

FAREHAM

BOROUGH COUNCIL

AGENDA FOR THE EXECUTIVE

Date: Monday, 5 March 2018

Time: 6.00 pm

Venue: Collingwood Room - Civic Offices

Executive Members:

Councillor S D T Woodward, Policy and Resources (Executive Leader)

Councillor T M Cartwright, MBE, Health and Public Protection (Deputy Executive Leader)

Councillor Mrs K Mandry, Housing

Councillor Miss S M Bell, Leisure and Community

Councillor K D Evans, Planning and Development

Councillor Miss T G Harper, Streetscene

1. Apologies for Absence

2. Minutes (Pages 5 - 6)

To confirm as a correct record the minutes of the meeting of Executive held on 20 February 2018.

3. Executive Leader's Announcements

4. Declarations of Interest

To receive any declarations of interest from members in accordance with Standing Orders and the Council's Code of Conduct.

5. Petitions

6. Deputations

To receive any deputations, of which notice has been lodged.

7. Minutes / References from Other Committees

To receive any reference from the committees or panels held.

Matters for Decision in Public

Note: Where an urgent item of business is raised in accordance with Part 3 of the Constitution, it will be considered with the relevant service decisions as appropriate.

8. Leisure and Community

Key Decision

(1) Play Area Improvement Programme (Pages 7 - 14)

A report by the Head of Leisure and Corporate Services.

(2) Award of Contract - Pantomime Entertainment and Related Services (Pages 15 - 30)

A report by the Head of Leisure and Corporate Services.

9. Planning and Development

Key Decision

(1) Solent Recreation Mitigation Definitive Strategy (Pages 31 - 64)

A report by the Direction of Planning and Regulation.

10. Policy and Resources

Non-Key Decision

(1) Citizens of Honour Nominations (Pages 65 - 84)

A report by the Head of Leisure and Corporate Services.

11. Exclusion of Public and Press

To consider whether it is in the public interest to exclude the public and representatives of the Press from the remainder of the meeting on the grounds that the matters to be dealt with involve the likely disclosure of exempt information, as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

Exempt Matters for Decision

Note: Where urgent items of business are raised in accordance with Part 3 of the Constitution, they will be considered with the relevant service decisions as appropriate.

Key Decision

(1) Irrecoverable Debts (Pages 85 - 94)

A report by the Director of Finance and Resources.



P GRIMWOOD
Chief Executive Officer
www.fareham.gov.uk
23 February 2018

**For further information please contact:
Democratic Services, Civic Offices, Fareham, PO16 7AZ
Tel: 01329 236100
democraticservices@fareham.gov.uk**

FAREHAM

BOROUGH COUNCIL

Minutes of the Executive

(to be confirmed at the next meeting)

Date: Tuesday, 20 February 2018

Venue: Collingwood Room - Civic Offices

Present:

S D T Woodward, Policy and Resources (Executive Leader)
T M Cartwright, MBE, Health and Public Protection (Deputy
Executive Leader)
Mrs K Mandry, Housing
Miss S M Bell, Leisure and Community
K D Evans, Planning and Development
Miss T G Harper, Streetscene

Also in attendance:

Mrs S M Bayford, Chairman of Scrutiny Board
Mrs P M Bryant, Chairman of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs Committee
M J Ford, JP, Chairman of Health & Public Protection Policy Development and
Review Panel
Mrs C L A Hockley, Chairman of Leisure and Community Policy, Development and
Review Panel
R H Price, JP, for item 8(1)



1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were no apologies given for this meeting.

2. MINUTES

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Executive meeting held on 05 February 2018 be confirmed and signed as a correct record.

3. EXECUTIVE LEADER'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

There were no Executive Leader announcements.

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest made at this meeting.

5. PETITIONS

There were no petitions submitted at this meeting.

6. DEPUTATIONS

There were no deputations made at this meeting.

7. MINUTES / REFERENCES FROM OTHER COMMITTEES

There were no references from other Committees submitted at this meeting.

8. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Community Infrastructure Levy Review - Amended Regulation 123 List

At the invitation of the Executive Leader, Councillor R H Price, JP addressed the Executive on this item.

RESOLVED that the Executive approves the amended Regulation 123 List for publication, as appended to the report, with effect from 01 March 2018.

(The meeting started at 5.00 pm
and ended at 5.36 pm).

FAREHAM

BOROUGH COUNCIL

Report to the Executive for Decision 05 March 2018

Portfolio:	Leisure and Community
Subject:	Play Area Improvement Programme
Report of:	Head of Leisure and Corporate Services
Corporate Priority:	Leisure Opportunities for Health and Fun

Purpose:

To agree a five-year improvement programme for the Council's play areas in the Borough.

Executive summary:

The Council has 43 play areas located across the Borough that are provided for children and young people up to the age of 15.

In March 2015, the Executive approved an initial three-year play area priority improvement programme, funded by section 106 developer contributions collected by the Council for the provision of play and recreational facilities.

The programme identified those play areas with the greatest need for improvement following a strategic review. During 2015 to 2018, 11 of the Council's play areas have undergone refurbishment.

In order to continue maintaining the current standard of play provision in the Borough, it is estimated that a minimum of four play areas will need refurbishment every year. Attached as Appendix A to this report is a new five-year improvement programme that illustrates the proposed phasing of play area refurbishments across the Borough.

The draft version of the programme was presented to the Leisure and Community Policy Development and Review Panel in January 2018 and members endorsed the programme.

Recommendation/Recommended Option:

It is recommended that the Executive approves:

- (a) the five-year play area improvement programme as detailed in Appendix A to the report; and
- (b) a budget allocation of up to £500,000 from Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) contributions to fund the improvement programme.

Reason:

To continue to provide and maintain a good standard of play provision and to ensure play facilities across the Borough remain safe, attractive and accessible to all children and young people.

Cost of proposals:

£500,000 funded from Community Infrastructure Levy contributions (the current available balance is £3.03m).

Appendices: **Appendix A:** Five Year Play Area Improvement Programme (2018-2023)

Background papers: Report to the Executive, March 2015. Play Area Refurbishment Programme

FAREHAM

BOROUGH COUNCIL

Executive Briefing Paper

Date:	05 March 2018
Subject:	Play Area Improvement Programme
Briefing by:	Head of Leisure and Corporate Services
Portfolio:	Leisure and Community

INTRODUCTION

1. The Council has 43 play areas located across the Borough that are provided for children and young people. These are managed and maintained by the Council's Streetscene team who also undertake regular inspections to ensure that the facilities are safe and to address any repairs or maintenance that is required.
2. Over recent years major refurbishments to play areas have been funded from section 106 developer contributions, collected by the Council for the provision of play and recreational facilities.

BACKGROUND

3. In 2014/15 a review of all 43 play areas was undertaken. The purpose of the review was to identify those play areas with the greatest need for improvement and prioritise those that required attention over the next three years. The review process also identified some other less extensive improvements required to maintain the on-going standard of provision.
4. In March 2015, the Executive approved a three-year priority improvement programme to refurbish 11 of the Borough's existing play areas. In addition, 20 other play areas benefited from a 'mini makeover' i.e. the painting of equipment, fencing and seating to help improve its overall condition. This was undertaken to ensure they remained at an acceptable standard until such time they featured in the play area improvement programme for more extensive refurbishment.
5. Funtley Recreation Ground Play Area and Warsash Recreation Ground Play Area were both identified in the final year of the priority improvement programme and will have improvement works completed in time for summer 2018.
6. Virtually all of the section 106 contributions available for the provision of play and recreational facilities have been used. Therefore, to enable the Council to continue to maintain the standard of play area provision, consideration has been given to the on-going maintenance and standard of play provision and how this is funded.

IMPROVEMENT PROPOSALS GOING FORWARD

7. In previous years, play area improvements have consisted of complete refurbishments, including new equipment, surfacing and ancillary items. Those play areas identified in the three-year priority programme were some of the oldest facilities in the Borough, with the greatest need for improvement.
8. In order to continue maintaining the current standard of play provision in the Borough, it is estimated that a minimum of four play areas will need refurbishing every year. Appended to this report is a new programme that illustrates the proposed phasing of play area refurbishments across the Borough over the next five years.
9. The section 106 contributions that have been used to fund the original play area improvement programme have now been allocated and there are limited funds available.
10. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) has largely replaced section 106 contributions as the mechanism for collecting funds from development for infrastructure improvements. It is recommended that £500,000 is allocated from CIL contributions to fund the new play area improvement programme for a period of five years. The CIL available balance is currently £3.03m.
11. The approach going forward to improve the play areas will still involve consultation with local residents and ward councillors. However, in order to ensure that the available funding is used to deliver upgrades to tired and outdated equipment there will be a different focus.
12. Streetscene will coordinate a programme of safety surface replacement works and the reinstatement of dilapidated or broken equipment. This has been introduced following a review of the play area inspection and maintenance arrangements undertaken as part of the Streetscene Vanguard Intervention. This will help to ensure that these issues are dealt with promptly rather than having to wait until play area refurbishment works are undertaken. Leisure and Streetscene teams will work together to ensure these works are coordinated.
13. These new arrangements will help to ensure that the five-year play area improvement programme can have a greater emphasis on providing new, challenging and inclusive play equipment.

CONCLUSION

14. The opportunity for children and young people to play creatively in good quality environments is essential to their development. Through play they acquire skills and abilities which can't be learnt in any other way. It is therefore important for the Council to continue to provide good quality play facilities within easy walking distance of residents and to ensure all children and young people in the Borough have access to this development opportunity.
15. In order to continue maintaining the current standard of play provision in the Borough it is estimated that a minimum of four play areas will need some form of improvement every year.

16. Funding improvements to our existing schemes will no longer be achievable through section 106 contributions. Therefore, alternative sources of funding will be needed to maintain the standard of play area provision.
17. When determining the next programme of improvements, Officers have considered the findings from the comprehensive review that was previously carried out and have carried out subsequent site visits as well as considering feedback from residents and ward Councillors to help identify the next series of play area improvements.
18. The five-year play area improvement programme for 2018 - 2023 can be funded from Community Infrastructure Levy contributions collected by the Council.

Enquiries:

For further information on this report please contact Emma Watts, Leisure and Community Manager, Ext. 4440.

Play Area Improvement Programme (2018 - 2023)

Year 1 2018/19	Year 2 2019/20	Year 3 2020/21	Year 4 2021/22	Year 5 2022/23
Portchester Park Play Area	Barry's Meadow Play Area	Dore Ave Play Area	Salterns Play Area	Blackbrook Park Play Area
Sweethills Crescent Play Area	Harbour View Play Area	Locks Heath House Park Play Area	Burrige Play Area	Kenwood Road Play Area
Castle Street Play Area	Bath Lane Play Area	Longacres Play Area	Newtown Play Area	Kites Croft Play Area
Eastern Parade Play Area	Swanwick Play Area	Clydesdale Play Area	Metcalfe Play Area	West Street Play Area

FAREHAM

BOROUGH COUNCIL

Report to the Executive for Decision 05 March 2018

Portfolio:	Leisure and Community
Subject:	Award of Contract - Pantomime Entertainment and Related Services
Report of:	Head of Leisure and Corporate Services
Corporate Priority:	Leisure Opportunities for Health and Fun

Purpose:

This report considers the tenders for Pantomime Entertainment and Related Services received to produce Ferneham Hall's annual Christmas Pantomime for 2018/19 and 2019/20 with the option to extend by a further 12 months by agreement to produce the 2020/21 pantomime.

