

WARD: Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze

SITE ADDRESS: St Christophers School Westbury Park Bristol BS6 7JE

APPLICATION NO: 22/01221/F Full Planning

DETERMINATION DEADLINE: 31 March 2023

Proposed development of the site including, internal and external alterations of Listed House building and conversion of lodges fronting Westbury Park; demolition of buildings and the erection of new buildings to provide an integrated Retirement Community (Class C2) for older people; together with landscaping, car parking, refuse and other associated works (major).

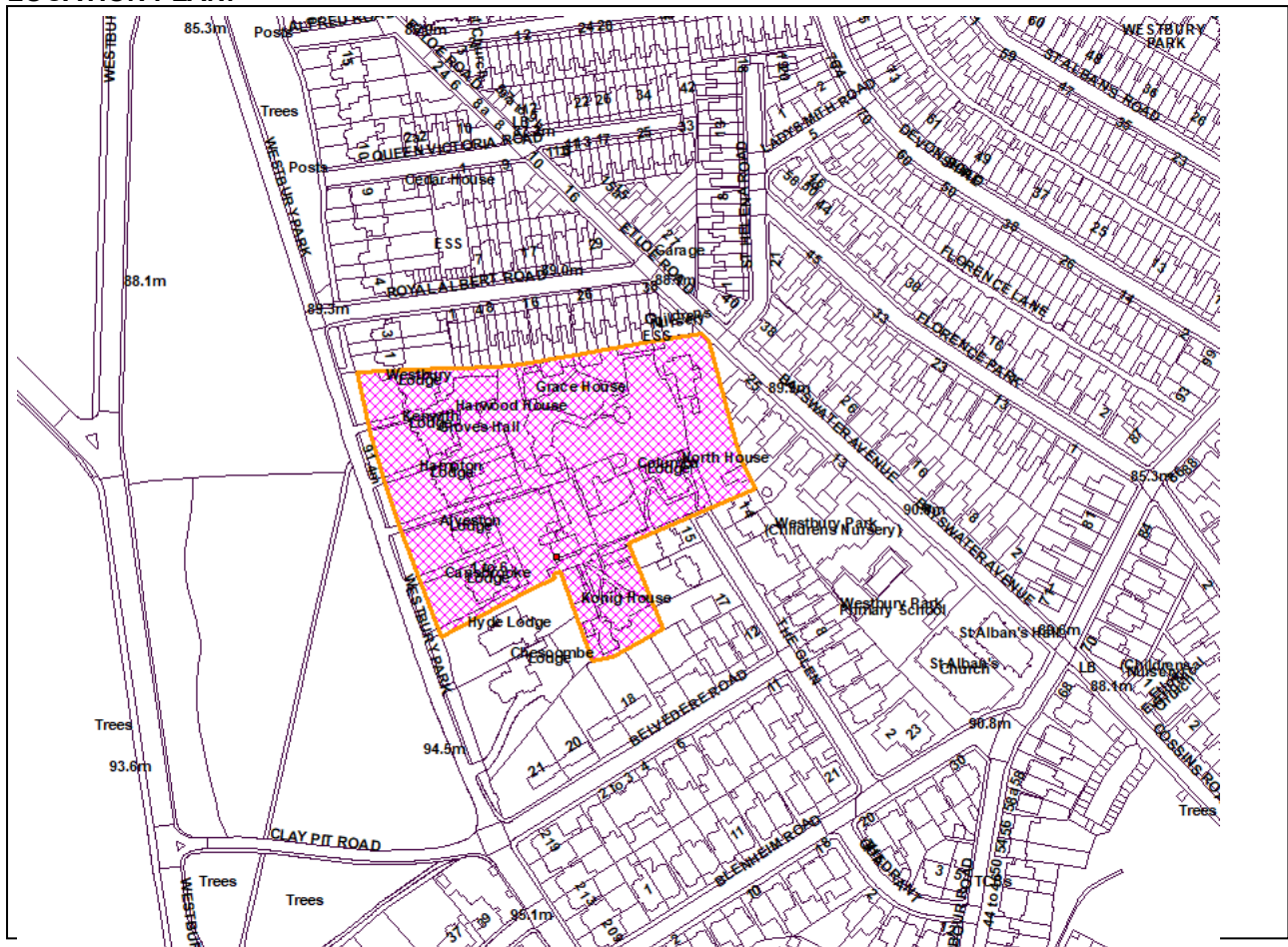
RECOMMENDATION: Refuse

AGENT: Pegasus Planning Group
 First Floor South Wing
 Equinox North
 Great Park Road
 Almondsbury
 Bristol BS32 4QL

APPLICANT: St Christopher's Prop Co Ltd

The following plan is for illustrative purposes only, and cannot be guaranteed to be up to date.

LOCATION PLAN:



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SITE DESCRIPTION

1. The application site is located within the Westbury Park area of north Bristol and is 1.99 hectares in size. The site is bounded by the Westbury Park road to the west, Bayswater Avenue to the east and respective residential properties lining Royal Albert Road (to the north) and Belvedere Road / the Glen (to the south). The site directly adjoins the Redland Ward, which is located immediately to the south.
2. The site comprises the former St Christopher's School on Westbury Park, which was in use from 1945 until March 2020 as a residential specialist school for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND).
3. The site can be divided into three main constituent parts:
4. The first comprises 5no. large Victorian villa properties of mainly two-storeys in height, with some three-storey elements, which front onto Westbury Park Road. These buildings were constructed in the mid-19th century and are situated on generous plots with front gardens that line Westbury Park. Each of the buildings is constructed in Bath stone with similar front elevations. Two of the villas; Kenwith Lodge and Hampton Lodge have been subsequently extended and altered to the rear as part of works to expand the school.
5. Second is the Grade II Listed 'Grace House', which was constructed in 1966 and is designated on the basis of both its architectural interest and historic interest. The Historic England Listing states:
6. *"Grace House at St Christopher's School, Bristol, designed by Alec F French and Partners as a teaching block for disabled children, and built in 1966, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:*

Architectural interest:

** as a one-off design for a Steiner teaching block specifically designed for disabled children; * the physical expression of the school's educational philosophy and ethos as a Steiner school in its architectural form; * for its meticulous planning as a series of geometric organic volumes added together in a rhythmical way to create an image of ever-expanding growth that reflects Steiner's ideology; * for its honest and expressive use of materials which infers the building with a strong aesthetic; * for the quality of the craftsmanship and engineering of the building that is particularly evident in features such as the folded-timber roof to the central circulation space and the pentagonal form of the structural concrete columns; * the good level of survival both externally and internally retaining many of its original fixtures and fittings; * as an architecturally outstanding school of the 1960s, combining its warm and welcoming interior with bold, expressive external forms.*

Historic interest:

** as a rare example of a purpose-built post-war Steiner school for disabled children; * for its educational interest as a building designed around the educational and architectural principles of Rudolf Steiner."*

7. Finally, there are 11 further buildings that have been developed over time, comprise a mix of different designs and are in varying states of repair. These buildings are predominantly single-storey in height, with the exception of Harwood House, which is located to the rear of Kenwith Lodge and is up to three-storeys in height, and Columba Lodge, which is located to the north of the Glen, which is two-storeys. North House, in the eastern corner of the site, is two-storeys in height.

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8. The overriding character of the site is one of a landscaped environment of gardens and mature trees. A total of 94 trees, groups of trees and hedgerows were identified within the applicant's Tree Survey (Barton Hyett, February 2022). There are a number of Tree Preservation Orders across the site and the area is identified as falling within the West of England Nature Recovery Network Woodland which means that the trees on site are part of an important ecological network. The latter is not a formal designation, but it indicates that the site provides some strategic significance in terms of green infrastructure and ecology.
9. The site is located within the Downs Conservation Area, opposite the Clifton and Durdham Downs, a large area of open space and parkland. The Downs is a site of Nature Conservation Interest, Local Historic Park and Important Open Space.
10. Beyond the site to the north, east and south the area is characterised by semi-detached and terraced Victorian and Edwardian residential properties which are mainly two storeys in height, some with rooms in the roofspace. The Westbury Park Primary School, Harcourt Pre-School and Daisychain Children's Day Nursey are all located in close proximity to the site on Bayswater Avenue. Adjoining the site to the south west off Westbury Park are Hyde Lodge and Chesholme Lodge, both of which provide accommodation for adults with learning disabilities.
11. There is a small parade of shops situated on North View approximately 400m walking distance to the north of the site. There are bus stops on North View and Westbury Road providing public transport into the city centre and beyond.

RELEVANT HISTORY

12. The site has an extensive history given its previous use as a school. Applications on the Local Planning Authority's system cover the development of additional buildings onsite from the 1980s through to 2013. None of these are relevant to the determination of this application and are not listed in detail here.
13. One application was determined in relation to a Request for a Screening Opinion made under the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2017.

22/01044/SCR - Request for a Screening Opinion as to whether an Environmental Impact Assessment is required for the redevelopment of the site for an Integrated Retirement Community.
– DETERMINED EIA IS NOT REQUIRED.
14. A number of pre-application enquiries were made in advance of and alongside the submission of the applications considered in this report. These are detailed within **APPENDIX A**.

APPLICATION

15. This application seeks full planning permission for the redevelopment of the application site for an integrated retirement community (Use Class C2). The application considered for determination consists of the following aspects:

The provision of 116no. extra care residential units, split as follows:

- 25no. apartments located within the retained and converted Victorian Villas fronting Westbury Park. 14no. would be two-bedroom and 11no. would be one-bedroom apartments.
- 81no. two-bedroom apartments located in four, new-build development blocks or 'Villas' within the site. (These are referred to as Villa A, B, C and D throughout.)
- 9no. new build, two-bedroom dwellings located within two terraces.

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- 1no. new build, one-bedroom detached dwelling.
16. The retention and conversion of the Grade II Listed Grace House to provide a 940sqm community hub to include:
 - 'Wellbeing' facilities including hydro pool, exercise studio, gym, nutritionist and treatment room.
 - 'Belonging' facilities including café / bistro, cinema/activities room, art room and workshop.
 17. The retention and conversion of the North House building to create an urban village hall that would be able to be used part time by the wider community (a minimum of 15 hours per week, has been specified in the applicant's Section 106 draft Heads of Terms).
 18. New public realm and landscaping, including pedestrian permeability through the site and a range of outdoor facilities such as a village square, sensory garden, productive/allotment garden and activity garden.
 19. 65no. car parking spaces, comprising:
 - 48no. standard bays;
 - 6no. accessible bays;
 - 8no. EV bays;
 - 2no. car club bays; and
 - 1no. shuttle bus bay.
 20. A minimum of 52no. cycle parking spaces (22 visitor spaces and 30 staff spaces) and buggy stores would also be provided.
 21. The demolition of various buildings and structures within the site is proposed, including extensions adjoining the existing Victorian Villas fronting onto Westbury Park.
 22. The proposed new build villas would be three to five-storeys in height. The proposed two terraces would be two-storeys in height. The new build one-bedroom detached dwelling would be a single storey in height.
 23. A separate Listed building consent (ref. 22/01028/LA) is also being sought for the internal and external alteration of the Grade II Listed 'Grace House' to provide office space, staff facilities and some of the 'belonging facilities' outline above, including kitchen facilities, a café/deli/bar, a dining area and a members' club.
 24. The alterations include new stairs and a lift and the removal of an existing external fire escape.
 25. The application as originally submitted included the extension of Grace House, but that was removed as part of the revised scheme.
 26. PRE-APPLICATION COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
 27. The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) submitted with the application states that the applicants undertook an extensive and robust programme of community engagement and community consultation prior to submitting the planning application.
 28. The multi-phase consultation initially sought to provide information on the key principles behind the project and widen local knowledge on integrated retirement communities. Once an initial vision for

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the site had been established, near neighbours and local stakeholders were invited to discuss this and share their views. The SCI states that having taken on board the feedback received and amended the scheme where possible, a full public consultation programme took place with neighbours, local stakeholders and the communities surrounding the site. Across nine months prior to the submission of the application, the applicant sets out that it engaged with 30 different stakeholders and groups, more than 200 local residents in person and had nearly 4000 votes to an online poll from over 660 individual voters.

29. The Planning Statement comments that key changes were made in the evolution of the design in response to public feedback and these include:
- Reducing building heights close to site boundaries, with 2 storey cottages to the east and south boundaries.
 - The reduction in height of Villa A to 3 storeys to reduce the impact on neighbours and Grace House.
 - Reduction in hard landscaping, particularly around Grace House which has been softened.
 - Proposed cottages have been pulled further away from existing properties on Bayswater Avenue.
 - The proposed four Villa blocks have been re-orientated and separated to allow greater space between the villas.
 - There is a clear footpath route through the site with gates to help define public and private areas.
30. Many of the comments received from residents following public consultation on the planning application have expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of the community involvement undertaken and have felt misled. This is set out within the **PUBLICITY AND CONSULTATION** section of this report and **APPENDIX B**.

PUBLICITY AND CONSULTATION**PUBLIC COMMENTS**

31. Site notices were erected, and an advert placed in the local press. In addition, local addresses were notified of the proposals. Three rounds of publicity and consultation have been undertaken on iterations of the scheme.
32. In response to original application, 631 comments were received between March and July 2022. 610 of these were in objection, 13 were neutral and 8 were in support.
33. Following amendments made to the original submissions received on 1st December, a second round of consultation commenced on 8th December targeted at previous respondents.
34. In response to revised application, 681 comments were received between December 2022 and early February 2023. 11 of these were in support, 6 were neutral and 662 were in objection. 6 of the comments from this second round of engagement were made by SCAN on various aspects of the application.
35. A final round of targeted consultation was undertaken with neighbouring residents and community groups on 23rd February 2023. In response to this round of consultation, a total of 23 representations have been received. 1 of these comments was in support of the application, with the remaining 22 comments in objection.
36. In summary, the following planning issues were raised in objection to the scheme:

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- Objection to the perceived over-development of the site which is out of scale and is out of context with its surroundings.
- Concerns that the proposal would harm the setting of the listed building, Grace House, and would harm the character of the Downs Conservation Area.
- Concerns that inadequate parking is provided, increasing the demand for parking on surrounding streets. This demand is already very high as the site lies just outside the Residents' Parking Scheme and experiences high levels of commuter parking.
- Concerns that additional traffic represents a risk to highway safety, in particular the local children attending nearby schools.
- Concerns that the proposals would result in a loss of privacy and outlook for adjoining residents, the proposals would also be overbearing and cause a loss of sunlight / daylight.
- Objection to an unacceptable loss of trees and natural habitat, causing an unacceptable environmental and aesthetic impact. Concerns that there could be a net loss of biodiversity.
- Concerns about the loss of SEND facilities of which there is a shortage in Bristol.
- Objection to the fact that the proposals do not provide any affordable housing.
- Concerns about the lack of a mixed and balanced community and that this could create an adverse impact on the health and social care system from a concentration of elderly people at this location.
- Concerns that the quality of the living environment provided by the new accommodation would be poor.
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37. The following reasons were raised in support:

- Support for the principle of development and the type of accommodation proposed to meet the need from an increasingly elderly population.
- Support for facilities being offered for use by the local community and potential use of the community space by nearby schools.
- Support for reopening the site and providing access links through the site.
- Support for an overall biodiversity gain, despite the loss of trees.
- The development would release houses elsewhere as new residents of the scheme 'downsize' from their existing homes.

38. Further details of the responses from community groups are included within **APPENDIX B**.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND COUNCILLOR COMMENTS

39. An objection to scheme as originally submitted received from Councillors (Cllr) Gollop, Smith and Scott (as Local Ward Members) and then reiterated via consultation in January 2023.
40. One objection has been received from Cllr Fodor as neighbouring Ward Member (Redland directly adjoins the site).

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41. An objection has also received from Cllr Bailes as member of a scrutiny committee that looks at education including SEND based on the loss of education provision on site.
42. A comment was also received from Cllr Townsend in objection to the loss of education use / SEND provision on site and the lack of affordable housing.
43. Two objections have been received from MP Darren Jones. The first was received on the original application, with a second received in response to the December 2022 revised scheme.
44. Further details of the responses received from the MP and Cllrs are set out within **APPENDIX B**.

EXTERNAL CONSULTEES

Historic England – Objection

45. The full comments from Historic England to both consultations are available on the website. In summary, the following objections were raised to the application.
46. As the backland to the former villas has already undergone a significant amount of change over the last one hundred years, we do not object to the principle of redevelopment and a change of use of the site. As the former use of the site has come to an end, we support the principal of re-use of historic buildings and replacement buildings that make a meaningful and positive response to their context. The principal impacts are two-fold: the impact upon the setting of Grace House and the impact upon the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.
47. While we task your conservation specialist with fully assessing the impact of the proposed new buildings on the setting of the Grade II building, we consider that its present garden setting would be compromised, by virtue of eroding its primacy within the garden landscape, particularly by the massing and height of Villa B at 6 stories. The key views and vistas identified on p60 of the Design and Access Statement would not provide the unchallenged views of the southern aspect of Grace House as presently experienced. These views would only provide narrow, channelled glimpses with the dominant structures of the new buildings in the foreground. The garden setting and character of the site would undergo such a degree of change, which would counter the character of this part of the Conservation Area.
48. Regarding impacts from outside the site and particularly from the open area of The Downs, where the villas are best viewed as a group, these are demonstrated in the submitted verified views. Notably, viewpoints 3 and 6 confirm that the central 6 storey block would appear above existing buildings, drawing undue attention in an area of an established ambient building height. Viewpoint 6 is particularly telling in how the mansard roof over Villa B would appear visually heavy against the common roof forms of the area. We advise that a reduction of two stories from this block may reduce this impact to a more acceptable level.
49. This is a high-density scheme that we consider to be harmful to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. We believe that the site is capable of being redeveloped in a manner that responds positively to the setting of Grace House, while delivering a layout, massing and design that is clearly more contextual than that currently proposed.

Twentieth Century Society - Objection

50. The full comments from the Twentieth Century Society are available on the website. In summary, the Society objects on the basis of the harm that would be caused to the Listed Grace House and due to the total demolition of buildings which the Society states should be considered Non-Designated Heritage Assets (NDHAs). These NDHAs include Harwood Lodge and Konig House.

Crime Reduction Unit – Comment

51. The supporting documents include a BREEAM non domestic refurbishment report. Under section HEA06, 'Safety and Security of the building', it states that the architect has responsibility for

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appointing an SQSS to provide a security needs assessment. My office has not been contacted with regard to provision of any crime figures or local Policing priorities nor to provide a Security Needs Assessment (SNA).

52. Provision of an SNA would assist us in our consideration of this development.
53. The application for a retirement community as presented is lacking in any detail which would enable my office to make an informed comment around the safety and security provision.
54. The minimum age for residence is 65 years old, the development will be open to the wider community during day time but there is a lack of information how this will be managed to ensure security is not unduly compromised.
55. It is noted that the vehicle parking provision is by way of small parking courts located in groups along the extremity of the development, generally with poor active surveillance from the building line.
56. The parking courts may be covered by CCTV however, this is the most prevalent crime type locally. There is neither a CCTV plan nor lighting plan provided within the supporting documents, nor detail of the boundary treatments or gating and access control provision on which to base an assessment. (DAS p114)
57. It is also noted that the proposal includes 24hr on site staffing, an accompanying management plan would have been useful.
58. Nationally we are seeing a sustained rise in cycle crime, this application includes 2 staff/resident external cycle stores but does not provide any details on security specification.
59. It is suggested that the two Sheffield stands nearest to Westbury Park and adjacent to Kenwith Lodge be moved closer to the building line where they will be less remote or viewed from the building line obscured by foliage.
60. The cottage buggy storage provision creates alcoves along the building line which could be used for concealment and increase vulnerability.
61. Although we appreciate that the applicant has experience with this type of development the general lack of detail that safety and security has been robustly considered and the lack of consultation is concerning. Should this application be successful we would encourage the applicant to refer to Secured By Design Homes 2019 section 3 in order that an appropriate award may be considered.

Avon Fire and Rescue

62. Advised that four no. fire hydrants would be required within the site. The cost of these and maintenance would be secured via planning agreement.

Bristol Waste

63. Awaiting final comments to confirm that the proposed development would conform with "Waste and Recycling Storage and Collection Facilities - Guidance for Developers of Residential, Commercial and Mixed-Use Properties".

Wessex Water

64. Discussions are ongoing at the time of writing as to whether the proposed discharge rates are acceptable to Wessex Water.

