

**BASSETT NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN
REGULATION 14 CONSULTATION
DRAFT**

AUGUST 2014

FORWARD

NATIONAL PLANING POLICY FRAMEWORK

'Local and neighbourhood plans should develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area. Such policies should be based on stated objectives for the future of the area and an understanding and evaluation of its defining characteristics'. (National Planning Policy Framework 2012 - Section 7, paragraph 58)

THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

This Neighbourhood Plan seeks to address the challenges that a vibrant community will place on the area. It will outline the vision and aspirations of the local community in maintaining the distinctive, spacious but urban character of the area, whilst taking into account the demands for development.

Bassett area is renowned for its green spaces and abundance of trees, which encourage a large variety of wildlife. We look to encourage all sections of society into the area, particularly growing families.

The plan accepts that there will be development and change, and seeks to ensure this is to the benefit of both the area and its residents.

The plan is designed to run from 2014 for 15 years to 2029 and should be reviewed every 5 years to ensure it is up to date and takes full account of the National Planning Policy Framework, other planning legislation, the Council's Local Development Plan and additional supporting documents.

The boundaries and area covered by this Plan and the Bassett Neighbourhood Development Forum that developed the Plan have both been formally agreed following public consultation.

Under the Localism Act 2012 and in conformity with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations of 2012, I submit this Bassett Neighbourhood Development Plan on behalf of the residents of Bassett Ward and the Residents Associations and groups who have worked exceedingly hard over the last two and a half years through consulting on and preparing this plan.

Signed

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Councillor
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PRODUCTION OF THE PLAN

- 1.1. The plan was commenced, after publication of the Localism Bill, in August 2011 following consultation and meetings with local residents and residents associations.
- 1.2. Following an agreement to proceed with the plan a committee was formed and a constitution formulated and published. It was to be known as the Bassett Neighbourhood Development Forum.
- 1.3. This Forum, "The Qualifying Body", formed a Steering Committee to co-ordinate consultations and to produce the draft plan.
- 1.4. From the outset the residents of the Bassett Ward of Southampton City have produced the overall plan with community involvement. The process has been overseen and assisted by the Ward Councillors, one of whom acted as the Chairman of a Steering Committee.
- 1.5. The Steering Group committee consisted of the chairman and / or secretary of each residents association in the Ward and other residents who expressed an interest to attend the steering committee meetings. It was agreed that this steering committee should consist of no more than 30 members.
- 1.6. This steering committee met approximately every two months to collate views, share information and keep updated with progress over a two year period from August 2011 to August 2013.
- 1.7. The Ward was divided into Areas for the purpose of consultation and followed the boundaries of residents associations and additional individual areas. (See map on page 30 in the Annex).
- 1.8. The Residents Associations were responsible for the consultation with their residents and formulation of individual draft plans for their specific area. The residents associations consulted residents by a variety of methods, including public meetings, individual letters to home addresses, one to one meetings with residents, circulars and leaflets, plus newsletters.
- 1.9. Where there was an area with no established Residents Association, community involvement was initiated by a local Councillor. All the residents in these areas were contacted with at least two letters of explanation, plus requests for views, surveys, and many by personal contact over this period of two years.
- 1.10. The views and feedback from the community involvement form the basis upon which this plan has been formulated, and they are referred to specifically in the supporting documents and appendices by area; these should be read in conjunction with the overview and policy document.
- 1.11. The views expressed, feedback forms and other replies received from these areas were all taken into account when formulating the background information and plan for those locations. The consultation material is summarised and presented in the consultation statement that accompanies this neighbourhood plan.
- 1.12. We are confident that there was comprehensive community involvement of a high standard and that all households in the Ward have been contacted and encouraged to give their comments and views, by a variety of means, including meetings, letters, electronic and personal contact and surveys. Most Residents Associations also used web pages to assist circulation of views.
- 1.13. Also consulted were Southampton University, Local Businesses, Churches, Schools, and Landowners, their views and comments have been included in the supporting documents.
- 1.14. Southampton City Council's Planning and Development Division was consulted throughout the plan process and had an opportunity to comment on the plan and its appendices.
- 1.15. The evidence to support the plan has been taken from the information supplied by residents associations and councillors consultations with all the residents of the Ward. In addition information produced by the Local Authority and other statutory bodies includes the National Planning Policy Framework, Southampton City Plan, Southampton Core Strategy, Bassett Development Control Brief

and statistical information from various official sources and surveys, all the evidence referred to is available in the appendices or supporting documents.

- 1.16. The steering group committee is satisfied that all the residents in the area covered by the proposed Neighbourhood Development Plan in the Ward of Bassett had an opportunity to comment on and contribute to the plan over a period of 30 months and that all their comments were recorded and discussed by the various residents associations or Councillors. These were included in the appendices and where relevant were considered for inclusion in the plan.
- 1.17. The designated Neighbourhood Area for the Bassett Neighbourhood Development Plan, and the Bassett Neighbourhood Forum, including the Constitution, following proper community involvement and agreement by the Local Planning Authority, were finally agreed and published for public consultation on 6th September 2013.

2 OVERVIEW AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE AREA

SOUTHAMPTON CITY

- 2.1 Southampton City as a whole covers 52 sq. kms and comprised of over 98,000 homes. (2011 Census)
- 2.2 Southampton City has twice the national average of privately rented accommodation (including well over an estimated 9,000 Houses in Multiple Occupation) and below the national average number of owner occupied homes. There is also a higher proportion of council homes, which equates to 1 in 6 homes or 17% compared to 10% nationally.
- 2.3 Statistically flats and maisonettes are at 39.9% (20% nationally), terraced houses at 21.1% (24.5% nationally) and semi detached and detached at 38.9% (53% nationally). (All figures taken from the 2011 Census)
- 2.4 The latest City population figure (2011 Census) is 236,900. This figure includes 41,500 Student population, (University figures) and a high recent immigrant population estimated at over 30,000. (Southampton City Figures 2013).

BASSETT WARD

- 2.5 Bassett Ward is the most northern ward in Southampton, bounded by Swaythling to the East and Coxford to the West, M27 Motorway to the North and Burgess Road, the Common and University to the South.
- 2.6 The Ward has a population of 14,841 which is predicted to rise to 15,453 by 2020 (Hampshire County Council Small Area population Forecasts (SAPF) 2014). Of this population the 2011 Census statistics show that nearly 22.9% of the population of Bassett are between 18 and 24 years old and is the 5th ranked Ward in Southampton in terms of the population in this age category. It is the northern gateway and main route into Southampton via the M3 and A33 and is an area of contrasts. The Western side of the Bassett Ward such as Hollybrook and Dale Valley has developed as semi detached and terraced family houses in a tight knit community as has the Eastern side, the Flowers Estate. The Central part has developed as larger detached family houses and a large amount of open space such as at the Outdoor Sports Centre and Southampton City Golf Course on the North Western side, with the North east side being residential houses and a high number of bungalows. More recently the change of use of many smaller houses to HMOs near the University of Southampton and some near the Southampton General Hospital has significantly altered the character of some parts of the Bassett Ward.
- 2.7 Much of the area of Bassett was previously heathland with wooded areas, some open spaces and an arboretum. This legacy now gives Bassett a unique setting and character provided by the trees and undulating terrain. The original builders and developers took great care to work with the natural landscape features and included extensive tree planting in the development plans. The trees are a particular feature, notably magnificent Redwood, Sweet Chestnut, Cedar, Oak, and Western Hemlock. Much of the wooded and open areas remain, notably Daisy Dip, Southampton Golf

Course, The Outdoor Sports Centre and other smaller copses with the Common on the southern boundary.

- 2.8 The central area of Bassett was originally developed with large properties but most of these estate properties have been further developed into areas of family housing and flats. These developments include for example, Brampton Towers, a 14 story high rise block of apartments, and large enclosed developments such as Providence Park, which now provide some 76 flats and houses, and Newitt Place, a mixture of flats and town houses, as well as areas of large family houses.
- 2.9 More recently, many of the family houses, particularly the family houses at the southern end of the Ward, have been converted to Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMOs). Based on the Housing Condition Survey 2008 (CPC 2008) and as quoted in section 5.3 of Houses in Multiple Occupation Supplementary Planning Document (Adopted march 2012) approximately 10.4% of the family housing stock in Bassett were HMOs. These figures are based on old statistics and numbers have risen significantly over the last 6 years. In the Flowers Estate, for example, in a small area of five roads with about 150 houses a visual survey by local councilors in 2013 recorded that there appear to be 80 unregistered HMOs. It is estimated by the local residents associations, that over the last 6 years the percentage of HMOs in Bassett ward has risen nearer to 15%.
- 2.10 It is estimated that out of 6219 residences (Ward Local statistics and voters register and Southampton City Statistics 2014) in the ward 2397 are now flats and only 3822 remain as houses, with some 15% of these now estimated as being HMOs leaving only 2249 (36% as opposed to 54% nationally) as actual family homes. This has now left the Ward and the City with a shortage of family homes, especially the larger type.

3 SUSTAINABILITY

- 3.1 This Bassett Neighbourhood Plan supports sites for development, as outlined in the Southampton Local Plan, and has been subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening by Southampton City Council's Planning Policy Team.
- 3.2 The issue of sustainability as been considered at all stages of the consultation process and taken into account. The Ward does not contain sensitive natural or heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals in the plan, in fact the plan aims to conserve and enhance all the areas assets.
- 3.3 The Bassett Plan does not have any significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment in the adopted Southampton Core Strategy and Local Plan Review.

4. ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

- 4.1 PUSH (Partnership for Urban South Hampshire) gives the following guidance; –

'Larger homes and high value homes: high-end industries will need to recruit or attract skilled and experienced managers and technicians, likely to be of reasonably mature ages and many with families. Access to high quality owner-occupied homes in a well-maintained public realm, with good social (schools, health) infrastructure is essential. This is primarily a planning and private sector concern, and local authorities will want to ensure that new developments are sustainable'. (PUSH Annual Market Monitoring Report – 2011 (May 2012))

- 4.2 Bassett is an area which is sought after by a diverse range of wealth creators including managers, professionals, technicians and a broad range working in other skilled and manual trades who seek larger and high value homes. It is important to retain and improve these areas of Bassett containing these types of property as they are, as stated by the PUSH Homes for Growth Survey 2007 – 2011.
- 4.3 In order to develop and maintain a strong sustainable economy in the City, new wealth creators and entrepreneurs need to be encouraged to live and work in the city, alongside the workforce, young growing families, students and young people.

- 4.4 To maintain and develop this environment for a diverse population there is a need to retain the present mix of housing and to actually try and support no net loss of family homes on sites capable of accommodating a mix of residential units unless there are overriding policy considerations justifying this loss of family homes, many of which we have lost over the past few years by developers changing them into HMOs and building plots. This has created a significant shortage of all types of family homes especially the larger executive family homes. (Core Strategy Policy CS 16)
- 4.5 With proper control of development and the right safeguards on family housing stock, we can maintain and improve the area as a desirable family location, encouraging the business creators and entrepreneurs into the City. This will ensure it becomes more vibrant and wealthy. The Boldrewood Campus which has been redeveloped in partnership by the University of Southampton and Lloyds Register is expected to be completed in 2014 and will bring in excess of 400 highly qualified staff to work in the area. This will benefit the area economically and has already created a healthy demand for high quality family houses.

5. SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

- 5.1 The Plan notes the need to meet the housing needs of the area, however, Bassett has very little land left for development. Some land is identified in the Local Plan Review and Southampton SHLAA 2013. However, it is recognised that there may also be a continued demand for residential development on windfall sites.
- 5.2. A percentage of the older houses in the Ward may need replacing or re-developing. In such cases replacement or development, should be done in such a way as to retain the character of the area having regard to, and be in general conformity with, surrounding housing densities as well as meeting the housing need.
- 5.3 Bassett Ward has over 34.7% of flats, maisonettes or apartments. (2011 Census). By way of comparison the City wide statistics are 39.9% and nationally it is 25%.
- 5.4 Residents of Bassett Ward consider that a higher percentage of these types of properties would unbalance the housing mix and impact on the sustainability of the family housing stock.
- 5.5 The plan therefore promotes development of family homes of quality and design of a high standard.
- 5.6 There are very few local shops, no doctor's surgeries and public transport is restricted mainly to the main Bassett Avenue, Bassett Green, Winchester Road and Hill Lane.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- 6.1 Trees, wooded areas and open spaces must also be protected to ensure the sustainability of wildlife and amenity space, which are important characteristics of the area. These natural assets are particularly evident at the City Golf Course, Outdoor Sports Centre, Bassett Woods and Daisy Dip. The retained policies of the Local Plan as well as policies CS 21 and CS 22 of the Core Strategy help to protect these open spaces and their natural assets.
- 6.2 The use of sustainable sources of energy should be encouraged, and new developments should be as energy efficient as possible as mentioned in Policy CS13 of the Core Strategy, whilst maintaining the character of the area.
- 6.3 There are several areas in the Bassett Ward, which suffer from drainage problems and low water pressure. Dale Valley Road and Close has a small river /brook known as Holly Brook. The brook is situated in Dale Valley Close and takes the surface water run off from the City Golf Course and woods which run along the Outdoor Sports Centre and discharges further down stream but is prone to backing up after heavy rain. Chetwynd Drive has drainage problems of both foul and surface water drainage and is prone to flooding where it runs towards the reservoir in Glen Eyre Road. The Student accommodation site in Glen Eyre Road has small diameter pipework and takes both surface and foul water from this area.

- 6.4 Copperfield Road also suffered serious flooding following heavy rain in late 2013 and early 2014. This stemmed from surface water run-off from the surrounding area, natural springs and other drainage problems
- 6.4 Providence Park has drainage problems as the drainage pipes running from the site to the mains is undersized for the amount of residents it has to support. This causes back pressure on the systems flooding houses in Holly Hill on lower levels
- 6.5 Where there is new development or re-development every effort must be made to ensure the drainage is capable of coping with extra and peak flows.
- 6.6 Cycle tracks should be extended across the Ward, This is a matter that raised a lot of comment, especially along Bassett Avenue, and will be taken up by the Bassett Neighbourhood Forum as it cannot be adequately dealt with in this plan.

7. HOUSING SITE ALLOCATIONS AND STRATEGIC HOUSING LAND AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT

- 7.1 The Local Plan (2006) identified housing allocations within the Bassett Ward where additional housing could be provided. Some of these sites have been built out in helping to meet housing supply requirements within the northern part of the city. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2013 (SHLAA) provides a further assessment of the potential housing which could be delivered within the Ward in helping to meet the targets identified in the Core Strategy (2010). The SHLAA includes sites which were surveyed up to 31st December 2012 and identifies the following sites within the Bassett Neighbourhood Area which could potentially provide additional housing:

	Capacity
South Hill Reservoir Site	70 dwellings
446 – 448 Winchester Road and Abingdon Gardens	12 dwellings
Chamberlain Halls / Bassett House (Converted equivalents)	41 dwellings
Potential Supply Total:	123 dwellings

- 7.2 The plan supports these development areas in line with the SHLAA and Core Strategy documents and will support development on appropriate windfall sites in line with the aims of this development plan. (See recommendation BR1 for the South Hill Reservoir site).

8. NEW DEVELOPMENT

- 8.1 The inappropriate development of residential gardens where development would cause harm to the local area should be resisted as per the NPPF Section 6 paragraph 53, which states ***‘Local Planning Authorities should consider the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, for example where development would cause harm to the local area’*** (NPPF, 2012, paragraph 53).
- 8.2 There is concern by residents, across the Neighbourhood Area, that there has been a loss of family houses over recent years.
- 8.3 Policy CS16 of the Southampton Core Strategy supports the retention of family homes whereby the Council aims to provide a mix of housing types and more sustainable and balanced communities such as through preventing the net loss of family homes on sites capable of accommodating a mix of residential units unless there are overriding policy considerations justifying this loss.
- 8.4 The Southampton Housing Needs Survey also justifies the need for family housing in the area. ***“It is essential that this be addressed and that Bassett Ward does not lose any more family homes”***.
- 8.5 Applicants are expected to work closely with those directly affected by their proposals to evolve designs and take account of the views of the community
- 8.6 Family houses are defined in Policy CS16 of the Southampton Core Strategy as dwellings of three or more bedrooms with direct access to usable private amenity space.

- 8.7 Large Family houses are referred to in this Bassett Plan. The definition for these shall be identified as being of four bedrooms or more in larger plots as defined by PUSH July 2012
- 8.8 Large Family Houses is the definition applied to properties with 4 or more bedrooms in larger plots and to those houses in areas shown on the proposed residential densities map (page 12) as low density areas within the Bassett Neighbourhood Plan.
- 8.9 The number of family houses is well below the national average and there is a demand for these within the ward. Preference should therefore be given to increasing the supply of family houses, and prevention of the loss of existing family houses.

POLICY BAS 1 – NEW DEVELOPMENT

- 1. Support will be given to new development proposals for family houses, including large detached family houses as defined in Paragraph 66 of the NPPF and Paragraph 8.7 of this plan, in areas of low density, outlined within the neighbourhood plan.**
- 2. New developments, or any development in existing garden land, will be strongly encouraged to undertake consultation with, and take note of the views of, the local community via the local residents association or group, or the Bassett Neighbourhood Forum, prior to submission of a planning application. (NPPF Paragraph 189)**

9. WINDFALL SITES

- 9.1 Apart from the SHLAA sites identified above, other new development in the Bassett Ward is anticipated to be from windfall sites in established areas. It is therefore important that these developments fit in with the existing surrounds.
- 9.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that windfall can be considered as a source for some of the housing allocation, but must be backed up by solid evidence that shows there is “...a **reliable source of supply**” for the future (NPPF, Paragraph 48).
- 9.3 It is also important to consider the previous uses of sites because, according to the NPPF, private residential gardens can no longer be included in any windfall allowances.
- 9.4 There are only a very few sites which could be identified which are not previous residential gardens and it is anticipated that there will be some windfall sites which were private residential gardens.
- 9.5 Where development is proposed as a windfall site on a previous residential garden or residential land, it must conform to the requisite character and density of the area and be in character of the surrounding property.