Executive summary:

The previous Pantomime and Related Services contract commenced in 2015 and the term of contract was completed with the production of the 2017/18 pantomime 'Aladdin'.

The Executive is asked to consider the tenders received to produce Ferneham Hall's pantomime for the next 2 years with the option to extend by an additional year and to award the contract on the basis of most economically advantageous tender (MEAT) - specifically the cost, service and quality elements of their tender submission.

Recommendation/Recommended Option:

It is recommended that the Executive awards the contract to the Company ranked first place, as set out in the confidential Appendix A, who submitted the most economically advantageous tender for the provision of pantomime entertainment and related services.

Reason:

To seek approval in accordance with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules to award the contract to the bidder providing the most economically advantageous tender.

Cost of proposals:

Costs associated with hosting these annual pantomimes at Ferneham Hall to be covered from agreed % split on the net income generated through ticket sales, 100% (income generated less purchase costs) from sales of merchandise including pantomime programme, 100% (income generated less purchase costs) from sales of confectionary, ice creams, beverages purchased through the bar and vending facilities. Income generated to cover these costs will be subject to the popularity of the Pantomime and the numbers of people attending the performances.

Appendices:

A1-A4: Tender Documents: Prices and Evaluation 9
Exempt by virtue of paragraph (s) 3 or Part 1 of Schedule
12A of the Local Government Act 1972.)

Background papers: Schedule of Tenders. Part Exempt by virtue of Paragraph:
3 Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person
(including the authority holding that information) - Confidential commercially sensitive
documents.

Reference papers: None

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BOROUGH COUNCIL

Executive Briefing Paper

Date:	05 March 2018
Subject:	Award of Contract – Pantomime Entertainment and Related Services
Briefing by:	Head of Leisure and Corporate Services
Portfolio:	Leisure and Community

INTRODUCTION

1. Ferneham Hall was opened in February 1982 and has, for a number of years, hosted a popular and well attended annual family pantomime for the residents of Fareham and surrounding towns.
2. A previous 3-year contract has seen Jordan Productions Limited produce 3 popular and well received pantomimes, Dick Whittington 2015/16, Sleeping Beauty 2016/17 and Aladdin 2017/18. This contract has now been completed.
3. To ensure Ferneham Hall provides financially competitive pantomimes together with recognised high qualities of production for the next 3 years, the Council conducted an open competitive tender exercise to seek tender submissions from the Pantomime market and has selected the highest scoring bidder to achieve this.

TENDER

4. The Council received 21 expressions of interest in respect of the Pantomime Entertainment and Related Services opportunity via the South-East Business Portal. Production companies who had been in contact in recent years together with any other interested parties wishing to be considered for Ferneham Hall's next Pantomime tender was directed to the South-East Business Portal.
5. The deadline to receive tender submissions was 26th January 2018, and 8 tender submissions were uploaded to the portal for evaluation by the Council. The completed tender price details are presented in the confidential Appendix A.
6. The contract documents defined a pre-determined scoring mechanism whereby tenders were assessed on cost, quality and service.
7. The tender submissions were evaluated by the Council's evaluation panel pursuant to the scoring criteria detailed in the tender documentation including the individual weightings for each cost, service and quality element. The scores and ranking for all 8 tenders received are detailed in the confidential Appendix A.

8. Tenderers were required to complete a 'Tenderers Compliance and Response' pro-forma. This enabled officers to score the cost, quality and service elements of their submission, assessing their method of approach to delivering the service.
9. A minimum of three references were sought as part of each tender submission and scored accordingly.
10. Following the evaluation of the tenders received, the 8 bids have been ranked in order based on the MEAT principle. The supplier, which achieved the highest overall score, is recommended for the award of the contract.

PROPOSAL

11. The supplier with the most economically advantageous tender, which achieved the highest overall score, is recommended for the award of the contract. See Appendix A attached.
12. These proposals were submitted with an agreed title of pantomime for 2018/19 and for subsequent years with titles to be agreed by November 2018 for the 2019/20 Pantomime and November 2019 for the optional year 2020/21. By early agreement tickets can be put on sale for the following years pantomime to maximise on public awareness and advance ticket sales.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

13. Costs to Ferneham Hall associated with hosting these annual pantomimes to be covered from;
 - agreed percentage split on net income generated through ticket sales.
 - 100% of net income generated from sales of merchandise including pantomime programmes less purchase costs.
 - 100% net income generated less from sales of confectionary, ice creams, beverages purchased through the bar and vending facilities less purchase costs.
14. Income generated to cover these costs will be subject to the popularity of the Pantomimes and the numbers of people attending their performances.
15. Termination clauses are included within the contract terms to reduce financial risks to both the Council and the proposed Supplier including specifically a statement that would allow the Council without liability to the Supplier instruct the Supplier not to provide any Production and to terminate the agreement subject to notice being given before 1st April 2018 for the 2018/19 Pantomime, before 1st April 2019 for the 2019/20 Pantomime and before 1st April 2020 for the optional year 2020/21. By doing so the intention is to minimise the costs incurred by the Council and Supplier for the next Pantomime.

CONSULTATIONS

16. The Council's objectives were to obtain assurances that future productions would be of a similar or higher standard than in previous years and maximise revenue share for Ferneham Hall.

CONCLUSION

17. It is recommended that the contract to produce the Pantomime and Related Services to Ferneham Hall for the next 2 years with a mutually agreed optional 3rd year be awarded to the first placed tenderer as set out in Appendix A based on MEAT.

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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FAREHAM

BOROUGH COUNCIL

Report to the Executive for Decision 05 March 2018

Portfolio:	Planning and Development
Subject:	Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Definitive Strategy for Approval
Report of:	Director of Planning and Regulation
Corporate Priority:	Protect and enhance the environment

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to seek the Executive's approval of the Definitive Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy (SRMS). In doing so, this would allow the Council to implement the Strategy's new guidance and charging schedule (collected as a developer contribution from planning permissions) from 1 April 2018.

Executive Summary:

The Solent Coastline contains large numbers of important bird assemblages which have resulted in it being designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the EU Birds Directive and subsequently transposed into the UK Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the Habitats Regulations).

The Solent SPA bird species are particularly vulnerable to the effects of recreational disturbance arising from new housebuilding in the area. In order to legally permit new residential development whilst ensuring protection and mitigation of the Solent SPAs, the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership (SRMP) was formed, of which Fareham Borough Council (FBC) is a current member.

The SRMP produced an Interim Mitigation Strategy in 2014 to address immediate pressures from development, however this Interim Strategy has now been updated by a more comprehensive Definitive Mitigation Strategy. This Definitive Strategy was endorsed by the PUSH Joint Committee on 5 December 2017 as a mechanism to mitigate the impact on SPA species that is likely to result from recreational disturbance arising from planned new house building in the vicinity of the coast to 2034. The Strategy proposes a series of management measures which actively encourage all coastal visitors to enjoy their visits in a responsible manner rather than restricting access to the coast or preventing activities that take place.

The implementation of the Strategy and the monitoring of its effectiveness would be funded by a sliding scale of developer contributions which have been calculated according to the bedroom numbers of a property. On average, this would be the

equivalent of £564 per new dwelling, an increase from £181 per new dwelling under the interim Strategy. This contribution would be required for all new homes built within 3.5 miles (5.6 kilometres) of the SPAs which in practice covers the entire Borough.

Payment of the Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy contribution provides a cost-effective partnership approach to providing the necessary mitigation to protect the SPAs in line with the advice of Natural England, the Government's statutory advisor on nature conservation. If applicants decide not to make the SRMS contribution, they will need to undertake their own Habitat Regulations Assessment to assess and mitigate the impact that their development may have on an SPA, as required by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the Habitats Regulations).

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Executive approves the implementation of the Definitive Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy and the associated charging regime from 01 April 2018.

Reason:

To ensure continued compliance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the Habitats Regulations), whilst facilitating housebuilding and economic growth in Fareham.

Cost of proposals:

None.

Appendices:

A: Definitive Strategy - 'Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy' (December 2017):

<http://www.birdaware.org/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=29372&p=0>

Background papers: None.

Reference papers: None.

FAREHAM

BOROUGH COUNCIL

Executive Briefing Paper

Date:	05 March 2018
Subject:	Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership Definitive Strategy for Approval
Briefing by:	Director of Planning and Regulation
Portfolio:	Planning and Development

INTRODUCTION

1. Fareham Borough Council is a member of the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership which consists of Local Authorities (both PUSH and Non-PUSH members), the RSPB, Natural England, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust and Chichester Harbour Conservancy. The purpose of the partnership has been to devise and agree on suitable mitigation measures that enable the proposed quantum of housebuilding in the region to continue whilst ensuring that the recreational impacts from development on the Solent SPAs are mitigated.
2. The Partnership produced and implemented an Interim Strategy for mitigation which has been in place since 2014. Since then, the Partnership has developed the Definitive Strategy which replaces the Interim Strategy and provides adequate mitigation of recreational effects on the Solent SPAs until 2034 and for 80 years in-perpetuity post 2034. However, to keep the Definitive Strategy relevant, the Partnership will undertake regular strategic reviews of the Definitive Strategy every 3 years from implementation, or more frequently if changes in legislation or evidence necessitate.

SOLENT SPAs

3. Over 90,000 coastal birds fly from as far as Arctic Siberia to feed and roost for the winter on the Solent. This includes 10% of the global population of Brent Geese. To safeguard them, three Special Protection Areas (SPAs) have been designated in the Solent in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive. The SPAs are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed in Annex I of the Directive) and for regularly occurring migratory species.
4. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the Habitats Regulations) requires Local Planning Authorities to be satisfied that development is not likely to have significant effects on the SPA. Avoidance and mitigation measures should be used to remove the likelihood of any significant effect which might have otherwise taken place. (This is to enable a development to proceed either through its allocation in a Local Plan or the granting of planning permission).

5. Research undertaken during 2009-2013¹, has shown that newly planned housebuilding within 3.5 miles (5.6 kilometres) of the Solent SPAs is likely to lead to a significant effect on the SPA bird populations predominantly through disturbance caused by recreational activity at the coast. Such activity causes the SPA bird populations to take flight/move away from the disturbance, using up precious energy reserves and causing them to spend less time feeding. This can result in a higher bird mortality rate and in turn will begin to threaten species existence.