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INTERNAL CONSULTEES

Education officer – No objection subject to agreement of planning obligations

65. In submitting their planning application, the applicants included a report entitled: “Review of Special Education Needs in Bristol” prepared by Educational Facilities Management (EFM) Ltd.
66. The executive summary contained the following text:
- “The report will find that while numbers of pupils with special education needs and disabilities (SEND) have risen in the recent past and are likely to continue to do so within the immediate future, there is a multiplicity of provision to meet their needs across the area and only a small proportion of children need a special school place. With two new state-funded special schools opened in the City since 2016 (Venturer’s Academy and Soundwell Academy) and a support facility in the pipeline, it is anticipated that sufficient spaces will be available into the future.”*
67. In response, the Education Department commented that there were a number of issues with the report as follows:
68. “There are a number of issues with the wording in section 4 and I feel the writer of the report has a limited understanding of SEND.
- There are serious errors in the data here. Section 5.3 states that 1,166 pupils attend a special school. Today we have 1,209 pupils in special schools in Bristol and 219 in resource bases. The report is distinguishing between special schools and specialist units attached to mainstream schools (resource bases). However, in reality the children accessing resource bases do have complex needs and so we need to be thinking about specialist provision in terms of special schools and resource bases, and not separately.
 - I would question section 5.4, the percentage of EHCP needs assessment requests is growing rapidly, with a 17% increase seen in the month of July alone. I believe the percentage of EHCPs to be growing more rapidly than is suggested in the report.
 - Section 5.5 – ‘Soundwell is in the process of filling up’ – There is currently a phased opening at Soundwell Academy. Bristol have a pre-agreed number of places and Other Local Authorities have the same. This academic year Bristol has 57 places at the school, all of which are full. Next year Bristol will have 78 places, again all have been filled already. *‘Consequently, there is a considerable number of surplus places apparent when known capacities are compared to the numbers on roll for the Bristol special schools’* – this statement is incorrect.
 - Table 2 is incorrect, there are a number of schools where the Number On Roll (NOR) is too low. Most notably Venturers’ Academy, which states there are 165 pupils on roll. In actual fact there are currently 220 pupils on roll. For Soundwell the table states 28 pupils on roll when there are actually 57 Bristol pupils on roll and additional Other Local Authority (OLA) pupils.
 - This leads on to section 5.6 which is completely incorrect, there are not 170 spare places in Bristol and this data is wholly inaccurate. Again sections 5.10, 10.2 and 10.4 are incorrect as there is not a significant surplus of specialist provision places in Bristol.
 - To give the writer of this report some context, Bristol is spending more than 10m on Independent Places for children and young people this academic year. This is a great drain on the High Needs Block and is massively contributing to the deficit which is a severe risk to the council as a whole. More local specialist provision is needed to reduce this reliance on the independent sector. As well as this, we are seeing a great increase in the number of EHCP needs assessment requests, with an average increase of 15% per year. There are predicted to be a total of 997 EHCNA requests by end of this year. If we assume only 20% of these children

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and young people (CYP) require a special school, then 200 CYP will need a special school by September 2022. There are currently already a high number of CYP who require a specialist provision place but do not have one. Even with the projects which Bristol are working on to increase specialist provision, we will still have a deficit in places due to the rapid rise in demand.”

69. It was agreed between Council officers that despite the concerns about the justification provided by the applicant, that the loss of SEND provision onsite could be accepted if a suitable contribution towards SEND places could be secured via planning agreement.
70. The Consultee has identified an appropriate, reasonably related project of the Claremont Special School, which has planning permission to extend.
71. At the time of writing, officers are working to determine costs of a contribution towards this project.

Transport Development Management – No objection subject to agreement of planning obligations

72. The full comments from Transport Development Management (TDM) are available on the website. These raise an objection to the scheme on the basis that TDM considers the quantum of car parking proposed of 65 spaces to be insufficient based on the size of the scheme and the lack of capacity to accommodate overspill parking in the surrounding area.
73. In response to Technical Note 4 from the Applicant (April 2023), TDM officers have explored the potential of a scheme of area-wide parking measures. This is something that the applicant has indicated it would be willing to contribute towards the implementation of.
74. The comments also raise concerns about emergency access from the Glen, however following the submission of Technical Note 4 and Drawing 1133-013, TDM withdraws its objection.
75. At the time of writing, the scope of the area-wide parking measures or the level of contribution is yet to be agreed. This would need to be agreed prior to the removal of any objection from TDM.

Urban Design and Landscape officers - Objection

76. An objection has been maintained throughout the pre-application and application process from the Urban Design and Landscape officers. The full objection in response to the original submission is available on the website. There are concerns that the changes made during determination, which amount to a reduction in one storey of Villa from six to five storeys and some minor changes to the elevations.
77. The final comments below outline the main outstanding issues in relation to design.
78. The size and proximity of Villa B to Grace House affects the setting of the listed building. Villa B should be reduced to four storeys and the northwest corner of the building configured to create a better interface with Grace House. This could be achieved with an enhanced response both geometrically and architecturally to Grace House.
79. Similarly, Villa A should respond better to Grace house both geometrically and architecturally. The ‘bold’ architectural response the architect talked about at the meeting should be employ in these buildings to better address the architectural verticality of the existing Villas and Grace House.
80. The separation distances between Villas A, B, C, D and the existing, Victorian Villas combined with the building heights creates an uncomfortable public realm microclimate affecting liveability issues such as outlook, privacy and daylight/sunlight issues for the lower floors.
81. The distance between the Eastern elevation of Villa D and the Cottages is too close, and would affect the privacy of the Cottages and be overbearing. Particularly as the balcony would look directly into the cottages.

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82. The distance between Villa C and B needs to be assessed to ensure the lower floors have sufficient daylight/sunlight and the garden between isn't overshadowed. Alex said he would assess these aspects.
83. Concern is raised that further boundaries between the Villas frontages would be undermined. This needs further assessment.
84. The layout locates car parking along the frontage within the front gardens and removes the boundaries between all the existing Villas except between Hampton Lodge and Alveston Lodge. This replaces parts of the front gardens with hardscape areas and removes the plot definition between the lodges downgrading the character of the Villas and their landscape setting fronting the park.
85. While the proposed buildings have a window rhythm, the proportions of the windows need to reflect the existing Villas. Further, the elevational and roofscape treatment of the new blocks are generic and lack a positive relationship with the Villas and building aesthetic within the Conservation Area. Block A is particularly jarring directly adjacent to the fine architectural detailing of Grace House due to the proximity.
86. The mansard roof storey, projecting balconies and materiality to the apartment blocks particularly is considered incongruous to the area.
87. In conclusion, the harm to the setting of Grace House is 'less than substantial'. I would recommend revisions be made in response to the above comments for the removal of an Urban Design objection.

Conservation officer – Objection

88. The full objection from the Conservation officer is available on the website. A summary is provided below.
89. Proposals pose harm to the architectural and historic character of a rare and architecturally distinctive Listed building through a proposal that would damage its verdant park setting and be overbearing upon it by nature of scale and proximity. Development would fail to preserve or enhance the special character of the Conservation Area where the urban grain, scale and massing, loss of historic boundaries, visually invasive car parking, and uninspiring architectural character would be distinctly at odds with positive aspects of the Conservation Area and the traditional garden villa typology that's so strongly expressed to Durdham Downs. Heritage significance could not be sustained where overdevelopment of a site would result in erosion of character and setting.
90. This harm is "less than substantial" under the definitions of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) but to a high to moderate degree if a sliding scale of impact is used. It remains, we are required to place "great weight" in the conservation of those assets and any harm must be justified clearly and convincingly. Where alternative forms of development and more appropriate architectural character may achieve a similar or proportionate package of public benefits, the high benchmark for justifying harm is not met.
91. Whilst a high degree of public benefit would arise from development, the harm that would occur is not outweighed where great weight is placed in the balance in favour of conservation.
92. We strongly recommend that this application is withdrawn by the applicant, or refused in line with national legislation, and national and local planning policies, designed to protect the historic environment. This includes, but is not limited to, The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Section 16 of the National Planning policy framework, Bristol Core Strategic Policy BCS22, and Development Management Policy DM31.

Arboriculture officer – Objection

93. The following comment was provided in response to the scheme as originally submitted:

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94. "In general, it is clear to me that the design is generally sympathetic to significant, publicly prominent trees on the perimeter of the site. I believe the high number of dwellings proposed on site requires the removal of a number of several high quality trees including 6 category A and 3 category B trees. I consider this to be overdevelopment and the scale of the scheme should be reduced to reduce the impact of the proposed development on trees on site. The current scheme seeks to mitigate tree loss, in line with Policy DM17 – this requires a vast amount of tree planting on site, which may not be feasible considering the useable space.
95. The proposed roadside planting appears too close to the propose building façade and the spacing of proposed garden trees appears too tightly packed. The reduction of tree removal will also reduce the burden of proposed planting. The arboricultural report is highly detailed and provided and excellent assessment of the impact of the proposals on the site. It also recommends technical foundations for several areas of the site which will allow the healthy retention of trees close to proposed buildings.
96. T65 and T52 are high quality trees with significant amenity and cultural value – I hold an objection to their removal.
97. T65 could be integrated into the proposed plans due to its proximity to an area of proposed hard landscaping.
98. Trees T09- T32 are found within a corpse of trees which are important for their cohesion. The proposed buildings to the east could be reduced in scale and with technical foundations (e.g. pile and beam) buildings could be considered here. A small building to the west of this group (Grace House) is very close to several tall, mature trees. Although it may be technically possible to place a building here, the presence of habitable rooms close to these trees will add pressure for the nearby trees to be regularly pruned. This pruning pressure may cause damage to these trees over the long term.
99. Tree planting: Many of the trees proposed close to building facades appear to be <1m from the building façade – considering the height of the proposed buildings this is considered too close to be a feasible planting location. The trees should be placed farther from the building façade.
100. The proposed development is highly dense and places significant pressure on existing trees on site. These proposals require the removal of several very high quality trees and will exert pressure on the remaining retained trees on site. The arboricultural consultant has provided lots of detail regarding tree protection and technical solutions to minimise damage to retained trees, however the scale of the development appears too great for the usable space on site."
101. In response to the revised scheme, the officer maintained an objection on the basis of the loss of the two category A trees onsite, which are both subject to a Tree Protection Order and the overall loss of trees. Concerns were also raised about the feasibility of planting new trees onsite in accordance with the Bristol Tree Replacement Standard.
102. Concerns were also raised about the impact upon Tree T7, which is an oak tree with suspected veteran qualities. On the basis of the Biodiversity Net Gain metric (Version 3), Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:
1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400cm²;
 2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5cm diameter;
 3. Dead branches or stems >15cm diameter;
 4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
 5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.
103. The Arboriculture officer has determined that the tree has characteristics 1, 2, 4 and 5, and as such falls to be a veteran.

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104. Following receipt of the final revised plans, the Arboriculture officer set out:
105. “The application still proposes to build in the Root Protection Area (RPA) of the Oak T7. As a veteran tree, then the applicant has to demonstrate that there will be no deterioration of the tree due to this process in accord with section 180 NPPF. I cannot see how they would be able to do this; as an irreplaceable habitat. If they cannot demonstrate the application should be refused.
106. Further to this, I object on the basis that the applicant is still looking to remove tree protected by TPO’s on site.”

Nature Conservation officer – Objection

107. Whilst the proposed development would provide a biodiversity net gain on site, this represents a quantitative assessment against Natural England’s Biodiversity Metric. The long-term management of the proposed habitats in the BNG assessment must be secured in a long-term management plan, but this could be conditioned.
108. I objection on the basis that the amount of green infrastructure loss is however high, especially important existing trees and I echo the concerns around available space for the provision of new ones in accordance with Bristol Tree Replacement Standards. The scheme is not sufficiently sympathetic towards the existing ecological/arboricultural features on this site.
109. In respect to protected species on the site, a condition would need to be applied to any permission for the closure of setts present under a licence issued by Natural England and that all works are done under a precautionary method of working with regards to badgers and foxes on site.

Pollution Control officer – No objection

110. I have some concerns with the construction/demolition of the development, particularly with regards to piling to be carried out. The Construction Environmental Management Plan suitable covers most of my concerns however with regards to piling it states The current proposals are to install new piles foundations across the site for each of the new buildings. Noise and vibration will be key considerations when selecting the final pile solutions/ methods of installation.
111. I would therefore need to see further information, provided by condition, once the final pile solution has been chosen. The Plan states that a detail Arboricultural Method Statement will specify on-site monitoring of piling within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) but I assume this will only cover the protection of trees but not the control of any disturbance to nearby residents. The development also includes wellbeing and belonging facilities which will have associated plant and equipment I would therefore need to ensure, by condition, that noise or odour from any plant or equipment will not cause harm to existing residents in the area or residents of parts of this development.
112. I would therefore ask for conditions to be applied should the application be approved for a Piling Method Statement, details of noise from plant & equipment affecting residential and details of kitchen extraction/ventilation system (café/restaurant/bistro only).

Land contamination officer – No objection

113. The 2020 Desk Study prepared by Clarke Bond has been reviewed and is generally acceptable. No reference is made to the 2002 site investigation that took place on site, which we presume was not available to them at the time of writing. This report could have been submitted with the pre-application for review though.
114. The Desk Study recommends further site investigation and if this has been prepared already, we do ask that it is made available to us to review prior to determination as the scale of the scheme is significant and will reduce delays further on in the development process.
115. The applicants are advised that they should consider commissioning a new radon risk assessment as UK radon changed the risk areas in December 2022.

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116. Mention is made of risks from unexploded ordnance and a risk assessment is identified as required, if this is available, we do ask it is submitted prior to determination.
117. Conditions are recommended for any permission for the submission of further site investigation, submission of a remediation scheme, a radon assessment, and an unexploded ordnance risk assessment.

Air Quality officer – No objection

118. The revisions to the development proposals do not significantly change any of the considerations related to air pollution. As a result, the comments made in relation to air pollution for this application on the 18.07.22 are still valid. Management of emissions of dust during the demolition and construction phases will need to be carried out through a CEMP.

Flood Risk manager – Objection

119. We object to this application as not enough information has been provided to fully assess this application. We note that some of our previous objections have been overcome through an email to the planning case officer (providing evidence that infiltration is/ is not suitable for the site) and require the applicants Drainage Strategy is updated to state that infiltration is not suitable for this site (including the geology mapping) and to remove reference to infiltration testing throughout the document. The applicant also stated that SuDS will be included such as Green Roofs, Ponds, Rain Gardens and Porous/Permeable Paving, all of these SuDS components are welcomed and the strategy should be updated to reflect the use of these SuDS components.
120. The applicant has changed their proposed discharge rate from 2l/s to 27.3l/s, the applicant has not provided evidence of existing runoff rates and that this new rate is as close to greenfield as possible or a minimum of 50% betterment on existing in accordance with BCC's updated Level 1 SFRA.
121. This site has not adequately reduced run off rates in line with the updated requirements and as a result, we, as LLFA object to the proposals. By changing these runoff rates the applicant needs to get approval from Wessex Water that the new discharge rates are acceptable to them. The applicant should update their drainage strategy and calculations to reflect this.

Sustainability officer – Objection

122. The applicant has refused to consider the impacts of future climate change and demonstrate that the building includes measures to adapt to this as required by Policy BCS13. The applicant has noted compliance with Building Regulations, but the Council's Policy goes beyond the requirement of TM59 and part O. We do not generally support the use of curtains or blinds for this, instead any adaptation measures required should be integrated into the building design and not rely on user intervention.
123. The plans and elevations demonstrate a number of factors, particularly in the apartments, that are known to increase risk of overheating, specifically - single aspect units, large areas of unshaded glazing to both bedrooms and living areas (excluding where balconies are proposed on southern elevations) which would likely result in overheating. The inclusion of openable ventilation panels is noted, but much of the glazing is unopenable, reducing natural ventilation. The current modelling results for the current climate are based on inclusion of blinds, which we do not support.
124. It is also noted that the proposal is for elderly people, who are more vulnerable to the risk of overheating.
125. Based on the above, the proposal does not demonstrate that the development meets the full requirements of BCS13: The proposal does not demonstrate that the development is adapted to and provides resilience to climate change - specifically higher projected temperatures - through its site layout nor through its approach to design and construction, whilst avoiding responses to climate impacts which lead to increases in energy use and carbon dioxide emissions.

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126. As discussed, it may be possible to lift this reason for refusal through provision of an overheating risk assessment prior to a decision if this demonstrates that the current proposal is not at risk of overheating in current and future weather conditions, or through amendments to the design.

Planning obligations manager – No objection

127. A report has been prepared by Arup on behalf of BCC detailing the Use Class Assessment. This is available at **APPENDIX C** and detailed within **Key Issue A**.

KEY ISSUES**A. SHOULD THE APPLICATION BE CONSIDERED AS FALLING WITHIN USE CLASS C2 (RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS) OR USE CLASS C3 (DWELLINGHOUSES)?**

128. The proposed development has been submitted to the Council as a C2 Application. It is for the Council to consider whether to determine the application as falling within Use Class C2 or Use Class C3.
129. Whilst there is no debate that a traditional care home would fall within Use Class C2, and a McCarthy & Stone / Churchill type development (which is only limited by an age restriction) would fall within Use Class C3; over the past decade or so there have been differing interpretations of the Use Class that Extra Care / Retirement communities should fall within. This has resulted in a large number of planning appeals across the country where the main focus has been the Use Class that such schemes should fall within. Unfortunately, the outcome of these planning appeals has resulted in seemingly similar cases being determined differently, with the determining factor being very slight differences in facilities provided, occupancy restrictions, the level of care available and scheme design.
130. From a Bristol City Council perspective, the implications around whether the scheme falls within Use Class C2 or Use Class C3 are very significant for the following reasons:
- If the application is determined as falling within Use Class C2, its CIL Liability will be £nil, whereas if it falls within Use Class C3, its CIL Liability will be more than £1.8 million; and
 - If the application is determined as falling within Use Class C2, the Council's planning policies (specifically the Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document) would not allow it to seek affordable housing from the scheme as this restricts affordable housing obligations to developments falling within Use Class C3. Clarification has been sought from the Council's solicitors on this matter and they have confirmed this to be the case.
131. The Council initially sought a QC (now KC) opinion as to "whether there is a line of argument that would support the use being classified as something other than C2".
132. In his summary, the QC (now KC) concluded the following:
- "In summary there is potentially a reasonably strong line of argument that the units are separate C3 dwellings as opposed to C2. This is based on the following factors.*
- i) The level of self-containment of the flats.*
 - ii) The limited amount of personal care that is provided and the scale of communal facilities provided.*
 - iii) It is supported by at least two recent appeal decisions.*
 - iv) It is reflective of the SPD in London that says that extra care accommodation is generally C3.*
- However, it should be noted that this is a judgment where Inspectors do not seem to take a completely consistent approach and there is a clearly a risk that a decision maker could take the view that it is C2."*
133. Officers subsequently commissioned Arup to investigate the application in more detail and to advise as to whether in their opinion the scheme falls within Use Class C2 or Use Class C3. This advice

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took the form of a report comprising a detailed assessment of relevant planning appeal decisions, the legal advice provided for the Council, as well as a legal opinion submitted by the applicant that supported a C2 categorisation, occupancy restrictions, and detailed consideration of the level and type of facilities and care offered by the scheme. Their report is publicly available on the Council's website and is also included in **APPENDIX C**.

134. The following is an extract from the summary of the Arup Report.

“The argument for categorising the proposed development as either Use Class C3 or Use Class C2 is considered very finely balanced. There are reasonable arguments for each position which can be supported within the context of national policy, legal opinion and recent appeal decisions. However, it is concluded on balance that the most appropriate Use Class for the proposed development would be Use Class C2 Residential Institutions. This conclusion is reached on the basis of two fundamental aspects of the proposed development which it is considered represent the strongest argument of differentiation from a C3 Use.

First, it is considered that the occupation restrictions secured through the S106 Agreement are strongly indicative of a residential institution as described in the Use Classes Order, in which personal care is provided to meet a need by reason of old age or disablement. It is recognised that the type of care provided as part of a minimum care package could be variable based on what the applicant describes in the draft HoT, such that at the lesser end of the scale the services or facilities provided may not constitute personal care at all. This therefore brings into doubt the ‘care’ aspect of a Use Class C2 classification. However, it is concluded that the intent and purpose of an extra care housing model must be given due consideration within this assessment, in which a minimal level of care at point of entry is expected to increase over time. This integral aspect of the extra care model is reflected in the PPG and is key to accommodating older persons long-term and bridging a gap between sheltered housing and nursing homes.

The second key factor in favour of a C2 classification is the extent to which it would operate as a single unit to create a communal and institutional setting for residents. It is recognised that physically, there are aspects of the proposed development which are no different from some forms of Use Class C3 development, in which there are communal facilities and residential management or security. To some extent, these may often even be more exclusive and with less public access than proposed in this development. It is also recognised that the individual dwellings would be self-contained and that there is potential for a resident to live entirely independently of the wider site. However, a realistic appraisal of how prospective residents would perceive and use the site has concluded that it would feel and operate as a singular operation seeking to provide facilities and services for older persons, to a varying extent constituting ‘care’. The provision of a wide range of social, health and wellbeing facilities – as well as site management and security – within the central Grace House ‘community hub’ is considered indicative of an institutional setting that is likely to be used regularly by residents and may be the site of delivery of some of their minimum care package (such as the wellbeing and belonging facilities). Whilst it is recognised that some residents – particularly those who are younger or have a lesser care need – may not use communal facilities or even contract care from the operator, it can be reasonably expected that this may change over time, with the on-site provision of services and facilities more important as a resident ages and their care needs increase. It is again considered that the intention of the extra care model should be taken into account, which does seek to enable older persons to retain independence for as long as they can, whilst also providing some elements of care and institutional support.

In summary, it is considered that BCC should determine the proposed development under Use Class C2. Whilst it is recognised that there are aspects of the development which could reasonably be argued to constitute a C3 classification, overall it is considered to be a finely balanced judgement which reflects the complexity of this issue at a national level and the inconsistency of decision-makers to date.”

