particular importance that provides a clear reason for refusal, then permission must be granted unless it can be demonstrated that any adverse impact would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits when assessed against the NPPF as a whole.

Housing Need

- 9.6 Paragraph 60 of the NPPF (2021) states that to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, it is important that a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that the needs of specific housing requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay.
- 9.7 Paragraph 69 of the NPPF (2021) states [inter alia] that small and medium sites can make an important contribution to meeting the housing requirement of an area, and are often built-out relatively quickly.
- 9.8 Policy CS7 (Housing Provision) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) states that the Council will seek to ensure sufficient housing is provided to meet the Borough's housing requirement. The Council's annual housing target has increased significantly since the adoption of the Core Strategy (2007) and Epsom and Ewell Borough Council currently has an annual housing target of 695 new residential dwellings per year under the Housing Delivery Test.
- 9.9 Meeting any increase in the annual housing target will be challenging, by reason that the Borough is mostly comprised of existing built up areas, strategic open spaces or Green Belt, therefore the supply of available development sites is now extremely limited. As such, it is important that available sites are optimised for housing delivery.
- 9.10 The surrounding area is predominantly residential in character and appearance, therefore current planning policy would not preclude such types of developments. As such, given the significant housing need within the Borough, it is considered that the redevelopment of this site at a higher density creating additional residential units within a sustainable location is acceptable in principle, subject to the below other material planning considerations.

Impact upon Character and Appearance of the Area

- 9.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019) attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. Paragraph 126 states that the creation of high quality, beautiful and sustainable buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve and good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities. Paragraph 130 states [inter alia] that developments should function well and add to the overall quality of the area, are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping, and are sympathetic to local character and history. Paragraph 134 states that development that is not well designed should be refused, especially where it fails to reflect local design policies and government guidance on design.
- 9.12 Paragraph 3.7.5 of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) sets out that new development should enhance and complement local character, and be capable of integrating well into existing neighbourhoods. Paragraph 3.7.6 states that the Council will expect developments to be of a high quality, creating a safe environment which enhances the public realm and which positively contributes to the townscape.
- 9.13 Policy DM10 (Design Requirements for New Developments (including House Extensions)) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015) states that development proposals will be required to incorporate good design. The most essential elements identified as contributing to the character and local distinctiveness of a street or an area which should be respected, maintained or enhanced include, but are not limited, to the following:
- Prevailing development typology, including house type, sizes, and occupancy;
  - Prevailing density of the surrounding area;
  - Scale, layout, height, form, massing;
  - Plot width and format which includes spaces between buildings;
  - Building line build up, set back, and front boundary; and
  - Typical details and key features such as roof forms, window format, building materials and design detailing of elevations, existence of grass verges etc.

- 9.14 Policy DM11 (Housing Density) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015) states that in principle, the Council will support proposals for new housing that make the most efficient use of development sites located within the Borough's existing urban area. The density of new housing development will in most cases not exceed 40 dwellings per hectare, however exceptions will be considered if it can be demonstrated that the site enjoys good access to services, facilities and amenities via existing public transport, walking and cycling networks; and the surrounding townscape has sufficient capacity to accommodate developments of higher density.
- 9.15 It is acknowledged that the proposed 21 dwellings would substantially exceed the 40 dwellings per hectare (approximately 156dpha (21/0.135ha proposed)), however this is given less weight in the planning assessment as there is a need to optimise available sites and it is inconsistent with the objectives of the NPPF (2021).
- 9.16 Policy DM13 (Building Heights) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015) states [inter alia] that buildings higher than 12 metres will be inappropriate in all areas of the Borough except the identified areas within the Epsom Town Centre Boundary where buildings up to a maximum height of 16 metres will be allowed in certain locations. It is acknowledged that although the site falls outside the Town Centre Boundary it is nevertheless located approximately 190 metres from the edge of the Town Centre Boundary and therefore the above policy is applicable.
- 9.17 In May 2018, the Licensing and Planning Policy Committee took a decision to set aside Policy DM11 (Housing Density) and Policy DM13 (Building Heights). This was on the basis of the aforementioned policies restricting opportunities for growth in the Borough. It should be noted that these policies still remain part of the development plan, however they are afforded little weight in the presumption of sustainable development.
- 9.18 The site is located within a prominent position with its frontage facing both East Street and Kiln Lane. It would also be visible from Middle Lane. The immediate area consists of two and three storey detached, semi-detached and terraced properties (some sub-divided into self-contained flats) of varying architectural style, however there are a number of flatted developments in close proximity.

- 9.19 The existing detached bungalow and two storey detached property would be demolished and along with the wider site curtilage be replaced with a two – four storey stepped building of a contemporary design. The proposed building would be broken down into a number of block types. It would have a staggered height of between approximately 9.33 metres and 13.15 metres measured from the Ground FFL on East Street. It would be designed with a flat roof form with a varied roofline of setbacks and integral balconies/terraces (upper floors) and private terraces (ground floor). The design of the proposed building is illustrated in the images (see Key Views 1 and 2) below:



Key View 1: East Street looking at junction with Kiln Lane



Key View 2: East Street looking north at junction to Kiln Lane

- 9.20 It is evident that the proposal would be of a much higher density in comparison to the existing built form. The proposed building would have a meaningful visual gap between the two/three storey block and the corner block, a curved corner feature and a staggered elevation building line with integral balconies. The stepped design, incorporating the fall in street level (see Figure 2 below) along with the pushing and pulling of the façade with deep recessed balconies are considered to help break down the bulk and mass of the building.



Figure 2: Kiln Lane

- 9.21 It is acknowledged that the proposed maximum height of approximately 13.15 metres would exceed the 12 metre height considered appropriate in Policy DM13 (Building Heights), however again this is given less weight in the planning assessment as there is a need to optimise available sites and it is inconsistent with the objectives of the NPPF (2021). Furthermore, each application is considered on a case by case basis and on its own individual merits.
- 9.22 In terms of local context, there is a three storey apartment block (Acer House) on East Street on the opposite side of Kiln Lane and from the application site and diagonally from the application site and on the opposite side of East Street is a newly constructed four storey apartment block (Epsom Reach/former Kings Arms Public House) extending to an approximate height of 13.4 metres. It is considered that the proposed density and height of the proposal would relate to the higher densities in East Street, particularly leading back to the Town Centre.
- 9.23 The choice of materials are particularly important in terms of designing a high quality development and to ensure that the design is appropriate within the surrounding local context helping to develop a modern vernacular for the edge of the town centre. The external finish of the building would primarily comprise of two tones of brickwork, yellow and red, which would be reflective of the surrounding area where a variety of different brickwork tones are used. It would also help break up the massing of the proposed building and avoid the long elevation becoming monotonous. The proposed materials are considered acceptable in principle, however to ensure a high quality appearance upon completion of the development further information on all proposed materials and finishes (including boundary treatment) will be secured via a planning condition.
- 9.24 It is considered that the design, scale and massing of the proposal, whilst clearly visible within the streetscene, would make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the surrounding area, and would comply with the NPPF (2021), Policy CS5 (The Built Environment) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) and Policies DM9 (Townscape Character and Local Distinctiveness) and DM10 (Design Requirements for New Developments (including House Extensions)) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

Impact upon Neighbouring Residential Amenity

- 9.25 Policy DM10 (Design Requirements for New Developments (including House Extensions)) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015) seeks to safeguard residential amenities in terms of privacy, outlook, daylight/sunlight and, noise and disturbance.
- 9.26 The proposed building would be stepped in height away from the shared boundary with No. 113 East Street. Block Type 1 (part two, part three storey in height) would be located approximately 0.8 metres from the shared boundary with No. 113 East Street. Block Type 2, 3 and 4 (four storey in height) would be located approximately 12.6 metres from the shared boundary with No. 113 East Street.
- 9.27 The proposed boundary treatment to the rear with No. 113 East Street would comprise of a low level brick wall to the inside face of the existing approximate 1.9 metre neighbouring fence and an approximate 2.5 metre (measured from the car park level) high boundary hedgerow planting.