INTERIM MITIGATION STRATEGY

6. Extensive research into this matter was undertaken during 2009-2013 through the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project which preceded the Mitigation Partnership. The findings of this research identified the need for avoidance and mitigation measures to be implemented in order to allow the continued granting of planning permission for new residential development in the Solent area.
7. As a result, in 2013 the Solent Local Authorities together with Natural England formed the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership and proceeded to develop the Interim Mitigation Strategy. The Interim Mitigation Strategy introduced the current mitigation payment (which has increased by inflation to £181 per dwelling) in order to satisfy both Natural England and the Habitat Regulations.

DEFINITIVE MITIGATION STRATEGY

8. The Definitive Mitigation Strategy, replaces the Interim Strategy and provides a definitive way forward for addressing the impact on SPA species from recreation arising from new housing development. To do this, the Strategy proposes a series of management measures which actively encourage all coastal visitors to enjoy their visits in a responsible manner rather than restricting access to the coast or preventing activities that take place.
9. The Definitive Strategy provides full details of the proposed mitigation package, however in summary it includes:
 - A team of coastal rangers to advise people on how to avoid bird disturbance, liaise with landowners, host school visits etc.;
 - Communications, marketing and education initiatives;
 - Initiatives to encourage responsible dog walking;
 - The preparation of codes of conduct for a variety of coastal activities;
 - Site-specific projects to help manage recreation at the coast and provide secure habitats for the birds;
 - The provision of new/enhanced greenspaces as alternatives to visiting the coast.
10. The Strategy is to last to 2034 with an in-perpetuity period following (defined as 80 years by Natural England) whereby mitigation measures will continue to be implemented through an in-perpetuity fund, into which a proportion of all current contributions are directed. However, in order to keep the Definitive Strategy relevant, the Partnership will also undertake regular strategic reviews every 3 years from implementation (or more frequently if changes in legislation or evidence necessitate).

¹ Baseline research can be viewed online here: <http://www.birdaware.org/research>

11. The implementation of the Definitive Strategy and the monitoring of its effectiveness is to be funded by developer contributions. These will be adjusted annually to take into account inflation. Unlike the current Interim Strategy (which uses a flat rate for charging), the Partnership has decided to use a sliding scale of contributions, based on the number of bedrooms of a property. As a result, the breakdown of the contribution of a new dwelling by size is:
 - £337 for 1 bedroom dwelling;
 - £487 for 2-bedroom dwelling;
 - £637 for 3-bedroom dwelling;
 - £749 for 4-bedroom dwelling; and
 - £880 for 5 bedrooms or more.
12. As with the current Interim Strategy, the new Definitive Strategy contribution would be required for all new homes built within 3.5 miles (5.6 kilometres) of the SPAs. This distance covers the entire Borough.
13. The developer contributions for new dwellings within Fareham Borough Council's administrative boundary will be collected by Fareham Borough Council (FBC) and transferred to the SRMP, who will then implement the Strategy. The contributions would be collected either through a legal agreement, which would be a Section 106 agreement or, in situations where a Section 106 agreement would not otherwise be necessary, the Council would secure contributions through Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972. These processes are already set up for the implementation of the Interim Mitigation Strategy and would not change for the Definitive Strategy.
14. The public facing brand of the mitigation partnership is now known as Bird Aware Solent. This branding has been well received and is successful. The Partnership's new website (www.birdaware.org), as well as staff uniforms and documents all use this consistent branding.
15. At the current time, Fareham Borough Council is the SRMP authority responsible for the financial accounting of all SRMP contributions that are collected across the partnership. For awareness, Portsmouth City Council currently manage and employ the post of the Partnership Manager and Havant Borough Council provide communications and marketing support to the Partnership.
16. It is also important to note that the Draft Fareham Local Plan 2036 makes policy reference to the Definitive Mitigation Strategy through Draft Policy NE3: Solent Special Protection Areas.

THE PROPOSED WAY FORWARD

17. The Definitive Strategy was subject to public consultation from 17 July to 17 September 2017. Following this consultation period, the Strategy was finalised and considered by the PUSH Joint Committee on 5 December 2017, who subsequently endorsed the

Definitive Strategy for implementation². Following endorsement of the Definitive Strategy by the PUSH Joint Committee it is now up to individual authorities to seek approval of the Strategy for implementation.

18. As part of the Definitive Strategy consultation process, a specific briefing took place for housebuilders and developers. The feedback from this briefing confirmed that the increase in the cost of the contribution from the Interim to the Definitive Strategy was not substantial and would not affect the viability of housing development. As such, it is not considered likely that the Definitive Strategy's approval and implementation would affect housing delivery in the Borough.

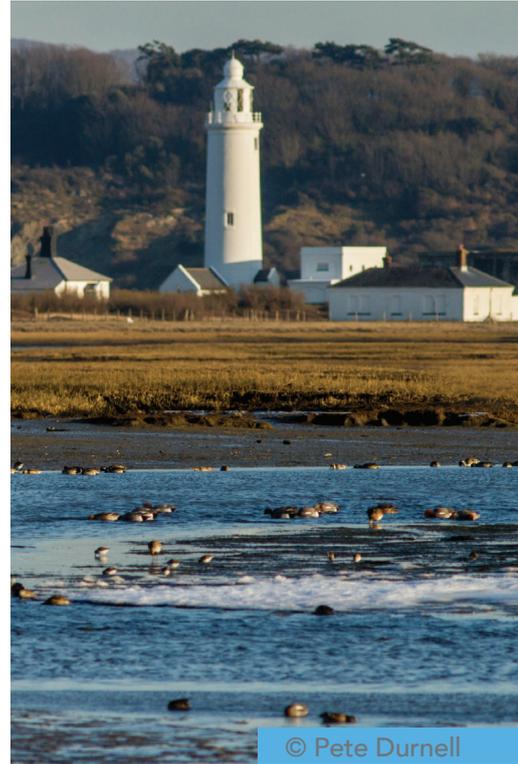
RISKS OF NOT APPROVING THE DEFINITIVE STRATEGY

19. The Definitive Strategy provides an acceptable solution for Natural England to ensure there are no likely significant recreational effects on the Solent SPAs whilst being able to lawfully permit the homes that are needed across the Borough. As such, if the Definitive Strategy is not approved and implemented by this Council, the legal framework protecting the SPAs must be addressed by individual applicants through alternative ways. Even if the Definitive Strategy is approved, individual applicants still have the choice (on each application submitted) of opting out of the contribution charge and undertaking a Habitat Risk Assessment for that application to identify bespoke mitigation in order to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations (2017) and therefore be acceptable to Natural England.
20. As a result, it is recommended that the Definitive Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy is approved by the Executive of Fareham Borough Council and is implemented from 1 April 2018. As such, all relevant planning applications that are determined (i.e. issued with a planning decision notice) on or after 1 April 2018 would be subject to the contribution as per the rates set out in the Definitive Strategy.

Enquiries:

For further information on this report please contact Claire Burnett (Ext. 4330).

² The Decision to endorse the Definitive Strategy can be found in the minutes from the PUSH Join Committee meeting on 05/12/2017 http://www.push.gov.uk/171205_final_push_minutes.pdf



Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy

Foreword by Cllr Seán Woodward - Chairman, PUSH



The value of good partnerships cannot be overstated. Clear thinking, practical application and professional commitment really can change the world.

The Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) has been proud of its involvement with the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership (SRMP) from its very inception. True concern about protecting the coastline of the wider Solent region, backed up by valid research and a pragmatic approach to dealing with developers and the public alike has led to some ground-breaking progress, with the work of the SRMP being regarded nationally as best practice.

The existence of the SRMP means that our coastline can remain evolving and vibrant, benefitting from considered and relevant development whilst also ensuring ecological needs are duly met. With a public-facing brand - Bird Aware – the SRMP has achieved unprecedented success in engaging with the wider public and is developing into a major and positive force for behaviour change.

I am proud to present to you the Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy – a document that embodies a progressive way of thinking and an opportunity to ensure our landscape is developed to meet the needs of society and our unique ecological assets. I look forward to seeing the many benefits that will arise as a result of this strategy and I invite you all to take steps to become more bird aware when visiting our beautiful coastline.

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The Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership was established to formulate, implement and monitor the strategy using developer contributions transferred from the local planning authorities. The Partnership comprises the fifteen Solent local authorities, Natural England, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, and Chichester Harbour Conservancy. The authorities are: Chichester District Council, East Hampshire District Council, Eastleigh Borough Council, Fareham Borough Council, Gosport Borough Council, Hampshire County Council, Havant Borough Council, Isle of Wight Council, New Forest District Council, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, South Downs National Park Authority, Test Valley Borough Council, Winchester City Council.

Further information about the Partnership and its work including answers to frequently-asked questions is available at: www.birdaware.org

Summary

Tens of thousands of coastal birds fly from as far as Arctic Siberia to spend the winter on the Solent. They need to be able to feed and rest undisturbed, if they are to survive the winter and fly back to their summer habitats. Three Special Protection Areas (SPAs) have been designated to safeguard the birds.

Over 60,000 new homes are planned around the Solent up to 2034. Research has shown that these will lead to more people visiting the coast for recreation, potentially causing additional disturbance to these birds.

The strategy set out in this document, aims to prevent bird disturbance from recreational activities. It seeks to do this through a series of management measures which actively encourage all coastal visitors to enjoy their visits in a responsible manner rather than restricting access to the coast or preventing activities that take place there. Prepared by the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership of local authorities and conservation bodies, the strategy was published for consultation in July 2017 and changes incorporated as a result.

The Strategy proposes:-

- a team of 5-7 coastal rangers to advise people on how to avoid bird disturbance, liaise with landowners, host school visits, etc;
- communications, marketing and education initiatives and an officer to implement them;
- initiatives to encourage responsible dog walking and an officer to implement them;
- preparation of codes of conduct for a variety of coastal activities;
- site-specific projects to better manage visitors and provide secure habitats for the birds;
- providing new/enhanced greenspaces as an alternative to visiting the coast;
- a partnership manager to coordinate and manage all the above.

Implementation of these measures and monitoring of their effectiveness, will be funded by 'developer contributions' calculated according to the bedroom numbers of the property, equivalent to an average of £564 per dwelling (increased annually to take into account inflation). This applies to new homes built within 5.6 kilometres of the SPAs. (This 5.6 kilometre zone is where the majority of coastal visitors live.) Some developments may require additional mitigation due to their size or proximity to a SPA.

The developer contributions will be collected by the local authorities and transferred to the Partnership which will implement the measures. Some of the money received will be set aside to fund the measures 'in-perpetuity' (calculated on an 80 years basis) after 2034.

Council leaders will steer and oversee the Partnership's activities and expenditure. Progress on implementation and financial accounts will be published in an annual report.