135. Officers consider the Arup Report to be a carefully researched, detailed and thorough assessment of the issues. Based on their advice, the application is considered to fall within Use Class C2, meaning that it will not be liable for CIL and will not have to provide affordable housing.

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136. It is noted that the applicant submitted a Financial Viability Report as part of their application submission, and it is further noted that comments have been received on this Report from interested parties commenting on the application. However, as the application is considered to fall within Use Class C2, meaning that the Council's policies would not allow it to seek affordable housing from the scheme; an assessment of the scheme's viability has not been undertaken by officers. Consequently, the Financial Viability Report submitted by the applicant has been given no weight in considering the application.
137. Should members be minded to approve the application, it is recommended that appropriate conditions and planning obligations are used to secure matters such as enforceable occupancy restrictions and minimum care packages. This will ensure that the proposed scheme is restricted to delivering its stated intention and remain a use within Class C2. If any changes are subsequently proposed that would result in the scheme moving from Use Class C2 to Use Class C3, a new planning application would be required that would be considered on its merits.

B. IS THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ACCEPTABLE IN PRINCIPLE?

138. Section 6 of the NPPF sets out the approach for 'Delivering a wide choice of high-quality homes'. It states that:
139. "Housing applications should be considered in the context of the presumption in favour of sustainable development."
140. Policy BCS5 sets out that the Core Strategy aims to deliver new homes within Bristol's existing built-up areas. Between 2006 and 2026, 30,600 new homes will be provided in Bristol.
141. Policy BCS11 states that planning obligations may be sought from any development, irrespective of size, that has an impact requiring mitigation.
142. Policy BCS12 sets out that existing community facilities should be retained, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no longer a need to retain the use or where alternative provision is made. Where community facilities are provided as an integral part of a development, they should wherever possible be within adaptable mixed-use buildings.
143. Policy BCS20 states that development should maximise opportunities to re-use previously developed land.
144. Policy DM5 states that proposals involving the loss of community facilities land or buildings will not be permitted unless it is demonstrated the loss would not result in a shortfall of provision, the site is no longer suitable for the community use, or appropriate replacement community facilities are provided in a suitable alternative location.
- Loss of education use / SEND provision
145. The site was in use from 1945 until March 2020 as a residential specialist school for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND). At the time of closing, the Aurora Group, which ran the school, advised that it provided up to 50 school places.
146. The Education projects lead has advised that whilst the school closed, there remains significant demand for SEND places within Bristol. The consultee has advised that it recently gained consent (application ref. 21/05402/FB) for an extension to the Claremont Special School in neighbouring Redland ward.
147. The applicant, in its Planning Statement addendum and discussions with officers, has advised it is willing to provide a contribution towards this project. At the time of writing, the exact figures for contribution are still to be agreed. However, officers consider that the proposed loss of education use on site is acceptable on the basis that Policies BCS12 and DM5 sets out that the loss of community facilities, such as education uses, can be accepted where alternative provision is made.

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148. Subject to the agreement of this contribution towards the Claremont School extension, it is considered that the proposed loss of the education use onsite is acceptable.
149. The proposed 'wellbeing' and 'belonging' uses are considered to be ancillary to the extra care use and given that they would not be available to the general public, with the exception of a potential community use of North House, this is not considered to weigh positively against the loss of the school in the context of Policy BCS12.

Proposed older persons' housing

150. The proposed development would provide 116 new residential units, specified for use as 'extra care' (use class C2).
151. The proposed development would contribute towards the delivery of new homes on previously developed land in accordance with Policies BCS5 and Policy BCS20. Planning Practice Guidance "*Housing for older and disabled people*" sets out that nationally the elderly population is expected to double from 1.6 million to 3.2 million between 2016 and 2041. The proposed development would therefore provide much-needed specialist housing and would likely subsequently make 'traditional' C3 dwellinghouses available to others seeking housing.
152. Bristol's Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment (June 2021) sets out that the Council can demonstrate only a 3.7 year supply of land for new homes, and not the 5 year land supply that paragraph 11(d) of National Planning Policy Framework requires be identified. As such, the 'Tilted Balance' is applied to this recommendation. Further information on the application of the 'Tilted Balance' is set out within the conclusion.
153. It is concluded that, subject to planning obligations, the principle of the loss of educational use and the proposed extra care use is in accordance with the local plan.

C. WOULD THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROVIDE AN ACCEPTABLE MIX AND TYPE OF HOUSING?

154. Policy BCS18 supports a neighbourhood with a mix of housing tenures, types and sizes to meet the changing needs and aspirations of its residents.
155. Policy DM2 of the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies sets out that a range of housing and care options that promote and maintain housing independence for older people will be encouraged. Older persons' housing schemes should be located close to shops, services, community facilities, open space, and good transport routes.
156. Policy DM2 requires that 20% of units designed to be wheelchair accessible, or easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users.
157. The proposed development would provide 116no. extra care dwellings, in a mixture of one-bedroom and two-bedroom houses and apartments. The proposed housing mix is:
- 25no. apartments in the converted Victorian Villas.
 - 81no. apartments in new build blocks.
 - 10no. new build dwellings, including 9no. two-storey terraces and 1no. detached, single storey building.
158. There would be a total of 12no. one-bedroom dwellings and 104no. two-bedroom dwellings. All of the dwellings would be subject to an age restriction, needs based assessment and minimum care package for the development. This is proposed to be secured via planning agreement.

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159. The proposed development would result in a significant influx of elderly people to the local area. Concerns have been raised by interested parties about the impact of this on the balance of the community and the effect this would have on infrastructure and services. It is likely that some residents would move from within the area, and therefore the effect is expected to be less than at face value. The Council also collects Community Infrastructure Levy (albeit not for C2 uses) to allow for contributions towards social infrastructure. It is considered that whilst there would be a change to the balance of the community as a result of development, this is outweighed by the benefits of providing old person's housing given the demand.
160. The proposed development would provide a mix of housing types and sizes, albeit only one-bedroom and two-bedroom types. It is considered that these smaller units are likely to be more appropriate given the end users and there would be a benefit to freeing up larger family homes by enabling elderly people to move to the proposed development. 2021 Census Data shows that Westbury Park has a roughly even split between apartments/flats (44% of housing stock) and houses (56%). It is not considered that the development would unacceptably affect this balance.
161. In accordance with Policy DM2, 20% of units are proposed to be wheelchair accessible.
162. In conclusion, the proposed development would provide an acceptable mix of housing types and there would not be an unacceptable impact upon the balance of the community.

D. WOULD THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BE OUT OF SCALE OR CONTEXT WITH THE CONSERVATION AREA AND THE LISTED BUILDING?

163. Policy BCS20 sets out that an appropriate density should be informed by the characteristics of the site and the local context.
164. Policy BCS21 advocates that new development should deliver high quality urban design that contributes positively to an area's character and identity, whilst safeguarding the amenity of existing development.
165. Policies BCS22 and DM31 expect that new development should either preserve or enhance the character of heritage assets, such as Listed buildings and Conservation Areas.
166. Policies DM26-29 (inclusive) of the Site Allocations & Development Management Policies require development to contribute to the character of an area through its layout, form, public realm and building design.
167. The application site is located in the Downs Conservation Area and Grace House is a 1960s Grade II Listed building located on the site. The area is characterised by the large Victorian Villas fronting Westbury Park, two-storey Victoria terraces along Royal Albert Road and Bayswater Avenue, and Inter-War detached and semi-detached, two-storey houses on the Glen.
168. The proposed development would include the construction of four no. large block of flats, ranging from three to five-storeys in height, the construction of two new terraces of two-storey dwellings, a detached single-storey dwelling, and the construction of a single storey spa building.
169. Some of the existing buildings onsite would be re-purposed, including Grace House and the Victorian Villas. North House would also be refurbished. Harwood House, Konig House, Groves Hall, Columba Lodge and other ancillary buildings on the site are proposed for demolition.
170. Objections have been provided in response to the application from the Historic England and Council's Urban Design and Conservation officers. A significant number of public objections have raised concerns about the design of the proposed development, and in particular the impact upon the Conservation Area and upon Grace House. Throughout the final pre-application on this scheme, the Design West Panel Review and the determination of this application, the advice from officers has been that the scale of the new build Villas is not appropriate.

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171. It is considered that the proposed development would be unacceptable by nature of its height and massing. Villa B and C would be five storeys in height, which is significantly above the prevailing heights of two-storeys on surrounding streets and three-storeys in respect of the existing Victorian Villas. This is particularly concerning given the site's nature as a backland site. This would detract from the setting of the Conservation Area by crowding and overbearing the existing Victorian Villas.
172. It is the conclusion of officers, in agreement with the Conservation officer, that the proposed development would fail to preserve and enhance the character of the Listed building. Presently, Grace House benefits from a generous, verdant setting, punctuated by a number of mature trees. The proposed development would crowd and overbear Grace House and detract from its setting by nature of its scale and massing, proximity and the loss of green infrastructure. Further commentary on the loss of green infrastructure is included in Key Issue G.
173. The proposed terraces and detached dwelling are proposed to be of an appropriate scale, which is subservient to Grace House, the Victorian Villas and consistent with a backland site of this nature.
174. Concerns have also been raised by the Urban Design officer in relation to the appearance of the proposed villas. While the proposed buildings have a window rhythm, the proportions of the windows do not correspond with either the existing Victorian Villas or Grace House. The elevational and roofscape treatment of the new blocks are out of context with the site and the Conservation Area. It is considered that Villa A and Villa B are particularly jarring directly adjacent to the fine architectural detailing of Grace House due to the proximity. The attempts to add visual interest in the latest iteration of the designs by trimming the edge off Villa A and by adding an oriel window to Villa B, but officers consider that these do not reflect the form of the Listed building nor do they relieve the sense of crowding.
175. It is concluded that the harm to the Listed building and the Conservation Area is 'less than substantial'. In accordance with para. 202 of the National Planning Policy Framework, it is then necessary to consider the public benefits of the scheme and weigh this against the harm.
176. The proposed development would open up this backland site and allow greater visibility of the Listed building and there are benefits of securing the future use of Grace House. This is however weighed against the loss of the open, landscaped setting of the Listed building and the overbearing nature of the new build proposals. This would reduce any benefit gained from reopening the site to a negligible effect.
177. It is concluded that the proposed development would fail to preserve or enhance the setting of the Listed Building and the Conservation Area contrary to the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990 and Policies BCS22 and DM31.
178. The proposed height and massing of the new build Villas would be out of character with surrounding area. This would fail to retain or enhance important views from the Downs Conservation Area contrary to Policies BCS22 and DM31, and would result in a development that fails to respond appropriately to the height, scale, massing, shape, form and proportion of existing buildings, contrary to Policy DM26.

E. WOULD THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT UPON TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ACCEPTABLE?

179. Policy BCS10 states that developments should be designed and located to ensure the provision of safe streets. Development should create places and streets where traffic and other activities are integrated and where buildings, spaces and the needs of people shape the area.
180. Policy DM23 outlines that development should not give rise to unacceptable traffic conditions and will be expected to provide safe and adequate access onto the highway network. Development Proposals should provide an appropriate level of safe, secure, accessible and usable parking and provide appropriate servicing and loading facilities.

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181. The application site is located within a sustainable location, with bus stops located 200m south east of the site on Westbury Road and 300 metres to the north on North Road. Shops are within walking distance at the North View (Westbury Park) District Centre, which is located 300 metres to the north of the site. The Coldharbour Road Local Centre is located 500 metres from the eastern part of the site.
182. The proposed development would provide 65no. car parking spaces for the 116no. dwellings. This would include 6no. accessible bays, 8no. EV bays; 2no. car club bays; and 1no. shuttle bus bay, with the remainder being 'standard' bays. 52no. cycle parking spaces (22 visitor spaces and 30 staff spaces) would also be provided.
183. Significant concerns have been raised by interested parties and Transport Development Management (TDM's) in relation to the level of parking proposed compared to the number of residential units proposed. It is TDM's view based on similar developments nearby, such as the Vincent (ref. 15/01681/F), that there would be an amount of overspill parking arising from the development. The Vincent provides parking levels of approximately 1 car parking space for each dwelling, equivalent to 66 spaces for 65 flats.
184. The area immediately surrounding the application site suffers from parking stress, particularly given the location on the edge of Bristol Residential Parking Scheme. Recent appeal decisions for a care home on Belvedere Road, which assessed parking demands on surrounding streets such as Belvedere Road and the Glen (refs. APP/Z0116/W/20/3263935 and APP/Z0116/W/22/3299847), demonstrate highway safety concerns in respect of parking. The Planning Inspector's comments from the site visit for one of these appeals, sum up the assessment of the current situation; *"As I saw several times on my site visit, the parking situation results in vehicles often having to park in the middle road. This causes congestion and conflict which is exacerbated by two-way working and creates a hazard for all road users."*
185. As a result, it is TDM's position that the surrounding area would not be able to cope with any overspill parking and the application must be refused unless a scheme of area-wide parking measures can be implemented to ensure that residents, staff and visitors of the proposed development would not be eligible to park on surrounding streets. The applicant has indicated that they would be willing to contribute towards the implementation of such a scheme, however the extent of this scheme and the cost would require additional work from officers.
186. It is therefore requested that if Members were minded to approve this application, that this is delegated to officers to determine an appropriate scheme of area-wide parking measures and a report brought back to Committee to demonstrate that officers are satisfied that there would be no unacceptable impacts upon highway safety due to overspill parking.
187. The application sets out the intention to open the site to the public during daytime hours, with the site closed at night for security reasons. This would support permeability through the area.
188. TDM is satisfied with the outcomes of a Road Safety Audit which identified seven issues with the proposed internal layout and the proposed accesses. It is satisfied that these could be sufficiently mitigated to ensure the proposed development would not result in harm to highway safety and are acceptable in principle, subject to further approvals being required by the Highway Authority.
189. In respect of servicing for waste collection, Bristol Waste has not provided comments on the latest Technical Notes provided by the applicant which set out that there is accordance with its guidance "Waste and Recycling Storage and Collection Facilities - Guidance for Developers of Residential, Commercial and Mixed-Use Properties". It is expected that confirmation would be required of the removal of their objection prior to any decision being issued, or an appropriate condition be applied should Members be minded to grant planning permission.

F. WOULD THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT RESULT IN ANY UNACCEPTABLE IMPACTS UPON RESIDENTIAL AMENITY?

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190. Policy BCS21 outlines that development in Bristol is expected to safeguard the amenity of existing development and create a high-quality environment for future occupiers.
191. Policy DM29 sets out that new buildings will be expected to ensure that existing and proposed development achieves appropriate levels of privacy, outlook and daylight.
192. The application has been accompanied by a Daylight and Sunlight Assessment (Waldrams, November 2022). This includes an assessment of the impact upon living conditions for existing, adjacent dwellings as well as future residents.

Existing neighbours

193. All of the neighbouring windows that have been assessed as part of the Daylight and Sunlight Assessment meet the criteria contained in the Building Research Establishment's Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight: A Guide to Good Practice (2022). These are referred to herein as 'the BRE Guidelines'.
194. The Daylight and Sunlight Assessment sets out that one room in an adjacent property (15 the Glen) fails to meet the BRE guidance for daylight distribution. Given the size of the development and the number of windows assessed, this is not considered sufficient to warrant refusal.
195. The relationship between the proposed Cottages H02 and 25 and 23 Bayswater Avenue is unacceptably close and has resulted in the inclusion of oriel windows. This would not constitute high quality urban design as required by Policy BCS21 and is particularly disappointing given that this is not a tight site and is symptomatic of overdevelopment. This was also raised by Design West Panel at pre-app stage.

Future occupiers

196. Overall, a high proportion of units (88%) meet the daylight requirements set out in BRE Guidelines and a reasonable proportion meet requirements for sunlight (70%).
197. Concerns are raised in relation to the living environment in the proposed Cottages (H2). Only 11 of the 20 rooms in this block meet the BRE Guidelines for target illuminance. This is likely to be as a result of the proximity of Villa D, which is to be located approximately 10 metres to the south west. This would likely result in overshadowing and create a sense of overbearing. The windows in the eastern elevation of the Villa D would also directly overlook the H2 Cottages.
198. There are also concerns about the proximity of Villa C to Villa D, where there would be direct overlooking between the two buildings. The concerns about overbearing and overshadowing are less pronounced due to relationship between the buildings, where they are off set from one another.
199. Finally, the relationship between the proposed Villa A with Kenwith Lodge is considered to be unacceptable. The distance between the three storey Victorian Villa and three-storey proposed new build Villa A is 9 metres. This is less than the 12 metre 'rule of thumb' and the east-facing apartment at ground floor level of Kenwith Lodge will have a limited outlook.
200. Overall, the applicant has set out that 86% of the proposed dwellings have a dual aspect. There are concerns that the proximity of the new-build Villas to one another and to the Victorian Villas means that many of the 'dual aspect' apartments have at least one aspect that suffers from overbearing.
201. The Daylight and Sunlight Assessment sets out that the majority of proposed open spaces will receive acceptable levels of daylight. The only area of concern is immediately to the north of Villa C, where a large area receives less than 0.5 hours of sun, but on balance the sunlight and daylighting of proposed open spaces is considered generally acceptable.
202. It is considered that the proposed development, by nature of the proximity of Villa A to Kenwith Lodge, and the interrelationship between Villa C and Villa D would result in an unacceptable living environment for future occupiers.

Development Control Committee A – 31 May 2023**Application No. 22/01221/F : St Christophers School Westbury Park Bristol BS6 7JE****G. WOULD THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT RESULT IN ANY UNACCEPTABLE IMPACTS UPON BIODIVERSITY OR GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE?**

203. Paragraph 174 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity.
204. Paragraph 180 of the NPPF states that development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.
205. Policy BCS9 states that individual green assets should be retained wherever possible and integrated into new development.
206. Policy DM15 sets out that new green infrastructure assets will be expected to be designed and located to maximise the range of green infrastructure functions and benefits achieved, wherever practicable and viable. The provision of additional and/or improved management of existing trees will be expected as part of the landscape treatment of new development.
207. Policy DM17 sets out that where tree loss or damage is essential to allow for appropriate development, replacement trees of an appropriate species should be provided, in accordance with the tree compensation standard.
208. The proposed development would provide a biodiversity net-gain of 56% on the basis of the Natural England Biodiversity Metric (version 3.0), however it should be noted that this is a quantitative approach and that there are a number of significant concerns in relation to losses of green infrastructure.
209. In respect to protected species on the site, a condition would need to be applied to any permission for the closure of setts present under a licence issued by Natural England and that all works are done under a precautionary method of working with regards to badgers and foxes on site.
210. The proposed development would result in the loss of 38 trees on site including two Category A trees (T52 and T65). Whilst some loss as part of a redevelopment would be likely be acceptable, the loss of Category A trees that are subject to a Tree Protection Order (TPO) is not and indicates that the proposed development has not been designed in an arboriculturally-led manner and is a symptom of overdevelopment. This would be contrary to Policies DM17 and BCS9.
211. The Arboriculture officer has also raised concerns about the impact of proposed development on tree T7, which has been classified in the applicant's tree report as a Category A tree, and is considered by the Arboriculture officer to be a Veteran Tree. The applicant has provided a rebuttal to this assessment (Barton Hyett, March 2023). The Council has sought third party advice from an external Chartered Arboriculturist, who has used the Biodiversity Net Gain metric (Version 3) to determine whether T7 is a Veteran. The metric states that Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:
1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400cm²;
 2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5cm diameter;
 3. Dead branches or stems >15cm diameter;
 4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
 5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.
212. The Arboriculture officer has determined that the tree has characteristics 1, 2, 4 and 5, and as such falls to be a veteran.
213. The assessment of non-veteran status by the applicant rests on insufficient stem diameter and a lack of crown retrenchment. However, the external Chartered Arboriculturist has set out that both

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deficiencies are explained by the tree's history as a pollard. This will have reduced stem increment and thus the stem diameter does not in this case reflect the tree's age; equally, the crown of today is younger than the tree and hence has no chance to develop retrenchment. It is concluded that the tree does have well-developed veteran features.

214. In response to this assessment, the latest version of the application shows an altered footprint of the proposed spa building. This would avoid the complete loss of the suspected Veteran tree but would still result in construction within the Root Protection Area (RPA) of T7. Works within the RPA are likely to result in the deterioration of the Veteran tree, contrary to para. 180 of the NPPF.
215. The application proposes the planting of 98 new trees onsite in accordance with the Bristol Tree Replacement Standard. The planting locations set out in the Landscape Addendum have been reviewed by the Arboriculture officer and it is considered that, many of these trees would be planted too close together or to proposed buildings onsite to be effective. It is concluded that, due the overdevelopment of the site, there is insufficient space onsite to provide replacement trees in accordance with the Bristol Tree Replacement Standard.
216. It is concluded that the proposed development has not been arboriculturally led and insufficient consideration has been given to minimising tree loss and retaining high value and TPO'd trees. The resultant tree loss of important existing trees and potential deterioration of a Veteran tree means that the proposed development is contrary to the aims of the NPPF and Policies BCS9 and DM17.

H. DOES THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT GIVE SUFFICIENT CONSIDERATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION?