POLICY BAS 2 – WINDFALL SITES

Windfall sites will be supported, provided that:

- 1. They conform to the density and character of the area and surrounding property as per Policies BAS 3 and BAS 4 of this Plan and Policies CS 5 and CS 16 of the Core Strategy.**
- 2. There is consultation with local residents via their Residents Association or Group or the Bassett Forum and note is taken of their views. (NPPF Paragraph 189)**

10 CHARACTER OF BASSETT

- 10.1 Bassett Ward is regarded as one of the few prime residential areas in Southampton, popular with young professionals, families and retired people and is characterised by quiet safe streets and attractive housing in a green suburban setting.
- 10.2 Materials used will aim to reflect those of surrounding properties as best as possible in light of achieving zero carbon homes standards for new homes from 2016. Achieving zero carbon homes will have implications on the overall design features of properties.
- 10.3 The reputation of Bassett as a green and highly desirable area to reside is supported by Southampton City Council and the University of Southampton, both of who cite Bassett as a great area for entrepreneurs, professionals and families to live in.
- 10.4 The Character Appraisal from the City Residential Design Guide is taken originally from the Bassett Avenue Control Brief (1982). This states:

“The main road into Southampton is bordered by Low density, two storied housing, apart from Brampton Towers (14 stories) and several high rise flats facing onto The Avenue, but well screened by trees and shrubs. The Avenue is the main road into Southampton and the trees and shrubs are the dominant characteristic creating an impressive entrance into the city. The area is allocated primarily for residential use and overall is of low density family housing.”

- 10.5 The Bassett Avenue Control Brief also suggested density of rooms per hectare, which translates to a density of approximately 8 - 10 houses per hectare. Although the suggested density in that brief has been superseded in terms of residential densities, it demonstrates the character of the area that exists. This density falls in line with most properties in the northern part of Bassett, the majority of which have deeds specifying a plot size of quarter of an acre per dwelling.
- 10.6 Although the area has lost many family houses, preventing further loss is an aim of this plan. We need to retain the remaining family housing stock. ((NPPF, paragraph 66)
- 10.7 Bassett ward as a whole has a mix of housing types catering for all sections of the community, including social and affordable housing located in areas such as Dunkirk Road (Area D Lordswood) the Flower Estate (area EBRA) and Fitzroy Close (area NWBRA), small family houses with tight knit communities such as Pointout Road (area OBRA) and Dale Valley Road (area C), larger family homes, Ridgemount Area (RARA Area) and Holly Hill (area HHRA) and numerous blocks of flats and town houses such as Newitt Place (NWBRA Area) and Brampton Towers (area EBRA). Bungalows are also a feature in areas such as Bassett Green Close (NEBRA area) and Dale Valley Gardens (DVRA).
- 10.8 Residents when surveyed or questioned (See appendix) were very keen that their areas retained their current characters and that any new development reflected this.
- 10.9 The character and design of development in Bassett must take account of The National Planning Policy Framework (Core Planning principles 17) which states that planning should ***‘take account of the different roles and characters of different areas, promoting the vitality of our main urban areas’*** and ***‘seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings’***.
- 10.10 The Plan supports Policy CS16 of the Southampton Core Strategy and seeks to provide further detailed guidance on design quality for new development specific to the Bassett Neighbourhood Area.
- 10.11 Paragraph 159 of the NPPF highlights how the Plan should address the need for all types of housing which includes the needs of different groups in the community. This can include families with children, older people and people with disabilities in catering for the housing demand they require.

POLICY BAS 3 – CHARACTER AND DESIGN

To ensure that new development takes account of the existing character within the context of the street scene, it must:

- (a) complement or enhance the existing rhythm, proportion, height, scale, massing, materials and story heights of its surroundings, with regard to neighbouring properties and visual amenity;**
- (b) In the streets of smaller properties including properties that are semi detached, terraced and bungalows, follow a strong contextual approach to ensure that it complements and enhances the existing character and context of the street scene;**
- (c) Take account of the relevant density of surrounding properties.**

11 HOUSING DENSITY

- 11.1 The subject of housing density was one of the most contentious subjects that emerged from discussion across the Ward in the consultations with residents. It has therefore been covered in some detail with policies for defined areas. The supporting documents and appendices detail the issues behind each policy.
- 11.2 The piecemeal development of Bassett from an urban family area into its present variety of size and styles of housing has created a unique area. It is dominated on its southern boundary by The University of Southampton and on its Western boundary by Southampton General Hospital.
- 11.3 This diversity, therefore, caters for the business professionals and wealth creators who want to live in the larger type of property as well as those who require smaller properties, including some young families, students and single persons. If we relied solely on the un-amended density per hectare of 35 to 50 as relevant to Bassett, outlined in the Core Strategy the opportunity to preserve the areas character is restricted.
- 11.4 In order to retain this character and mix of housing size and styles, and a sustainable pattern of development, there is a need for the character and design as per policy BAS3 and the housing density as per policy BAS4 to be considered in a balanced way to prevent one taking precedence over the other purely to increase densities, or for the redevelopment of the large family housing into flats or HMOs. It is accepted that these larger houses may need to be replaced by more than one house on the larger sites, especially if there are adjacent plots being developed, but these should be of a density compatible to the character of the area, size and style of nearby housing.
- 11.5 The appropriate density for a housing site should in every case within the Bassett Ward area result in a development that is in character with the local surrounding area. Overdevelopment of any of these sites would put further pressure on the existing community facilities, local services and transport provision for the area.
- 11.6 Paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 supports this view. ***“To boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should: set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances”***. In many recent local appeal decisions inspectors have frequently quoted Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3) (now replaced by the NPPF), Policy CS13 of Core Strategy, and retained policies SDP7 and SDP9 of the Southampton City Local Plan Review 2006. For example, Appeal APP/D1780/A/11/2157899 (Appeal decision 27th May 2014, 7 Greenbank Crescent, Southampton SO16 7FR) demonstrates where an independent Inspector has highlighted the existing density of the area to be more important to the character of the area than an increase in housing numbers.
- 11.7 The housing densities specified in this Plan will not affect the proposed new housing numbers being met, by increasing the densities in some areas above the norm of 35 to 50 dph to offset the decrease

in other areas of the ward to below 35dph. It will look to direct development around the Neighbourhood Area in a manner appropriate to the character of the area.

- 11.8 The National Planning Policy Framework has removed the density requirement of 30 dwellings per hectare previously included in deleted PPS3: Housing. A Ministerial Statement was released stating that ***“the changes put power back in the hands of local authorities and communities to take the decisions that are best for them, and decide for themselves the best locations and types of development in their areas”***. These new guidelines also exclude the definition of previously developed land as including residential gardens.

POLICY BAS 4 – HOUSING DENSITY

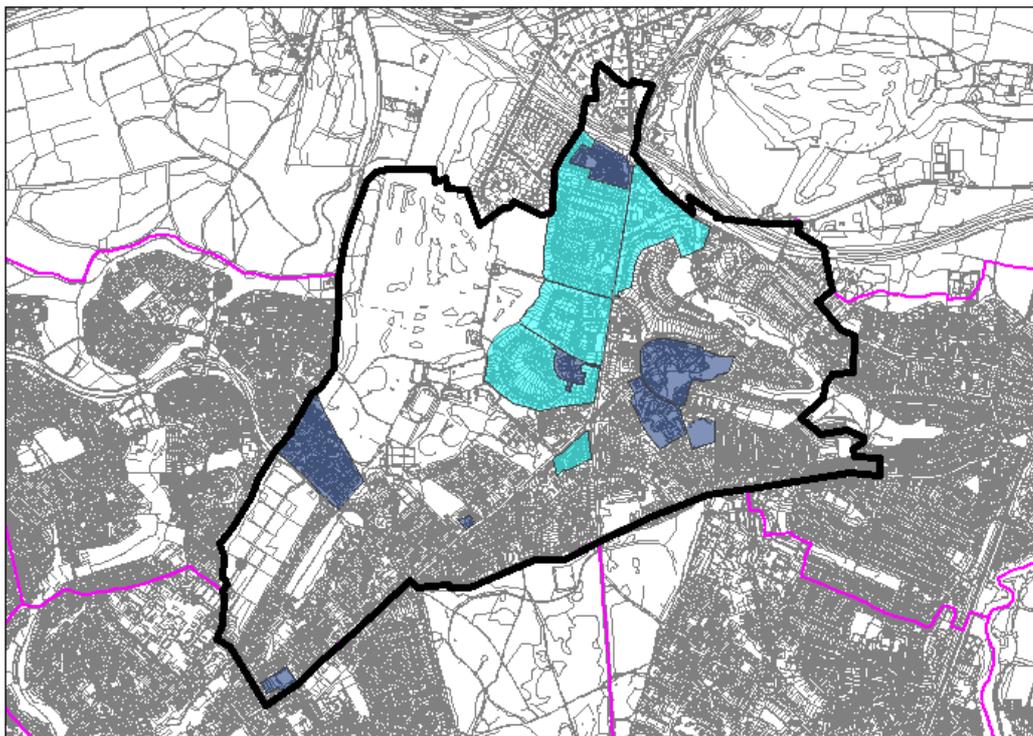
The Density Map outlines the densities (dwelling per hectare) to be applied to new development within the Neighbourhood Plan Area.