Further information about the Partnership is at: www.birdaware.org

Introduction

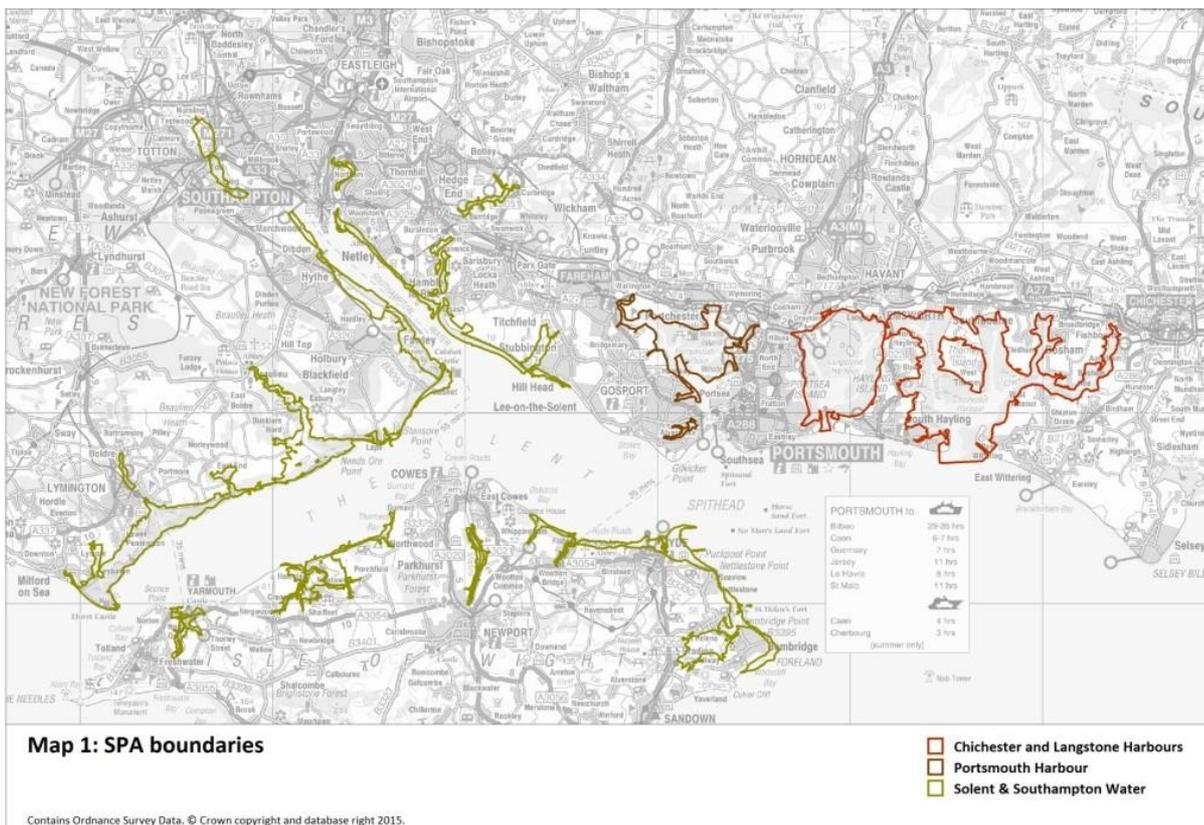
- 1.1. The Solent is internationally important for its wildlife. Each winter, the Solent hosts over 90,000 waders and wildfowl including 10 per cent of the global population of brent geese. These birds come from as far as Siberia to feed and roost before returning to their summer habitats to breed. Three Special Protection Areas (SPAs) were designated by the Government predominantly to protect these over-wintering birds (see map on page 6).
- 1.2. Legislation requires mitigation for any impact which a proposed development, in combination with other plans or project, is likely to have on a SPA. It requires local planning authorities before they grant planning permission for the project, to ensure the necessary mitigation will be provided. In practice this means that that development proposals cannot be consented or proceed unless there are no impacts on the integrity of European sites. If significant effects are predicted to occur, suitable measures for mitigation are required to reduce impacts to acceptable levels.
- 1.3. The Strategy provides a strategic solution to ensure the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the Habitats Regulations) are met with regard to the in-combination effects of increased recreational pressure on the Solent SPAs arising from new residential development.
- 1.4. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 consolidate all the various amendments made to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and the [Conservation \(Natural Habitats, &c.\) Regulations 1994](#) in respect of England and Wales. The 1994 Regulations transposed Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law. Further details are available [here](#).
- 1.5. The Strategy seeks to provide mitigation for the duration of the impact (in-perpetuity) in line with the Habitats Regulations. Throughout this period, regular strategic reviews will take place every 5 years or more frequently if changes in the legislation or evidence necessitate.
- 1.6. A development can have various impacts, but one which is likely to arise from all new housing around the Solent SPAs is the impact of additional recreational visits, and therefore potential bird disturbance to the SPAs. Although the developer has the legal duty to provide the mitigation, the local authorities and conservation groups have devised a strategic approach to the provision of the mitigation for recreational impacts in order to facilitate delivery and ensure a consistent approach.
- 1.7. This document sets out that strategic approach, the mitigation measures to be implemented, and the arrangements for governance, reporting, and monitoring. It provides mitigation for the impact of in-combination recreational visits arising from housing which is planned around the Solent up to 2034. It does not address the impact of existing activities, which is the role of the separate Solent European Marine Sites (SEMS) initiative. It should also be noted that the Strategy does not deal with any other impacts on the SPAs such as loss of habitat, increased noise, effect on water quality etc - which may arise from new housing, or the potential impact of other types of development such as new employment sites. Separate mitigation may be required to address these additional impacts on the SPAs that arise from new development. These will be assessed by the local planning authorities, with advice from Natural England, at the planning application stage.

1.8. The strategy enables a housebuilder to make a monetary 'developer contribution' for the strategic mitigation of recreational pressures that would otherwise occur over a wide area, instead of needing to provide bespoke mitigation themselves. A developer can still provide their own mitigation, if they have the ability to do so, but for the vast majority it will be simpler, quicker and less costly to make a contribution towards the Strategy. This approach provides clarity and certainty for both developers and local authorities. It helps to deliver coordinated and effective mitigation, whilst simultaneously speeding up the development approval process and reducing the costs for all parties. It also provides a means for mitigating the impact of small developments for which it would not be practical to provide bespoke mitigation for.

2 The need for mitigation

- 2.1. The Solent coast, particularly its mudflats, shingle and saltmarshes, provide essential winter feeding and roosting grounds for birds that spend the winter here. The wide range of recreational activities which take place on this coast can result in disturbance to the birds, albeit often unintentional.
- 2.2. Human disturbance of the birds can have several impacts. Birds may be more alert, resulting in a reduction in the amount of food eaten, or they may move away from the disturbance. A bird which moves away forgoes valuable feeding time whilst in the air and also uses energy in flying - a double impact on the bird's energy reserves. If the disturbance is substantial, then food-rich areas may be little used by the birds or avoided altogether, leading to other areas hosting a higher density of birds and intensifying the competition for the available food.
- 2.3. Ultimately, the consequence of human disturbance can be increased bird mortality or a reduction in the amount of energy which the individual bird has available at the end of the winter period to fly back to its breeding grounds. If as a consequence the birds are unable to complete their migratory journey or are not in sufficiently good condition to breed when they arrive, then this would lead to a reduction in the bird population.

The Solent Special Protection Areas



- 2.4. Extensive research was undertaken during 2009-2013 to assess the impact of recreational activity on wintering birds on the Solent coast. This work was known as the Solent Disturbance Mitigation Project and formed part of the Solent European Marine Sites (SEMS) Scheme of Management. The research was coordinated by the Solent Forum, who coordinated it. This work included recording the response of birds to disturbance, face-to-face surveys of visitors at the coast, and a postal survey of households living around the Solent. Computer modelling using that information predicted the number of additional recreational visits which would be generated by planned housebuilding.
- 2.5. By far the most popular activity taking place at the coast is walking, with jogging and cycling also proving popular. The research shows that these account for 91% of all recreational activity¹. The same research also highlighted that dogs off lead were a cause of 47% of all 'major flights' i.e. bird(s) flying more than 50 metres to escape disturbance². This is why understanding the needs of dog walkers and proactively working with them is a priority for the Partnership.
- 2.6. Although other types of recreational use such as surfing, horse riding and rowing only amount to a total of 9% of activities carried out, each occurrence can create substantial disturbance³. Therefore the Partnership has longer term goals to work with each of these groups too.
- 2.7. The research predicted a 13% increase in visitor numbers at the Solent coast as a result of planned new housing, with the change on individual sections varying from 4% to 84%⁴. This highlights that the planned new housing will mean a large increase in coastal visits with a likely impact on the birds unless mitigation measures are put in place.
- 2.8. The research showed that how people behave, and how access is managed at each location determines the extent of disturbance⁵.
- 2.9. On the basis of this research, Natural England - the Government's advisor on the natural environment - issued formal advice to the Solent local planning authorities in March 2013. Their letter⁶ stated: "*This follows the completion of Phase II of the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project (SDMP), which reported that there is a Likely Significant Effect associated with the new housing planned around the Solent. Natural England's advice is that the SDMP work represents the best available evidence, and therefore avoidance measures are required in order to ensure a significant effect, in combination, arising from new housing development around the Solent, is avoided.*"
- 2.10. Ecological consultants Footprint Ecology were then commissioned to recommend a package of appropriate mitigation measures. Drawing on an evaluation of measures used elsewhere in the UK and the expert opinion of leading academics and practitioners, they recommended⁷:-
- A delivery officer
 - A team of wardens/rangers
 - A coastal dog walkers project
 - A review of parking
 - A review of watersport zones/watersport access
 - Codes of conduct pack
 - Series of site specific projects
 - Watersport permits & enforcement
 - Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces/additional green Infrastructure/alternative roost sites.

- 2.11. Of these, the main recommendation (in terms of resource allocation) would be the team of wardens/rangers. Footprint Ecology recommended that around 5-7 rangers would form a core team, supplemented with casual staff if necessary⁸. The main ranger presence would be required from September through to the end of March, they advised, but that summer tasks - such as delivering projects, liaison with local landowners and stakeholders - might make it appropriate for some staff to be employed all year.
- 2.12. Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces (SANGs) are a key mitigation measure at some other Special Protection Areas, but Footprint Ecology recommended caution in using them for the Solent SPAs⁹. In large part this was because a survey showed that many people visit the Solent coast for the sea views and the feeling of 'being beside the sea': 34% of those surveyed stated that nothing could be done to make an alternative site more attractive to them¹⁰. A subsequent study¹¹ concluded that SANGs may have a role to play in providing mitigation if they are closely linked to management at the coast, are targeted in the right locations, and are accompanied by active promotion of their existence.
- 2.13. The evidence¹² showed that mitigation should be required from all dwellings built within 5.6 kilometres of the boundaries of the SPAs. This is the zone from which 75% of coastal visitors live. The zone boundary is defined by using straight line distances from the SPA boundary. This approach is the same as that adopted for Thames Basin Heaths and Dorset Heathlands SPAs.
- 2.14. Two research studies were commissioned to help identify which measures would be the most effective in encouraging responsible dog walking. The first was market research with dog walkers¹³ involving interviews at the coast and an on-line survey.
- 2.15. The second study¹⁴ reviewed measures which have been successfully used elsewhere in the UK and would be relevant to the circumstances of the Solent. It recommended the use of a website, social media and other initiatives to raise dog walkers' awareness of bird disturbance and to promote alternative inland greenspaces. The study emphasised that these initiatives would require adequate resourcing and this has been taken into account with the staffing numbers to carry out this Strategy. They allow for a full time dedicated resource to work with dog walkers and dog interest groups to achieve a way forward that fully considers their needs.