217. Policy BCS13 sets out that development should contribute to both mitigating and adapting to climate change, and to meeting targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.
218. Policy BCS14 sets out that development in Bristol should include measures to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from energy use by minimising energy requirements, incorporating renewable energy sources and low-energy carbon sources. Development will be expected to provide sufficient renewable energy generation to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from residual energy use in the buildings by at least 20%.
219. Policy BCS15 sets out that sustainable design and construction should be integral to new development in Bristol. Consideration of energy efficiency, recycling, flood adaption, material consumption and biodiversity should be included as part of a sustainability or energy statement.
220. The proposed development would include a heating strategy which utilises water source and air source heat pumps. This would include an 'ambient loop' which would be distributed across the development to serve the new build elements.
221. The proposed strategy would accord with the heating hierarchy set out in Policy BCS14 by including a mixture of communal and individual renewable energy sources.
222. The applicant has not demonstrated that the proposed development would reduce carbon dioxide emissions from residual energy use in the buildings by at least 20%, and instead provided figures against Target Emission Rate (TER) as set out in Building Regulations. If Members were minded to approve this application, a pre-commencement condition should be applied for the provision of residual energy use reductions in an updated Energy Statement.
223. In respect of the requirements of Policy BCS13, the applicant has suggested that the risk of overheating in future climate scenarios will be assessed post-planning. This is not an acceptable approach as Policy BCS13 requires development to demonstrate that it is resilient to climate change and that measures to ensure this are integrated into the design.

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224. The current design raises a number of concerns from an overheating perspective, including single aspect units, large areas of unshaded glazing to both bedrooms and living areas and unopenable glazing. Despite requests from officers to demonstrate that the building is adapted to future climate impacts in accordance with Policy BCS13, modelling of future heat scenarios has not been completed and the modelling for current climate scenarios includes an assumption that blinds would be closed which is also not supported.
225. As such, it is concluded that the proposed development does not demonstrate that it meets the requirements of Policy BCS13 by being adapted to and resilient to climate change, specifically in relation to overheating, through either it's approach to design or construction.

I. DOES THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT GIVE SUFFICIENT CONSIDERATION OF FLOOD RISK, DRAINAGE AND CONTAMINATION?

226. Policy BCS16 requires that all development incorporates water management measures to reduce surface water run-off and ensure that it does not increase flood risks elsewhere. This should include the use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS).
227. Policy BCS23 sets out that development should be sited and designed to avoid creating exposure to contaminated land.
228. Policy DM34 sets out that development should demonstrate that any existing contamination of the land will be addressed by appropriate mitigation measures.

Flood Risk

229. The submitted Drainage Strategy lacks confirmation of specific measures to mimic natural drainage patterns and reduce surface run-off. It sets out that a number of measures are considered such as living roofs, rain gardens and infiltration testing, but does not confirm which are feasible and where they would be located.
230. The Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA, see Flood Risk Manager comments) has requested further information from the applicant, and it has confirmed that infiltration is/ is not suitable for the site via email. In the email, the applicant also stated that SuDS will be included such as Green Roofs, Ponds, Rain Gardens and Porous/Permeable Paving, however no specific details have been provided which would be expected for a major planning application.
231. The LLFA has objected to this application as not enough information has been provided to fully assess whether the approaches would sufficiently address issues of drainage and flood risk. The latest information from the applicant sets out that proposed run-off rate for the site would be 27.3l/s, however no evidence of existing run-off rates has been provided to compare this to. The expectation from the LLFA is that this new rate should be as close to greenfield as possible or demonstrate a minimum of 50% betterment on existing in accordance with BCC's updated Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
232. The run-off rate needs approval from Wessex Water as this would affect their infrastructure and a response to agree this is awaited at the time of writing.
233. In the interests of minimising the reasons for refusal, officers propose that this could be addressed by conditioning the submission of an updated Drainage Strategy to provide the necessary information and reach agreement with the LLFA and Wessex Water on acceptable run-off rates. If Members were minded to approve this application, it is recommended that a pre-commencement condition would be attached to any decision for the provision, approval and then implementation of this updated Drainage Strategy.

Contamination

234. The application includes a Desk Study which recommends further site investigations are undertaken to determine whether the proposed development would be exposed to land contamination. Further

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assessments and necessary remediation would need to be undertaken and secured via condition including site investigations; unexploded ordnance; remediation scheme, and the implementation and verification of any remediation.

235. Subject to these conditions being applied, there is no objection on the basis of land contamination.

J. EQUALITIES ASSESSMENT

236. The public sector equalities duty is a material planning consideration as the duty is engaged through the public body decision making process.

237. "S149 of the Equalities Act 2010 provides that a public authority must in the exercise of its functions have due regard to: -

(a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act

(b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it

(c) foster good relationships between persons who share a relevant characteristic and those who do not share it.

238. During the determination of this application due regard has been given to the impact of the scheme upon people who share the protected characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

239. The proposed development would provide extra care housing to meet the needs of an aging population that would require support at home. The proposed development would not provide any affordable housing, however this is not required by the Council's policies for Use Class C2.

240. The proposed development would not provide a high-quality living environment for future residents based on the concerns about overheating, adaptation to climate change, lack of outlook and potential overshadowing. This would be exacerbated due to the elderly nature of the residents and to the detriment of the quality of life.

241. Subject to conditions, the approach to transport and highways has ensured that access and internal layout of the proposed development is sufficient for all road users. If area-wide parking measures are not agreed, there are concerns about parking which would have a detrimental impact on existing residents who may need to park close to their homes.

242. It is considered that there would be a neutral impact on equalities based on the benefits of providing much-needed accommodation for the elderly but that officers consider the accommodation to not accord with the policies of the development plan.

PLANNING AGREEMENT

243. Several consultees have requested financial contributions towards mitigation and/or improvements associated with the proposed development. If Members were minded to approve this application, delegated authority would need to be sought to agree a planning agreement for:

- A contribution towards the Claremont SEND School project.
- The restriction of the use of the development to C2 and restriction upon the occupancy of units to ensure a minimum level of care provision.
- A contribution towards the feasibility, design and implementation of a scheme of area-wide parking measures.

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- A contribution towards provision and maintenance of fire hydrants on the site.

244. This list is not exhaustive and there would likely be other contributions towards mitigation which would need to be defined. It is recommended that if Members were minded to approve the application, then an update report could be provided to Committee to ensure mitigation is satisfactory.

CONCLUSION

245. The proposed development is considered to be acceptable in principle, subject to agreement of a contribution towards SEND provision to ensure that alternate provision can be made in accordance with Policy BCS12.
246. The lack of affordable housing is accepted on the basis that the development is, on balance, likely to fall within Use Class C2, meaning that the Council's policies would not allow it to seek affordable housing from the scheme.
247. There are a number of objections from statutory and internal consultees and several issues which have not been thoroughly resolved at the time of writing this report.
248. The proposed development is considered to be unacceptable in terms of design, in particularly in relation to its scale and massing given the context of the Conservation Area and the Grade II Listed building, Grace House, on the site. The proposed new build 'Villas', which are blocks of flats ranging between three- and five-storeys in height, would be above the prevailing height of existing retained buildings on the site and in the surrounding area. This is contrary to Policies BCS21, BCS22, DM27 and DM31.
249. Concerns have been raised by local residents and Councillors about the impact the proposed development would have on transport and highways, and in particular on parking. Transport Development Management determines that there would likely be overspill parking on surrounding streets, where there is significant oversubscription of on-street parking that already leads to highway safety issues. Whilst yet to be agreed, it may be possible to address this objection with the implementation of an area-wide set of parking restrictions to stop any overspill parking from the development. This would be secured via planning agreement.
250. There are also concerns raised by officers and an objection from the Sustainability officer on the basis of the quality of living environment for future occupiers. Insufficient information has been provided to determine whether the apartments would be adapted to future climate impacts in accordance with Policy BCS13, and the new build Villas would likely create a sense of overbearing for new occupiers on lower levels based on the proximity which is often below the 12 metre rule set out in BRE Guidance.
251. The proposed development would also result in the loss of 38 trees on site, including two Category A trees that are subject to a TPO and would likely result in the deterioration of a suspected Veteran Tree. The site currently exhibits a verdant, landscaped character and this would be significantly reduced due to the overdevelopment of the site. Officers consider it unfeasible for the proposed landscape scheme to deliver sufficient tree planting in accordance with the Bristol Tree Replacement Standard.
252. Other issues, such as drainage, contamination and highway mitigation could be controlled through conditions and obligations.
253. The scheme provides a number of benefits, including the provision of much-needed housing for older persons, particularly when the Council cannot demonstrate a five-year supply of land for housing. Other benefits include the reopening of the site to the public and increased visibility of the Listed

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building (although this is reduced by the proximity and size of the new build elements), the enhanced permeability and the sustainable location of the site.

254. It is considered that the adverse impacts arising from the overdevelopment of the site, the less-than-substantial harm to heritage assets, the loss of green infrastructure and the lack of resilience to climate change demonstrably outweigh the benefits of the scheme. Officers therefore consider full planning permission should be refused, even when the tilted balance, as prescribed by Paragraph 11(d) of the NPPF, is applied.

RECOMMENDED REFUSE

1. The proposed development would be out of scale and context with the Downs Conservation Area and the Grade II Listed building 'Grace House'. The quantum and massing of development would result in a loss of the site's verdant character, would crowd and overbear existing buildings and create a harmful relationship between proposed buildings. This would fail to preserve or enhance the designated heritage assets on site contrary to Policies BCS22 and DM31, fail to contribute positively to the area's character and identity, contrary to Policies BCS21 and DM27, and fail to provide a high-quality living environment for future occupiers, contrary to Policy BCS21.
2. The proposed development would fail to integrate important existing trees by causing the loss of trees 'T52' and 'T65' and would likely cause tree 'T7' to deteriorate by undertaking works within the Root Protection Area. This would be contrary to Paragraph 180 of the NPPF and Policy DM17.
3. The application has not demonstrated that the development would be adapted to and provide resilience to climate change through its site layout nor through its approach to design and construction. This would be contrary to Policy BCS13.

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255. Three pre applications were submitted prior to the submission of the current application to obtain advice on the emerging proposals for the site, as follows:

20/03227/PREAPP

256. This pre application presented three options: Option 1: a hybrid scheme comprising a traditional care home and private housing by conversion and new build. Option 2: a retirement care community comprising specialist elderly living accommodation and provision of care and communal facilities, by conversion and new build. Option 3: private housing by conversion and new build.

257. In summary, the advice given was that the principle of the site's redevelopment for private housing or older person's housing could be supported, provided that the loss of the community asset could be justified. A planning application would need to demonstrate how the scheme would meet the policy criteria of Policy BCS12 and Policy DM5.

258. All three options were unsupported in design terms due to the heritage impact given the site's location within the Downs Conservation Area and the presence of the listed Grace House. Further consideration of the site layout, scale and massing was required to ensure that Grace House remained the landmark building in the backland area. A careful and considered balance had also to be achieved to prevent the site's overdevelopment and ensure that its verdant character was retained which is a feature of the Conservation Area.

21/03970/PREAPP

259. This pre application was submitted in August 2021. The advice given was that the Council supports the principle of redeveloping the site, and to optimize density in accordance with the Urban Living Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

260. To fully realise the potential of the site, the applicants were advised that proposals should come forward with a landscape-led design strategy to ensure the informal wooded rear area of the site and leafy Westbury Park frontage character was retained.

261. Other key points made were that:

- The demolition of the back land buildings required justification from both a heritage and sustainability point of view. Further rationalisation of the car parking, movement and connectivity to the surroundings was required, with clear definition between the public and semi-private realm.
- The scale and massing of the proposals should be respectful to the setting of Grace House. The proposed buildings should not cause harm through detracting from the significance of the designated heritage asset and retain its role as a primary focal building within the site. The rationale for scale, massing, design and detailing needs to be clearly evolved and presented.
- The proposed new buildings should be no taller than the existing frontage villas along Westbury Park.
- The spaces between the buildings are sufficient to deliver positive amenity spaces that are not overshadowed, and the daylight/sunlight to the lower floors must meet the Building Research Establishment (BRE) guidelines.
- There is a need within Bristol for extra care accommodation.
- As the site was formerly in educational use, it would be essential to fully explore the potential for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities provision in the proposals.

21/06886/PREAPP

262. A second pre application was received in January 2022, and a response sent on 18th February 2022, which unfortunately left little time for its contents to be considered before the application was submitted on 1st March 2022.

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263. The proposals set out in the second pre application were different to those presented in the first pre application, and were essentially the same as those subsequently submitted in the planning application. The second pre application was a limited response due to the overlap that took place with the submission of the planning application, and sought to clarify a number of points as follows:
- Principle of Development: It was reiterated that there was no issue with the principle of redevelopment, and it was emphasised that the wording “... *to optimise density in accordance with the Urban Living SPD*” (a phrase used in the first pre application response) meant that the density will be determined by a development scheme that is appropriate in urban design terms, taking full account of its context, and the constraints and opportunities presented by the site.
 - ‘Backland’ Development: The response advised that while the site is considerably larger than the majority of ‘backland’ sites, it is nevertheless, a ‘backland’ site as it did not have a road frontage onto Westbury Park given the presence of the large villas to be converted. The proposed new built form would be to the rear of these villas in what is therefore a ‘backland’ setting. The existing access point from Bayswater Avenue was not considered a road frontage.
 - It was added that the large size of the ‘backland’ site and the distances involved from existing development allowed scope for the new built form to be equal in height to that of the properties fronting Westbury Park, but it was advised that this should not be exceeded.
 - Use Class: It was agreed that the Use Class of the proposed development was C2. (There was subsequently further research and consideration of this point and whether the proposal should be considered as Use Class C3. The final decision was that this was a C2 proposal.)

DESIGN WEST REVIEW PANEL

264. There was an opportunity for the proposed design submitted in the second pre application to be considered by the Design West Review Panel, an independent, not-for-profit organisation who provide professional advice on the design aspects of planning applications in the south-west of England. This organisation is served by many architects and designers who give their time to prepare reports assessing significant planning applications in the region.
265. The Design West Review Panel meeting took place on 30th November 2021 and their comments, dated 20th December 2021, can be summarised as follows:
- The effect of new buildings on each other, as well as the existing villas fronting Westbury Park and surrounding housing, is crucial in terms of massing and proximity, the overwhelming of external space as well as restriction of daylight and sunlight. This needs further consideration.
 - The relationship to Grace House should be improved. The proposed Villa B intrudes insensitively, intruding into the hint of a space suggested by the siting of blocks A & D. The layout of access ways and landscape tend to minimise rather than enhance the importance of Grace House. The preservation of a suitable setting for Grace House is an important aspect of working with listed buildings.
 - It is not clear that the design had followed a landscape-led approach. The proposed layout suggests an arrangement that where possible trees have been retained and a pedestrian access inserted to suit the favoured block layout, rather than landscape character and access requirements being seen as the main driver of the form of the development.
 - The combination of height and bulk suggest an over intensive exploitation of the site. Whilst the internal plan layouts are generous and work well, the outlook will be compromised for a number of units. This is particularly evident at the interface between villas B, C & D. There appears to be little consideration of orientation with a number of north facing units. Combined with the heights of the villas there will be considerable periods of shading at ground level.
 - The relationship of gardens and green spaces to the villa blocks, privacy and access needs further thought. The long-term success of the proposed growing areas should be reflected in their positioning within the landscape scheme.
 - The proposed pedestrian link which passes Grace House, is a rather twisting route that weaves between buildings and is confused as to whether it is public or private. There is a

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need for a single, clearly identifiable East-West public route through site, which would form a basis for the overall landscape strategy.

- The Panel would not support an overly engineered highways design for roads and streets through the site.
- The distances shown between the proposals and existing surrounding housing are generally attached to the inward rear wall on Royal Albert Road and Bayswater Avenue. This gives a slightly misleading impression of the real distance between the dwellings. The four block of cottages facing Bayswater Road would be very close to the rear of existing houses with possible living and bedroom overlooking.
- The suitability of the mansard roof arrangement was questioned as it did not to reflect the gabled and hipped roofs on the Westbury Park villas.

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266. This section provides a summary of the responses received as part of the consultation undertaken on the application. Full versions of the representations are available on the website.

COUNCILLORS AND MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT**Councillors Geoff Gallop, Steve Smith and Sharon Scott - Objection**

267. "We have attended meetings with the developers, Westbury Park Community Association, St Christopher's Action Network (SCAN) as well as a number of public consultations, We object to the planning application submitted on the grounds of mass and the overall height of the tallest building. In addition we have significant concerns about the usage of the Downs which requires separate approval in addition to the planning process, and parking and traffic issues, in an area that is already dangerously congested.

268. Most local residents would like to see the old St Christopher's site developed, but have expressed concerns over the scale of the development and it being out of keeping with the surrounding properties. We share those concerns. Whilst recognising that the site will be developed, we believe it is important that any proposal is appropriate to both the Downs environs and the existing buildings within Westbury Park and we do not believe the current application recognises either of those aspects."

269. In response to the revised plans, concerns were raised that the proposals reflect only minor changes and the mass of the building and its impact on neighbouring residents remains unacceptable. Their position remains as recorded above.

Councillor Kerry Bailes - Objection

270. "I am a Bristol City Councillor, I currently sit on a scrutiny committee that looks at education including SEND. I am also a parent and advocate for my son who is autistic.

271. I am objecting to this planning application because there are simply not enough Specialist school places to meet demand in Bristol and many children are without a school placement at all. Not having the required Specialist school placement affects the educational opportunity for some of the most vulnerable children with complex needs that cannot be met in a mainstream school, and the consequences of those children's needs not being met are incalculable. Millions of pounds of public money is being spent on Alternative Providers of education instead of specialist schools, this can't go on, children with disabilities desperately need financial investment in specialist schools including residential placements for the children with severe or complex needs otherwise they end up in hospitals that aren't adequately equipped and with staff that aren't trained to educate them.

272. Education is a right not a privilege, a right that has already been stolen from so many children with additional needs in Bristol. Building homes on this site is not the answer, there are many other sites more suited for this development. Building housing will only widen the gap in Bristol's SEN provision and the ever increasing inequality children with SEND face, the families of these children already battling the local authority will be financially penalised through court action fighting for a specialist school placement that currently doesn't exist."

Councillor Sylvia Townsend - Objection

273. "This site has been specialist education provision for children and young people with SEND for decades. The proposals from this developer tell us that this legacy is currently 'ongoing to investigate the feasibility to make the space within the Urban Village Hall available for the provision of SEND spaces, or, if that is not possible, a proportional financial contribution for SEND places in North Bristol, secured via a S106 Agreement'

274. SEND provision is, by definition, in need of being fully understood by the designers in order to meet the needs of those attending. The statement, apparently updated, does not provide me with confidence that the needs of the children are being considered as central to the proposals. SEND provision can only be effective when these needs are central, this is further backed up in the

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statement involving S106 funds for off-site provision - this developer is not interested in providing SEND provision.

275. SEND is this council's largest budget deficit year on year with much caused by the need for out-of-area provision - our children need more specialist provision, not less. If SEND provision is lost from this geographical location now it will never return. Children and their families need local provision in their communities not somewhere in 'North Bristol' as the developer states. I refer the committee to the comments made by the Education officer that describes the claims made by the developer as demonstrating a 'limited understanding of SEND' that there are 'serious errors in the data' used by the developer in relation to SEND needs of Bristol's children that the developer makes 'incorrect statements', that 'Table 2 is incorrect', that whole sections of the report are 'wholly inaccurate' and 'incorrect'.
276. I also object to the 0% of affordable housing proposed. This developer quotes an apparent letter from the council agreeing that 0% is needed. As a member of that council I disagree that any development can be permissible without affordable housing to at least that required in policy."

Councillor Martin Fodor - Objection

277. "Local residents are clearly immensely concerned about this proposal. The site shares a boundary and an access gate with the ward I represent and there have been a great many objections.
278. I've met with developers and residents and weighed up the need to redevelop the site with the impacts of what's proposed. Wider issues as well as local worries have to be taken into account. There are some aspects that are quite positive including access to community facilities. However, the overall impact of this project is substantial, and I think more needs to be done to shape the proposals and manage these impacts better. The site needs sensitive, sustainable development and at present the proposals seem to be too ambitious. This includes large scale impacts from large and tall development blocks, impacts on heritage and nature, loss of trees, and traffic concerns. I'd like to see a more sensitive approach and have tried to make this clear when meeting the proponents. I think there's more to be done before it gets approval."

Darren Jones MP - Objection

279. The following comment was provided in response to the original application:
280. "I'm writing to share my constituents' reservations about plans to build a luxury retirement community at the St Christopher's School site in Henleaze in my constituency. Local residents have noted the risk of environmental damage, lack of affordable housing and lack of SEN provision as concerns about this development.
281. I note that over 300 objections to this proposal have been submitted. While residents do not oppose developing this land with sustainable and affordable housing, I understand that this development is a high-density, luxury and car-centric development.
282. Current plans allocate only 65 parking spaces for over 240 permanent residents and additional care staff and visitors. This area has limited public transport connectivity and constituents are concerned that the lack of on-site parking in the proposals will worsen traffic, air pollution and pedestrian safety in the narrow neighbourhood streets surrounding the development. I hope that appropriate consideration is given to the concerns raised by my constituents on this issue."
283. In response to the revised plans, the MP stated:
284. "I am writing to you again following the publication of revised plans in December. Constituents have contacted me to say the revised plans do not go far enough to address their concerns. For example, the number of apartments has only been reduced by 5%, meaning there would still be 116 households on the grounds.