Daylight and Sunlight

- 9.28 The application has submitted a Daylight and Sunlight Report [prepared by Waterslade].
- 9.29 The Building Research Establishment (BRE) Report 'Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight – A Guide to Good Practice' by Paul Littlefair is the normal criteria adopted when assessing the sunlight and daylight impact of new development on existing buildings.
- 9.30 It is usual to only consider the main habitable spaces (i.e. living rooms, bedrooms and kitchens) within residential properties. As such, the following properties have been considered (applicant's assessment in italics):

- No. 113 East Street

*The assumed habitable room assessed within this property experiences a small proportional VSC reduction of 11% to a rear window, which is well within the 20% allowance specified in the BRE guidelines. This combined with the excellent retained VSC of 35%, means that the impact comfortably complies with the BRE guidelines.*

- No. 103B East Street

*The assumed habitable room assessed within this property experiences a negligible reduction in daylight and sunlight as a result of the proposed development and will fully comply with the BRE guidelines.*

- No's. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Kiln Lane



*The assumed habitable rooms assessed within these properties experience small proportional VSC reductions of between 7% and 10%, which is well within the 20% allowance specified in the BRE guidelines. This combined with the excellent retained VSCs of around 33%, means that the impact comfortably complies with the BRE guidelines.*

- Chossy House, No. 168 East Street

*The assumed habitable rooms assessed within this property experience negligible reductions in daylight and sunlight as a result of the proposed development and will fully comply with the BRE guidelines.*

- No's 1 and 2 Ede Court

*The assumed habitable rooms assessed within these properties experience negligible reductions in daylight and sunlight as a result of the proposed development and will fully comply with the BRE guidelines.*

#### Overshadowing

- 9.31 The BRE guidance suggest that for an amenity area, e.g. garden, to appear sunlit throughout the year, at least 50% of the garden or amenity area should receive two hours of sunlight on 21<sup>st</sup> March (21<sup>st</sup> March is the equinox month and is the set day for testing overshadowing in accordance with the BRE criteria).

- No. 113 East Street

- 9.32 *Drawing W1242\_SHA\_01 shows the percentage of the neighbouring garden that receives at least two hours of direct sunlight on March 21st before and after development. The results show that the garden of 113 East Street achieves 74% after development, which comfortably exceeds the BRE recommended target of 50%. Therefore, the overshadowing impact of the proposed development fully complies with the BRE guidelines.*

#### Privacy/Overlooking

- 9.33 The proposed building has been designed so that the private amenity space (balconies/terraces) has been sited so they face East Street and Kiln Lane. It is stated that most habitable room windows and balconies would be located on the north west, south east and south west elevations, however some bedroom windows would be located on the north east elevation facing No. 113 East Street. These windows would be of an oriel design angled away from No. 113 East Street.
- 9.34 It is considered that consideration has been given to minimise any undue overlooking and loss of privacy and there would be no direct overlooking into neighbouring habitable room windows, therefore any impact is not considered to be significant enough to warrant grounds for refusal.

- 9.35 The proposed separation distance between the proposed balconies and the front windows on No's. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Kiln Lane would be in excess of 30 metres. It is considered, by reason of this separation distance, that there would not be any undue overlooking or significant loss of privacy to the properties located on Kiln Lane.

#### Outlook

- 9.36 The proposed side flank elevation wall of the four storey block would be located approximately 12.5 metres from the shared boundary with No. 113 East Street. It is considered that there would be some visual impact and loss of outlook, however by reason of the set in distance, any impact is not considered to be significant enough to warrant grounds for refusal.

#### Noise and Disturbance

- 9.37 It is acknowledged that the proposed building would result in an increased number of comings and goings in comparison to the existing arrangements, however the level of noise would not be unusual within a built up environment adjacent to an 'A' classified road.
- 9.38 The submitted Daylight and Sunlight Report concludes that *the level of daylight and sunlight impact to all assumed habitable rooms assessed within the neighbouring properties, and the overshadowing impact to the rear garden of [No.] 113 East Street, is very small and fully compliant with the BRE guidelines.*
- 9.39 It is concluded that Officers accept the findings of the Daylight and Sunlight Report and Shadow Path Analysis submitted by the applicant. The proposal is not considered to diminish the living conditions of any neighbouring occupiers to an extent that would be material or warrant grounds for refusal. As such, it is considered that the proposal would comply with Policy DM10 (Design Requirements for New Developments (including House Extensions)) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

#### Affordable Housing

- 9.40 Paragraph 63 of the NPPF (2021) states that where a need for housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required, and expect it to be met on-site unless:
- a) off-site provision or an appropriate financial contribution in lieu can be robustly justified; and
  - b) the agreed approach contributes to the objectives of creating mixed and balanced communities

- 9.41 Paragraph 65 of the NPPF (2021) states that where major development involving the provision of housing is proposed, planning policies and decisions should expect at least 10% of the total number of homes to be available for affordable home ownership, unless this would exceed the level of affordable housing required in the area, or significantly prejudice the ability to meet the identified affordable housing needs of specific groups.
- 9.42 Policy CS9 (Affordable Housing) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) states that the Council has a target that overall, 35% of new dwelling should be affordable. Residential development of 15 or more dwellings gross (or on sites of 0.5ha or above) should include at least 40% of dwellings as affordable.
- 9.43 In this regard, to be fully compliant, the proposal would be required to provide 8.4 affordable units.
- 9.44 Paragraph 3.12.11 of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) states that where there are specific and overriding site constraints, or where development-specific issues inhibit the provision of affordable housing, off site provision or financial contributions may be acceptable.
- 9.45 The applicant, DWD, have undertaken a viability appraisal, submitted in support of the planning application. This concluded that the proposed scheme would result in a deficit of circa. £1,320,000 and therefore the scheme cannot viably deliver any on-site affordable housing or provide an off-site affordable in lieu payment. The applicant's viability appraisal has been independently reviewed by a viability assessor, BPS, on behalf of the Council.
- 9.46 BPS have concluded that the scheme shows a deficit of circa. £165,132, which is a significant improvement in viability against DWD's position, but still a 'non-viable' position that suggests the scheme cannot viably contribute towards affordable housing based upon current costs and values. The recent increases in construction costs are a key reason for this deficit compared to the conclusions made in BPS's reporting of the previously refused scheme (ref. 20/00797/FUL).
- 9.47 BPS have recommended that a review mechanism is included in the S106 agreement, to be worded as follows:
- review mechanism which is triggered if works on-site have not reached construction of the first-floor slab within 2 years of planning permission being granted
- 9.48 A review mechanism can offer several advantages e.g. an appraisal which reflects actual costs and values and the opportunity for an additional contribution as schemes may become more or less viable over time.