NB: References for the documents mentioned above are in Appendix E.

3 Overall approach and benefits

- 3.1. The aim of this strategy is to prevent any net increase in bird disturbance as a result of additional recreational pressures arising from the approximately 64,000 new dwellings which are planned around the Solent SPAs up to 2034 (see Appendix A for the derivation of this figure). This will be achieved by:-
- raising awareness and encouraging behavioural change of coastal visitors;
 - implementing projects to better manage visitors and provide secure habitats for the birds;
 - providing and promoting new/enhanced greenspaces in less sensitive areas as an alternative to visiting the coast.
- 3.2. This overall approach of better managing visitors at the coast, rather than attempting to restrict access through bylaws, permits, etc, reflects the research (paragraph 2.4 above) which found that the level of disturbance is determined more by peoples' behaviour than purely by the number of visitors.
- 3.3. Public access to the coast provides benefits including health, education, inspiration, spiritual and general well-being. Visitor access is also important in the management of the sites for nature conservation, because people are more likely to want to be involved with and protect local sites if they have close links with them. So by maintaining public access but with measures to ensure that recreational activity and nature conservation interests are not in conflict, the coast can be managed for the benefit of both wildlife and the public.
- 3.4. Based on the findings on the level of disturbance caused by various recreational activities (paragraphs 2.5 and 2.6 above), this strategy places a particular focus on walkers, cyclists, and dog walkers, but with proportionate mitigation measures for other recreational activities. So the package of mitigation measures comprises:-
- A team of rangers
 - Communications, marketing and education initiatives
 - Initiatives to facilitate and encourage responsible dog walking
 - Codes of conduct
 - Site-specific visitor management and bird refuge projects
 - New/enhanced strategic greenspaces
 - A delivery officer (called 'Partnership Manager' from here on)
 - Monitoring to help adjust the mitigation measures as necessary.
- 3.5. These measures are described in more detail in the next section. The package echoes the recommendations of consultants Footprint Ecology (paragraph 2.10 above) except for their proposal for watersport permits and enforcement. The latter would be contrary to the Partnership's overall approach which is aimed at managing rather than preventing activity at the coast. The consultants' recommendations for a review of watersports zones and parking may be considered again if monitoring of the Strategy's effectiveness suggests additional steps are required and these actions are judged likely to assist with providing further mitigation.
- 3.6. Implementation of these measures will help avoid disturbance to the birds which fly thousands of miles to spend the winter here. There will be benefits for people too, with a wider range of greenspaces and better facilities at many of them. It will be a win-win outcome: an enhanced range of quality recreational opportunities **and** safeguarding of the birds which are such an important feature of our shores.

4 The mitigation measures

4.1. This section sets out the mitigation measures required. How they will be resourced is dealt with in section 5.

Rangers

4.2. The rangers are the key mitigation measure. A small interim team was established in late 2015. They have begun to establish themselves and their presence has generally been well received. However, a larger team is needed in order to a satisfactory minimum Ranger presence along the 250 kilometer Solent coastline and build the necessary profile amongst people who regularly visit the coast, local communities, land owners and partner organisations.

4.3. During the winter period (1 October - 31 March), a team of seven rangers will focus their time on engaging with visitors at the coast, explaining the vulnerability of the birds, and advising people how they can avoid bird disturbance.

4.4. Five of the seven will be employed all-year. During the summer period (1 April - 30 September), the five will undertake tasks for which there is insufficient time during the winter period or which are best done during better weather. Those tasks will include meeting with landowners and stakeholders, installing/maintaining signs and interpretation panels, assisting with dog walking initiatives, staffing a stand at outdoor shows/events; hosting school visits, and preparing codes of conduct in consultation with local clubs (see paragraph 4.9 below). Once the enlarged ranger team is in place, they will prepare the Access Management Assessments described in paragraph 4.18 below.

4.5. The Ranger programme seeks to bring positive changes in behavior through promoting a better understanding and appreciation of the Solent's birds and the threats they face. If the monitoring or new research suggests that this approach is not working or needs to be adjusted, the Ranger programme will be adapted to improve its effectiveness.

Communications, marketing and education initiatives

4.6. The overall approach of this strategy is to secure behavioural change through awareness raising. Communications, marketing and education are central to that mission. The 'Bird Aware Solent' brand name, a presence on Twitter and Facebook, and a high quality website provide sound foundations for further communications and education initiatives. Those further initiatives are likely to include further development of the website, regular press releases, longer articles for magazines, educational materials for schools, and a range of leaflets targeted at different coastal visitor groups. A gazebo or a mobile display vehicle would enable key messages to be disseminated at local events/shows events.

Initiatives to encourage responsible dog walking

4.7. Key messages for dog walkers will be part of the general communications, marketing and education initiatives described above, but online and printed materials specifically targeted at dog walkers will also be produced.

4.8. A dedicated member of staff for dog walker engagement will roll out a series of positive measures to actively work with this group and will draw from measures that have been successful in other areas.

Codes of conduct

- 4.9. Codes of conduct will be developed, in conjunction with user groups, as the mitigation measure for activities such as horse-riding and water-based recreation (sailing, rowing, kite surfing etc). This measure is proportionate to the impact of these activities which is small compared to walking, jogging and cycling.
- 4.10. Codes of conduct are particularly effective for club-based activities, but their availability - via smartphone access to the Partnership's website for example - can also be promoted to casual visitors through signs at locations where the activities take place. Preparing the codes in conjunction with local clubs/user groups will ensure that appropriate language is used and will help secure buy-in as a result of the clubs being signatories to the codes.

New/enhanced strategic greenspaces

- 4.11. The research showed that some coastal visitors would be prepared to visit alternative greenspaces for at least some of their recreational trips. That would help moderate the predicted increase in visitors at the coast and thus the potential for bird disturbance. It will be done through a combination of an enhanced portfolio of alternative greenspaces plus increased promotion of them by the rangers and through on-line/printed media.
- 4.12. The creation of two completely new strategic greenspaces and enhancements to other existing greenspaces is already underway^a. In the medium-longer term, there may be a need for additional strategic greenspaces - known as Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces (SANGs). These could be created by a developer as part of a very large housing scheme or alternatively will be implemented through the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership. (NB: funding for these will not be from developer contributions – see paragraph 5.12 below.) Whether delivered by developers or the Partnership, new SANGs should be sited and be laid out in accordance with the guidelines in Appendix B.

Site-specific visitor management and bird refuge projects

- 4.13. These projects could include small scale minor works which are designed to help manage the impact of recreational visits on the coast: signs and interpretation boards, provision of a low wall/fence/planting to discourage coastal users from accessing particularly sensitive spots, screening to reduce visual and noise disturbance to birds (but low enough to enable people to still see the birds and the sea), bird roosts to make them more secure, improving an inland footpath to encourage walkers to skirt around a vulnerable site. Such measures may reduce the need for the rangers to visit the stretches of coast so frequently where they have been implemented.
- 4.14. Any party wishing to suggest a project within an identified site should make the local authority within which it is sited aware of the project and ask that they assess it and consider putting it forward for potential funding.
- 4.15. The projects put forward by local authorities are then assessed on their proposal in relation to the mitigation objectives of the Strategy and the evidence base that supports their ability to alleviate pressure on sensitive parts of the coast. Assessment factors relate

^a At Alver Valley Country Park; Manor Farm Country Park; Horsea Island Country Park; Shoreburs Greenways.

to the project scale, deliverability, effectiveness, monitoring and cost. Projects are assessed by a team that includes representatives from Natural England, the RSPB, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, the New Forest National Parks Authority and the Partnership Manager.

- 4.16. Once assessed, the projects are then prioritised based on their overall score for the factors listed above and where possible funding will be recommended for those with the highest scores, in the annual budget report to PUSH.
- 4.17. The Partnership has evaluated an initial tranche of potential projects for implementation. These projects were identified by Partnership members as having the potential to contribute to the mitigation aims of the Strategy. This work will be refreshed/reviewed closer to the funding being available (anticipated to be 2020) and repeated annually thereafter. Once funding is available, the site specific projects and their scores will be published annually on the Bird Aware website.
- 4.18. Further projects will emerge from a detailed assessment of each section of coast, of the recreational uses, bird numbers, and what might be done to resolve any current and future potential bird disturbance. This work will form an Access Management Assessment. The first of those Access Management Assessments will be undertaken during 2017/18: the rest will follow once the enlarged ranger team is in place.
- 4.19. The Access Management Assessments will seek to review the activities of all coastal users and make recommendations about how their needs can be accommodated without causing recreational pressures and disturbance on the overwintering birds. These will include the identification of site specific projects (such a screening and creating all weather surfaces, re-routing of small stretches of footpath) as well as further establishing links with stakeholders.

Monitoring

- 4.20. Monitoring will help confirm that mitigation measures are working as anticipated, and whether refinements or adjustments are necessary. Monitoring is therefore integral to the mitigation 'package'. In the longer term, it will establish whether the mitigation strategy is being effective. The monitoring is explained further on the Partnership's website at <http://www.birdaware.org/article/28103/Monitoring>

5 Resource costs and funding

5.1. Implementation of the mitigation measures set out in the preceding section will require resources - a mix of staff and funds for projects, communications, monitoring etc.

Rangers

5.2. The cost of the ranger team (five all-year and two winter-only rangers - see section 4) is based on the rangers who are currently employed on the Partnership's behalf. It also includes the higher salary which will be paid to the lead ranger who will manage the team and reflects the cost of vehicles. Further details are in Appendix C.

Other staff and operating budget

5.3. The volume of communications, marketing and education initiatives and the specialist skills required justify a dedicated part-time communications post.

5.4. Drawing on the experience of the other established projects (see paragraph 2.13 and 2.14 above), a dedicated full-time officer will liaise with dog walkers to devise initiatives to encourage responsible dog walking.

5.5. A dedicated Partnership Manager post is crucial to successful delivery of this mitigation strategy. The post will coordinate implementation of the mitigation measures, procure and manage the required staff and other resources, and provide the necessary reporting.

5.6. An operating budget will fund the procuring of graphic design skills, IT staff time to maintain/expand the website, leaflet printing etc. and any consultancy support which may be needed from time to time. A small contingency is provided for the possibility of some unforeseen essential but incidental expenditure.

Site-specific visitor management projects

5.7. The site-specific visitor management projects will be implemented through a rolling five-year programme with a budget of £400,000 per year. The completed projects will need routine maintenance: a 5% per annum figure for ongoing maintenance is included in the £420,000 figure in the table below.