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285. I hope that appropriate consideration is given to the concerns raised by my constituents on this issue.”

COMMUNITY GROUPS**Westbury Park Community Association - Objection**

286. Full comments from the Westbury Park Community Association are available on the website. In summary, an objection to the scheme was raised on the basis of:

- The level of parking demand generated from the development, how this has been calculated by the applicant and the capacity of adjoining roads to accommodate overspill parking.
- Concerns about the lack of travel plan measures and lack of accordance with BCC’s guidance.
- Objection to the traffic generated by the development and concerns about how this has been assessed by the applicant.
- Objections relating to the scale, height, mass and positioning of the buildings proposed as a ‘backland’ site, and the effect this has on the Listed building.
- Concerns about a loss of privacy as a result of the proposed development and the effect of it upon the outlook of neighbouring houses.
- Objection to the loss of trees.
- Insufficient public engagement undertaken by the applicant.

287. Further responses to the revised consultations were submitted, reiterating the objections above.

St Christopher’s Action Network (SCAN) - Objection

288. A number of submissions have been made by SCAN, all of which are available on the website. In summary, an objection to the scheme was raised on the basis of:

- Concerns about overdevelopment in a conservation area. The proposed scale, mass and bulk are inappropriate within the sensitive heritage context of Westbury Park and the listed Grace House, and the scheme would give rise to unacceptable impacts on the townscape.
- Concerns about damage to the environment and that too many trees would be lost and a detrimental impact on nature & wildlife, losing high quality specimens that make a valued contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.
- Road Safety, Traffic & Parking: The proposal is not appropriate in transport and highway terms, owing to insufficient on-site parking provision and inappropriate access/egress arrangements, which will increase the road safety risks in an area where this is already a significant concern. SCAN is providing its own research and analysis to show that on-site parking will be insufficient, with no capacity for overspill in surrounding roads.
- Lack of Affordable Housing: The proposal includes no affordable housing and is not supported by any evidence to justify such a lack of provision.
- Loss of SEND provision: In the context of an increasing need for SEND accommodation in Bristol, the developers have failed to comply with council policies that seek to safeguard community facilities.
- Insufficient public engagement undertaken by the applicant.

289. Further responses to the revised consultations were submitted, reiterating the objections above.

Development Control Committee A – 31 May 2023**Application No. 22/01221/F : St Christophers School Westbury Park Bristol BS6 7JE****Bristol Civic Society - Objection**

290. An objection was provided in response to the application, which is available in full on the website. In summary, objections were raised to:

- Redevelopment which must be fully justified having regard to its impact on carbon emissions
- Failure to relate sensitively to the Grade II listed Grace House and would harm the character and appearance of the Downs Conservation Area. Concerns about proposed massing and height of the flat block.
- The proposal which, in combination with the flat block, risk adversely dominating the street scene and existing residential amenity.
- More attention should be given to biodiversity and to reducing the proposal's impact.

Conservation Advisory Panel - Objection

291. The following comments were provided in response to the original application:

292. "There would be significant damage to the setting of the listed Grace House and the unlisted buildings facing Westbury Park. The scale and height of the new buildings would be too great. The proposed mansards and flared dormers would be very prominent and overbearing and Block B would be actually a 6 storey flat roofed building.

293. The arrangement of the new buildings would not refer to the setting and symmetry of the listed building in any way. Any new buildings must be subservient to the listed building and more restrained in appearance. Further details of the works to the villas, which should be classified as Unlisted Buildings of Merit in the Conservation Area, such as replacement of plastic windows, should be provided.

294. The loss of existing trees, some Grade A and some subject to TPOs, would change the character of the site and was not acceptable. The proposed planting should be more substantial with larger trees."

Henleaze Society - Objection

295. The Henleaze Society provided the following objection to the planning application:

- The proposed St Christopher's School development ignores the character of the surrounding Westbury Park Area.
- The proposed development is over-development, because of the number of proposed buildings, their scale, mass and height.
- No shadow diagrams were submitted as part of the original application.
- The proposed development would result in a loss of green space.
- Provision should be made for on-site parking for residents and visitors so that on-street parking in nearby streets will not be necessary.

Friends of the Downs and Avon Gorge (FODAG) - Objection

296. An objection was received which, in summary, raised the following concerns:

- Change to the visual scenery of the current lodges alongside the Westbury Park frontage.
- This is a loss to the biodiversity of the Downs conservation area from the loss of trees proposed.

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- Objection to a new footpath to the site from Westbury Park Road across the 'Granny Downs' and the impact upon trees.
- Objection to signage proposed in the Design and Access Statement.
- Concerns about the lack of engagement by the applicant.

Downs Committee

297. A comment has been received from the Downs Committee, which is a custodian of the land immediately adjoining the site, and because small elements of the development (such as proposed new footpaths) cross land which is managed by the committee. The following issues were raised:

- Objection to the height of the proposed development and the impact on existing views from the Downs.
- Support for the creation of a new footpath across the "Granny Downs", but would wish to be consulted over the detailed design, materials etc before this element goes ahead.

Bristol Tree Forum:

298. An objection was received from the Bristol Tree Forum. The following issues were raised in summary:

- Objection to the loss of green infrastructure, and consideration that the development fails to avoid or minimise tree loss and retain green assets contrary to BCS9. Concerns that DM15: Green Infrastructure Provision has not been considered.
- Concerns that the loss of trees has given no consideration of climate change by using green infrastructure to minimise and mitigate the heating of the urban environment.
- Criticism of the applicant's Biodiversity Net Gain calculations, which does not give sufficient weight to the existing tree habitat.

OTHER PARTIES**Associated Retirement Community Operators Ltd. (ARCO) - Support**

299. ARCO is the trade body for private and not for profit providers of housing with care developments in the UK – Amicala (the proposed operator of the site) is part of ARCO's Accelerator Programme. In summary, the following comments were provided in support. The full comments are available on the website.

- Highlight that expanding preventative choices that sit between care homes, and care at home, are now a key part of the government's commitment to meet the health and social care needs of our ageing population.
- Outlines the options for old persons housing as set out by the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017.
- Sets out that the Government has recently reaffirmed its commitment to expanding provision of wider housing options for older people in the White Paper, People at the Heart of Care, published on 1 December 2021 and in letters from the Housing Minister.

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APPENDIX C – USE CLASS ASSESSMENT REPO

Advice provided to Bristol City Council

Former St Christopher's School, Westbury Park

Assessment of Use Class for Proposed Development at Former St Christopher's School (22/01221/F)

Issue | 10 October 2022



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This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client. It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

Job number 257851-20

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Ove Arup & Partners Ltd ('Arup') has been commissioned by Bristol City Council ('BCC') to undertake an assessment relating to the Use Class of the proposed development of a retirement community at the Former St. Christopher's School on Westbury Park in Bristol, under planning application reference 22/01221/F. The development description of that application ('the proposed development') is:

“Proposed development of the site including, internal and external alterations of Listed House building and conversion of lodges fronting Westbury Park; demolition of buildings and the erection of new buildings to provide an integrated Retirement Community (Class C2) for older people; together with landscaping, car parking, refuse and other associated works (major).”

BCC, as the Local Planning Authority ('LPA') determining this application, wishes to form a view as to whether the application should be determined as falling within Use Class C2 Residential Institutions or Use Class C3 Dwellinghouses of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) ('the Use Classes Order'). BCC and the applicant, St Christopher's Prop Co Ltd., have had discussions regarding this matter and have not yet reached agreement. The difference of opinion in this case reflects an ambiguity nationally within the definition of the Use Classes Order that has also impacted other developers and LPAs, resulting in the Use Class of similar types of development generally being determined on a case-by-case basis, with no nationally consistent approach.

BCC is therefore seeking an independent assessment of the appropriate Use Class for the proposed development in order to enable the Council to determine the planning application appropriately. This includes ensuring that it applies the relevant Community Infrastructure Levy ('CIL') Charge and to establish whether the development should be providing affordable housing in accordance with the policies of the adopted Local Plan.

1.2 Purpose of this report

This report provides an assessment of whether the proposed development under application reference 22/01221/F should be determined by BCC as falling within Use Class C2 or Use Class C3 of the Use Classes Order. The assessment is undertaken having regard to a detailed analysis of the specific nature and circumstances of the proposed development, as well as a review of precedent through similar or comparative cases determined at appeal by the Planning Inspectorate. The approach to this assessment is also informed by legal opinions sought by both BCC and the applicant in relation to this case, and any relevant guidance or policy within both the national and local decision-making framework. This report concludes with an independent recommendation to BCC regarding the most appropriate Use Class to be applied in the determination of this application.

1.3 Structure of this report

This report is structured as follows:

- Section 1 - Introduction: this section, providing an overview of the report's background, purpose and structure.
- Section 2 - The Proposed Development: provides a summary of the planning application being assessed within this report.
- Section 3 – Policy and Legal Context: sets out the national and local planning policy and legislation relevant to the assessment of the appropriate Use Class for this development, as well as analysis of legal opinions obtained by the applicant and BCC and their implications for the assessment.
- Section 4 – Review of Appeal Decisions: a review of relevant appeal decisions that consider similar or comparative development and their Use Class, identifying any key messages relevant to the assessment of the proposed development.

- Section 5 - Assessment of Use Class: informed by the preceding sections, a detailed assessment of the application is undertaken in order to form a conclusion on the most appropriate Use Class for determination.
- Section 6 – Summary: provides a summary of the report and its conclusions.

2. The Proposed Development

2.1 Site location and context

The site comprises the former St Christopher's school on Westbury Park in Bristol, approximately 2.5 km to the north-east of the city centre. The site is 1.99ha in area and it is located in Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze ward. The site comprises of 5no. Victorian villa properties which front onto Westbury Park road, as well as further buildings to the rear of the villas, including the Grade II Listed Grace House. The site is opposite the Clifton and Durdham Downs, a large area of open space and parkland and it is also located within The Downs Conservation Area.

The location of the proposed development is provided in Figure 1.

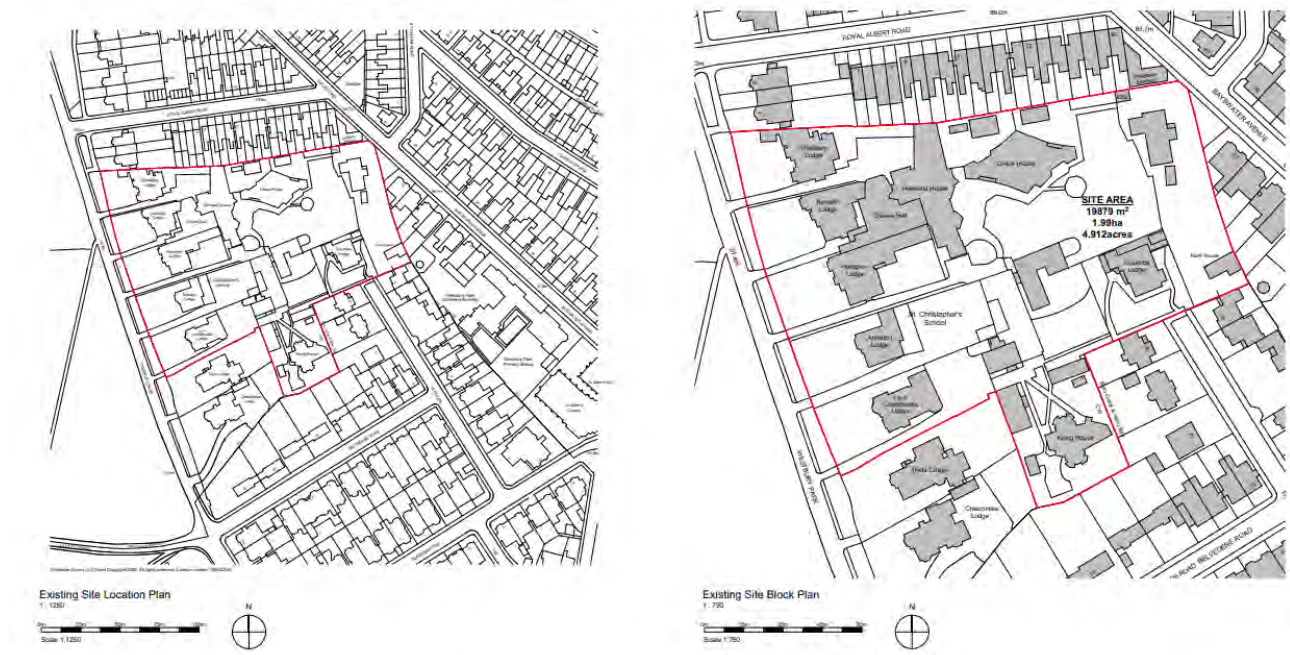


Figure 1 Site location and existing site block plan as submitted by applicant under application reference 22/01221/F

The site was in use from 1945 until March 2020 as a residential specialist school for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND).

2.2 Description of development

The application made under reference 22/01221/F seeks consent for development under the following description:

“Proposed development of the site including, internal and external alterations of Listed House building and conversion of lodges fronting Westbury Park; demolition of buildings and the erection of new buildings to provide an integrated Retirement Community (Class C2) for older people; together with landscaping, car parking, refuse and other associated works (major).”

The Planning Statement and Design and Access Statement submitted with the application provide further detail on the proposals, which can be summarised as comprising:

- The provision of 122no. self-contained extra care residential units split as follows:
 - 25no. apartments located within the retained and converted villas fronting Westbury Park;
 - 86no. apartments located in new build development blocks within the site; and
 - 11no. new build cottages located to the east and south of the site.

- The retention and conversion of the Grade II Listed Grace House to provide a 940sqm community hub to include:
 - ‘Wellbeing’ facilities including hydro pool, exercise studio, gym, nutritionist and treatment room.
 - ‘Belonging’ facilities including café / bistro, cinema/activities room, art room and workshop.
- The retention and conversion of the North House building to create an urban village hall that would be able to be used part time by the wider community (a minimum of 15 hours per week, as specified in the draft Heads of Terms).
- New public realm and landscaping, including pedestrian permeability through the site and a range of outdoor facilities such as a village square, sensory garden, productive/allotment garden and activity garden.
- 65no. car parking spaces, comprising:
 - 48no. standard bays;
 - 6no. accessible bays;
 - 8no. EV bays;
 - 2no. car club bays; and
 - 1no. shuttle bus bay.
- A minimum of 52no. cycle parking spaces (22 visitor spaces and 30 staff spaces).
- Buggy stores.
- The demolition of various modern buildings and structures within the site, including extensions adjoining the villas fronting onto Westbury Park.

It is intended that parts of the site would be open to public access, whilst other areas would be private or semi-private.

2.3 Proposed model of care provision

The Planning Statement submitted with the application sets out how care would be delivered within the proposed development. It states that a fully qualified nurse would act as manager, with a 24-hour presence of trained care and security staff on site. There would be monitored care buzzers and security cameras covering communal areas, and a registered nurse on call service for emergency support. Residents may also choose to have night service or care companions on a temporary or permanent basis.

The Section 106 Agreement (‘S106 Agreement’) would secure an age restriction, needs based assessment and minimum care package for the development, which the applicant considers ensures the scheme would properly operate under Use Class C2. These features are described as follows in the draft Heads of Terms submitted with the application:

“Age Restricted

The Integrated Retirement Community will be age restricted, with a minimum age of 65 for lead residents; although experience confirms the average age of residents at the point of entry will be late 70’s and on a needs basis.

Needs Based Occupancy

To allow residents to occupy the development, all residents must be in receipt of a Minimum Care Package. To ensure that prospective residents are in need of the Minimum Care Package, they must under-go a Qualifying Persons Assessment.

Minimum Care Package

Residents must have a minimum package of 2 hours support per week in the form of care services.

Any personal care must be delivered under the provision of a formally assessed care plan, approved by the Clinical Manager. Staff who deliver the care plan will be trained and confirmed as competent and capable to deliver such care.”

The Qualifying Persons Assessment will be undertaken of prospective residents to ensure they are a suitability Qualifying Person (i.e. over 65 with an identified need for the minimum care package). The draft Heads of Terms also states that this assessment will be undertaken periodically during occupation to ensure the level of care being provided is suitable. It further clarifies that a cohabitee, spouse or dependent of a Qualifying Person may continue to occupy the property following the death of the Qualifying Person, irrespective of their age.

The personal care and support activities that may constitute the Minimum Care Package are specified in the draft Heads of Terms and considered in more detail in Section 5 of this report.

2.4 Status of the application

The applicant submitted two pre-application enquiries regarding the proposed development prior to its formal submission. The first of these, made in July 2021, received a response from BCC which stated the Council's view that the proposals would fall within Use Class C3. In the second pre-application enquiry made by the applicant in December 2021, the applicant reasserted their position that the proposal would constitute Use Class C2. In response to this second enquiry, BCC informed the applicant that it was seeking legal opinion on the appropriate Use Class and had not yet reached a clear position on the matter.

The application for the proposed development was submitted in March 2022 and is currently pending consideration (as of October 2022).

3. Policy and Legal Context

3.1 Use Classes Order

The Use Classes Order classifies the use of land and buildings and the proposed Use Class of a development (and the overall change of use) can determine whether a planning application is required, which planning policies apply and whether obligations such as CIL are applicable.

3.1.1 Use Class C2 Residential Institutions

The Use Classes Order provides the following definition of Use Class C2 Residential Institutions under Part C of Schedule 1:

“Use for the provision of residential accommodation and care to people in need of care (other than a use within class C3 (dwelling houses)).

Use as a hospital or nursing home.

Use as a residential school, college or training centre.”

Article 2 of the Use Classes Order defines ‘care’ as:

“personal care for people in need of such care by reason of old age, disablement, past or present dependence on alcohol or drugs or past or present mental disorder, and in class C2 also includes the personal care of children and medical care and treatment”

Personal care is not further defined, but it is one of the categories of registration by the Care Quality Commission (CQC): providers of personal care must by law be registered by the CQC.

3.1.2 Use Class C3 Dwellinghouses

Part C of Schedule 1 of the Use Classes Order defines Use Class C3 Dwellinghouses as follows:

“Use as a dwellinghouse (whether or not as a sole or main residence) by—

(a) a single person or by people to be regarded as forming a single household;

(b) not more than six residents living together as a single household where care is provided for residents; or

(c) not more than six residents living together as a single household where no care is provided to residents (other than a use within Class C4).”

3.1.3 Commentary

The Use Classes Order identifies two classes of building/land use applicable to care provided in a residential setting. However, they are also defined as mutually exclusive such that a use is either C2 or C3. This is specified through the stipulation in Use Class C2 which states that it is a residential institution if residential accommodation and care is being provided other than a use within Use Class C3.

Traditional models of residential care for the elderly are often a comfortable fit with the Use Classes Order¹. It is generally accepted that a care home would be constitute Use Class C2, comprising of a residential institution in which residents have their own bedroom (and possibly a bathroom) but in which all other facilities are communal and personal care is provided in-house. Other established forms of more independent accommodation for the elderly, without direct care provision, such as sheltered housing, has generally been accepted as Use Class C3. However, increasingly there are new models of residential care provision for older

¹ Housing Learning and Improvement Network (LIN) (2011) Planning Use Classes and Extra Care Housing, available at [Planning Use Classes and Extra Care Housing \(housinglin.org.uk\)](https://www.housinglin.org.uk)

persons – often referred to as ‘extra care’ housing - for which the application of the Use Classes Order is ambiguous, due to providing both independent or self-contained living accommodation and on-site care and support services. Reaching a conclusive categorisation of the extra care format is further complicated by the differences between schemes, with individual extra care housing developments comprising of varying levels of care provision and independent living. As a result of the ambiguity around Use Class, a number of planning appeals relating to extra care housing have considered this specific issue, as discussed in Section 4 of this report.

In relation to the proposed development, the question of Use Class has significant implications in relation to its CIL liability. Bristol City Council CIL Charging Schedule specifies that residential and non-residential institutions (Use Classes C2, C2A, D1) are not liable for CIL charging, whilst residential development (Use Class C3) is. Within the Inner Zone of Bristol, which includes Westbury-on-Trym ward where the site is located, the CIL rate for Use Class C3 is charged at £70 per square metre (sqm). Given the size of the site, the CIL liability would be substantial if the proposed development is determined to be Use Class C3, compared to £0 if found to be Use Class C2. It is therefore of utmost importance to both BCC and the applicant that thorough consideration is given to this matter.

3.2 National planning policy

3.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021) (NPPF) does not set out policy which is specific to the determination of housing for older people. Annex 2: Glossary of the NPPF does however offer a definition of ‘older people’ which reflects the significant variations amongst the older population in terms of care and housing needs:

“Older people: People over or approaching retirement age, including the active, newly-retired through to the very frail elderly; and whose housing needs can encompass accessible, adaptable general needs housing through to the full range of retirement and specialised housing for those with support or care needs.”

Paragraph 62 of the NPPF also requires planning policies to reflect the range of housing needs within a community, including older people. Paragraph 65 of the NPPF defines exemptions to the requirement for at least 10% affordable housing in major residential development, which includes ‘specialist accommodation for a group of people with specific needs (such as purpose-built accommodation for the elderly or students)’.