- 9.49 The net gain provision of 18 residential units, although without a policy compliant level of affordable housing is a benefit, which weighs in favour of the proposal in the planning balance. The lack of a policy compliant level of affordable housing is given minor negative weight.

Quality of Accommodation

- 9.50 Policy DM12 (Housing Standards) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015) states that all new housing developments, including conversions, are required to comply with external and internal space standards.
- 9.51 The Nationally Described Space Standards (2015) sets out internal space standards for new dwellings at a defined level of occupancy. It further states that in order to provide one bedspace, a single bedroom has a floor area of at least 7.5sqm and in order to provide two bedspaces, a double (or twin bedroom) has a floor area of at least 11.5sqm.
- 9.52 Paragraph 3.36 of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015) states that to provide adequate private amenity space for development of flats, a minimum of 5sqm of private amenity space for 1-2 person units should be provided and an extra 1sqm should be provided for each additional occupant e.g. a 4 person unit would be required to provide a minimum of 7sqm of private amenity space.
- 9.53 The application proposes 7 x 1 bedroom flats, 10 x 2 bedroom flats and 4 x 3 bedroom flats.

Flat	Number of Bedrooms (b) / Number of Bed Spaces (p)	Gross Internal Area (GIA)	Private Amenity Space
G-01	1b/2p	50sqm	8sqm
G-02	1b/2p	55sqm	17sqm
G-03	1b/2p	50sqm	11sqm
1-02	1b/2p	50sqm	6sqm
1-06	1b/2p	50sqm	5sqm
1-07	1b/2p	51sqm	5sqm
2-02	1b/2p	50sqm	6sqm
1-01	2b/3p	62sqm	6sqm
1-03	2b/3p	61sqm	6sqm
1-04	2b/3p	61sqm	6sqm
2-01	2b/3p	62sqm	6sqm
2-03	2b/3p	61sqm	6sqm
2-04	2b/3p	61sqm	6sqm
2-06	2b/3p	62sqm	40sqm
3-01	2b/3p	73sqm	14sqm
3-02	2b/3p	68sqm	6sqm
3-03	2b/3p	61sqm	11sqm

G-04	3b/4p	78sqm	35sqm
G-05	3b/4p	86sqm	30sqm
1-05	3b/4p	74sqm	8sqm
2-05	3b/4p	74sqm	8sqm

- 9.54 The proposed flats would all either meet or exceed the minimum internal and external space standards set out in the Nationally Described Space Standards (2015), therefore providing adequate living and private amenity arrangements. The ground floor flats would be provided with a small garden space and the upper floor flats would be provided with either a balcony or terrace.
- 9.55 As such, it is considered that the proposal would comply with Policy DM12 (Housing Standards) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015) and the Technical Housing Standards – Nationally Described Space Standards (2015).

#### Housing Mix

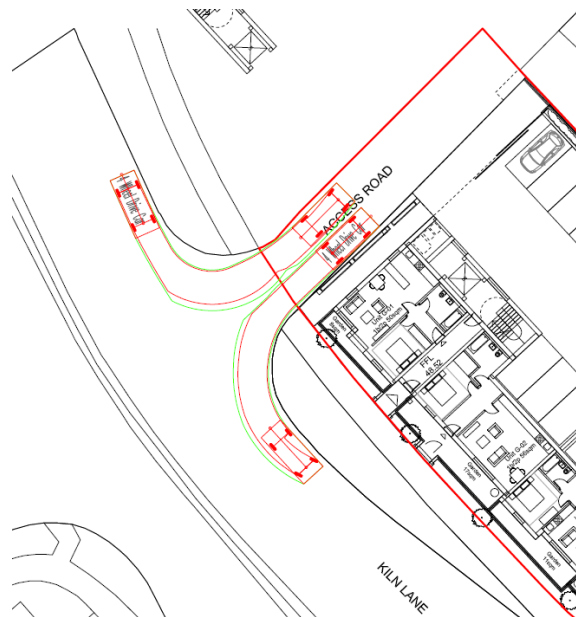
- 9.56 Policy DM22 (Housing Mix) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015) states that the Council require all residential development proposals for four or more units be comprised of a minimum of 25% 3+ bedroom units, unless it can be demonstrated that the mix would be inappropriate for the location or endanger the viability of the proposal.
- 9.57 Chapter 3 (Housing Need Assessment) of the Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update (2019) recommends that the breakdown of dwellings by size should be 10% for 1 bedroom units, 50% for 2 bedroom units, 30% for 3 bedroom units and 10% for 4 bedroom units.
- 9.58 The proposed housing mix would be 7 (33%) x 1 bedroom units, 10 (48%) x 2 bedroom units and 4 (19%) x 3 bedroom units. It is acknowledged that the housing mix for 3+ bedroom units would be slightly short of that set out above, however by reason that the proposal is located within a sustainable town centre location and that the proposal is flatted development, it is considered that the housing mix is appropriate within this location. Furthermore, the mix of units includes a majority of 2 bedroom units suitable for small families.
- 9.59 The housing mix not being fully policy compliant is given negative minor weight.

#### Highways, Parking and Cycle Parking

- 9.60 Paragraph 111 of the NPPF (2021) states that development should only be prevented or refused on highway grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or the residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe.

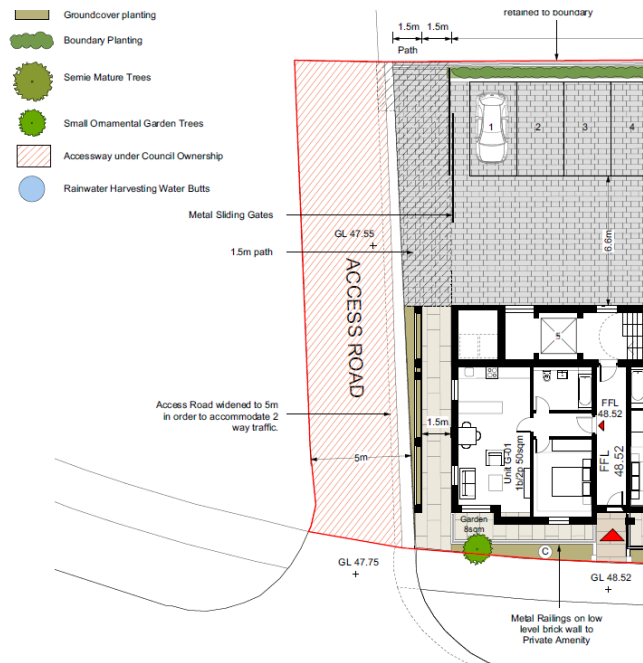
- 9.61 Policy CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) encourages development proposals that foster an improved and integrated transport network and facilitate a shift of emphasis to non-car modes as a means of access to services and facilities. Development proposals should (inter alia) provide safe, convenient and attractive accesses for all, including the elderly, disabled, and others with restricted mobility. Development proposals should be appropriate for the highways network in terms of the volume and nature of traffic generated, provide appropriate and effective parking provision, both on and off-site, and vehicular servicing arrangements. Furthermore, development proposals must ensure that vehicular traffic generated does not create new, or exacerbate existing, on street parking problems, not materially increase other traffic problems.
- 9.62 Policy DM37 (Parking Standards) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015) seeks to ensure that new schemes provide an appropriate level of off-street parking to avoid an unacceptable impact on on-street parking conditions and local traffic conditions. It further states that the Council will consider exceptions to this approach if an applicant can robustly demonstrate that the level of on-site parking associated with the proposal would have no harmful impact on the surrounding area in terms of streetscene or availability of on-street parking.
- 9.63 Table 1 of the Council's Parking Standards for Residential Development SPD (2015) states that 1 & 2 bedroom flats require a minimum of 1 off-street car parking space and 3+ bedroom flats require a minimum of 1.5 car parking spaces. As such, in accordance with Table 1 the proposal should provide a minimum of 23 car parking spaces.
- 9.64 The proposal would be provided with 16 on-site car parking spaces. As such, in accordance with Table 1 there is a shortfall of 7 on-site car parking spaces. The applicant has submitted a Transport Statement (Job Number 2688, Rev F). It concludes, by way of robustly justifying the shortfall, that the proposed 16 on-site car parking spaces proposed matches the identified census (2011) level of car ownership and given the sustainable location that there is sufficient parking proposed on-site and as a result overspill parking will not be required. It is considered that future occupiers would not necessarily be reliant on the use of a car for typical daily journey purposes and would have a range of alternative modes of transport, including train, bus, cycling and walking. Furthermore, it is considered that the proposal would not significantly exacerbate or worsen any existing parking problems in the area.