5.8. It should be noted that a number of local planning authorities in the zone of influence of the New Forest Special Protection Area (SPA) / Special Area of Conservation (SAC) have adopted habitat mitigation strategies in place; and are liaising to explore opportunities to develop a co-ordinated strategic approach in the future to ensure significant adverse effects on these New Forest designated sites are avoided. In the vicinity of the New Forest, Bird Aware site-specific projects will provide mitigation for the Solent designated sites, but some may be able to also give some additional benefit to the New Forest SPA/SAC.

In-perpetuity

5.9. This strategy mitigates the recreational impact of new housing up to 2034, but the mitigation measures need to be in place for the duration of the impact. The Partnership has decided that this 'in-perpetuity' payment should be calculated on an 80 year basis and this has been accepted by Natural England. This is the same time period as that adopted for South East Devon European Site Mitigation Strategy for example.

- 5.10. So this strategy includes a mechanism for funding the mitigation measures after 2034 when the developer contributions from those planned new homes will come to an end. That mechanism is described in more detail in Appendix D, but in summary, a proportion of the money received each year from developer contributions will be transferred into an investment fund. That 'in-perpetuity fund' will grow each year through those annual cash transfers and the interest earned. By 2034, the fund will be sufficiently large to fund the mitigation measures in-perpetuity.
- 5.11. Some of the mitigation measures will not continue after 2034 or will be resourced at a reduced level. The programme of site specific visitor management projects will end, the dog walking initiatives post and the communications & education post will be combined, the operating budget will reduce, monitoring will continue at a reduced scale, and the Partnership Manager post will cease. The work of the latter will be much diminished after 2034; the local authorities have agreed to take on the remaining tasks in-perpetuity.

Funding

- 5.12. The current strategic greenspace projects (paragraph 4.12 above) are funded through the Solent Local Growth Deal with complementary local funding from the local authority which is implementing it. Funding for the further strategic greenspaces will be sought from future local growth deals or other similar sources, unless the greenspace is provided as part of a large housing scheme in which case the developer will fund it. PUSH has produced a Green Infrastructure Strategy which may be able to help secure funding for further greenspace enhancements.
- 5.13. The other resource costs need to be funded from developer contributions. Those costs are summarised in the table below and are set out in greater detail in Appendices C and D.

Summary of annual costs up to the year 2034

	£thousands per annum
Rangers	272
Other staff	93
Operating budget and monitoring	90
Site specific visitor management projects	420
Contingency	10
In-perpetuity funding	1111
Total annual cost	1996

All figures are at 2016 prices because the developer contribution is index linked and will automatically rise with inflation.

- 5.14. This total cost when divided amongst the number of new dwellings to be mitigated each year (estimated as 3,538 - see Appendix A), means that an average developer contribution of £564 per dwelling is required (These figures will be increased on 1 April each year in line with the Retail Price Index (RPI) rounded to the nearest whole pound.)
- 5.15. Although that figure is the best estimate of the number of planned new homes, the number actually constructed could be different to the estimate. However, the package of mitigation measures in this strategy is 'scalable', which means that the amount of mitigation can be increased or decreased in line with actual housebuilding.

6 Developer contributions

- 6.1. As explained in the previous section, the baseline developer contribution is the equivalent of £564 per dwelling (though in practice this will be charged on a sliding scale based upon bedroom numbers per dwelling). These figures will be increased on 1 April each year in line with the Retail Price Index (RPI) rounded to the nearest whole pound.
- 6.2. Immediately following the adoption of the Strategy by a given local authority, the new developer contribution rate will apply to all relevant applications within the 5.6km zone, determined after that date within the authority's area. It is anticipated that all Solent local authorities will have adopted the Strategy by the end of March 2018.
- 6.3. That developer contribution will be required for every net additional dwelling within 5.6 kilometres of the boundaries of the Solent Special Protection Areas (see map below) unless the developer can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the local planning authority and Natural England that it will provide alternative 'bespoke mitigation' which will fully mitigate the recreational impact of the development.
- 6.4. In this context, 'dwelling' includes net new dwellings created through the sub-division of existing dwellings, second homes, dwellings to be used as holiday accommodation, self-contained student accommodation, and new dwellings created as a result of approval granted under the General Permitted Development Order e.g. change of use from office to residential (including houses and flats). It includes permanent accommodation for gypsies and travellers; temporary/transit pitches will be assessed on a case-by-case basis by the local planning authority in consultation with Natural England.
- 6.5. In the case of self-contained student accommodation, a case by case approach is taken because it is recognised that due to the characteristics of this kind of residential development, specifically the absence of car parking and the inability of those living in purpose built student accommodation to have pets, the level of disturbance created, and thus the increase in bird disturbance and associated bird mortality, will be less than dwelling houses (use class C3 of the Use Classes Order^b). The SDMP research showed that 47% of activity which resulted in major flight events was specifically caused by dogs off of a lead. As such, it is considered that level of impact from purpose built student accommodation would be half that of C3 housing and thus the scale of the mitigation package should also be half that of traditional housing.
- 6.6. Whilst these units of accommodation are assessed on a case by case basis, not purely on their numbers of bedrooms, a general model for calculation follows: As the average number of study bedrooms in a unit of purpose built student accommodation is five, for the purposes of providing SPA mitigation, every five study bedrooms will be considered a unit of residential accommodation and charged accordingly (i.e. 50% of the rate of the 5 bedroom property charge). However, the final figure will be derived in consultation with Natural England and the local planning authority and developers are urged to hold early discussions with them on this matter.

^b https://www.planningportal.co.uk/info/200130/common_projects/9/change_of_use

The 5.6 kilometre zone around the Solent Special Protection Areas



6.7. Some housing schemes, when accounting for their scale or relationship with the SPAs, may need to provide bespoke mitigation measures in addition to making the financial contribution in order to ensure effective avoidance/mitigation of impacts on the SPA. A very large scheme could have a disproportionate impact on particular sections of coast compared to the dispersed impact of smaller schemes providing the same overall number of new homes. Similarly, mitigation in addition to the standard developer contribution may be needed for new dwellings which are close to the SPAs because the occupants are much more likely to visit the coast with the potential for a greater impact.

6.8. Other influencing factors that might be considered in the need for additional mitigation could include (but are not be limited to), existing access to inter-tidal areas, type of frontage - beach, sea wall, adjacent habitats - deep mud or shingle/sand, the height of the site in relation to the inter-tidal level and proposed design of the new scheme. Therefore even very modest housing schemes could have a greater impact, whilst some larger schemes may have less of an impact due to their specific location. The assessment as to whether a particular scheme will require additional mitigation is complex and will depend on a range of factors so it is not possible to say, as part of Strategy, when development will need to provide further measures. The local planning authority, with advice from Natural England, will consider the mitigation requirements for such housing proposals on a case-by-case basis. Developers are encouraged to hold early discussions with Natural England and the local planning authority on the mitigation which will be needed for such schemes.

6.9. The need for mitigation for the recreational impact of other types of residential accommodation will be assessed on a case-by-case basis by the local planning authority. The key 'test' is based around the likelihood of the proposed development generating additional recreational visits to the SPA(s). For example, in respect of residential

accommodation designed specifically for elderly people, a developer contribution (or bespoke mitigation) will be required for apartments for the active elderly, but not for secure accommodation such as a residential nursing home for people who are unable to independently leave that accommodation and which does not provide residents parking or allow pets (this would also apply to people living with conditions that limit their mobility). However, mitigation may be required for any staff living on-site. Retirement properties designed for independent living with parking provision and which allow pets will be treated the same as C3 residential properties.

- 6.10. New hotels and other holiday/tourist accommodation - defined as both wholly new establishments and extensions of existing ones - is a residential-related use with the potential to generate additional recreational visits to the SPA(s). The need for mitigation for new hotel accommodation will be assessed on a case-by-case basis by the local planning authority in relation to the 'tests' set out in the paragraph above. Mitigation is unlikely to be required for new hotel accommodation in a city centre for example, if the guests will predominantly be business people or those visiting the built heritage rather than the coast. On the other hand, mitigation is more likely to be required for new hotel accommodation close to a SPA where guests will probably spend some time walking or pursuing other recreational activities at the coast.
- 6.11. Where mitigation is deemed to be necessary for new hotel and other holiday/tourist accommodation, the mitigation may take the form of a developer contribution calculated on the basis of the number of new bedrooms and the monetary contributions (or a proportion thereof) in paragraph 6.1 above. Such contributions will be pooled and spent on mitigation measures in the same way as developer contributions from new dwellings.
- 6.12. This scope of this strategy is mitigating the recreational impact of new residential-related accommodation on the Solent Special Protection Area(s). Separate mitigation may be required for other impacts which may arise from new housing, e.g. impacts on water quality, noise disturbance, high buildings obstructing bird flight lines, loss or damage to supporting habitats. Those will be assessed by the local planning authorities, with advice from Natural England, at the planning application stage to identify whether, and if so what, mitigation is required. However, developers are encouraged to hold early discussions with Natural England and the Local Planning Authority

A sliding scale of developer contributions?

- 6.13. Currently, the same developer contribution is paid irrespective of property size - a 'flat rate' contribution. However, larger properties can accommodate more people, with the potential for a larger number of visitors to the coast, creating a higher level of impact so a sliding scale of contributions has been developed to reflect this. There are practical difficulties with trying to vary it by floorspace or sale price, but for some SPA mitigation strategies elsewhere in the UK, it has been determined fairest that the developer contribution varies according to the number of bedrooms in the new property.
- 6.14. So instead of a £564 flat rate, the Partnership will use a sliding scale of contributions. This will be:-
- £337 for 1 bedroom dwelling
 - £487 for 2 bedroom dwelling
 - £637 for 3 bedroom dwelling
 - £749 for 4 bedroom dwelling
 - £880 for 5 bedrooms or more

6.15. The figures above are based on an estimate of the mix of housing that will be proposed and the need to secure a total income level that is equivalent to that which would be raised through charging a flat fee. The methodology used to calculate the figures is based on that developed by LPA's within the Thames Basin Heaths mitigation scheme. It accounts for the existing occupancy of properties and the projected mix going forward based on a sample of authorities within this area. These will be reviewed every two years throughout the duration of the Strategy.

7 Implementation, governance and reporting

Implementation

- 7.1. The developer contributions are paid to local planning authorities. Each authority decides which legal mechanisms to use to secure the developer contributions from schemes in its area and the potential for phased / staged payments in relation to specific proposals.
- 7.2. The authorities pool the developer contributions received and implement the mitigation measures through the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership. The contributions received by the authorities are transferred quarterly to the Partnership.
- 7.3. The Partnership sets a budget for each year, including the amount to be transferred that year into the in-perpetuity fund (see paragraph 5.13). Some money will be held in reserve at all times to cushion against variations in the amount of developer contributions received each quarter: such variations are inevitable due to market-driven fluctuations in the number of sites/development phases on which construction begins. The value of the contributions received by the Partnership each year and details of all expenditure, are set out in an annual statement of accounts.
- 7.4. The higher developer contribution will mean increased funding for mitigation. However, many developer contributions are only paid on the commencement of development, so there is a time delay between a planning permission being granted and the money being paid to the authority. For some schemes this can be a matter of weeks; for others it can be several years. So that time delay will mean that the amount of money received by the Partnership will increase only gradually over the next 2-3 years. This will constrain the implementation of mitigation measures in the short term: so, for example, it will probably not be possible to have the full ranger team in place until 2019 or 2020.