3.2.2 Planning Practice Guidance

The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) includes specific guidance on housing for older and disabled people. Paragraph 010 provides a definition of different types of specialist housing for older people:

- **Age-restricted general market housing:** *This type of housing is generally for people aged 55 and over and the active elderly. It may include some shared amenities such as communal gardens, but does not include support or care services.*
- **Retirement living or sheltered housing:** *This usually consists of purpose-built flats or bungalows with limited communal facilities such as a lounge, laundry room and guest room. It does not generally provide care services, but provides some support to enable residents to live independently. This can include 24 hour on-site assistance (alarm) and a warden or house manager.*
- **Extra care housing or housing-with-care:** *This usually consists of purpose-built or adapted flats or bungalows with a medium to high level of care available if required, through an onsite care agency registered through the Care Quality Commission (CQC). Residents are able to live independently with 24-hour access to support services and staff, and meals are also available. There are often extensive communal areas, such as space to socialise or a wellbeing centre. In some cases, these developments are known as retirement communities or villages - the intention is for residents to benefit from varying levels of care as time progresses.*
- **Residential care homes and nursing homes:** *These have individual rooms within a residential building and provide a high level of care meeting all activities of daily living. They do not usually*

include support services for independent living. This type of housing can also include dementia care homes.”

Paragraph 010 of the PPG recognises the diversity of provision for older people and therefore highlights that the above categories are not definitive. It states that a single development may contain a range of different types of specialist housing. Whilst these categories are not linked to specific Use Classes, Paragraph 014 of the PPG specifically considers the issue of applying the Use Classes Order to specialist housing for older people. It states:

“It is for a local planning authority to consider into which use class a particular development may fall. When determining whether a development for specialist housing for older people falls within C2 (Residential Institutions) or C3 (Dwellinghouse) of the Use Classes Order, consideration could, for example, be given to the level of care and scale of communal facilities provided.”

3.2.3 Commentary

In summary, the diversity of both care needs and housing provision amongst older people is recognised in national policy and it does not therefore offer clear direction on appropriate Use Class application. It does however explicitly direct that LPAs have individual discretion on determining the appropriate Use Class on a case-by-case basis and are recommend to take into account the **level of care and scale of communal facilities provided** amongst other unspecified considerations.

3.3 Local planning policy

3.3.1 Relevant local policies

The Planning Statement submitted by the applicant summarises the key Local Plan policies and supplementary guidance of relevance to the scheme and this is therefore not replicated in this report. However, the following Local Plan policies are of particular relevance to this assessment:

- Core Strategy (2011) Policy BCS11 sets out that CIL contributions will be sought in accordance with appropriate regulations, in addition to planning obligations which may be sought where any development has an impact requiring mitigation.
- Core Strategy Policy BCS17 sets a requirement for 40% affordable housing on all developments of 15 dwellings or more within the Bristol Inner West area. It confirms that where scheme viability may be affected, developers will be expected to provide full development appraisals to demonstrate an alternative affordable housing provision.
- Site Allocations and Development Management Policies (SADMP) (2014) Policy DM2 provides specific policy on the provision of older persons housing. It states that:

"A range of housing and care options that promote and maintain housing independence for older people will be encouraged. Older persons' housing schemes should aim to meet the following criteria:

i. Located close to shops, services, community facilities and open space appropriate to the needs of the intended occupiers or provided on-site; and ii. Located close to good public transport routes; and

iii. Provision of level access; and

iv. All units built to the Lifetime Homes standard; and

v. 20% of units designed to be wheelchair accessible, or easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users".

The supporting text to Policy DM2 states that it applies to all forms of purpose-built residential accommodation for older people that fall within Use Classes C2 and C3.

The applicant has highlighted in its pre-application correspondence that the Space Standards Practice Note (March 2021) refers to older persons' housing – both self-contained and non self-contained – as being a 'residential development not in Use Class C3'.

3.3.2 Commentary

Adopted BCC policy sets out the planning obligations that may be sought in relation to development, including CIL, S106 Agreement and affordable housing provision. Policy DM2 provides guidance on the development of older persons' housing and recognises that such development may fall within Use Class C2 or Use Class C3, however it does not offer any specific direction as to how the Use Class will be determined. Whilst it is recognised that the applicant considers the Space Standards Practice Note to clarify that older persons' housing is not within Use Class C3, it is not considered that this represents BCC's definitive position on older persons' housing. Rather, the Practice Note seeks to provide clarity on how space standards are to be applied in circumstances where one of the many forms of older persons' housing has been determined as Use Class C2. In summary, local policy does not set out any further detail beyond that of the PPG in relation to how Use Class should be determined in proposals for older persons' housing.

3.4 Case law: *Rectory Homes Ltd v SSCLG [2020] EWHC 2098 (Admin)*

Currently, case law is not determinative in directing how Use Classes should be applied to extra care housing. However, the Rectory Homes judgment is relevant to the proposed development in a broader context, as it dealt specifically with the question of whether units within an extra care housing scheme can constitute 'dwellings' whilst remaining in Use Class C2 and in doing so, provides some direction on how a C2 Use can be differentiated from C3.

Rectory Homes appealed against South Oxfordshire District Council's decision to refuse consent for the development of 78 units in a "housing with care" scheme. In this case, both the applicant and the LPA were in agreement that the scheme would constitute a C2 use. However, the Council's affordable housing policy applied to sites with a net gain of three or more dwellings, with Rectory Homes stating that 'dwellings' would mean Use Class C3 and therefore not be applicable to an agreed Use Class C2 scheme. Ultimately, the court determined that dwellings could be provided within Use Class C2 and therefore affordable housing policy could be applied.

In reaching this conclusion, the judgement does specifically explore the scope of Use Class C2. Paragraph 60 of the judgement directs that the meaning of 'institution' under Use Class C2 must be broad and may include an 'organisation' managing a whole development to ensure the needs of residential occupants for care are delivered. The judgement finds that this aligns with the model of the extra care housing proposed in the case and the S106 Agreement which secures that model of operation.

Paragraph 61 of the judgement considers the explicit exclusion of Use Class C3 from residential institutions under Use Class C2, as drafted in the Use Classes Order. The judgement determines that this specific exclusion is necessary because C2 accommodation can include units with the physical characteristics of dwellings and which provide a private or independent domestic existence, however it is the use of the dwellings which is the key differentiating factor. It states that the dwellings fall within Use Class C2 if care is provided for an occupant in each dwelling, who is in need of such care.

Paragraph 63 of the judgement further distinguishes between the provision of care and the need of care. It states that both Use Class C2 and Use Class C3 could comprise of residential accommodation/dwellings with provision of care to its occupants. What distinguishes Use Class C2 therefore is that occupants are in need of care, which is secured through the S106 Agreement and its restricted occupation to those assessed as needing care.

3.4.1 Commentary

The Rectory Homes judgement is clear in concluding that it is possible for dwellings to be provided through a Use Class C2 development, therefore triggering relevant policies relating to affordable housing as a proportion of total dwellings. It is also clear in stating that key factors differentiating Use Class C3 and Use Class C2 are: a) the overarching management of a site as an institution; and b) the occupation of the site by people who are assessed as needing care, secured through a S106 Agreement.

3.5 Legal opinion

In light of the discussions between the applicant and BCC regarding the appropriate Use Class for the proposals at the former St. Christopher's School, both parties have obtained legal opinion on the matter.

3.5.1 Legal opinion obtained by the applicant

The legal opinion obtained by the applicant takes the view that the proposed development would be most appropriately determined as Use Class C2. It considers that the proposals constitute a specialist form of accommodation, allowing for increasing levels of care over older persons' lifetime which seeks to avoid the need for a move into other specialist forms of care such as a traditional care home.

Whilst recognising that the proposed accommodation would be self-contained, the opinion states that the centralised care and service facilities integrated into the development represent a 'single institutional setting'. Within this context, the opinion posits that the site is a single planning unit, given that an individual apartment could not be separated from the wider operation; it is to be managed and operated as a whole in order to deliver the required care and assistance, which includes a 24-hour presence of staff on site and a minimum level of care provision as a condition of occupation. Furthermore, the opinion considers that design features of the proposals are specific to aiding the elderly, such as level access, accessible internal fittings and communication with staff, reflect a C2 residential institution use.

In addition to the physical form and overall operation of the site, the legal opinion obtained by the applicant considers that the requirement - secured through S106 Agreement - for the primary occupier to undergo a mandatory Qualifying Person Assessment and receive a minimum care package meets the definition of care within the Use Classes Order. The legal opinion recognises that the type of care activities and services that can be chosen to meet that minimum of two hours provision is varied and reflects a broad spectrum of care which nonetheless are 'standard' for a C2 use. Furthermore, consideration is given to the potential for that minimum care to expand over time to reflect the intention of the extra care format in meeting the changing and developing needs of an older person in the long-term, most likely increasing with age.

In summary, the legal opinion concludes that the design of the scheme and the Section 106 obligation in relation to the scheme would bring the proposed development into Use Class C2. The legal opinion also refers to a number of appeal decisions which have determined extra care housing under Use Class C2, those of relevance are considered in Section 4 below.

3.5.2 Legal opinion obtained by BCC

The legal opinion obtained by BCC takes a differing view to that obtained by the applicant, concluding that there is potentially a reasonably strong argument that the appropriate Use Class is C3. It states four key reasons for this position, namely: the self-containment of the residential units; the limited amount of personal care and scale of communal facilities provided; at least two recent appeal decisions; and the London Plan Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) which identifies extra care housing as Use Class C3, in part on account of the self-contained nature of accommodation.

In assessing whether an application should be determined as Use Class C2 or Use Class C3, the legal opinion obtained by BCC states that it is important that the nature and function of the proposed operation is well understood. For example, understanding the extent to which normal living activities would occur outside of the self-contained units and the size of communal facilities comparative to private living space. Finally, the opinion refers to the 'front door test' in which the provision of an individual front door would suggest a level of self-containment that is not aligned with Use Class C2. This should also take account of the extent to which living is occurring within the shared facilities, even with individual front doors.

In assessing and understanding the level of care provision, the opinion notes that care should be taken to consider the nature of provision and not just the amount, identifying that 24-hour care could be provided within someone's private C3 dwelling without it representing a change to C2 use. Therefore, the extent to which care is provided inside or outside of the residential unit may also be a consideration taken into account.

The legal opinion obtained by BCC makes reference to two recent appeal decisions of relevance, considered further in Section 4 of this report. Whilst it concludes that a reasonably strong argument could be made that

the former St. Christopher's School development would be Use Class C3, the lack of consistency from Inspectors on this matter to date is highlighted as a key risk.

3.5.3 Commentary

Legal opinion has been obtained by the applicant and BCC which offer differing conclusions on the most appropriate Use Class for the proposed development. Each also refers to planning appeal decisions which support or align with the position of the opinion, reflecting the lack of consistency in decision-making on this matter. The common theme however of both opinions is that determining the Use Class requires a thorough consideration and understanding of the intended operation and function of the proposed development, in addition to its physical attributes. Whilst the residential use of the proposed development is clear, it is the nature of that residential occupation and associated care provision which is key to differentiating between Use Class C2 and Use Class C3. This depends on factors such as the extent to which living on the site is self-contained or communal; the extent of care provision and how it assessed and secured; and the overall functioning of the site as a single institutional operation.

4. Review of Appeal Decisions

4.1 Introduction

As reflected in national policy and guidance, there exists considerable diversity in the format and models available of older persons housing and care. The matters under discussion between the applicant and BCC regarding Use Class are therefore not unique and has been a challenge faced by other local authorities and developers. This has resulted in a number of appeal decisions which are relevant to this assessment and BCC has been directed to cases considered to be of particular relevance by the applicant and through the receipt of legal opinion.

The following appeal cases have been provided by the applicant to BCC for consideration:

- Cornwall (Appeal ref: 3199163)
- Westminster (Appeal ref: 3229842)
- Broadbridge Heath (Appeal ref: 3262938)
- Walton on Thames (Appeal ref: 3263347)
- Bath (Appeal ref: 3268794)
- Tunbridge Wells (Appeal ref: 3161379)
- Beckford (Appeal ref: 3167629)
- Aylesbury Vale (Appeal ref: 3181140)
- Epsom (Appeal ref: 3276483)
- Sonning Common (Appeal ref: 3265861)

These appeal cases have been reviewed and analysed to inform this assessment. A number of the appeal decisions provided by the applicant do not specifically consider the issue of Use Class as it was not a main issue of the appeal or a separate consideration. It is understood that these have therefore been provided by the applicant to demonstrate that schemes which are similar or comparative to the proposed development (in the applicant's view) have been determined on the basis of being Use Class C2. Whilst it is considered that these cases are useful in highlighting extra care housing schemes that have been determined by LPAs and by Inspectors at appeal as Use Class C2 without challenge, the decisions do not specifically address how the appropriate Use Class was or should be determined in the first instance by an LPA. As such, these cases are not considered in detail in the following section of the report. The cases discounted from this detailed analysis are:

- Broadbridge Heath (Appeal ref: 3262938)
- Epsom (Appeal ref: 3276483)
- Sonning Common (Appeal ref: 3265861)
- Beckford (Appeal ref: 3167629)
- Bath (Appeal ref: 3268794)

This review is not intended to be exhaustive but to identify the key issues identified by various decision makers in assessing whether a use purported to be C2 can be so classified.

4.2 Analysis of relevant appeal decisions

4.2.1 Cornwall (Appeal ref: 3199163), decision issued February 2019

Overview of case

The proposed development within this appeal case was 'the erection of circa 30 age-restricted (55+ years) Use Class C2 bungalow/chalet bungalow dwellings, warden's office/accommodation, community facilities, open space and footpath connection (details of means of access only, all other matters reserved)'. The appeal was made against Cornwall Council for a refusal to grant outline planning permission.

Cornwall Council had determined the application as Use Class C3 despite the reference within the development description as Use Class C2. The correct Use Class was a main issue in the appeal. In

considering the use class issue, the Inspector noted that the correct categorisation of use is dependent on the specific circumstances of each scheme. Whilst the proposed scheme would require a minimum of 2 hours of care per week and an assessment to ensure occupants would need such care, the Inspector considered that the facilities and services provided would not fall within the definition of ‘personal’ care, instead comprising of ‘additional’ or ‘extra care’. The services referred to in the appeal decision include ‘support for bed changing, cleaning, help with shopping, access to disability equipment, management of heating systems, some personal care, help with cooking and a range of other support’.

The Inspector concluded that the range of services and facilities available would in many respects be little different to forms of support available to older persons living in Use Class C3 accommodation, although they would be more easily accessible. The Inspector found that whilst the appellant had expressed intention to provide an element of personal care to some residents, it remained unclear as to what it would involve, how individual needs would be assessed and what would happen if their personal care requirement fell under 2 hours. On that basis the Inspector concluded the scheme should be within Use Class C3 and the appeal was determined as such, ultimately being allowed. A condition was attached to the consent requiring that the occupation is limited to persons aged 55 or above, or a dependent/cohabitee following the death of the qualifying person.

Commentary

This appeal decision demonstrates that the Inspector considered the nature of the care being provided to be central to the determination of the Use Class. A further review of the application and appeal documents has clarified that due to the proposal being in outline, the details of care provision were not clearly defined within the application and the requirement for a minimum care package was not to be secured through S106 Agreement, with the appellant instead proposing that the older persons use would be secured through condition. As such, this case may not be considered as directly comparable to the proposed development assessed in this report, in which more detail is provided on the care provision and a mechanism for securing the occupancy conditions for prospective residents.

4.2.2 Westminster (Appeal ref: 3229842), decision issued April 2020

Overview of case

The proposed development subject to this appeal case was for ‘redevelopment of land at 36 St John’s Wood Road for an extra care facility, ancillary medical and rehabilitation facilities, landscaping, car and cycle parking, and the redevelopment of 38-44 Lodge Road for a care home and residential units with landscaping, car parking and cycle parking’. The appeal was made against City of Westminster Council against non-determination of the scheme. The main issue of the appeal was the extent to which affordable housing was required, specifically in relation to the extra care facility, which the Council considered to be Use Class C3 in conflict with the appellant’s view that it is Use Class C2.

In determining the Use Class, the Inspector applied the definition within the London Plan Housing SPG which states extra care housing is generally Use Class C3, providing ‘self-contained residential accommodation and associated facilities designed and managed to meet needs and aspirations of people who due to age or vulnerability have existing or foreseeable physical, sensory or mental health impairment’. In comparison to the SPG’s definition of a care home under Use Class C2, in which accommodation is not self-contained and meals/personal services are routinely provided, the Inspector considered the scheme to be Use Class C3.

Outside of reference to the SPG, the Inspector also considered the level of dependence of occupants on the care services and whether a ‘significant’ element of care would be provided. The appellant provided a document detailing the operation of the development, comprising of owner-occupied tenure with a minimum of 2.5 hours care a week, emergency care available 24 hours a day and the provision of at least 1 meal a day. The apartments would be designed to enable care to take place and there would be nurses stations throughout the development.

The Inspector noted that 76% of units would be two bedroom and only one occupant may need care, calculating that in total this means 43% of total residents could not require care. The Inspector also considered that the minimum 2.5 hour care requirement could be met through health promotion or illness prevention advice, which would not constitute a ‘significant’ element of care or mean that residents are

dependent on such care. The Inspector emphasised the fact that the Use Classes Order defines care as ‘personal care’ although does not define what personal care is. However, in the Inspector’s view, there is no requirement for the residents to receive personal care, as the minimum package could be met through services the Inspector would not consider to be personal care.

In looking at the design of the proposed development, the Inspector identified that the majority of floorspace is self-contained flats whilst the majority of the remaining floorspace would not be for caring facilities but for social/sports activities such as the gym, pool, cinema and restaurant/bar. The Inspector identified that there would no ‘compunction’ for residents to use those facilities, which are therefore incidental and separate from the proposed principal use, stating that this is no different to other forms of housing with communal facilities. The requirement for staff to be able access flats in case of an emergency call was also considered a feature that other leasehold flats have in certain circumstances (i.e. allowing entry by the freeholder).

Finally, the Inspector determined that even if a significant level of care had been identified as being provided, Use Class C3(b) allows for up to six residents in a dwelling house where care is provided. The Inspector considered that such a scenario would apply to the extra care units, whilst Use Class C2 specifically excludes C3 dwellinghouses from its definition.

Taking into account all of the factors outlined above, the Inspector concluded that Use Class C3 would apply.

Commentary

The scheme considered within this appeal is comparable to the proposed development at the Former St. Christopher’s School, in that it would provide a similar provision of self-contained accommodation, associated social and wellbeing facilities and a minimum care package secured through S106 Agreement. In fact, the level of care to be provided is slightly higher at 2.5 hours and includes the requirement for at least one meal, which the proposed development considered here would not. The Inspector has considered both the design of the scheme - in terms of its functional relationship with the communal facilities – and the detail of the care provision and operation. The potential for the minimum care provision to be solely services which are not personal care – despite the lack of definition of personal care in the Use Classes Order – and the overall proportion of residents that would be required as a minimum to receive care, has been given weight by the Inspector in deciding the appropriate Use Class as C3.

4.2.3 Walton on Thames (Appeal ref: 3263347), decision issued June 2021

Overview of case

The proposed development in this appeal case was ‘Development comprising 222 units of care accommodation with associated communal facilities, landscaping, parking, accesses (vehicular and pedestrian), public realm, bicycle stores and sub-station following demolition of existing buildings’. The appeal was made against Elmbridge Borough Council against the refusal of consent.

In the case of this appeal, the Use Class of the development was not itself a matter of disagreement between the parties, in which the proposed development had been determined as Use Class C2. Instead, the main issues related to whether the type of care accommodation would represent efficient use of land in the context of a pressing unmet general housing need and whether it would undermine the viability and vitality of the town centre. However, in considering these main issues, the Inspector discusses the nature of the C2 use and makes points that are of relevance to this assessment.

The Inspector noted that the S106 for the development requires a minimum of 2.5 hours of personal care a week and that the ‘care’ element of some of the listed activities were debated, such as use of an on-site hairdresser or cleaner. However, the Inspector also noted that the S106 referred to ‘assistance’ throughout, whilst the conditional occupancy secured through the S106 (requiring an age limit, a qualifying person assessment and minimum care package) was considered sufficient to ensure the C2 use would not be ‘diluted’ to C3. On the matter of allowing spouses or partners of the qualifying person to continue to occupy a property on site once the qualifying person is deceased, the Inspector recognised that this would not in a strict sense comply with the terms of definition of a qualifying person. However, the Inspector also concluded this would not be a common occurrence such that it would tip the development to Use Class C3

and would be insensitive to expect such a resident to leave. The Inspector also identified that the remaining resident would be paying the management fee and would be likely to require care or assistance as they age.

In considering the nature of the C2 use, the Inspector gives weight to the particular model of care provision, at the core of which is the concept of providing increasing levels of care over time. Referring to the model as ‘sound and thought through’, the Inspector considered that extra care housing seeks to enable older persons, who already require care to a degree, to down-size to a home where their long-term care needs can be accommodated without the need for relocating to a nursing home. The Inspector identified that extra care as a model is the overwhelming direction of travel for the county and borough’s care provision. Having explored the nature of C2 use, the Inspector assessed the main issues of the appeal and ultimately allowed it.