- 9.65 It is argued by the applicant that the proposed 16 on-site car parking spaces would ensure that the private car is not prioritised over more sustainable modes of travel, in accordance with the objectives of Policy CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007). The applicant has further stated that it is anticipated that the car parking will be allocated, however it would be offered at a yearly charge with a yearly review, in order to further limit demand to only apartments that require a parking space.
- 9.66 Surrey Design: A Strategic Guide for Quality Built Environments: Technical Appendix (2002) states that the minimum carriageway widths for 0-25 dwellings is 4.1 metres, and for 26-50 dwellings is 4.8 metres.
- 9.67 It is proposed to use the existing access off Kiln Lane for vehicular access into the site. The existing access road would be widened from approximately 4.2 metres to 5 metres, which is considered to be of sufficient width to accommodate two cars to pass at the site entrance as demonstrated by the swept path analysis (Dwg No. SK13 Rev A), and would comply with the minimum carriageway widths set out above.



Extract of Dwg No. SK13 Rev A

- 9.68 A 1.5 metre to 3 metre wide footpath is proposed along the access road (partly located under the proposed apartment building) and would provide a dedicated pedestrian route towards Sainsbury's (see Dwg No. (GA)02-PL2 Rev A). The entrance to the on-site car parking spaces would comprise of metal sliding gates.



Extract of Dwg No. (GA)02-PL2 Rev A showing footpath arrangements

- 9.69 Surrey County Council Vehicular and Cycle Parking Guidance (2018) requires 1 cycle space per 1 & 2 bedroom unit and 2 cycle spaces per 3 + bedroom unit. As such, in accordance with this guidance the proposal should provide a minimum of 25 cycle parking spaces.
- 9.70 The proposal would be provided with storage for 25 cycle spaces. The cycle storage has been designed so that it would be an integral part of the building and would be accessible and secure. This is considered acceptable.
- 9.71 Surrey County Council Highway Authority have raised no objections to the proposal, however recommend that all car parking spaces are provided with electric vehicle charging infrastructure. This aspect will be secured via a planning condition.
- 9.72 As such, it is considered that the proposal would comply with the NPPF, Policy CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007).
- 9.73 The shortfall in car parking is given minor negative weight.

#### Refuse and Recycling Facilities

- 9.74 Policy CS6 (Sustainability in New Developments) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) sets out [inter alia] that proposals for development should result in a sustainable environment and to conserve natural resources, waste should be minimised and recycling encouraged. Development should incorporate waste management processes.



- 9.75 Annex 2 of the Council's Revised Sustainable Design SPD (2016) sets out the refuse and recycling requirements for flatted development. It states [inter alia] that storage areas for communal wheeled bins and recycling needs to allow sufficient room for both refuse and recycling containers to be stored and manoeuvred and be within 6 metres of the public highway. It further states that if more than four 240 litre bins are to be emptied, then the collection vehicle should be able to enter the development to avoid the risk of obstructing traffic.
- 9.76 The proposed refuse and recycling stores (one for each core) have been designed so that they are integral to the building. These would be accessed from the car park. It is proposed that approximately 509 litres/flat has been allocated for refuse and recycling materials as follows:
- 3 x 1100L refuse bins
  - 5 x 1100L mixed recycling bins
  - 1 x 1100L and 1 x 240L glass recycling bins
  - 3 x 180L food waste recycling bins
- 9.77 It should be noted that the above requirement has been calculated in accordance with Annex 2 of the Council's Sustainable Design SPD (2016).
- 9.78 Dwg No. (GA)03-PL2 A demonstrates Bin Store A and Bin Store B. The bin stores would be located at lower ground level and within 30 metre horizontal travel distance of all flats. It is further proposed that a private management company will move the bins via a dedicated bin lift to a holding pen at ground floor level, ready for collection from East Street (Dwg No. (GA)02 C).
- 9.79 The Council's Transport and Waste Services Manager has stated that this arrangement would necessitate the Council's collection vehicles to park roughly outside No. 113 East Street during collections which is considered suitable in terms of general traffic flow, distance from the junction with Kiln Lane, and the locations of the existing dropped kerb.
- 9.80 The proposed 509 litres/flat would exceed the guidance of 495 litres/flat set out in the Council's Sustainable Design SPD (2016).
- 9.81 The Council's Transport and Waste Services Manager has raised no objections. Surrey County Council Highway Authority (CHA) have also raised no objections to the proposal.
- 9.82 A refuse, deliveries and servicing waste management plan will be secured via a planning condition, to be implemented and for each and every subsequent occupation of the development, and an informative added stating that the private waste management company is expected to move the bins to the holding pen at ground floor level and that the Council will not be responsible for missed collections in the event waste management processes is not in place.

- 9.83 As such, it is considered that the proposal would comply with Policy CS6 (Sustainability in New Development) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) and Annex 2 of the Council's Revised Sustainable Design SPD (2016).

#### Landscaping

- 9.84 Policy DM5 (Trees and Landscape) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015) sets out that the Borough's trees, hedgerows and other landscape features will be protected and enhanced by [inter alia]:

- continuing to maintain trees in streets and public open spaces and selectively removing, where absolutely necessary, and replacing and replanting trees; and
- requiring landscape proposals in submissions for new development, which retain existing trees and other important landscape features where practicable and include the planting of new semi-mature trees and other planting.

- 9.85 It is noted that there has been a recent loss of trees within the site curtilage resulting in the site having a bare and exposed appearance.

- 9.86 The proposal is complemented with some soft landscaping and tree planting proposed along the street frontage, with larger specimens on East Street. A landscape buffer has been proposed along the shared boundary with No. 113 East Street.