Governance

- 7.5. The Partnership's management structure comprises a small Project Board of senior officers and a Steering Group which includes an officer from each of the nineteen partner organisations. The Project Board sets the Partnership's overall direction and budget. Working within those, the Steering Group manages the operational tasks. The Partnership Manager has delegated responsibility for managing day-to-day activities.
- 7.6. Further details of the composition and roles of the Project Board and Steering Group are in the Partnership's Terms of Reference, which can be seen at: <http://www.birdaware.org/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=27311&p=0>
- 7.7. The governance, political steer and oversight of the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership (SRMP) is provided by the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) with the involvement of representatives of the three local planning authorities which are not members of PUSH - Chichester District Council, New Forest National Park Authority, and South Downs National Park Authority. This is done through reports to the PUSH Joint Committee, which comprises the Leader of each PUSH authority supported by their Chief Executive. A representative from each of the three non-PUSH authorities is invited to participate in the Joint Committee meeting whenever there is discussion of a SRMP-related matter.

Reporting

- 7.8. Normally, the SRMP presents two reports each year to the PUSH Joint Committee: one to seek approval for the proposed SRMP budget and Project Board membership for the ensuing year, and the other to seek approval of the SRMP's Annual Report. Those reports to the PUSH Joint Committee can be seen at: http://www.push.gov.uk/work/latest_joint-committee.htm
- 7.9. The Annual Report records the progress made in implementing the mitigation measures and summarises the conclusions of completed monitoring. It also contains the statement of accounts for the preceding year and the budget for the coming year. It is published immediately after approval by the PUSH Joint Committee.
- 7.10. Partnership reports on research and monitoring are published as soon as they have been completed.
- 7.11. All those reports, this strategy, and a range of other documents/information can be seen on the SRMP's website at: www.birdaware.org

Review

- 7.12. The Strategy seeks to provide mitigation for development planned until 2034. In order to keep the Strategy relevant throughout this period, regular strategic reviews will take place every 5 years from implementation (or more frequently if changes in legislation or evidence necessitate). This will allow for lessons learnt, new best practices and variations over time to be incorporated into the Strategy, making it more relevant for longer. Following each review, an update report will be made available on the website.

Appendix A: Calculation of number of new dwellings mitigated

- A1. This strategy has been prepared to mitigate the 63,684 new dwellings which are planned between 2016 and 2034 - an average of 3,538 per annum. This estimate is derived from the PUSH Spatial Position Statement which looks to 2034^c and an assumed continuation to 2034 of the currently planned building rate in the three non-PUSH authority areas.
- A2. The PUSH Spatial Position Statement envisages an average of 4,537 new dwellings each year in the whole PUSH area. It is estimated that around 3,195 of these could be located within 5.6km of the Special Protection Areas. This estimate is based on information provided by the local planning authorities for a sub-regional transport model which uses localised zones and thus provides a reasonably good basis for calculating development within 5.6km. Working from these figures has provided the best available estimate.
- A3. In the three non-PUSH authority areas - Chichester District, New Forest National Park, South Downs National Park - the currently planned building rate is a combined 343 dwellings per annum. The adopted Local Plans for those three areas only look ahead to varying dates between 2026 and 2031, so for the purpose of this strategy it is assumed that the currently planned rate of 343 dwellings per annum will continue to 2034.
- A4. Therefore, the figure for the whole Partnership area is 3,538 per annum - a total of 63,684 between 2016 and 2034.

^c View at: www.push.gov.uk/work/planning-and-infrastructure/push_spatial_position_statement_to_2034-2.htm

Appendix B: Criteria for Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces (SANGs)

The following guidelines have been created to reflect responses to Solent specific research and may further evolve over time as more research is undertaken.

These guidelines are focused towards strategic SANGs, rather than bespoke mitigation packages for individual developments and include locational criteria for siting wholly new sites, and criteria for their design and facilities. The latter criteria are also relevant to projects to enhance existing strategic sites: they set out the priorities for new facilities to be provided, and the improvements to be made to the layout and design. The guidelines take account of the research findings¹³ on the features/facilities which would make an alternative site attractive to people seeking places for recreation. Monitoring is being undertaken at the strategic SANGs which will further inform future SANG design.

Locational criteria

Essential

- a wholly new site or an enhancement of existing public open space if the site is currently underused and has substantial capacity to accommodate additional recreational activity or could be expanded, taking into account the availability of land and its potential for improvement;
- be in a location where it will divert visitors especially dog walkers away from sections of SPA coast which are sensitive to additional human disturbance and where a significant increase in visitors is predicted;
- be located where it will attract visitors who would otherwise have gone to those sections of coast ^d;
- be large enough to include a variety of paths which enable at least one circular walk of at least 5 km (approx. a 60 min walk);
- be in a location where a SANG would be acceptable in terms of planning policy and traffic generation, and would not have an unacceptable impact on biodiversity e.g. a nature conservation site protected under a local or national designation;
- be sufficiently large to be perceived as a cohesive semi-natural space, offering tranquility, with little intrusion of artificial structures (except in the immediate vicinity of car parks) and with no unpleasant intrusions of other kinds e.g. wastewater treatment odours;

Desirable

- has views of the sea which are not too distant or includes a sizeable water feature;
- has a varied topography with some gentle slopes, a mix of open and wooded areas, and a focal point such as a viewpoint, monument etc.

Criteria for design and facilities

Essential

- includes a variety of paths which enable at least one circular walk of at least 5km (approx. a 60 min walk);

^d Generally, proposals will be within the Partnership area but sites located just outside might be considered.

- includes adequate car parking for visitors with that car parking being well located in relation to the road network;
- be clearly signed at access points and at key junctions on the surrounding road network, with an information panel at each access point which explains the layout of the SANG and the routes available to visitors.
- access points for visitors arriving on foot must be well located in relation to nearby residential areas;
- designed so that the SANG is perceived by users as a cohesive semi-natural space which is safe and easily navigable;
- paths must be clearly discernible, well signposted/waymarked, and have firm, level, well drained surfaces (albeit unsealed to avoid any 'urban feel') in order to be useable throughout the winter;
- movement within the SANG must be largely unrestricted, with plenty of space away from road traffic;
- Dogs are welcome and the majority of the sites is suitable for safe off-lead dog exercise.
- Dog swimming area.
- Dog waste bins.

Desirable

- car parking would be free of charge in the winter and preferably all year round;
- has multiple access points and with car parking at each rather than in a single location;
- incorporates innovative and attractive dog walking facilities such as dog activity trails, agility courses, enclosed off-lead training/exercise areas, dog washing facilities.

Appendix C: Resource costs

The table below sets out the estimated annual costs of each expenditure item, for the period up to 2034 and during the in-perpetuity period thereafter.

Expenditure item	Up to 2034	After 2034	Notes
All-year rangers	200,000	200,000	5 posts @ £40k pa ^e
Extra salary payment for Lead Ranger	5,000	5,000	
Branded vehicles for all-year rangers	25,000	25,000	£5k pa each (all-year rangers only)
Winter-only rangers	42,000	42,000	2 posts @ £21k pa
Sub-total	272,000	272,000	
Communications & education post and Dog Walking Initiatives Post	63,000	-	Total of 7.5 days per week
Combined communications, education and dog walking initiatives post	-	21,000	2.5 days per week
Partnership Manager	30,000	-	3 days per week
Operating budget	60,000	30,000	
Monitoring	30,000	15,000	
Site specific visitor management projects	400,000	-	
Maintenance of capital projects	20,000	20,000	5% of the £400k projects funding
Contingency	10,000	5,000	
Total expenditure	885,000	363,000	
In-perpetuity funding for expenditure beyond 2034	1,111,000		See Appendix D
Grand total	1,996,000		
Divided by number of new dwellings	3,538		See Appendix A
Developer contribution - £ per dwelling	564		

Notes

All the figures are at 2016 prices: the developer contribution is index linked, so that annual increase will cover inflation-related rises in the above figures.

The winter-only rangers costs provide for their employment for seven months from 1 September, in order to allow one month for training and familiarisation ahead of winter patrols between 1 October and 31 March.

Each all-year ranger will have a small van to transport equipment for displays to local events etc. The seasonal rangers will use their own vehicles to get to sites.

All the staff cost figures include the employer's national insurance and pensions contributions, office accommodation, IT costs, as well as the individual's salary.

The operating budget will cover website development and maintenance, graphic design and printing costs, display/exhibition materials, consultancy support. for all communications/education, dog walking initiatives and generic Partnership activities.

^e This cost does not represent the Rangers salary level as it also includes other employment costs such as uniform, office space, national insurance and pension contributions.

Appendix D: In-perpetuity funding

D1. Paragraphs 5.9 - 5.10 explained the need to fund the key mitigation 'in- perpetuity' - defined in agreement with Natural England as 80 years beyond 2034 i.e. to the year 2114. In summary, a proportion of the money received each year from developer contributions will be transferred into an investment fund. That 'in- perpetuity fund' will grow each year through those annual cash transfers and the interest earned, such that by 2034 it will be sufficiently large to fund the mitigation measures every year thereafter. This Appendix provides more details of methodology and assumptions used in the in-perpetuity funding calculations.

Creating the in-perpetuity fund

D2. The amount of money which needs to be transferred into the in-perpetuity fund each year to 2034 is determined by the annual cost of the mitigation measures during the ensuing in-perpetuity period (£363,000 - see Appendix C) and predicted interest rates during that same period. Capita - a leading expert body which provides financial advice to many of the Solent local authorities - predicts that interest rates will rise from 0.25% in 2018/19 to 2.50% in 2024/25, and thereafter remain at 2.50%.

D3. As explained in paragraph 7.4, the amount of money received by the Partnership will only increase gradually over the next 2-3 years. Taking that into account, the £122,000 which was transferred into the in-perpetuity fund in 2016/17 needs to rise to £1,110,000 in 2020/21 and each year thereafter, in order that the value of the fund in 2034 is sufficiently large to fund the planned expenditure during the ensuing in-perpetuity period.