LOW DENSITY AREAS – LESS THAN 35 dwellings per hectare

MEDIUM DENSITY AREAS – FROM 35 to 50 dwellings per hectare

HIGH DENSITY AREAS – OVER 50 dwellings per hectare

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DENSITIES FOR NEW RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



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12 DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT ACCOMODATION AND HOUSES OF MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

- 12.1 The northern end of Bassett originally developed mainly as a residential area of large detached houses. In recent years many areas have been re-developed into a mixture of houses, flats, student accommodation and HMOs. This incremental change has impacted negatively on the character of the area.
- 12.2 Expansion of the University of Southampton in Highfield and more recently the Solent University in the City Centre, created the need for a large amount of student accommodation. This age group accounts for a higher than average representation of the overall population in the area and has created a huge pressure on the need for accommodation and demand for services.
- 12.3 A number of student accommodation blocks have been developed by the University of Southampton in Bassett Ward and a large number of family houses across the Ward have been converted to HMOs and flats. This has had a cumulative impact on the character and amenities in the area. The views expressed in the consultation, undertaken across the ward, indicated that residents want the character of the area, including the predominance of family houses and larger executive type homes, retained and protected. In particular there should be no further loss of family homes as this will unbalance the character, impact negatively on sustainability and the housing stock.
- 12.4 It is considered that the stock of Family housing in the ward is essential to maintain the character and need of the residents. Any loss of a family house will therefore negatively affect this character and need.
- 12.5 It is also noted that Policy H13 of the Local Plan states that where universities increase their number of students they should also make provision for the extra student accommodation. This policy is supported as it would help alleviate pressures for additional HMO accommodation and subsequent loss of family homes.
- 12.6 There is also a significant amount of extra, purpose built student accommodation blocks being built in the City, which will accommodate approximately 1500 students during 2014, with more planned for the future. This will also help reduce the need for HMO accommodation, and will allow some properties to be returned to family occupation
- 12.7 This is also supported by numerous appeal decisions where it is stated that the proposed HMOs would have significant potential to compromise the living conditions of the residents of adjacent properties, and consequently conflict with policy H4 of the Local Plan and paragraph 6.5.1 of the HMO SPD. Further the refusal of HMOs has also highlighted a potential conflict with paragraph 17 of the National Planning Policy Framework, which seeks a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings. There was also concern in respect of the loss of family dwellings, which the Council contends there is a proven demand referring to policy CS16 of the Core Strategy, which seeks to provide a mix of housing types and more sustainable and balanced communities. Inspectors also noted that there was also an acceptance that there were in excess of 10% HMOs in Bassett already, and that exceeding this figure in the area as a whole would be considered over concentration of this type of premises
- 12.8 Any extensions to HMOs must be assessed using the criteria of policy BAS 5 to maintain the character and amenity of the area.
- 12.9 At present the Southampton core strategy and city housing needs figures show Bassett ward as having had 10.4% HMOs in 2004 and it is estimated that it has now risen to 15% of the family houses in Bassett through conversion of these family houses to HMOs (C4 and Sui Generis). Any further development of HMOs must comply with the policy BAS 5 (below) and conform to the Local Plan (Policy H4), the Core Strategy (Policy CS16) and the HMO SPD 2012.

POLICY BAS 5 – HOUSES OF MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

Changes of use to houses in multiple occupation (HMO) will only be permitted where:

- a. It is not detrimental to the amenity of residents of adjacent or nearby properties; and**
- b. It would not be detrimental to the overall character and amenity of the surrounding area; and**
- c. the proposal would not cause unacceptable highway problems; and**
- d. the proposal would not result in an over concentration of HMOs in any one area of the ward, to the extent that it would change the character of the area or undermine the maintenance of a balanced and mixed local community; and**
- e. the proposal complies with the current provisions of the adopted SCC Houses of Multiple Occupancy Policy for Bassett Ward.**

13 HIGHWAYS, TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT

- 13.1 There are current pressures on the existing on and off road parking facilities in the local area. Residents have expressed concern over the low levels of on site parking provision for the staff, visitors and students of the University of Southampton and Southampton General Hospital that exacerbate this situation. (e.g. Public meeting Kings Church Hall 2nd December 2013 with over 100 attending) This has resulted in the need for local residents parking schemes and other parking controls in many roads, such as Dunkirk Road. In order to help address this problem and prevent further impact on the already overburdened existing parking facilities this Plan will support new development that makes sufficient provision for on-site parking
- 13.2 Bassett Avenue, which is the main route into the city from the North, is very busy especially during the rush hours, with bottlenecks at the junction with Winchester Road. This often backs up to the north end of Bassett Avenue onto the M3.
- 13.3 This encourages many side roads to be used as ‘rat runs’ which creates further traffic problems. Traffic tends to divert off the main route down various side roads, using them as short cuts to avoid the traffic jams, which cause complaints from residents such as in Bassett Crescent East, a small residential street, where a recent survey showed this small road which runs off Bassett Avenue cutting off the left turn at the traffic lights into Burgess Road, had over 2000 cars in each direction along it in a 24 hour period, with an average speed of 33.8 mph. (Local Highways survey – see appendix)
- 13.4 The high concentration of traffic along Bassett Avenue, the main gateway into Southampton, also creates noise, congestion and pollution including poor air quality. Bassett Avenue and Winchester Road during the peak morning and evening rush hour periods experiences slow moving commuter traffic. At other times a large percentage of HGV's and other heavy traffic use the route to the docks area.
- 13.5 Bassett Ward is described as a deprived area for public transport and local services. (Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007 Southampton City Council) although the 2010 IMD shows an improved picture.
- 13.6 Where there is new development, re-development or change of use or intensity of a property, preference will be given to development, which includes adequate provision for parking on site as there will be a need for personal transport. When looking at development, any proposals must take account of the lack of service provision, particularly the inconvenience and random nature of public transport, and take account of the Councils maximum parking standards.

- 13.7 Any new development feeding directly onto these routes should therefore take account of the high volume of traffic on these roads.
- 13.8 Any further increase in traffic volume needs to be monitored and addressed.
- 13.9 Dale Road, Dale Valley Road, Norham Avenue and the roads leading onto these are also used as 'rat runs' with notable parking issues, every effort should be made to reduce this problem in these roads and regard made to the parking issues in these narrow roads. Traffic management should be considered to prevent side roads becoming 'rat-runs'
- 13.10 Parking has become an issue in the whole Ward. Residents feedback raised concerns over a lack of planned parking spaces in new developments within the Ward and of having to rely on restrictive parking measures to give them access to parking in their own streets.
- 13.11 New development must comply with the set standards of the parking provision as per Core Strategy CS19, Parking Standards Supplementary Document (SPD), and NPPF 39. A local survey should be made available showing the parking spaces available on the street to support policy R2, that survey being carried out on at least two occasions at different times to show the amount of street parking that already exists in the immediate vicinity.
- 13.12 Bassett Green Road has houses on the southern side which front onto Bassett Green Road, but have access only via the rear, which is in Bassett Green Close. This is to prevent a large number of vehicular access points straight on to Bassett Green Road, which is one of the main A routes from the motorway and airport into the City. This arrangement should be retained for safety reasons.
- 13.13 Bassett Green Road, Bassett Wood Road and Bassett Avenue are the main roads into the city from the North. They are very busy and have a 40mph limit. In the past there have been restrictions on the number of access points onto these roads for road safety reasons. Local residents feel that due to the danger posed by any further access onto these roads, that they should continue to be restricted as a policy. This was supported in an appeal against a refusal to allow such an access (172 Bassett Green Road (APP/D1780/D/13/2194642))
- 13.14 Sustainable modes of transport should be encouraged to alleviate the traffic and parking problems especially in relation to cycle paths and routes. There are few cycle routes in the area, but these could be increased and enhanced.
- 13.15 It is noted that Southampton General Hospital and The University of Southampton both encourage sustainable travel for their staff, and there are some park and ride facilities. We would like to encourage these, which would have a very positive effect on some local traffic and parking issues.