- 9.87 It is considered that further details of hard and soft landscaping should be secured via a planning condition. As such, it is considered that the proposal would comply with Policy DM5 (Trees and Landscape) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

#### Biodiversity and Ecology

- 9.88 Policy CS3 (Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Areas) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) sets out that development that is detrimental to the Borough's biodiversity will be minimised, and where it does take place, adequate mitigating measures should be provided. Wherever possible, new development should contribute positively towards the Borough's biodiversity.

- 9.89 Policy DM4 (Biodiversity and New Development) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015) seeks to ensure that new development takes every opportunity to enhance the nature conservation potential of a site and secure a net benefit to biodiversity. It sets out that development affecting any site or building that supports species protected by Law including their habitats, will only be permitted if appropriate mitigation and compensatory measures are agreed to facilitate the survival of the identified species, keep disturbance to a minimum and provide adequate alternative habitats to ensure no net loss of biodiversity.

- 9.90 The applicant has submitted an Ecological Appraisal Report [prepared by Wychwood Environmental Ltd]. The Council's Ecology Officer has advised that the surveys all seem good. It is acknowledged that the development does result in the loss of habitat including dense scrub and amenity grassland. The Appraisal Report recommends a number of mitigation and enhancement proposals, including a green roof, 'bee bricks', bird boxes and native species planting. It is considered that further details should be secured via a planning condition to enhance the biodiversity of the site in accordance with Policy DM4 (Biodiversity and New Development) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

#### Sustainability

- 9.91 Policy CS6 (Sustainability in New Developments) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) states [inter alia] that development should result in a sustainable environment and ensure that new development minimises the use of energy in the scheme, minimises the emission of pollutants into the wider environment, minimises the energy requirements of construction and incorporates waste management processes.
- 9.92 The applicant has submitted an Energy and Sustainability Report [prepared by Envision]. The report demonstrates how the development will incorporate a number of sustainability and energy efficiency measures. The proposal would include a 40 square metre photovoltaic (PV) array mounted to the roof of the proposed building.
- 9.93 As such, it is considered that the proposal would be able to secure a sustainable development outcome and would comply with the NPPF (2019) and Policy CS6 of the LDF Core Strategy (2007).

#### Flood Risk and Surface Water Drainage

- 9.94 Paragraph 167 of the NPPF (2021) states that when determining any planning applications, LPAs should ensure that flood risk is not increased elsewhere. Where appropriate, applications should be supported by a site-specific flood-risk assessment.
- 9.95 Paragraph 169 of the NPPF (2021) sets out that major developments should incorporate sustainable drainage systems unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate. The systems used should:
- a) take account of advice from the lead local flood authority;
  - b) have appropriate proposed minimum operational standards;
  - c) have maintenance arrangements in place to ensure an acceptable standard of operation for the lifetime of the development; and
  - d) where possible, provide multifunctional benefits.

- 9.96 Policy CS6 (Sustainability in New Developments) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) states that proposals for development should result in a sustainable environment and reduce, or have a neutral impact upon, pollution and climate change. In order to conserve natural resources, minimise waste and encourage recycling, the Council will ensure that new development [inter alia] avoids increasing the risk of, or from flooding.
- 9.97 Policy DM19 (Development and Flood Risk) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015) sets out that development on sites of 1ha or greater in Zone 1 will not be supported unless [inter alia]:
- ii) it can be demonstrated through a site Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) that the proposal would, where practicable, reduce risk both to and from the development or at least be risk neutral; and,
  - iii) where risks are identified through an FRA, flood resilient and resistant design and appropriate mitigation and adaptation can be implemented so that the level of risk is reduced to acceptable levels.
- 9.98 Policy DM19 further states that the Council will expect development to reduce the volume and rate of surface water run-off through the incorporation of appropriately designed Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs) at a level appropriate to the scale and type of development.
- 9.99 The site is located within Flood Risk Zone 1 (Low Probability of Flooding) and the rear of the site falls partly within a Critical Drainage Area. The site is 0.124 hectares in size.
- 9.100 The applicant has submitted a Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy [prepared by Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Limited].
- 9.101 The Lead Local Flood Authority (Surrey County Council) have reviewed the submitted surface water drainage strategy for the proposed development and have raised no objections, subject to planning conditions. As such, it is considered that the proposal would comply with the NPPF (2019), Policy CS6 (Sustainability in New Developments) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) and Policy DM19 (Development and Flood Risk) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

#### Land Contamination

- 9.102 Paragraph 186 of the NPPF (2021) states that planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development.

9.103 Policy DM17 (Contaminated Land) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015) states [inter alia] that where it is considered that land may be affected by contamination, planning permission will only be granted if it is demonstrated that the developed site will be suitable for the proposed use without the risk from contaminants to people, buildings, services or the environment including the apparatus of statutory undertakers.

9.104 The applicant has submitted a Preliminary Investigation Report (Ref. 18318/PIR\_R26/V1.0). The Council's Contaminated Land Officer has reviewed this and agrees that an intrusive investigation is required. This aspect will be secured via a planning condition.

#### Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

9.105 The proposal will be CIL liable.

#### Legal Agreements

9.106 The following site specific and/or financial and infrastructure contributions are required to mitigate the adverse impact of the development:

- review mechanism which is triggered if works on-site have not reached construction of the first-floor slab within 2 years of planning permission being granted
- monitoring fee (drafting of Section 106 agreement) of £1,200

## **10 Conclusion**

10.1 Paragraph 11(d)(ii) of the NPPF (2021) states that for decision-making the Council should approve planning permission unless the adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits.

10.2 The Council are unable to demonstrate a 5 year supply of land for the delivery of housing. As such, the presumption in favour of sustainable development and Paragraph 11(d) of the NPPF (2021) is a material planning consideration.

10.3 The provision of 21 residential units (a net gain of 18 units) each with private amenity space would provide a significant public benefit, which weighs in favour of the scheme. Paragraph 60 of the NPPF (2021) states that to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, it is important that a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed and that land with permission is development without unnecessary delay. The provision of additional housing comprises a substantial social benefit.

- 10.4 The provision of affordable housing in developments is afforded significant weight in the planning balance. The lack of policy compliant affordable housing provision, is given minor negative weight in the planning balance. The applicant has undertaken a viability appraisal which conclude that the scheme cannot viably contribute towards affordable housing, therefore minor negative weight is given as opposed to negative weight.
- 10.5 The housing is mix is not fully compliant and therefore given minor negative weight.
- 10.6 The shortfall in on-site car parking spaces is given minor negative weight, by reason that the applicant has justified the shortfall and that the site is located within a sustainable location with good public transport accessibility. Increasing on-site parking provision would not optimise the residential use of the site, an important objective in view of housing need.
- 10.7 In addition, other benefits must be identified, these being economic from the construction project and CIL.
- 10.8 Taking all these matters into account, including all other material planning considerations, it is found that the benefits would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the negative impacts when assessed against the policies of the NPPF as a whole. The proposal would represent sustainable development.