D4. The table below shows the situation in 2016/17 and 2017/18, and the predicted situation in the final year 2033/34. All the figures are at 2016 prices because the developer contribution is index linked and will rise with inflation. There is only space here to show three years, but full calculation for all 18 years is in an Excel spreadsheet which can be seen at: www.birdaware.org/faqs

		2016/17	2017/18							2033/34
a	Fund value at year start	£0	£122,000							£18,790,302
b	Interest rate	0.25%	0.25%							2.50%
c	Interest generated	£0	£305							£469,758
d	Money transferred in	£122,000	£267,000							£1,111,000
e	Fund value at year end	£122,000	£389,305							£20,370,060

row (a) = (e) of previous year row

(b) = forecast interest rate row (c) =

row (a) x row (b)

row (d) = amount transferred into the fund in that year rom

(e) = (a)+(c)+(d)

Funding the mitigation measures during the in-perpetuity period

D5. At the start of the in-perpetuity period in 2034/35, the fund is predicted to have a capital value of around £20million. Spending on mitigation measures during the 80 year in-perpetuity period will be funded partly by drawing on that capital and partly from the interest earned on the remaining balance. So at the end of the in-perpetuity period in 2113/14, the capital will have reduced to around zero.

D6. This calculation incorporates an assumed inflation rate of 2% per annum during the in-perpetuity period. (That 2% rate is based on the latest OECD forecast which looks to 2060.) Factoring in that 2% assumption over an 80 year period has a big impact on the calculations. The planned spending during the in-perpetuity period is £363,000 at 2034 prices. Increasing that figure by 2% per annum means it becomes £1.74million by 2113/14.

E7. The table below shows the first and last years of the 2034-2114 in-perpetuity period. The full calculation for all 80 years is in an Excel spreadsheet which can be seen at: www.birdaware.org/strategy

		2034/5						2113/4
a	Fund value at year start	£20,370,060						£1,888,146
b	Spent during year	£363,000						£1,735,083
c	Amount left in fund	£20,007,060						£153,064
d	Interest earned	£500,176						£4,592
e	Fund value at year end	£20,507,236						£157,656

row (a) = (e) of previous year

row (b) is the cost of the in-perpetuity mitigation measures, increased by 2% each year to allow for inflation

row (c) = (a) - (b)

row (d) = (c) x 2.5%

row (e) = (c) + (d)

Appendix E: References

1. Liley D, Stillman R & Fearnley H (2011) Solent Disturbance & Mitigation Project Phase II Results of bird disturbance fieldwork 2009/10. Paragraph 3.7
2. Ibid. Paragraph 3.15
3. Ibid. Figure 8
4. Liley D & Tyldesley D (2013) Solent Disturbance & Mitigation Project Phase III Towards an Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy. Paragraph 2.9
5. Liley D, Stillman R & Fearnley H (2011) Solent Disturbance & Mitigation Project Phase II Results of bird disturbance fieldwork 2009/10. Paragraph 3.18
6. Natural England (31 May 2013). Letter from to all local authorities
7. Liley D & Tyldesley D (2013) Solent Disturbance & Mitigation Project Phase III Towards an Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy. Paragraphs 5.1 - 5.66
8. Ibid. Paragraph 5.6
9. Liley D & Tyldesley D (2013) Solent Disturbance & Mitigation Project Phase III Towards an Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy. Paragraphs 5.61 - 5.63
10. Fearnley H, Clarke R T & Liley D (2010) Solent Disturbance & Mitigation Project Phase II On-site visitor survey results. Paragraph 2.26
11. Panter C & Liley D (2015) Alver Valley SANG Study
12. Liley D & Tyldesley D (2013) Solent Disturbance & Mitigation Project Phase III Towards an Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy. Paragraphs 7.28 – 7.30
13. Clarke C (2016) Market research relating to initiatives to encourage responsible dog walking
14. Jenkinson S (2016) Mitigation options for influencing the behaviour of walkers with dog in the Solent area
15. Ibid. Paragraph 9.4.2.1

All these documents can be accessed via:

<http://www.birdaware.org/article/28102/Research>

FAREHAM

BOROUGH COUNCIL

Report to the Executive for Decision 05 March 2018

Portfolio:	Policy & Resources
Subject:	Citizen of Honour Nominations
Report of:	Head of Leisure and Corporate Services
Corporate Priority:	Strong, safe, inclusive and healthy communities

Purpose:

This report presents nominations for consideration under the Council's annual Citizen of Honour and Young Citizen of Honour Awards 2018.

Executive summary:

The Citizen of Honour Award was introduced in November 1996. Five years later, the scheme was extended to recognise the efforts of younger residents under the age of 18 through the Young Person of the Year Award.

Over the last 21 years, the award has honoured 90 residents of the Borough, with nominations being received from all areas of Fareham.

This year, the Council has received 12 nominations overall. There are 8 nominations for the Citizen of Honour Award, 3 nominations for the Young Citizen of the Year Award (12-17 year olds), and 1 nomination for the Young Citizen of the Year Award (4-11 year olds).

In order to encourage resident participation in future years, those who put someone forward for nomination this year, will be invited to do so again next year if their candidate does not win the 2018 award. The Executive reserves the right to increase the number of candidates who are honoured in future awards, provided a higher number of nominations are received.

Recommendation/Recommended Option:

It is recommended that the Executive approves:

- (a) that no more than four candidates are selected from the attached nominations at confidential appendix A, to be formally recognised as Citizens of Honour 2018;
- (b) that no more than two candidates are selected from the attached nominations at confidential Appendix A, as Young Citizens of the Year (12-17 year olds);
- (c) that no more than two candidates are selected from the attached nominations at confidential Appendix A, as Young Citizens of the Year (4-11 year olds); and
- (d) subject to (a), (b) and (c) above, agrees which candidates be selected to receive the annual Citizen of Honour and Young Citizen of Honour Awards for 2018.

Reason:

The Citizen of Honour and Young Citizen of the Year Awards are valuable initiatives for rewarding local residents for their community service and for recognising the important contribution and difference that they have made to the lives of others. The Young Citizen of Honour category also recognises young people who have overcome severe personal difficulties or who give up their time to care for family or friends.

Cost of proposals:

All costs will be met through existing resources attached to this initiative.

Appendices:

**Appendix A – Confidential: Citizen of Honour
Nominations 2018
Ages 18+**

**Appendix B – Confidential: Young Citizen of Honour
Nominations 2018
Ages 12 - 17**

**Appendix C - Confidential: Young Citizen of Honour
Nominations 2018
Ages 4 - 11**

FAREHAM

BOROUGH COUNCIL

Executive Briefing Paper

Date:	05 March 2018
Subject:	Citizen of Honour
Briefing by:	Head of Leisure and Corporate Services
Portfolio:	Policy and Resources

INTRODUCTION

1. The Citizen of Honour Award was initially introduced by the former Grants Sub-Committee on 25 November 1996. The Young Citizen of the Year Award was introduced in 2001.
2. The primary reason for the awards is to show the Council's gratitude in recognition of the voluntary, unpaid service to the community made by up to four adult Borough residents and two young Borough residents aged 12-17. The awards also recognise two young residents aged 4-11 who have shown bravery in their lives, or have helped other people.
3. To demonstrate the importance and distinction of these awards, they are presented to the winners at the Mayor Making ceremony each year by the outgoing Mayor.
4. The award winners and their guests are then invited to a private reception, held in their honour, in the Mayor's Parlour, on a date after Mayor Making, where the new Mayor presents each person with their Citizen of Honour certificate. The award winners are also asked to sign the Roll of Honour and their names are added to the Citizen of Honour/Young Citizen of the Year awards list displayed in the Customer Service Centre at the Civic Offices
5. In previous years, the winners of the Young Citizen of the Year Awards have been invited to accompany the Mayor at the official switching on of Fareham's Christmas lights in the year of the award.

PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION

6. In order to encourage greater participation in the scheme a marketing campaign was put in place. A 'superhero' theme was used to promote the awards through a range of different communication channels both online and offline.
7. A letter to explain the scheme and encourage people to nominate others, along with leaflets and posters, was sent to community centres, schools and libraries.

8. The awards were promoted on Council Connect, including posters, and a video was shown on the two screens at various points in the run up to the closing date. The video was also shown on the screens in the reception area of the council.
9. Various 'Tweets' and 'Posts' were placed on Twitter and Facebook. Posts on Facebook were boosted and targeted those who are 'friends' with the Council on the site, as well as those that are 'friends' with them.
10. One Community helped to promote the awards through their newsletters and channels.
11. Sixteen large posters were displayed on bus shelters along Newgate Lane and in the town centre.
12. The awards were featured at various points in the local press such as The News, Daily Echo, Business South and Forget Me Not magazine.
13. All information about the scheme is on the Council's website and was shown on the main story rotator on the landing page at various points throughout the campaign.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE 2018 AWARDS

14. This year, the Council has received 12 nominations overall. There are 8 nominations for the Citizen of Honour Award, 3 nominations for the Young Citizen of the Year Award (12-17 year olds), and 1 nomination for the Young Citizen of the Year Award (4-11 year olds).
15. In order to encourage resident participation in future years, those who put someone forward for nomination this year, will be invited to do so again next year, if their candidate does not win the 2018 award. The Executive reserves the right to increase the number of candidates who are honoured in future awards, provided a higher number of nominations are received.

OFFICIAL PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

16. In order to retain the profile of the awards, they will continue to be presented during the Annual Council Meeting, before the commencement of the Mayor Making Ceremony in May this year. The winners will also receive invitations to the Mayor Making lunch and to a reception in the Mayor's Parlour, where the Roll of Honour will be signed and certificates will be presented.

FORMAL DECORATIONS

17. The official award presented to the winners of each of the categories will continue to be an enamelled pin decoration, engraved with the winner's name, and a framed certificate. In addition to the pin and certificate, an engraved shield and £15 in gift vouchers will be awarded to each Young Citizen of the Year. Family pantomime tickets for the Gala Performance at Ferneham Hall will be given to all winners. To retain the status and importance of the scheme, the shield will be kept in the trophy cabinet within the Customer Services Centre at the Civic Offices.

OFFICIAL CITIZEN OF HONOUR DUTIES

18. The winners of each of the awards are invited to a number of civic functions as guests of the Mayor. Currently these are the annual Civic Service, the Remembrance Day service and any special or ad-hoc events that may be arranged in the year of the award.

19. All award winners will also be given family tickets to the Gala Performance of the pantomime at Ferneham Hall and will be invited to meet the cast or to attend an alternative performance if they wish.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

20. The funding of this awards scheme will continue to be met from resources allocated within the Civic Events budget.

PROPOSAL

21. The Executive is requested to consider all the nominations as presented and select up to four successful candidates to be formally recognised as Citizens of Honour 2018, up to two young people aged between 12 and 17, and up to two aged between 4 and 11 to be recognised as Young Citizens of the Year for 2018.

RISK ASSESSMENT

22. There are no significant risk considerations in relation to this report.

CONCLUSION

23. Since their inception, the Citizen of Honour and Young Citizen of the Year award schemes have recognised the tremendous voluntary work and selfless, courageous acts performed by local residents of Fareham.
24. This report presents the nominations received for the Citizen of Honour and Young Citizen of the Year awards 2018 and requests that the Executive considers and selects the winning nominees.

Enquiries:

For further information on this report please contact Charlotte Elmer (Ext 4609)

By virtue of paragraph(s) 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
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