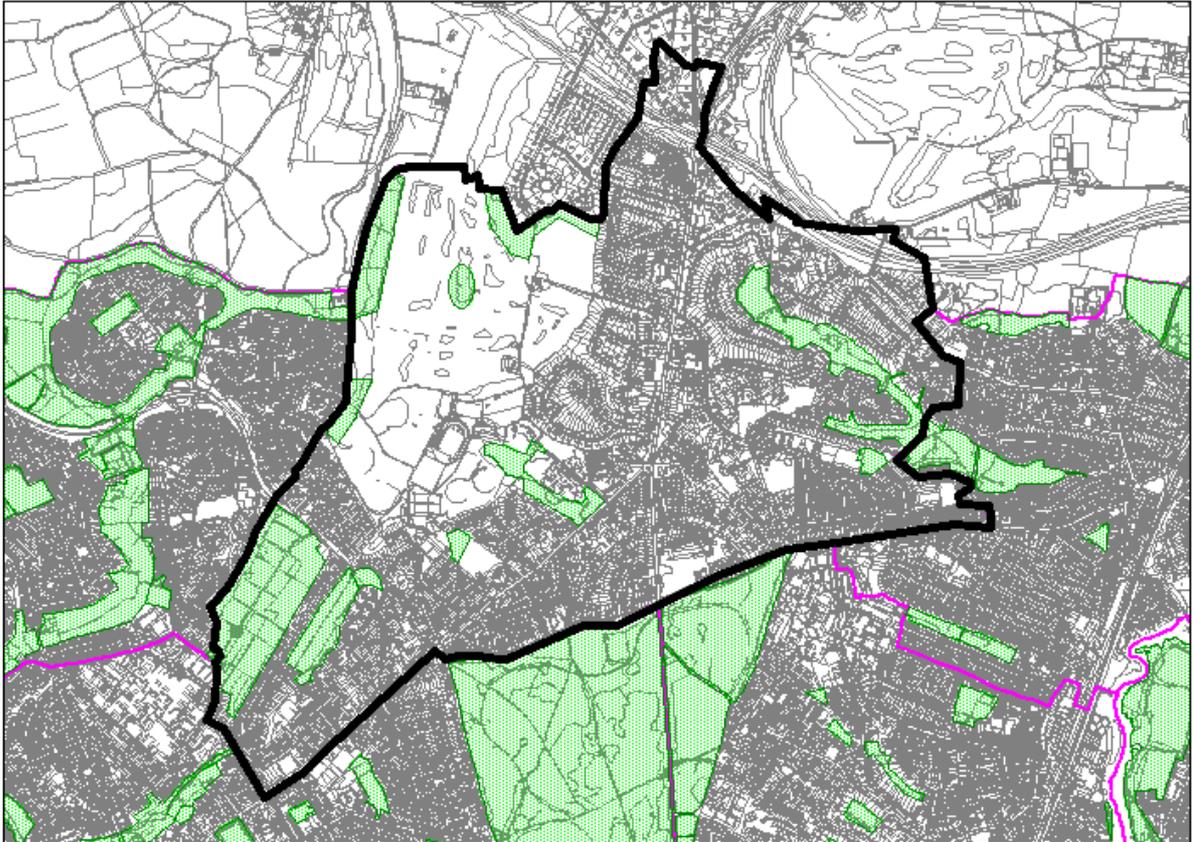
POLICY BAS 6 – HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

- 1. Proposals to protect and mitigate against the impact of traffic within residential areas will be supported and encouraged. Such proposals may include;**
 - a. Traffic calming and gateway treatments, which will identify residential street in a different manner to through routes, such as Bassett Crescent East and Bassett Crescent West; and Glen Eyre Road, Dale Road, Dale Valley Road, Norham Avenue and the roads leading onto these.**
 - b. Shared space treatments to create ‘home zones’ as per Criteria 7 Policy CS18 of the Southampton Core Strategy.**
 - c. 20 mph limits on suitable roads with appropriate traffic calming measures.**
 - d. The restriction of vehicular access points onto Bassett Green Road, Bassett Wood Road and Bassett Avenue (40MPH Areas) as a road safety measure, with no further access points permitted.**
 - e. Sustainable travel plans being promoted to the staff at Southampton General Hospital and The University of Southampton.**
- 2. The 2011 Parking Standards SPD in respect of meeting the maximum parking standards will be relevant for all new development proposals.**

14 OPEN SPACES AND WOODLANDS

- 14.1 As well as Southampton City Golf Course and Outdoor Sports Centre that are important City assets with significant areas of open space and woodland, there are other open space areas that are valuable havens for wild life, trees and shrubs. All amenities are well used by a large proportion of the City’s population.
- 14.2 These should be retained and preserved. At present there is no anticipated development of these areas.
- 14.3 Bassett Wood and Daisy Dip extend to the East of the ward creating a natural boundary to Bassett Green Village. These assets incorporate both open space and wooded areas and are significant sites for wild life and amenity space for all city residents. In other areas of Bassett the woodland and open space creates natural boundaries to smaller areas as well as havens for wildlife.
- 14.4 Around the University of Southampton Glen Eyre Halls of Residence and the accommodation blocks off Glen Eyre Road there are large areas of woodland, which should be retained. The Vermont Close area and further down by Redhill Close are wooded areas adjacent to Southampton City Golf Course and Outdoor Sports Centre. These are also valuable assets to the area and wildlife, and should be retained.

PROTECTED OPEN SPACES MAP



Protected Open Space Key
— Ward Boundary
Protected Open Space

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15 **BASSETT GREEN VILLAGE (Including The Orchard)**

- 15.1 A large proportion of Bassett Green Village is a Conservation Area, having been designated in September 1977, and a number of the buildings within it are Listed.
- 15.2 The village green, which is a significant part of the area, is owned by the City Council and is preserved as amenity space.
- 15.3 This plan supports the designation of Bassett Green Village as a Conservation Area and the maintenance of the village green.

POLICY BAS 7 – BASSETT GREEN VILLAGE

The village must retain its status and character as a Conservation Area and the village green maintained as amenity space.

Any development in or adjacent to this area must conserve and enhance the design and character of the surrounds.

16 TREES AND GRASS VERGES

- 16.1 Bassett was originally a very wooded area, and many trees remain. The main road into Southampton 'Bassett Avenue' is tree lined and eventually crosses the Common, which is still wooded. Most other areas in Bassett have a large number of established trees and it is most important that the trees are retained and we would encourage new planting where appropriate and the replanting of any that die naturally.
- 16.2 Some of the roads in the Ward have grass verges, some planted with trees. They add to the green space, give character to the roads and provide amenity to residents. The verges are under threat from increased vehicles and on-road parking and therefore require protection. Another major source of damage occurs during development. For example during construction of new houses the grass verge outside the development is destroyed or damaged, and instead of replacing it with grass, it is either left damaged or tarmacaded over. This then affects the character and amenity of the area. Therefore a standard condition with all planning permissions must be to reinstate and repair any damage by developers once the building works are complete.

POLICY BAS 8 – TREES

TREES

Development that damages or results in the loss of ancient trees or trees of good arboricultural and amenity value will not be permitted.

Proposals should be designed to retain ancient trees or trees of good arboricultural and amenity value.

Proposals should be accompanied by a tree survey that establishes the health and longevity of any affected trees and a management plan setting out how they will be so maintained.

POLICY BAS 9 – GRASS VERGES

New developments or re-developments will be required to retain existing grass verges and reinstate any areas of verge that are damaged during the construction process.

17 SHOPS AND LOCAL SERVICES

- 17.1 There are very few shops in the Bassett Neighbourhood area
- 17.2 There is a local centre of shops in Winchester Road junction of Hill Lane and round into Burgess Road. (Identified in Core Strategy and Amended Local Plan Review.)
- 17.3 There are also local shops in Copperfield Road. At present these are not mentioned as such in the Core Strategy or Local Plan and therefore need to be identified specifically as a valuable local service and retained.
- 17.4 There are garage shops at the top end of The Avenue adjacent to the Chilworth roundabout, at the Burgess Road junction of Glen Eyre Road and adjacent to The Range Store in Winchester Road. These garage shops are not protected by the Core Strategy or Local Plan.
- 17.5 There are also some shops and two large stores on the Northern side of Winchester Road between Hill Lane and Dale Road, such as Multiyork and The Range. It may be that they offer potential at a

later date as windfall sites. These two large stores have on site car parking and cause no parking issues and provide some local jobs.

- 17.6 Other shops lie just outside the area such as Shirley Retail Park on Winchester Road. This is an out of centre destination which serves residents in the West Bassett and Shirley areas.
- 17.7 It is important that these local shops are retained as part of the character and an important service and employment opportunity for the area. There are no obvious sites for new shops in the area.
- 17.8 Further to the above and Policy BAS 10, it should be noted that Permitted Development Rights in relation to shops (A1 uses as defined by the Use Class Order) are evolving and changing, and that it is now possible to change to more uses without the need for planning permission. However, it is still felt that this policy will help to ensure that the level of shops (A1 uses) are retained, whilst still allowing other local services and provisions to locate within the Copperfield Road local shopping parade. It is possible that the situation regarding permitted development rights could also further change over the period of the Plan.

POLICY BAS 10 – LOCAL SHOPS

The local shops (Class A use) in Copperfield Road must be maintained as a local amenity.

18 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

18.1 Industrial Estate – Hollybrook

This is a well run industrial estate and is the only designated estate in the neighbourhood plan area. It has adequate parking provision and is considered to be a valuable asset in providing local jobs.

POLICY BAS 11 – BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Hollybrook Industrial Estate must be retained as an employment site and will be encouraged as a local industry area in accordance with Policy CS7 of the Core Strategy.

19 SPORTS CENTRE AND GOLF COURSE

- 19.1 Southampton Sports Centre occupies some 270 acres of municipal open space in the NW of the ward and comprises Southampton City Golf Course and Southampton Outdoor Sports Centre and a small area of amenity woodland lying between the facilities and Winchester Road. The land was purchased in 1934 using a loan from the Ministry of Health. It is held in Trust from the Ministry of Health and its antecedents under the Public Health Acts of 1875 and 1925 and is classified as "open space" for the purposes of the Local Government Act 1972. The facilities were formally opened in 1938.
- 19.2 At the time of writing, operation of the facilities is contracted out to 2 charitable sports management organisations; Active Nation (Outdoor Sports Centre) and Mytime Active (City Golf Course).
- 19.3 The provision of outdoor facilities for the benefit of all the residents of Southampton was the brainchild of Sir Sidney Kimber who proposed " *....to create for the present and future generations another civic centre - an outdoor sports and recreation centre under one management and control, large, central, compact, beautifully situated for the use of thousands of both sexes, young and old, robust and frail, rich and poor, for the provision of all known outdoor games, which centre is bound to promote health, enjoyment and*

happiness to untold numbers; and, as the years roll on and the population multiplies enormously, will prove to be one of the outstanding assets of a town and port destined for unrivalled supremacy."