## **11 Recommendation**

### **PART A**

- 11.1 Subject to a Section 106 Legal Agreement being completed and signed by 13<sup>th</sup> April 2022 to secure the following Heads of Terms:
- review mechanism which is triggered if works on-site have not reached construction of the first-floor slab within 2 years of planning permission being granted;
  - monitoring fee (drafting of S106 Legal Agreement) of £1,200

The Committee authorise the Head of Place to grant planning permission subject to the conditions detailed below.

### **PART B**

- 11.2 In the event that the Section 106 Legal Agreement referred to in Part A is not completed by 13<sup>th</sup> April 2022, the Head of Place is authorised to refuse the application for the following reason:

In the absence of a completed legal obligation under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), the applicant has failed to comply with Policy CS9 (Affordable Housing) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) in relation to the review mechanism associated with the provision of affordable housing.

**CONDITION(S):**

- (1) The development hereby permitted shall begin before the expiration of three years from the date of this permission.

**Reason:** To comply with Section 91(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by Section 51(1) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

- (2) The development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans:

(GA)01-PL2 Rev A Proposed Block Plan (Received 01/11/2021)

(GA)02-PL2 Rev A Proposed Site Plan (Received 01/11/2021)

(GA)03-PL2 Rev A Proposed Floor Plans Sh1 (Received 01/11/2021)

(GA)04-PL2 Rev A Proposed Floor Plans Sh2 (Received 01/11/2021)

(GA)05-PL2 Rev A Proposed Floor Plans Sh3 (Received 01/11/2021)

(GA)06-PL2 Rev A Proposed Elevations Sh1 (Received 01/11/2021)

(GA)07-PL2 Rev A Proposed Elevations Sh2 (Received 01/11/2021)

14687 Planning Statement [October 2021] (Received 01/11/2021)

Design and Access Statement – Part 1 & 2 [October 2021] (Received 01/11/2021)

Daylight and Sunlight Report [prepared by Waterslade] [May 2020] (Received 01/11/2021)

Daylight and Sunlight Addendum [prepared by Waterslade] (Received 01/11/2021)

2688 Rev F Transport Statement [prepared by EAS] (Received 01/11/2021)

SK05 Rev B Visibility Splay (Received 01/11/2021)

Ecology Appraisal Report [prepared by Wychwood Environmental Ltd] [May 2020] (Received 01/11/2021)

Energy and Sustainability Report [prepared by Envision] [October 2021] (Received 01/11/2021)

Reptile Survey [June 2020] (Received 01/11/2021)

Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy [prepared by Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Limited] [October 2021] (Received 01/11/2021)

**Reason:** For the avoidance of doubt and in the interests of proper planning.

- (3) Prior to above ground works, sample panels showing examples of all principle areas of brickwork, soffits, reveals, curved surfaces and parapets shall be prepared for inspection and approval by the Location Planning Authority. These shall be maintained on site during construction work and used as models for colour, texture as well as brick module, bond, pointing and mortar colour. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

**Reason:** To secure a satisfactory appearance on completion of the development in accordance with Policy CS5 (The Built Environment) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) and Policies DM9 (Townscape Character and Local Distinctiveness) and DM10 (Design Requirements for New Developments (including House Extensions)) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

- (4) Prior to above ground works, details/sections of all eaves, parapets, windows (including head, sill and window reveal details), rainwater goods, extraction ducts, balustrades, shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

**Reason:** To secure a satisfactory appearance on completion of the development in accordance with Policy CS5 (The Built Environment) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) and Policies DM9 (Townscape Character and Local Distinctiveness) and DM10 (Design Requirements for New Developments (including House Extensions)) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

- (5) Prior to above ground works, details of a scheme of hard and soft landscaping shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved scheme shall include details of the materials used for the widened access road with consideration given to the principles of shared space that ensures a safe environment for all, particularly pedestrians. The approved scheme shall be implemented so that planting can be carried out during the first planting season following the occupation of the building(s) or the completion of the development whichever is the sooner. All planted materials shall be maintained for five years and any trees or shrubs which die during this period shall be replaced in the first available planting season, and the area shown to be landscaped shall be permanently retained for that purpose only, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

**Reason:** In the interests of visual amenity and to secure a satisfactory appearance on completion of the development in accordance with Policy DM10 (Design Requirements for New Developments (including House Extensions)) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).



- (6) The approved areas of hardstanding shall be porous or permeable, or shall direct surface water to a porous or permeable surface within the site and shall thereafter be maintained as such.

**Reason:** To reduce surface water runoff from the site in accordance with Policies CS6 (Sustainability in New Developments) and DM19 (Development and Flood Risk) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

- (7) Prior to above ground works, details of all boundary treatment to be used for the development shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall thereafter be constructed in accordance with the approved details.

**Reason:** To secure a satisfactory appearance on completion of the development in accordance with Policy CS5 (The Built Environment) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) and Policies DM9 (Townscape Character and Local Distinctiveness) and DM10 (Design Requirements for New Developments (including House Extensions)) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

- (8) Before any occupation of the development hereby permitted, the side facing windows (serving non-habitable rooms) on the north east elevation facing No. 113 East Street, shall be constructed so that no part of the framework less than 1.7m above finished floor level shall be openable. Any part below that level shall be fitted with, and retained in, obscure glazing to a minimum of level 3 on the standard scale. Any film used to achieve the requisite obscurity level shall be non-perishable and tamper-proof, and must be replaced in the event that it ceases in obscurity level 3.

**Reason:** To protect the amenities and privacy of the proposed new residential property in accordance with Policy DM10 (Design Requirements for New Developments (including House Extensions)) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

- (9) Prior to above ground works, details of existing and proposed finished site levels, finished floor and ridge levels of the development, and finished external surface levels shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall thereafter be constructed in accordance with the approved details.

**Reason:** In order to safeguard the visual amenities of the area / in order to safeguard the amenities of the occupiers of neighbouring properties in accordance with Policy CS5 (The Built Environment) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) and Policy DM10 (Design Requirements for New Developments (including House Extensions)) of the LDF Development Management Policies (2015).

- (10) No part of the development shall be first occupied unless and until the proposed modified access to Kiln Lane has been constructed and provided

with visibility zones in accordance with a scheme to be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority (in general accordance with SK05 Rev B) and thereafter the visibility zones shall be kept permanently clear of any obstruction over 0.6m high.

**Reason:** In order that the development would not prejudice highway safety, nor cause inconvenience to other highway users, and to accord with the NPPF (2021) and Policy CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007).

- (11) The development shall not be first occupied unless and until the existing private access road has been widened to 5m between Kiln Lane and the access to the proposed parking area, in general accordance with (GA)02-PL2 Rev A, and thereafter shall be kept permanently retained and maintained.

**Reason:** In order that the development would not prejudice highway safety, nor cause inconvenience to other highway users, and to accord with the NPPF (2021) and Policy CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007).

- (12) The development hereby approved shall not be first occupied unless and until the existing access from the site to East Street has been permanently closed and any kerbs, verge, footway fully reinstated.

**Reason:** In order that the development would not prejudice highway safety, nor cause inconvenience to other highway users, and to accord with the NPPF (2021) and Policy CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007).

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

- (a) parking for vehicles of site personnel, operative and visitors
- (b) loading and unloading of plant and materials
- (c) storage of plant and materials
- (d) HGV deliveries and hours of operation
- (e) on-site turning for construction vehicles
- (f) measures to prevent the deposit of materials on the highway

has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved details shall be implemented throughout the construction of the development.