Commentary

This case, whilst not specifically considering disagreement on proposed Use Class between appellant and LPA, provides a useful exploration of the ‘nature’ of extra care accommodation under an agreed Use Class of C2. The Inspector clearly differentiates the use as a particular model of institutional care in which it is expected that minimum care provision would increase for a resident over time. Therefore, the Inspector does not appear concerned that the 2.5 hours minimum care package may constitute ‘assistance’ more than it does personal care, in part because assistance is defined in the S106 Agreement and in part because the other conditions of occupation, such as an age limit and qualifying persons assessment, would in their view be sufficient to conclude C3 use. This case also offers a specific view from an Inspector on the matter of occupancy by a sole spouse/partner who does not require care, once the qualifying person is no longer present. Recognising the sympathetic intention of this policy, the Inspector relies on the rarity of this occurrence as preventing a ‘tipping point’ occurring into C3 use.

4.2.4 Tunbridge Wells (Appeal ref: 3161379), decision issued June 2017

Overview of case

The proposed development in this appeal case was ‘Erection of proposed C2 housing with care for the elderly’. The appeal was made against Tunbridge Wells Borough Council against the refusal of consent. Amongst several main issues considered, the appeal considered whether the proposal constitutes Use Class C2 or C3 and the implications on affordable housing provision.

In considering the issue of Use Class, the Inspector reiterated that it is a matter which is determined by the specific circumstances of each case. In relation to this proposal, the Inspector identified several characteristics of the proposed development which they concluded would classify it as Use Class C2.

These were:

- The requirement for an assessment prior to occupation to determine whether the resident would require at least 1.5 hours of care, and the contracting of this care by residents in order to occupy the property.
- The minimum age limit of occupants of 65 years old.
- The provision of on-call staff 24 hours a day, an alarm system in each unit and the provision of communal facilities for residents (albeit a small lounge area only).
- The requirement for service charges to be paid which exceed those which might reasonably be expected in non-institutional accommodation.
- The intention of the appellant to register with the care quality commission.

The Inspector considered that it would be unlikely that many potential residents would not be in need of, or anticipating a need soon, of regular care. The Inspector also considered that the terms of occupancy – i.e. the requirement for an assessed care need and minimum age – would reinforce a culture of care and support within the development. Finally, the Inspector noted that whilst the self-contained aspects of the units would create an ‘illusion’ of independent living, the reality would be a ‘tightly knit community unified by access to a dedicated enterprise of specialist care and security for the elderly’.

Ultimately on the matter of Use Class, the Inspector concluded that the above characteristics and scope to secure them through a planning condition would classify the development as Use Class C2. The appellant and the Council were in agreement that if found to be Use Class C2, no affordable housing was required in accordance with the development plan. The appeal was dismissed, due to heritage impacts.

Commentary

This appeal case demonstrates how secured occupancy requirements and the overall operation of a development has contributed to an Inspector's decision to classify an extra care development as Use Class C2. In particular, the Inspector has considered aspects of the development such as on-site staffing, payable service charges, communal facilities and regulatory oversight through the care quality commission as demonstrating a residential institution use. The Inspector also considered self-containment, concluding that irrespective of residents living in independent units, the actual operational experience would be one of a single unified enterprise.

4.2.5 Aylesbury Vale (Appeal ref: 3181140), decision issued April 2018

Overview of case

The proposed development in this appeal case was 'demolition of existing buildings and erection of 72 extra care units, ancillary community facilities including ancillary guest room, parking, landscaping and associated works'. The appeal was made against Aylesbury Vale District Council against the refusal of consent.

This appeal case specifically considers the matter of Use Class. Whilst the Council accepted the development to fall within Use Class C2, the appellant and the Council were not in agreement over the application of a housing policy in refusing consent and whether that policy referred equally to Use Class C2 and Use Class C3 development. In assessing this key issue, the Inspector considered the nature of the development and its operation, with points of relevance to other such extra care housing schemes.

The Council's position was that the extra care accommodation would provide independent living units due to having their own front door and being self-contained, therefore contributing households to the Housing Land Supply. Whilst the Inspector recognised that an 'impression' of independent living would be made through the self-containment of the units, the Inspector considered that the reality would be 'a community unified by access to a dedicated enterprise of specialist care for its elderly residents provided within a dedicated complex'. Therefore, the Inspector concluded that the extra care units would be 'habitably self-contained' but would not represent independent living, placing the use 'firmly' within Use Class C2.

The Inspector also gave weight to the completion of a Unilateral Undertaking to secure the occupation age limit of 55 years old and a requirement of care, which it was considered would ensure Use Class C2 occupation in perpetuity. In concluding that the development would be in C2 use, the Inspector determined that it would not contribute to Housing Land Supply and would not fall within the application of the Council's affordable housing policy. On the latter, the Inspector specifically considered that as the definition of Use Class C2 specifies it is 'other than a use within Class C3 (dwellinghouses)', a clear distinction is drawn between the residential institution use and that of general housing/residential development as cited in the Council's policy. Ultimately, the appeal was allowed.

Commentary

This appeal case illustrates how an Inspector has considered self-containment in drawing a clear distinction between Use Classes C2 and C3. Similar to the position provided in the Tunbridge Wells appeal above, the Inspector distinguishes between the physical fact of self-containment within individual units and the expected operational experience of a single communal living environment. Securing occupancy limitations through Unilateral Undertaking was also considered by the Inspector as ensuring a perpetual C2 use.

4.3 Summary – key messages

The appeal cases considered in this section demonstrate that there is not a consistent approach adopted by decision-makers in determining the appropriate Use Class for applications for extra care housing. Whilst nationally, the direction given through the PPG is that the LPA could have regard to 'the level of care and scale of communal facilities provided', the appeals highlight differences in how LPAs and Inspectors have assessed these aspects of proposals and the ultimate conclusions that have been drawn. Indeed, in some instances the Inspectors have themselves noted within their appeal decision that the Use Class of any one development will depend on the specific circumstances of that case. As such, it can be concluded that there is not a standard approach that BCC can apply to the Former St Christopher's case and a thorough and reasoned consideration of the specific circumstances of the proposed development is required.

In reviewing the approach taken in the appeals above, the following factors have commonly been considered by Inspectors, albeit the conclusions of their assessment may not be consistent:

- The nature of care being provided as a minimum, including: the proposed range of activities available; the extent to which it is 'personal care'; the method of care provision (in home / through communal facilities); regulatory oversight; and, the likelihood of increasing requirements for care over time.
- The self-containment of individual units both physically and as a 'lived' operational experience for residents.
- The extent to which occupancy is limited and how this is secured, including the age limit of occupants and subsequent likelihood of care needs.
- The provision of communal facilities and services and how it is expected that occupants will use or rely on such facilities, including the extent to which it is self-evident that such facilities would be used by someone choosing to live in extra care housing The overall intention of the extra care model as a form of housing for older persons.
- The extent to which there may be residents on site without a need for care (i.e. spouse of qualifying person).

5. Assessment of Use Class

5.1 Methodology

It has been established through the preceding sections of this report that determining the appropriate Use Class for a development such as that proposed at the Former St. Christopher’s School is complex. It is therefore considered important that such an assessment is based on a structured and reasoned methodology which seeks to assess a range of factors relevant to the proposals and which provide a holistic understanding of the development; both in its physical form and its operational function. In line with the PPG, this assessment will consider the level of care and scale of communal facilities provided in the proposed development. It will also explore the overall nature of the residential use. This assessment will draw on the legal opinions obtained by both the applicant and BCC, as well as the common factors for consideration identified through review of relevant planning appeals in Section 4.

This assessment will consider the proposed development in relation to three key questions:

1. What is the extent of care being provided?
2. What is the nature of non-residential uses within the development?
3. What is the nature of the residential use and occupation?

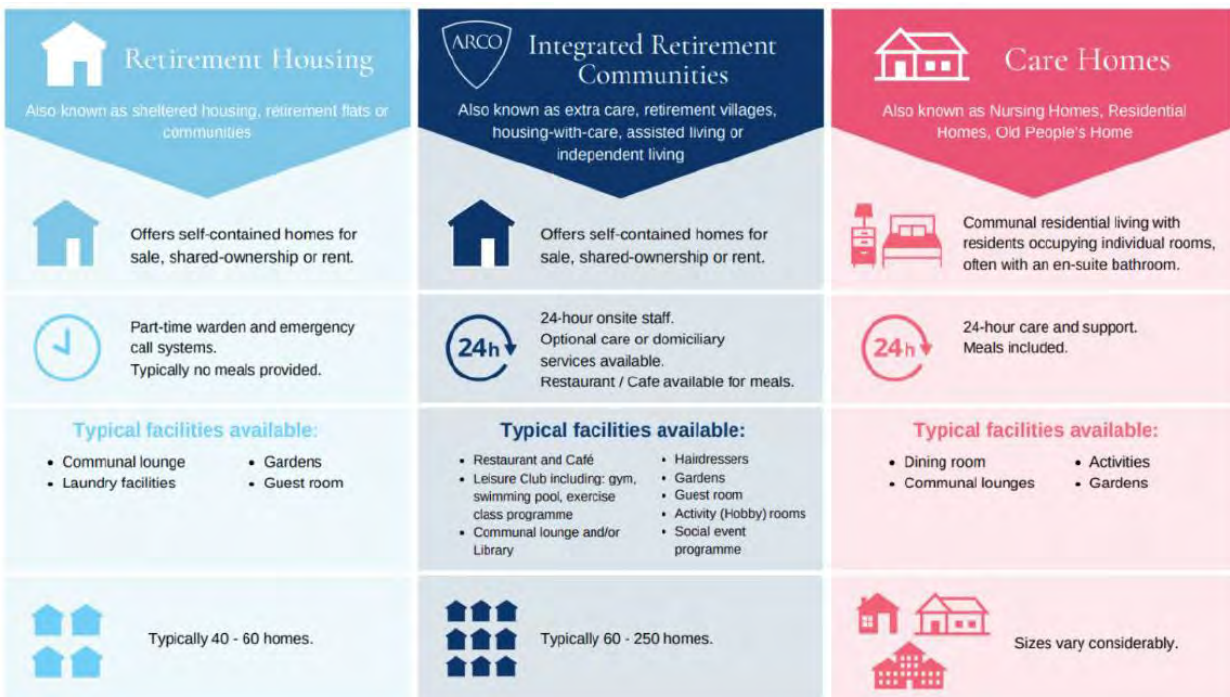
5.2 What is the extent of care being provided?

5.2.1 Analysis of planning application

Model of care provision

The Planning Statement and the draft Heads of Terms (HoT) submitted with the planning application detail the proposed model of care provision within the proposed development. The Planning Statement sets out in paragraphs 4.3 to 4.5 the general model of an Integrated Retirement Community (IRC) as proposed through the application, differentiating this to retirement housing and care homes. It identifies the IRC model (also known as extra care, housing-with-care, retirement villages or independent living) as providing more services and care than retirement housing, and less than a care home as depicted in Figure 2 below:

Figure 2 Extract image from Planning Statement



The Planning Statement refers to care within the IRC model as being optional, with the offer of personal care and other domestic services to be provided if and when needed. It seeks to offer a home for life to ‘age in place’.

The draft HoT sets out the specific model of care to be implemented within the proposed development. It refers to the model as ‘*an in-home privately funded care model which has the on-site oversight and engagement of a fully qualified Care Team and Support Personnel. There will be a 24-hour presence on site with trained care and support staff, monitored care buzzers and security cameras covering communal areas.*’

The draft HoT, which is offered to form part of a S106 Agreement, specifically states that its purpose is to ensure that the land use can be classified as Use Class C2 and remain so in perpetuity. It therefore seeks to secure occupation restrictions including an age limit, needs based occupancy and receipt of a minimum care package.

Occupation restrictions

The draft HoT state that the proposed development would be age restricted, with a minimum age of 65 for lead residents. The applicant states that it is anticipated that the average age of residents at entry would be late 70’s and on a ‘needs basis’. The occupation of the development would also be dependent on all residents receiving a minimum care package of ‘at least 2 hours support per week in the form of care services’. The need for this care package would be determined through a Qualifying Persons Assessment which would be undertaken for prospective residents by a suitably qualified person. This would confirm that the prospective resident is a Qualifying Person and confirm the care and assistance required to meet the minimum care package. The draft HoT also states that reassessment would take place ‘periodically’ post-occupation to ensure the care and assistance remains as required to meet their needs.

The draft HoT allows for a cohabitee, spouse or dependent of a Qualifying Person to remain living in the development following the death of the Qualifying Person, irrespective of their age. As such, the draft HoT is clear that the age limit of 65 does not exclusively mean that all residents would be 65 or above; there may be residents who are younger and occupy the property by virtue of their relationship with a Qualifying Person.

Nature of care under the minimum care package

The draft HoT sets out the types of personal care and support activities that may comprise the minimum care package of 2 hours a week. This includes some activities that would involve close personal contact, including:

- Assistance with bodily functions such as feeding, bathing and toileting
- Assistance with eating
- Assistance with grooming and personal hygiene
- Healthcare services such as blood pressure checks
- Help with incontinence care

However, a larger proportion of the care and assistance activities listed in the draft HoT are of a broader support and advisory model, including:

- Helping a person to manage their personal circumstances;
- Provision of medication reminders;
- Assistance with morning/wake up and evening bedtime preparation
- Time spent with the Care Team and Support Personnel to:
 - ensure the provision of housekeeping, property, maintenance and management of personal affairs
 - manage and arrange the delivery of prescriptions and food
 - organise and discuss the provision of care services
 - plan and agree domestic assistance to be undertaken by the Care Team and Support Personnel which includes the delivery of services such as cleaning, laundry, and assistance with personal affairs

Furthermore, the HoT also sets out separately that delivery of the minimum care package may include the provision or use of services within the development, such as:

- The provision of 24 hours a day/7 days a week emergency response system provided by a CQC registered provider;
- A Qualifying Persons Assessment at planned intervals;
- Access to the Care Team and Support Personnel who deliver the Minimum Care Package and to provide advice, encouragement and supervision of care activities;
- On-site services such as security and manned reception services; property and garden maintenance; transportation co-ordination/escort services; on-site activities and events team; on-site bistro; wellness facilities; support personnel.

The draft HoT therefore sets out that the type of ‘care’ provided under the minimum care package may vary significantly dependent on the needs of the occupier, ranging from the use of on-site communal services/staff to close contact care.

The pre-application enquiry made the Applicant also refers in paragraph 3.6 to the ability of residents to use their existing care provider. This has been clarified with the applicant, who has stated that whilst the minimum care package would be offered by the development operator, to allow for personal choice, the Qualifying Person could instead obtain some of the care and support activities from a third party care provider.

5.2.2 Assessment

It is clear in reviewing the application for the proposed development that an occupation restriction would be secured via S106 Agreement in which both a minimum age limit and an assessed need for care must be met. Based on the approach taken by some Inspectors, this operational aspect of the proposed development would fundamentally support a definition of Use Class C2 and would secure it as such in perpetuity. The Rectory Homes judgement also provides weight to the S106 Agreement mechanism as ensuring that all dwellings are occupied by someone who has been assessed as needing care and is therefore a C2 use. In the legal opinion obtained by the applicant, the provision of a minimum care package based on an assessed need is sufficient to meet the definition of care within Use Classes Order and support a Use Class C2 categorisation.

The draft HoT should however also be examined in relation to the specific nature of the care to be provided under the minimum care package, taking into account the approach of the Inspector in the Westminster appeal and the legal opinion obtained by BCC. As stated in Section 3.1, the Use Classes Order defines ‘care’ under Use Class C2 as: “*personal care for people in need of such care by reason of old age, disablement, past or present dependence on alcohol or drugs or past or present mental disorder, and in class C2 also includes the personal care of children and medical care and treatment*”. The range of services cited in the HoT as meeting the minimum care package requirement indicates that at point of entry, a prospective resident could qualify for occupation based on a minimum package with no or few activities that may traditionally be thought of as ‘personal care’. Whilst personal care is not defined, the majority of activities and services listed in the draft HoT do not involve close or physical contact as may be expected by personal care and appears to include passive access to services as a form of delivery of the package, many of which would be located outside of the home. For example, the draft HoT states that the minimum care package may be delivered through the provision or use of a 24/7 emergency response system, or access to on-site services. On this basis, the minimum 2 hours is met simply by the presence of such facilities on site, whether used or not. Some of these services may also not constitute a need ‘by reason of old age’ as they are services which are similar to those offered in general residential housing with concierge and communal facilities, such as a manned reception/security service, property maintenance and on-site wellness facilities.

On the basis that residents must be at least 65, it is perhaps reasonable to expect that even if a qualifying resident has at point of entry, a minimum care package with no or very limited element of personal care, their needs will increase over time and their package will expand to include close contact or personal care services. Indeed, whilst the PPG states in its definition of extra care housing that it provides a ‘medium to high’ level of care, it also recognises that ‘the intention is for residents to benefit from varying levels of care as time progresses’. It is in this context that the overall model of extra care housing has been considered by some Inspectors and which may be important to consider in this case. As stated in the Planning Statement, the intention of the IRC model is to enable residents to ‘age in place’. It is also the experience of the applicant that most residents will be in their late 70s at time of entry, placing a greater likelihood on the need for a more comprehensive package of care. Therefore, whilst the draft HoT sets out a possibility for a minimum care package to be quite light touch, or passive, in terms of provision, the reality of this occurrence

may be considered unlikely, particularly in the long-term as ‘younger’ qualifying residents age. To require, at point of entry, that a resident has a significant care need, may undermine the point and purpose of the IRC model, which bridges the gap between relatively unsupported retirement housing and the high-dependency model of care and nursing homes.

Finally, consideration may be given to the proportion of residents who would not be in receipt of care from the operator. The applicant has confirmed that residents may choose to receive their care package from an external care provider, which may be seen to undermine the ‘institutional’ aspect of a C2 Use, given that a resident in general C3 Use housing may also contract care. Given that a non-qualifying dependent or spouse can live on the site with a qualifying person, there is the potential that up to half of residents would not have a care need (if for example, all units were a two-person household with only one qualifying person). If a number of cohobitees stayed on site following their death of their qualifying person, this could theoretically tip into a scenario in which a majority of those on site do not fulfil the occupation restrictions, or do not contract care from the institution itself (although they may use other on-site facilities). At such a point, it may be questionable as to what extent the development can be categorised as Use Class C2. However, it is considered that determining a Use Class based on such scenario-testing may not be reasonable or realistic, particularly without evidence to suggest this has occurred in similar developments.

5.2.3 Conclusion

It is considered that this issue – the level and nature of care to be provided – is finely balanced in determining the appropriate Use Class for the proposed development. On the basis of some decisions reviewed in this report, the simple existence of a S106 Agreement to secure occupation restrictions and a minimum care package would be sufficient to strongly support a C2 Use Class. However, there are elements of the minimum care package that are ambiguous in terms of meeting the ‘personal care’ referred to in the Use Classes Order, comprising of services which may be found in other forms of managed accommodation generally determined as Use Class C3, whilst there could be a substantial proportion of residents occupying the site who do need care and who do not meet minimum occupancy requirements. It is a possible, though unlikely, scenario that this could constitute a majority of residents in some circumstances, which would clearly undermine a C2 classification.

On balance, it is considered that it is important to keep in mind the intention of this model of older persons’ care provision and the recognition in the PPG that extra care housing will involve varying levels of care over time. The flexibility of the minimum care package at point of entry, and the ability for this to be added to in the future to respond to increasing needs of an occupant, is critical to the model of extra care housing. It is considered reasonable to expect that even if the assessed care need at point of entry is minimal, this would increase over time in line with the concept of the IRC model that residents can ‘age in place’. It is also important to recognise that the level of care can increase over time to include services that would clearly constitute personal care such as feeding, bathing and toileting, as referred to in the Use Classes Order. It is therefore concluded that the nature of care provision and its status as a condition of occupation, would fall in favour of determining the proposed development as Use Class C2 more than it would Use Class C3.

5.3 What is the nature of non-residential uses within the development?

5.3.1 Analysis of planning application

In addition to residential accommodation, the proposed development would include a range of facilities for use by both residents and in some instances, the general public. The primary location of these communal facilities would be in Grade II Listed Grace House, in which a ‘community hub’ would provide ‘wellbeing’ facilities such as a hydro pool, exercise studio/gym, nutritionist and treatment room and ‘belonging’ facilities to including; café / bistro, cinema/activities room, art room and workshop. Additionally, an urban village hall would be located in North House and a mix of communal, private and semi-private gardens would be located throughout the site. To the north of the site would be ancillary/plant buildings.

The applicant has provided the Gross Internal Area (GIA) Schedule of all buildings in the proposed development². The GIA of the communal/ancillary buildings would be:

- Grace House ‘community hub’: 940.9 m²
- North House ‘urban village hall’: 136.5 m²
- Plant: 291.5 m²

In total this comprises of 1,368.9 m² of non-residential internal uses within the development. The total GIA of all buildings – residential and non-residential – on the site would be 16, 255.8 m². As such, communal or ancillary uses represents ca. 8.5% of the total GIA of the proposed development.

5.3.2 Assessment

The PPG provides guidance on defining forms of specialist housing for older people, which states that extra care housing is often characterised by ‘extensive communal areas, such as space to socialise or a wellbeing centre’. The legal opinion obtained by BCC advises that in determining Use Class for extra care housing, the extent to which normal living activities would occur outside the self-contained home should be understood, including the size of the communal facilities comparative to private living space. The legal opinion obtained by the applicant takes a slightly different view, which seeks to assess the extent to which the communal or centralised care and service facilities would be integrated into the development to represent a single institutional setting. The Inspector for the Westminster appeal discussed in Section 4 of this Report provided comment on the level of ‘compunction’ of residents to use such facilities and the level of care they provide, questioning the extent to which such spaces would support the case for Use Class C2 in comparison to types of Use Class C3 housing which have communal facilities (e.g. apartment complexes).