19.4 Historically there has been a presumption for development that:

- benefits multiple different user groups;
- minimises the impact of buildings in the valley floor;
- is in sympathy with the overall appearance and vision of the site; and
- accords with the Bassett Avenue Development Control Brief 1982.

and against development that:

- is piecemeal;
- would set a precedent of benefit solely or largely to a single user group;
- results in loss of open space / development of indoor sports facilities; and
- conflicts with the Bassett Avenue Development Control Brief 1982.

19.5 There has also been a consistent policy of granting only time-limited consent for placing of temporary buildings (containers and portacabins) as these have been considered unacceptable as permanent solutions / development.

19.6 Sports and recreational needs change over time as activities grow and decline in popularity, as population demographics and health profiles change and Southampton Outdoor Sports Centre must be allowed to evolve and develop to cater for these changing needs.

POLICY BAS 12 – SOUTHAMPTON SPORTS CENTRE AND SOUTHAMPTON CITY GOLF COURSE

- 1. That all existing lands within the boundaries of the Outdoor Sports Centre, City Golf Course and the amenity woodland lying between these sites and Winchester Road, be retained as public open space and for sports and recreation related use for the benefit of future generations of Southampton residents in accordance with their status as public open space.**
- 2. That any development proposal for sports and recreation related use within the boundaries of the Outdoor Sports Centre, City Golf Course and the amenity woodland lying between these sites and Winchester Road be subject to rigorous, City-wide public consultation.**

RECOMMENDATION BASR1 –SOUTH HILL RESERVOIR (SHLAA proposal for 70 dwellings)

20.1 Location

It lies between Glen Eyre Road, Glen Eyre Way, Violet Road and Primrose Road, with Bassett Wood Gardens on the north-west corner between Glen Eyre Road and Violet Road.

20.2 An electricity transformer with outbuildings borders Violet Road next to the Bassett Wood Gardens flats which is protected by 10' metal fencing carrying "danger of death" signs.

20.3 On Violet Road, Cantell School faces the north boundary of the reservoir with traffic calming measures in place as a permanent protection for the School's pupils.

20.4 Glen Eyre Way, on the south boundary, is a small close of 7 houses with a rest home in its north east corner immediately backing onto the reservoir.

Primrose Road gardens back immediately onto the reservoir.

Glen Eyre Road is the western boundary with a green hedge (maintained by the Water Board) stretching from the front of No. 21 Glen Eyre Road up to gates closing off the Board's entry to the site.

20.5 Characteristics

The Bassett Wood Gardens development (one block specifically providing affordable housing) was built on the flat area of the reservoir grounds that had been the depot for the Water Board. It was thoroughly determined prior to development that there was no interference with vital pipe lines sub-soil which would be a serious consideration in any future plans.

20.6 Apart from the 3 and 4 story flats, the surface of the reservoir stands considerably higher than the surrounding traditional style two story housing on its borders.

20.7 A stand of tall mature trees (believed by the local residents association to be a remnant of ancient woodland) runs all along the north border on Violet Road from the electricity transformer up to a house on the corner of Primrose Road.

20.8 Planning considerations

Traffic entry to the site can only be affected from Glen Eyre Road. Violet Road must retain traffic calming for the school. Primrose and Glen Eyre Way have established housing backing onto the site.

20.9 Protection of privacy and amenity of existing housing. New build should take into account the policies of this development plan particularly with reference to the relationship of the new build with the surrounding properties and any impact the new build will have on the amenity of the existing properties

20.10 Preservation of existing woodland bordering Violet Road. A long established visual amenity characteristic of the area providing screening of the school and for residents of Bassett Wood Gardens. The retention of trees for the purpose of absorbing ground water is of importance in this area where water run off causes problems The status is not known but it is thought the trees are covered by a blanket TPO (this should be established)

20.12 Glen Eyre Road. Several large mature oaks behind the reservoir's Glen Eyre Road hedge are of prominent visual value to the character of the area, are thought to be remnants of ancient woodland, and will need to have full TPO protection if not presently covered. Next to No. 21 Glen Eyre Road is an attractive small building housing pumping equipment which is contemporary with the installation of the reservoir which should be retained for other use.

20.13 Preservation of peaceful enjoyment of property. To avoid creation of noise disturbance for existing housing, a planned layout should avoid, as far as is possible, placing access roads or house drives next to existing housing. Gardens of new houses should preferably be planned to adjoin the gardens of existing properties.

20.14 Height of land. Careful consideration must be given to the difference in height between the reservoir site and the surrounding housing. It would be necessary to avoid windows of new build homes overlooking bedrooms and gardens of existing housing.

20.15 Drainage of land. There have been historic problems of drainage from higher land in the area and any water run off created by development of higher land must be dealt with by efficient drainage plans.

21 RECOMMENDATION REGARDING DRAINAGE

RECOMMENDATION BASR 2 –DRAINAGE

- 21.1 New developments over 1 dwelling must provide evidence that the means of drainage has been checked to ensure it is capable of coping with the extra peak flows and if necessary there should be a condition as part of planning approval that a drainage statement be submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority.

22. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY PAYMENTS

- 22.1 The following projects were put forward in the community consultation process, for the use of any CIL payments due from local development;
- 22.2 Support for the improvement of facilities in St Michaels Church Hall for use as the only community centre in Bassett Ward.
- 22.3 The provision, extension and improvement of cycle tracks across the Ward; including present schemes such as along Bassett Avenue and Winchester Road.

ANNEX TO BASSETT NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

RATIONAL AND JUSTIFICATION OF DENSITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF AREA DEFINED ON THE DENSITY MAP.

The Ward of Bassett contains a high mix of house sizes and styles. This Annex sets out and describes the various areas, (As per the Residents Associations Area Map shown on page 12) explaining the local character and densities needed to retain the overall character of the areas, and where and how development can be supported.

Map Reference in headings refers to the Map of Residents Associations Area

23. LOW DENSITY AREAS - UP TO 35 DPH

23.1 In order to retain the character and mix of housing size and styles in Bassett area, the larger detached family homes are an essential part of the overall sustainable development. The community has expressed a need for the character, styles and sizes to take precedence over the perceived need to increase densities. There is a shortage of these types of houses in Southampton for which there is a significant demand. They supply an important sector of housing need for which the area is noted.

23.2 The National Planning Policy Framework Section 6 (paragraph 50) states that we should deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, plan for the various groups in the community such as families with children, older people and identify the size type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand. As part of delivering that wide choice of family homes there is a need for the larger detached family homes of high quality.

23.3 The location and character of these areas should be retained and identified in the Neighbourhood Plan as areas of Large Detached Family / Executive Houses. At present there are low densities in these areas, from 8 dwellings per hectare to 15 dwelling per hectare, especially where the majority of houses were built in quarter acre plots and have covenants on the land to restrict them to such. There is a need to ensure these lower densities prevail in order to maintain the character and spacious feel of that area.

23.4 This stock of houses are part of our sustainable character and design and not easily replaced. It appeals to a particular demographic that forms an important part of Southampton's overall community, and an important contributor to Southampton's economy. It is damaging to deplete the stock of this style of housing, and reduce the choice for large family homes.

23.5 It is accepted that some of these larger houses may need to be replaced. Where this is proposed by developing more than one house on the larger sites, especially where there are adjacent plots being developed, these should be of a density compatible to the character of the area, size and style of nearby housing and the sustainability of the area as that of large family houses and not overdeveloped. They should also reflect the open aspects and larger garden sizes of the area.

23.6 The issue of maintaining low densities has been supported many times by appeal inspectors decisions, where the inspector has supported the retention of large family houses as part of the character of the area and a valuable asset. (i.e. Southampton APP/D1780/A/13/2190706 28 Bassett Wood Avenue),

23.7 NWBRA (Map reference)

Bassett Heath Avenue, Bassett Dale, Saxholm Way, Saxholm Dale and Pinehurst Road are all large detached family house. These roads should be regarded as areas of Large Detached Executive Family Houses and have a low housing density. (Most are quarter acre plots)

23.8 The design of the houses in Basset Heath Avenue, Bassett Dale, Saxholm Way, Pinewood and Saxholm Drive are such that they are narrow and long plots and it would be difficult to increase the density without adversely affecting the character of the area. There is a density of between 10 and 20 dwellings per hectare in these roads.

23.9 RARA (Map reference)

Ridgemount Area Residents Association area has one entrance onto Bassett Avenue. It is characterised by, and is an area of Large Detached Executive / Family Houses, apart from Bassett Mews, which has a development of smaller higher density dwellings.

23.10 Ardnave Crescent, Greenbank Crescent and Ridgemount Avenue are all large detached family houses with large gardens.

23.11 The important consideration in this particular locality is that it provides an important stock of larger executive style family housing, of a type that is less commonly built today.

23.12 It is a very sought after area for business people and entrepreneurs who want a large family house, local to their business or industry. As such it is regarded as a very desirable area to live. It is an area of large executive / family houses and therefore to retain its character, a low density of Housing is required.