**Reason:** In order that the development would not prejudice highway safety, nor cause inconvenience to other highway users, and to accord with the

NPPF (2021) and Policy CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007).

- (14) The development hereby approved shall not be first occupied unless and until space has been laid out within the site in accordance with the approved plans 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 and turning areas shall be retained and maintained for their designated purpose.

**Reason:** In order that the development would not prejudice highway safety, nor cause inconvenience to other highway users, and to accord with the NPPF (2021) and Policy CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007).

- (15) The development hereby approved shall not be first occupied unless and until a pedestrian inter-visibility splay measuring 2m by 2m has been provided on each side of the access to Kiln Lane, the depth measured from the back of the footway (or verge) and the widths outwards from the edges of the access. No obstruction to visibility between 0.6m and 2m in height above ground level shall be erected within the area of such splays.

**Reason:** In order that the development would not prejudice highway safety, nor cause inconvenience to other highway users, and to accord with the NPPF (2021) and Policy CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007).

- (16) The development hereby approved shall not be occupied unless and until each of the proposed parking spaces are provided with a fast charge socket (current minimum requirements - 7 kw Mode 3 with Type 2 connector - 230v AC 32 Amp single phase dedicated supply) in accordance with a scheme to be submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and thereafter retained and maintained to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.

**Reason:** In recognition of Section 9 "Promoting Sustainable Transport" of the NPPF (2021) and to accord with Policy CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) and Policies DM36 (Sustainable Transport for New Development) and DM37 (Parking Standards) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

- (17) Prior to occupation of the development, a Car Park Management Plan shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved Car Park Management Plan shall be implemented and for each and every subsequent occupation of the development to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.

**Reason:** To ensure the efficient and functional use of the car parking area, to safeguard the amenity of future occupiers of the approved development and to ensure that the development does not prejudice highway safety nor cause inconvenience to other highway users, and to accord with Policy

CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) and Policies DM10 ((Design Requirements for New Developments (including House Extensions)) and DM36 (Sustainable Transport for New Development) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

- (18) The development hereby approved shall not be first occupied unless and until the facilities for the secure parking of 25 bicycles have been provided in accordance with the approved plans and thereafter the said approved facilities shall be provided, retained and maintained to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.

**Reason:** In recognition of Section 9 “Promoting Sustainable Transport” of the NPPF (2021) and to accord with Policy CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) and Policies DM36 (Sustainable Transport for New Development) and DM37 (Parking Standards) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

- (19) Upon first occupation residents shall be provided with a travel information pack, including information for residents regarding the availability of and whereabouts of local public transport / walking / cycling / car sharing clubs / car clubs and include a £50 oyster card contribution as set out in the Transport Statement (Oct 2021) to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.

**Reason:** In recognition of Section 9 “Promoting Sustainable Transport” of the NPPF (2021) and to accord with Policy CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007) and Policies DM36 (Sustainable Transport for New Development) and DM37 (Parking Standards) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

- (20) Unless otherwise agreed by the Local Planning Authority, the following must be undertaken prior to any occupation of the site, in accordance with current best practice guidance:

- (i) a site investigation and risk assessment to determine the existence, extent and concentrations of any made ground/fill, ground gas (including volatile hydrocarbons) and contaminants with the potential to impact sensitive receptors on and off site. The scope and detail of these are subject to the approval in writing by the local planning authority. The results of the investigation and risk assessment shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and
- (ii) if ground/groundwater contamination, filled ground and/or ground gas is found to present unacceptable risks, a detailed scheme of risk management measures shall be designed and submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval. The site shall be remediated in accordance with the approved measures and a verification report shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

**Reason:** To ensure that risks from land contamination to the future users of the land and neighbouring land are minimised, together with those to controlled waters, property and ecological systems, and to ensure that the development can be carried out safely without unacceptable risks to workers, neighbours and other offsite receptors, in accordance with Policy DM17 (Contaminated Land) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

- (21) 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 planning authority. The design must satisfy the SuDS Hierarchy and be compliant with the national Non-Statutory Technical Standards for SuDS, NPPF and Ministerial Statement on SuDS. The required drainage details shall include:

a) Evidence that the proposed final solution will effectively manage the 1 in 30 & 1 in 100 (+40% allowance for climate change) storm events, during all stages of the development. The final solution should follow the principles set out in the approved drainage strategy. Associated discharge rates and storage volumes shall be provided using a maximum discharge rate of 1 l/s.

b) Detailed drainage design drawings and calculations to include: a finalised drainage layout detailing the location of drainage elements, pipe diameters, levels, and long and cross sections of each element including details of any flow restrictions and maintenance/risk reducing features (silt traps, inspection chambers etc.).

c) A plan showing exceedance flows (i.e. during rainfall greater than design events or during blockage) and how property on and off site will be protected.

d) Details of drainage management responsibilities and maintenance regimes for the drainage system.

e) Details of how the drainage system will be protected during construction and how runoff (including any pollutants) from the development site will be managed before the drainage system is operational.

**Reason:** To ensure the design meets the national Non-Statutory Technical Standards for SuDS and the final drainage design does not increase flood risk on or off site.

- (22) Prior to the first occupation of the development, a verification report carried out by a qualified drainage engineer must be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. This must demonstrate that the drainage system has been constructed as per the agreed scheme (or detail any minor variations), provide the details of any management company and state the national grid reference of any key drainage elements (surface water attenuation devices/areas, flow restriction devices and outfalls).

**Reason:** To ensure the Drainage System is constructed to the National Non-Statutory Technical Standards for SuDS.

- (23) No construction shall take place within 5 metres of the water main. Information detailing how the developer intends to divert the asset / align the development, so as to prevent the potential for damage to subsurface potable water infrastructure, must be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with Thames Water. Any construction must be undertaken in accordance with the terms of the approved information. Unrestricted access must be available at all times for the maintenance and repair of the asset during and after the construction works.

**Reason:** The proposed works will be in close proximity to underground strategic water main, utility infrastructure. The works has the potential to impact on the local underground water utility infrastructure. Please read our guide 'working near our assets' to ensure your workings will be in line with the necessary processes you need to follow if you're considering working above or near our pipes or other structures.

<https://developers.thameswater.co.uk/Developing-a-large-site/Planning-your-development/Working-near-or-diverting-our-pipes>.

Should you require further information please contact Thames Water. Email: [developer.services@thameswater.co.uk](mailto:developer.services@thameswater.co.uk).

- (24) No piling shall take place until a piling method statement (detailing the depth and type of piling to be undertaken and the methodology by which such piling will be carried out, including measures to prevent and minimise the potential for damage to subsurface water infrastructure, and the programme of works) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with Thames Water. Any piling must be undertaken in accordance with the terms of the approved piling method statement.

**Reason:** The proposed works will be in close proximity to underground water utility infrastructure. Piling has the potential to impact on the local underground water utility infrastructure. Please read our guide 'working near our assets' to ensure your workings will be in line with the necessary processes you need to follow if you're considering working above or near our pipes or other structures.

<https://developers.thameswater.co.uk/Developing-a-large-site/Planning-your-development/Working-near-or-diverting-our-pipes>.