23.13 There are pressures for development in this area due to the size of the plots, exacerbated by the fact that some houses need modernising or even replacing. It is possible that re-development is an option. Where there is development the density should be such that the area retains its character and densities which at present is between 8 and 15 dwellings per hectare.

23.14 NEBRA (Map reference)

The NEBRA area has a varied mix of housing, but the predominant character is of detached family executive houses, plus a high proportion of detached bungalows. Additionally there are council flats, student Halls, maisonettes and modern flats, plus a small number of terraced houses and even thatched cottages.

23.15 Monks Wood Close is a late 1970's / 1980's development of 35 large detached houses situated on land between the M27 motorway and A27. There is little room for any development and is a quiet family area. It is not shown on the low density development map as it is fully developed, with no room for further development.

23.16 Bassett Wood Drive has larger style detached family executive houses set in quarter acre plots. The houses have a very low number of dwellings per hectare, and any development should be in sympathy with this in order to retain the character of the road.

23.17 Bassett Green Drive, Bassett Green Road (part) and Northwood Close are a mix of large houses, single level and split-level bungalows. The properties have a low number of dwellings per hectare and any development should be in sympathy with this in order to retain the areas character.

23.18 TRA (Map reference)

The area between Bassett Avenue to the West, Bassett Green Road to the Northern side and Bassett Wood Road to the southern side. The Spinney is a short road, which goes into the area from Bassett Avenue.

23.19 This was an area of very large properties, which has over the years been redeveloped by replacing some of the houses on the western side with higher density housing.

23.20 The large family properties that remain are under constant pressure to be redeveloped.

23.21 Apart from a development of flats and a few terraced houses, the remaining properties are the larger executive family homes.

23.22 The flats and terraced housing have had a significant effect on the character of the area, and created some parking issues.

23.23 These larger properties have become scarce in this area, and it is felt that those remaining should be retained, or if re-developed, they should be replaced by large executive / family homes of a density, which is in keeping with the character of the area. Present densities range up to an acre.

23.24 This view has been supported by appeal decisions where the inspector has supported the retention of large family houses as part of the character of the area and a valuable asset.

23.25 HHNA (Map reference)

Holly Hill Neighbourhood Association covers a large close with one entrance onto Bassett Avenue. The houses are mainly large family / executive houses, with a very few semi-detached and maisonette style houses. Providence Park runs off Holly Hill near its junction with Bassett Avenue and is referred to in the High Density Areas (PPRA)

23.26 As with RARA area, the important consideration in this particular locality is also that it provides an important stock of larger executive style family housing, of a type that is less commonly built today.

23.27 The area is an attractive area for families and the majority of houses that are larger family style houses should be retained as an area including large executive family houses with an appropriate low density apart from some semi detached properties and a small block of maisonettes which were built a few years ago at the bottom end of Holly Hill.

23.28 TWRA (Map reference)

Tower Gardens runs off Bassett Avenue and its corner with Winchester Road. It has large detached family houses with a distinctive character. Any development of these houses should reflect the character, size and density of the neighbouring properties in that road.

24 MEDIUM DENSITY 35dph to 50 dph.

24.1 This density covers the majority of the Bassett Ward, and maintains the supply of family houses, bungalows and flats for which there is a constant need.

24.2 It is important that development follows the character of the area involved including density, particularly semi detached and terraced family houses in areas of close communities of which there is a shortage in the Ward. The National Planning Policy Framework Section 6 (paragraph 50) states that we should deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, plan for the various groups in the community such as families with children, older people and identify the size type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand. As part of delivering that wide choice of family homes there is a need in these areas for smaller family homes of high quality.

24.3 We are told there is a pressing need for family houses. The Southampton City Council figures for 2011 published in April 2012 showed the following numbers on the housing registers.

These figures show the following need –

- 1 bedroomed = 8,913
- 2 bedroomed = 3,311
- 3 bedroomed = 1,979
- more than 3 bedroomed = 539
- unspecified number of bedrooms or registered more than once = 1,516
- Total households on waiting list = 16,258
- Number of actual homeless in Southampton = 55

24.4 We have lost many of our family houses, especially at the southern end near the University, and the western side, near the hospital, through conversions to HMOs and small flats. Although this has serviced a need, it has been to the detriment of family homes. There is a need therefore to retain the remaining stock of family houses and resist further losses. Development of family housing is to be encouraged provided it stays within the character of the surrounding area.

24.5 We also need to maintain a supply of houses for the older residents, especially those who wish to remain independent, with suitable property, especially bungalows, which are in short supply. NPPF states (para 159 Housing) plan should address the need for all types of houses by the different groups of the community such as families with children, older people, and those with disabilities, and cater for the housing demand they require. The housing needs survey and city figures showed that only a total of 1228 were housed in 2011 as follows:

- Studio /1 bed flats 480
- 2 bedroomed 590
- 3 bedroomed 134
- 4 bedroomed 22
- 4 bedroomed+ 2

24.6 NEBRA (Map reference)

Bassett Green Close has approximately one third houses and two thirds bungalows, which across NEBRA translates to just over a quarter of all homes in the NEBRA area being bungalows, and is one of the very few areas in this ward and the city, of this type of housing. Bungalows are rarely built and as such are a valuable asset and every effort should be made to retain these as part of the areas housing mix. Any development or re-development in these areas must take into account the character of the area and on the impact on its immediate neighbours

24.7 Bassett Green is an old village with a village green, and is set in a close. Part of the village has Conservation Area Status. The remaining housing stock is a mix of houses and council-owned / sheltered flats. The houses vary in size and style.

24.8 URRRA (Map reference)

Redhill, Redhill Close, Bolderwood Road, Underwood Road, and Overcliff Road are a built up area with dwellings of medium density family housing. Any development should be in keeping with its present character and density.

24.9 VCRA (Map reference)

Vermont Close is at the northern end of the area and has a road going off, which runs down to the Ski Slope. This road also contains two schools (special needs) and council yard. The Firs are larger family houses and this area is well developed with little development potential.

24.10 The Firs contains terraced and detached family houses. Accordingly there is a mix of densities, and any development should be sympathetic to the surrounding properties.

24.11 AREA C (Map reference)

LORDSWOOD

This is an area is mainly detached family housing

24.12 Lordswood Road and Lordswood Close. These two roads have a proportion of large detached family homes. Any development here should retain the character of the area and surrounding properties

24.13 Lordswood Gardens is a quiet road with larger style family detached houses. It is a small community of families in a quiet close. The road is fully developed and any re-development should be in character of the area of family houses. Lordswood Close has an unmade road and is a small private and very quiet close.

24.14 OBRA (Map reference)

Pointout Road is characterised by detached, semi-detached and Victorian terraced smaller family houses in a fairly high density but of a very distinctive urban design. The area is a quiet and safe area for families to grow up in and for that reason is a very popular and sought after area.

24.15 Pointout Close runs off Pointout Road. This is a newer development of terraced family houses. It is a quiet close with a mixture of smaller family houses. At the rear of Pointout Close is Chestnut Lodge. This is sheltered accommodation and a very quiet location backing onto the houses in Pointout Close.

24.16 The density of houses in this area gives little room for further development. It is a highly developed area, and the houses are distinctive medium sized family houses all in similar character. Any development or redevelopment should keep the quiet character and density of the current family houses.

24.17 Winchester Road from Pointout Road to Hill Lane has a mixture of housing styles and densities and although there is no distinct style of property, any development should be in sympathy with surrounding property

24.18 Hill Lane to the north of the junction with Winchester Road has detached and semi detached family houses. These are quite attractive older style family houses, but many have been converted into houses of multiple occupation.

24.19 Rockleigh Road, Highclere Road and Thornhill Road are all, well established, family houses. Density is typically urban and there is little room for development. Any development or alterations should reflect the character of the area.

24.20 EBRA (Map reference)

This is a large area with a high mix of housing styles and densities.

24.21 Most of the housing is of medium density apart from some houses at the Western end of Glen Eyre Drive that are in large plots. These are predominantly family houses, which should be retained; residential development should be in terms of the impact upon character considered against Policy NP3 Character and design and NP4 housing density.

24.22 There is high density housing in the Flower Roads and parts of Copperfield Road some of which is Social and / or affordable housing. Densities in these roads tends to be at the higher end of 35-50+ dwellings per hectare

24.23 Elmsleigh Gardens, Bassett Crescent East, Denbigh Gardens, Chetwynd Road, Chetwyn Drive, Basset Gardens and Oaklands Way are all family homes with a variety of densities from 8dph upwards. It is accepted that some of the larger plots may well be developed in the future, but in order to retain the character of the area, which is manly large executive detached family houses, the density of the immediate surroundings of the property should be taken into account, and the fact that there is high density housing either side of these roads is an important factor in the areas character and density, when trying to retain a good mix of housing types and densities.

24.24 SOUTH HILL RESEERVOIRE SITE

See recommendation BASR 1.

24.25 AREA B (Map reference)

BASSETT CRESCENT WEST AREA

Bassett Crescent West is mainly large detached family houses.

24.26 There were several large houses in this road, but most of these have been redeveloped. There is a large block of flats at the eastern end with the remainder of the road as family detached houses. There is a mix of densities from as low as 8 dwellings per hectare to nearer 35, apart from the flats. The larger family houses predominate, and any redevelopment should maintain and reflect the character of the surrounding property. Bassett Wood Mews, Tudor Wood Close, Bassett Gardens and Bassett Meadow all run off Bassett Crescent West, and are all well developed family houses.