Should you require further information please contact Thames Water. Email: [developer.services@thameswater.co.uk](mailto:developer.services@thameswater.co.uk).

- (25) The development hereby approved shall not commence until a Source Protection Strategy detailing, how the developer intends to ensure the water abstraction source is not detrimentally affected by the proposed

development both during and after its construction has been submitted to and approved by, the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the water undertaker. The development shall be constructed in line with the recommendations of the strategy.

**Reason:** To ensure that the water resource is not detrimentally affected by the development. More detailed information can be obtained from Thames Waters' Groundwater Resources Team email [GroundwaterResources@Thameswater.co.uk](mailto:GroundwaterResources@Thameswater.co.uk). Tel: 0203 577 3603.

- (26) Prior to the occupation of the development, a refuse, deliveries and servicing waste management plan shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved refuse, deliveries and service waste management plan shall be implemented and for each and every subsequent occupation of the development, to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.

**Reason:** In order that the development would not prejudice highway safety, nor cause inconvenience to other highway users, and to accord with the NPPF (2019) and Policy CS16 (Managing Transport and Travel) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007).

- (27) Prior to occupation of the development, details of how the proposed recycling strategy would meet national waste strategy targets, shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved details shall be thereafter maintained, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

**Reason:** In order to comply with Policy CS6 (Sustainability in New Development) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007).

- (28) No development shall take place until a scheme to enhance the biodiversity interest of the site and a plan of its implementation in accordance with the proposals outlined in the Ecological Appraisal Report [prepared by Wychwood Environmental Ltd] has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall be implemented in full prior to the occupation of the development hereby approved and thereafter maintained.

**Reason:** To safeguard and enhance biodiversity in accordance with Policy DM4 (Biodiversity and New Development) of the LDF Development Management Policies Document (2015).

- (29) The site and building works required to implement the development hereby approved shall only take place between the hours of 08.00 and 18.00 Mondays to Fridays and between 08.00 and 13.00 on Saturdays and not at all on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

**Reason:** To safeguard the amenities of the occupiers of neighbouring properties in accordance with Policy DM10 (Design Requirements for New

Developments (including House Extensions)) of the LDF Development Management Policies (2015).

- (30) Prior to the first occupation of any part of the development, details of water efficiency measures shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The details shall show a water efficiency standard using not more than 110 litres per person per day maximum indoor water consumption. The measures shall be installed in accordance with the approved details and thereafter maintained as for as long as the development is in use.

**Reason:** To ensure that the development is sustainable and makes efficient use of water in accordance with Policy CS6 (Sustainability in New development) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007).

- (31) All non-CHP space and hot water fossil fuel (or equivalent hydrocarbon based fuel) boilers installed as part of the development must achieve dry NOx emission levels equivalent to or less than 30 mg/kWh.

**Reason:** To protect air quality and people's health by ensuring that the production of air pollutants, such as nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter, are kept to a minimum during the course of building works and during the lifetime of the development. To contribute towards the maintenance or to prevent further exceedances of National Air Quality Objectives.

- (32) Prior to any construction above slab level taking place, all residential units and their communal areas hereby approved shall comply with Regulation 38 of the Building Regulations – Fire Safety.

**Reason:** In order to comply with Policy CS6 (Sustainability in New Development) of the LDF Core Strategy (2007).

**INFORMATIVE(S):**

- (1) In dealing with the application the Council has implemented the requirement in the National Planning Policy Framework to work with the applicant in a positive and proactive way. We have made available detailed advice in the form of our statutory policies in the Core Strategy, Supplementary Planning Documents, Planning Briefs and other informal written guidance, as well as offering a full pre-application advice service, in order to ensure that the applicant has been given every opportunity to submit an application which is likely to be considered favourably.
- (2) Your attention is drawn to the need to comply with the relevant provisions of the Building Regulations, the Building Acts and other related legislation. These cover such works as - the demolition of existing buildings, the erection of a new building or structure, the extension or alteration to a building, change of use of buildings, installation of services, underpinning works, and fire safety/means of escape works. Notice of intention to demolish existing buildings must be given to the Council's Building Control Service at least 6 weeks before work starts. A completed application form



together with detailed plans must be submitted for approval before any building work is commenced.

- (3) The Party Wall Act 1996 requires a building owner to notify, and obtain formal agreement from, any adjoining owner, where the building owner proposes to:

- carry out work to an existing party wall;
- build on the boundary with a neighbouring property;
- in some circumstances, carry out groundwork's within 6 metres of an adjoining building.

Notification and agreements under this Act are the responsibility of the building owner and are quite separate from Building Regulations, or Planning Controls. The Building Control Service will assume that an applicant has obtained any necessary agreements with the adjoining owner, and nothing said or implied by the Council should be taken as removing the necessity for the building owner to comply fully with the Party Wall Act. Further information and advice is to be found in "The Party Walls etc. Act 1996 - Explanatory Booklet".

- (4) The permission hereby granted shall not be construed as authority to carry out any works (including Stats connections/diversions required by the development itself or the associated highway 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 (including Stats connections/diversions required by the development itself or the associated highway 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-and-transport/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-and-community/emergency-planning-and-community-safety/floodingadvice](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/people-and-community/emergency-planning-and-community-safety/floodingadvice).
- (5) The developer is advised that as part of the detailed design of the highway works required by the above condition(s), 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.
- (6) Section 59 of the Highways Act 1980 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.

- (7) 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).
- (8) It is the responsibility of the developer to ensure that the electricity supply is sufficient to meet future demands and that any power balancing technology is in place if required. Please refer to: <http://www.beama.org.uk/resourceLibrary/beama-guide-to-electric-vehicle-infrastructure.html> for guidance and further information on charging modes and connector types.
- (9) Notwithstanding any permission granted under the Planning Acts, no signs, devices or other apparatus may be erected within the limits of the highway without the express approval of the Highway Authority. It is not the policy of the Highway Authority to approve the erection of signs or other devices of a non-statutory nature within the limits of the highway.
- (10) The permission hereby granted shall not be construed as authority to obstruct the public highway by the erection of scaffolding, hoarding or any other device or apparatus for which a licence must be sought from the Highway Authority Local Highways Service.
- (11) If proposed site works affect an Ordinary Watercourse, Surrey County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority should be contacted to obtain prior written Consent. More details are available on our website.

If proposed works result in infiltration of surface water to ground within a Source Protection Zone the Environment Agency will require proof of surface water treatment to achieve water quality standards.

If there are any further queries please contact the Flood Risk Asset, Planning, and Programming team via [SUDS@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:SUDS@surreycc.gov.uk). Please use our reference number in any future correspondence.

- (12) CIL is payable within 60 days of commencement of development. A Liability Notice will be sent to the applicant (or anyone else who has assumed liability) shortly and you are required to notify the Council of the commencement of the development before works begin. Further details with regard to CIL are available from the Council's website.
- (13) Please be advised, the private waste management company is expected to move the bins via a dedicated bin lift to a holding pen at ground floor level, ready for collection from East Street as shown in Dwg No. (GA)02-PL2 Rev A. Thereafter, all bin arrangements must be put in place to allow for the waste collection service to operate effectively and the Council will not be responsible for missed collections in the event waste management process is not in place.