24.27 Butterfield Road runs between Winchester Road and Burgess Road. The houses either side of this road are all detached family houses. There is a Care Home at the southern end of this road at its junction with Burgess Road

24.28 Meadowhead Road is a cul de sac that runs off Burgess Road and is a small community of family properties.

24.29 The properties in Bassett Avenue and Burgess Road are a mixture of family homes, houses of multiple occupation and flats. It is difficult to identify any specific densities on these roads, and development should be sympathetic to the surrounding properties and area.

24.30 AREA C (Map reference)

HOLLY BROOK

This is an area of medium and small terraced, semi-detached and detached family houses. It is a typical urban area with many of the houses having no car parking spaces. It is a popular area for families with little scope for further development other than replacement houses.

- 24.31 Dale Valley Road has mainly semi detached private family housing although there is some social housing at the northern end. Dale Valley Close and Dale Valley Gardens are mainly bungalows. There are very few areas of bungalows and as such are a very valuable asset, which help provide the mix of housing stock. They should be retained as part of the areas character, and should only be developed by replacement of bungalows by bungalows In order to retain ridge height and density
- 24.32 Norham Avenue, Seymour Road, Vincent Avenue, Bladon Road, Malwood Avenue and Holybrook Close are mainly family houses, with some social housing and flats. This has created a good local community. There is no real development potential with this typical urban area, but should there be any re-development, consideration should be given to maintaining the character of the area.
- 24.33 Linford Crescent has high density flats and has no scope for further expansion. It has valuable open space and as such is a site of importance for nature and conservation to the West with allotments behind that.
- 24.34 Seagarth Lane has a junior and infants schools. There are other buildings on its northern side that have some development potential, but the road is very narrow, and highway and parking issues must be a consideration in allowing any development in this area.

24.35 AREA E (Map reference)

PINE CLOSE

This is a small area between the Motorway and Chilworth Road. It was a few large detached houses, but many of these have been redeveloped, and there is now a mix of large detached house and high quality flats designed to blend into the area of large character housing.

- 24.36 Further development in this area should reflect these high quality design characteristics, and follow the adjoining Test Valley plan as follows:

“In order to protect their special character, the sub-division or redevelopment of plots within these areas will not be permitted unless the following criteria are met:

- a. the size of any proposed sub-divided plot is not significantly smaller than those in the immediate vicinity of the site;
- b. the proposal does not involve the loss of, or prejudice the retention of existing healthy trees on the site;
- c. the development’s size, scale, layout, type, siting and detailed design are compatible with the overall character of the area; and
- d. it would not be poorly screened or intrusive in views from areas of adjoining countryside.”

25 HIGH DENSITY 50 dph upwards

- 25.1 This density is an important part of the Ward. It covers the higher density developments of flats and students bespoke accommodation as well as some social and affordable housing, small flats and single accommodation. There is a need for a few of these areas to cater for residents needing smaller and more affordable homes. There is some scope in these areas where windfall sites come forward for re-development The National Planning Policy Framework Section 6 (paragraph 50) states that we should deliver a wide choice of high quality homes and plan for the various groups in the community

25.2 NWBRA (Map reference)

LINGWOOD AREA

There are high-density houses and flats (including affordable housing) in Lingwood Close and Fitzroy Close. This area is regarded as a high-density development area. There may be development or re-development potential in this area.

25.3 NEBRA (Map reference)

REDWOOD WAY is high density area with 20 terraced maisonettes and two blocks of flats. It has some development potential.

25.4 VCRA (Map reference)

TALBOT CLOSE

There are purpose built high density flats in this area, and these must be restricted to residents over 60 yrs of age. There is some room for development or re-development in this area for similar housing.

25.5 AREA D (Map reference)

DUNKIRK ROAD (MR)

This is an area, which contains a mixture of high density housing including some social and affordable houses and blocks of flats. Arnheim Road, Dunkirk Road and Close are high density housing. There is some scope for development of a similar nature.

25.6 EBRA (Map reference)

STUDENT HALLS of residence in Glen Eyre Road are purpose built student accommodation. These are two large student accommodation complexes. One situated between Glen Eyre Road, Copperfield Road, The Parkway and Glen Eyre Drive and the other between Glen Eyre Road, Chetwynd Road, Chetwynd Drive and Elmsleigh Gardens. These are high density developments containing up to 2000 students and the area is suitable for such development densities. This high density area has residential development potential.

25.7 AREA F (Map reference)

FLOWERS ESTATE and SCHOOL (MR)

These were formally council family homes, semi detached and terraced properties. Many of these have been sold on and many are now HMO properties. This area is fully developed but would have residential potential for high density re-development.

25.8 PPRA (Map reference)

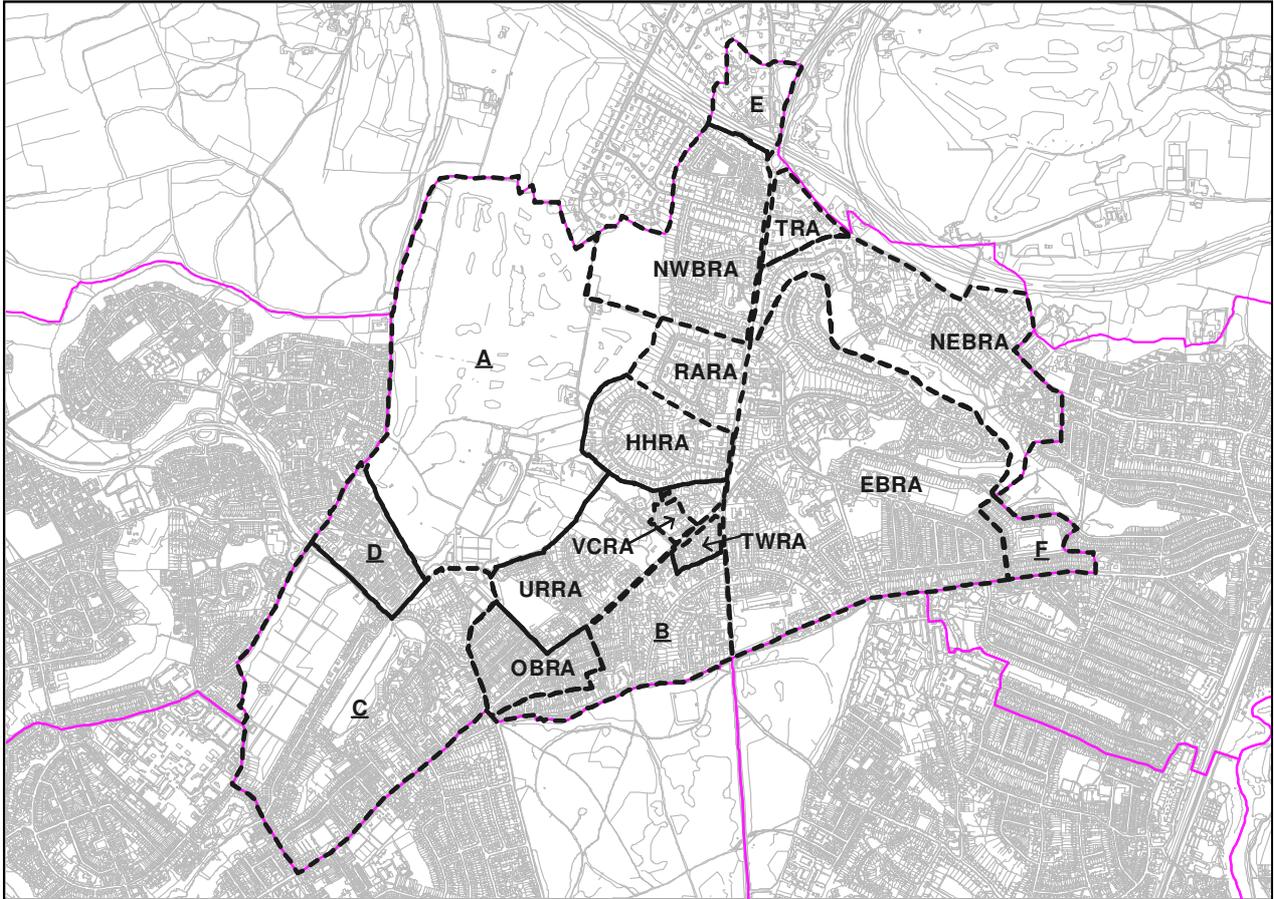
Providence Park is an enclosed residential development off Holly Hill that consists of Flats and Town Houses. It has some higher densities, the applied maximum parking standards have not prevented cars being the dominant mode of transport for residents in this area and there are ongoing parking issues, but no further development on site is anticipated.

25.9 OBRA (Map reference)

WINCHESTER ROAD

Winchester Road has a mix of housing types along its length, with many flats and HMO type properties. The Range site has been identified as a site, which could potentially accommodate higher densities, should it come forward for re-development. 446-448 Winchester Road and 14 Abingdon Gardens could also accommodate residential densities above 50 dph. There are some commercial buildings, which could have development potential, and this is an area that could support high density development.

BAESETT RESIDENTS ASSOCIATIONS AND AREAS MAP



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