From the information provided by the applicant, clearly the communal facilities of the development constitute a relatively low proportion of total GIA, at 8.5%. As such, it is clear that in terms of floorspace, the primary use of the site would be as residential accommodation.

In relation to the types of communal uses proposed within Grace House and North House, it cannot be said that they would be providing a significant element of care. The facilities are largely centred around social and wellbeing uses which do not specifically cater for older persons in need of care. Indeed, it is proposed that some of these facilities would be open to the general public, such as the deli/café, bar and communal gardens, with the option for local groups to use facilities such as the hydro pool. Whilst it is recognised that some of the facilities may be used as part of delivering the care package (such as the hydro pool, exercise areas, activities/arts rooms), it is considered that the main function of the communal areas in the proposed development would not be for care.

Understanding the nature of the communal facilities is not just related to the type of use but also how they are used by residents and the extent to which their use would represent a single institutional setting. The main communal building, Grace House, would be located in the centre of the development as set out in the Masterplan, intended to create a ‘village square’ feel to the area around it. North House in contrast is located in the south-east corner of the site and would be less readily accessible to the residents living on the west of the site. The range of facilities and services proposed in Grace House suggest that it would be a facility that many residents would seek to use, reinforced by its central location within the development. By locating the reception, site management and care/support staff within the same building, it is considered likely that Grace House would operate as the main ‘hub’ of the development. In doing so, it might be argued to create a sense of a singular institutional setting and a focal point aligned with the ‘village square’ concept in the Masterplan. North House in providing a village hall would also potentially reinforce a sense of community amongst residents in terms of operation, if not physical location.

Despite the above, it is also considered that it is entirely possible that a resident of the site could live almost or entirely independently of the communal facilities, with little compelling need to use its facilities. As such, it could not be argued that significant amounts of care or of living would occur communally within the proposed development by default; rather, this would be based on the individual preference and needs of

² Please see Gross Internal Area (GIA) Schedule enclosed with this Report.

residents. Given the fees payable to live in a complex with additional facilities, it may however be doubtful that a resident choosing to live in an extra care facility would subsequently choose not to use any of them.

5.3.3 Conclusion

It is concluded that the communal facilities provided in the development would not constitute delivery of a significant level of care and that residents would not be reliant on the communal areas for their day-to-day living. On a pure floorspace basis, the communal uses would not represent a significant proportion of the site. In that sense, the communal facilities could be argued to be functionally separate from the residential accommodation on the site and represent little difference to that provided in some forms of residential complex under Use Class C3. However, taking into account the location of Grace House central to the site and the range of facilities it would provide – including the offices of management and care staff at the development – it is considered likely that it would be viewed by residents as a ‘community hub’ of the site and would support a case that operationally, the site would be a single institutional setting. This is reflected in the Rectory Homes judgement, in which a broad definition of institution is applied as including an ‘organisation’ which manages a whole development to ensure the needs of residential occupants for care are delivered. Whilst it is recognised that some residents may choose not to use communal facilities, as noted in the section 5.2, in some instances their use may form part of the minimum care package for qualifying residents.

The matter of non-residential uses is therefore also very finely balanced in determining the appropriate Use Class for the proposed development. Taken at face value, the type and amount of non-residential space does not strongly differentiate the development from Use Class C3 housing schemes with communal facilities such as gyms, pools, gardens and management/security. However, it is considered that the range of facilities proposed and their location within a central hub of the development, would in operation act to create a sense of a community and a single functional unit for its residents, supporting the institutional element of a Use Class C2 categorisation.

5.4 What is the nature of the residential use and occupation?

5.4.1 Analysis of planning application

In total, the proposed development would provide 122 residential units, comprising of 11 no. 1-bedroom units and 111 no. 2-bedroom units. In total, 97 of the units would be new build dwellings whilst 25 would be delivered through the conversion of the existing lodges on the site.

All of the units would be entirely self-contained to include living, kitchen and bathroom facilities. The applicant has provided information to confirm that 20% of the units would be built to M4(3) Building Regulations which are wheelchair user dwellings, whilst all of the units would be designed to Lifetime Homes Standards.

In terms of floorspace, the GIA of all of the properties would range from a minimum of 66.5sqm to a maximum of 111.3sqm (Block H Cottages and Lodge Block 05-CL respectively, as noted in Appendix A). A total of 78 or 63% of the properties would have private amenity space via a balcony or terrace. It is understood that the units would be purchased on a leasehold basis.

5.4.2 Assessment

It is clear through the Use Classes Order that both Use Class C2 and Use Class C3 constitute a form of residential accommodation. It is also established through the Rectory Homes judgement that residential units under both Use Classes can constitute individual dwellings. As such, the key factor in assessing whether the proposed development is a C2 or C3 use is consideration of the nature of the residential living; the extent to which each unit would represent an individual household that functions independently of the wider development. There are two aspects to this, the physical features of the residential units and the way in which, operationally, the living environment is integrated into the wider development.

Physical factors

Physically, each residential unit would be entirely self-contained. Reference to the ‘front door test’ is made in several of the appeal decisions and the legal opinion reviewed in this report, in which the presence of a

front door and fully self-contained residential unit within an extra care housing scheme may be considered to be an indicator of Use Class C3. A majority of the residential units would have private amenity space, reducing reliance on the wider site for access to outdoor space. There is nothing to firmly evidence that residents would be physically reliant on other parts of the development outside of their home in order to go about their day-to-day living. On this basis, the units would appear no different to a general housing unit under Use Class C3. However, there are some factors which may be viewed to differentiate the residential use. Every unit would have an alarm system installed in order to notify on-site staff of an immediate/emergency need, whilst the design of every unit to a Lifetime Homes standards illustrates that the properties would be equipped to be adapted to the needs of care over time, at which point the resident may live less independently.

Operational factors

It is noted in both obtained legal opinions that self-containment in itself is not determinative of a C3 use because there must be a broader consideration of how residents are situated within a wider institutional setting. In the case of Aylesbury Vale and Tunbridge Wells appeals, the Inspectors referred to the self-containment of residential units as creating an ‘impression’ or ‘illusion’ of independent living whereas in reality, residents would be in a communal living environment dedicated to specialist care of older persons.

Due to the occupancy restrictions secured via S106 agreement, every unit in the proposed development would be occupied by a Qualifying Person in receipt of some level of care (except in circumstances of sole occupancy by a cohabitee/spouse after their death). All residents would have access to the communal facilities on the site. In both instances, it is recognised – as highlighted in the preceding sections - that it is not guaranteed that residents will use the care provision or the facilities provided by the site operator. In such instances, the living experience of the resident may be operationally independent from the wider site and could be reasonably considered Use Class C3b (a dwelling in which care is provided for residents).

5.4.3 Conclusion

Every residential unit within the proposed development would be a self-contained dwelling and over half of units would have their own private amenity space. There is little doubt that it is physically possible for a resident to lead an almost entirely independent life from the wider site and this does therefore strongly indicate Use Class C3. However, the likelihood of a resident living so independently must be considered in the context of the overall model of extra care housing, including the occupation restrictions and an assessed care need.

Physical features of the units are clearly designed to enable and support independent living of older persons and facilitate increasing needs over time. All units would be built to a Lifetime Homes standard to enable adaptation over time, whilst 20% of units would be wheelchair accessible. An emergency call system in all homes would provide a constant link between residents and site management. As the care package of a resident may increase over time, it is likely that they would live less independently despite being in a self-contained unit – just as is often experienced through external care provided at home under Use Class C3(b). It is therefore difficult to distinguish between a C3 and C2 Use in this respect, particularly given that some residents of the proposed development may choose to receive their care from an external provider and not the on-site operator. The Rectory Homes judgement concludes that it is the assessed need of care which is the key differentiator between the Use Classes, in which case the occupation restrictions through the S106 Agreement are determinative rather than the self-containment of units.

5.5 Conclusion

This section has sought to carry out a detailed and thorough assessment of the proposed development in order to determine its Use Class. It has given specific consideration to the nature and extent of care provision, non-residential uses and residential uses within the development, in order to gain a holistic understanding of how it would operate and function, as well as how residents would perceive and experience it.

The argument for categorising the proposed development as either Use Class C3 or Use Class C2 is considered very finely balanced. There are reasonable arguments for each position which can be supported within the context of national policy, legal opinion and recent appeal decisions. However, it is concluded on balance that the most appropriate Use Class for the proposed development would be Use Class C2

Residential Institutions. This conclusion is reached on the basis of two fundamental aspects of the proposed development which it is considered represent the strongest argument of differentiation from a C3 Use.

First, it is considered that the occupation restrictions secured through the S106 Agreement are strongly indicative of a residential institution as described in the Use Classes Order, in which personal care is provided to meet a need by reason of old age or disablement. It is recognised that the type of care provided as part of a minimum care package could be variable based on what the applicant describes in the draft HoT, such that at the lesser end of the scale the services or facilities provided may not constitute personal care at all. This therefore brings into doubt the ‘care’ aspect of a Use Class C2 classification. However, it is concluded that the intent and purpose of an extra care housing model must be given due consideration within this assessment, in which a minimal level of care at point of entry is expected to increase over time. This integral aspect of the extra care model is reflected in the PPG and is key to accommodating older persons long-term and bridging a gap between sheltered housing and nursing homes.

The second key factor in favour of a C2 classification is the extent to which it would operate as a single unit to create a communal and institutional setting for residents. It is recognised that physically, there are aspects of the proposed development which are no different from some forms of Use Class C3 development, in which there are communal facilities and residential management or security. To some extent, these may often even be more exclusive and with less public access than proposed in this development. It is also recognised that the individual dwellings would be self-contained and that there is potential for a resident to live entirely independently of the wider site. However, a realistic appraisal of how prospective residents would perceive and use the site has concluded that it would feel and operate as a singular operation seeking to provide facilities and services for older persons, to a varying extent constituting ‘care’. The provision of a wide range of social, health and wellbeing facilities – as well as site management and security – within the central Grace House ‘community hub’ is considered indicative of an institutional setting that is likely to be used regularly by residents and may be the site of delivery of some of their minimum care package (such as the wellbeing and belonging facilities). Whilst it is recognised that some residents – particularly those who are younger or have a lesser care need – may not use communal facilities or even contract care from the operator, it can be reasonably expected that this may change over time, with the on-site provision of services and facilities more important as a resident ages and their care needs increase. It is again considered that the intention of the extra care model should be taken into account, which does seek to enable older persons to retain independence for as long as they can, whilst also providing some elements of care and institutional support.

In summary, it is considered that BCC should determine the proposed development under Use Class C2. Whilst it is recognised that there are aspects of the development which could reasonably be argued to constitute a C3 classification, overall it is considered to be a finely balanced judgement which reflects the complexity of this issue at a national level and the inconsistency of decision-makers to date.

6. Summary

Arup has been commissioned by BCC to undertake an assessment relating to the Use Class of the proposed development of a retirement community at the Former St. Christopher's School on Westbury Park in Bristol, under planning application reference 22/01221/F. BCC wishes to form a view as to whether the application should be determined as falling within Use Class C2 Residential Institutions or Use Class C3 Dwellinghouses of the Use Classes Order, such that the appropriate CIL charge and policies of the Development Plan can be applied.

This report has reviewed national and local planning policy; case law and legal opinion; and relevant appeal decisions in order to provide context and inform the methodology of the assessment. A thorough assessment of the application has been undertaken, in which key determining factors of Use Class have been reviewed, namely the nature and extent of its proposed care provision, non-residential uses and residential use.

This report has concluded that, on balance, the proposed development is best categorised as Use Class C2 Residential Institutions. It is therefore recommended that BCC determines the application on that basis. It should however be recognised that this assessment has found the case for either Use Class to be finely balanced, reflecting the complexity of this issue as experienced by other LPAs and decision-makers. It should also be recognised that, as reflected in national guidance of the PPG, it is the responsibility of an LPA to determine the Use Class of specialist older persons housing and the outcome of any such case may vary depending on the specific circumstances. The conclusions of this assessment for this particular development should therefore not be assumed as informing the determination of other proposals for specialist older persons housing in Bristol.

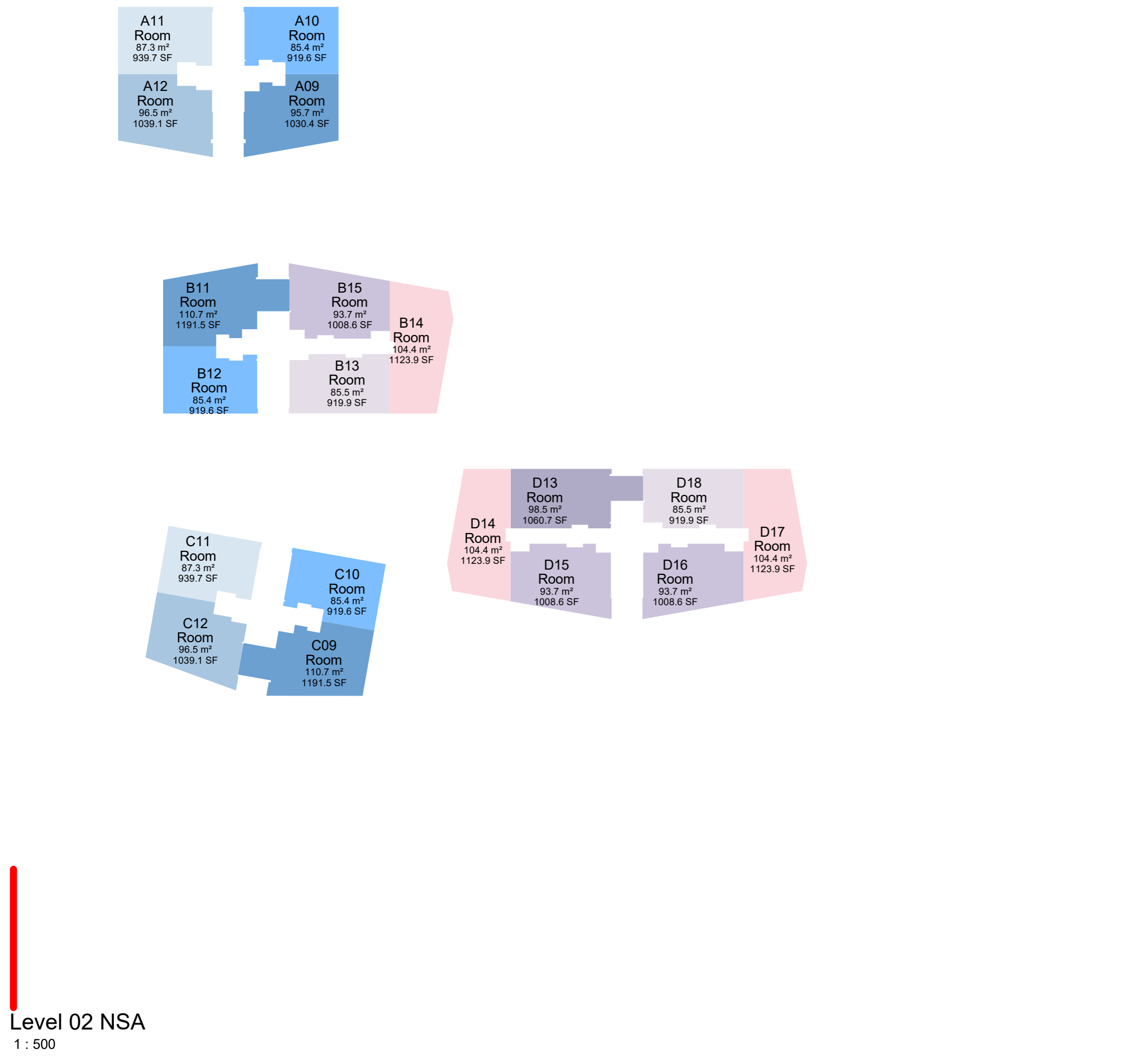
Having concluded that the proposed development would fall within Use Class C2, CIL is not liable. Ordinarily there would be no need to impose any specific planning controls since any change of use would be limited to another use falling within Use Class C2 or the limited permitted development rights granted. However, given the ambiguity around the Use Class it is considered to be reasonable for BCC to use planning controls to ensure that the proposed development operates as a use falling within Use Class C2 and the stated intention of the proposed development providing an integrated retirement community.

As discussions regarding the S106 obligation should progress, the provisions relevant to the definition of the use and its classification as a use falling within Use Class C2 would be:

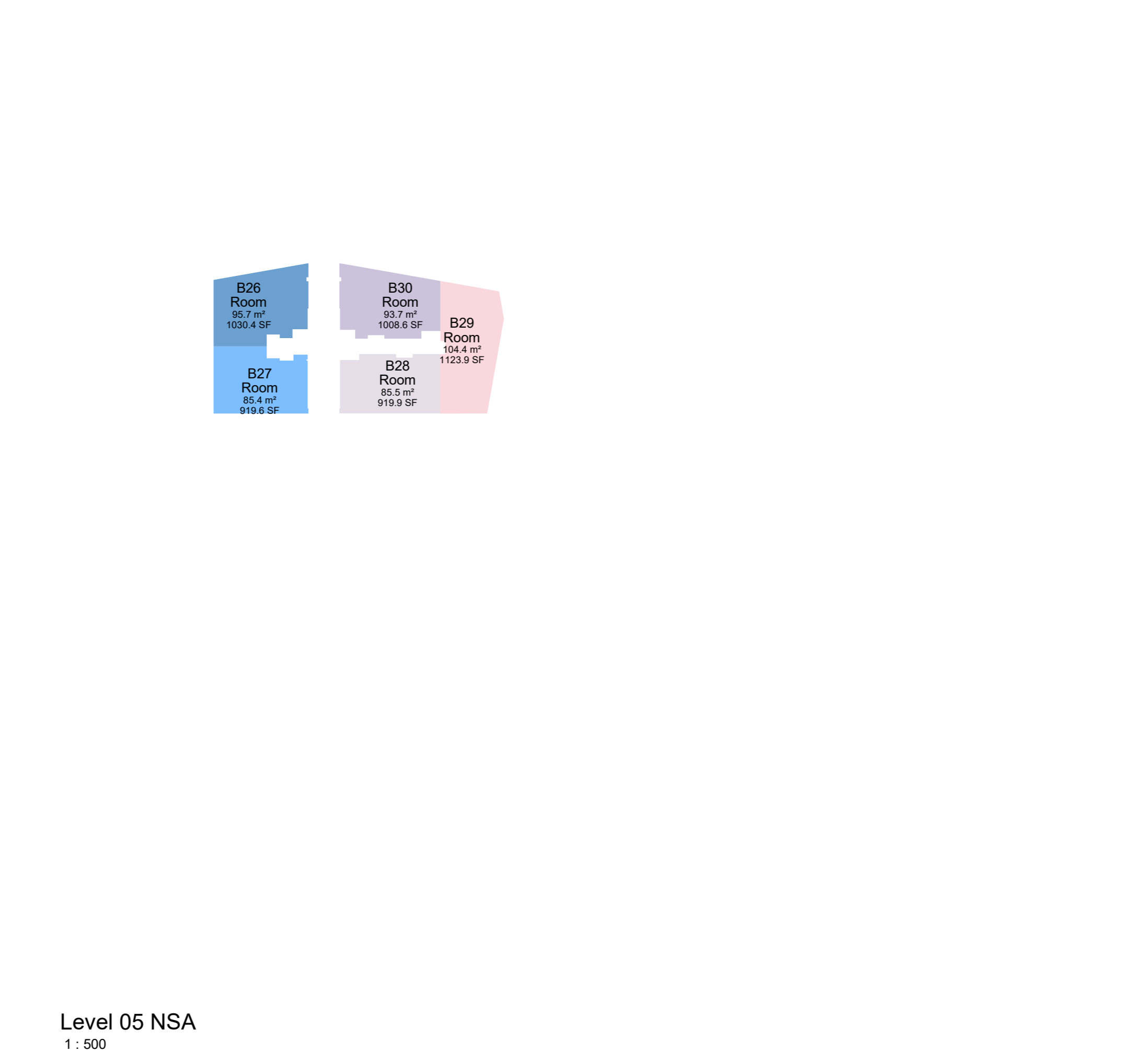
- Restriction on the use of the property as extra care housing for older people providing accommodation, services and facilities;
- Age restriction on occupancy – minimum age of 65 years for lead residents;
- Needs Based Occupancy - Requirement for a health assessment (a ‘Qualifying Persons Assessment’) prior to occupation to determine level and type of personal care and periodic reviews post-occupation by a CQC-registered provider;
- Minimum Care Package comprising a minimum of 2 hours a week of care services, with any personal care delivered under the provision of a formally assessed care plan approved by the Clinical Manager
- Provision of a range of communal facilities to be made available to residents throughout their occupation of the development;
- On-site Transport Service: provision of a car club, valet parking services to aid on-site parking and a shuttle service, including a service suitable for disabled residents.

These controls, viewed in light of the analysis and the assessment of the proposed development, would ensure that use of the extra care units and associated facilities would comprise a use falling within Use Class C2.

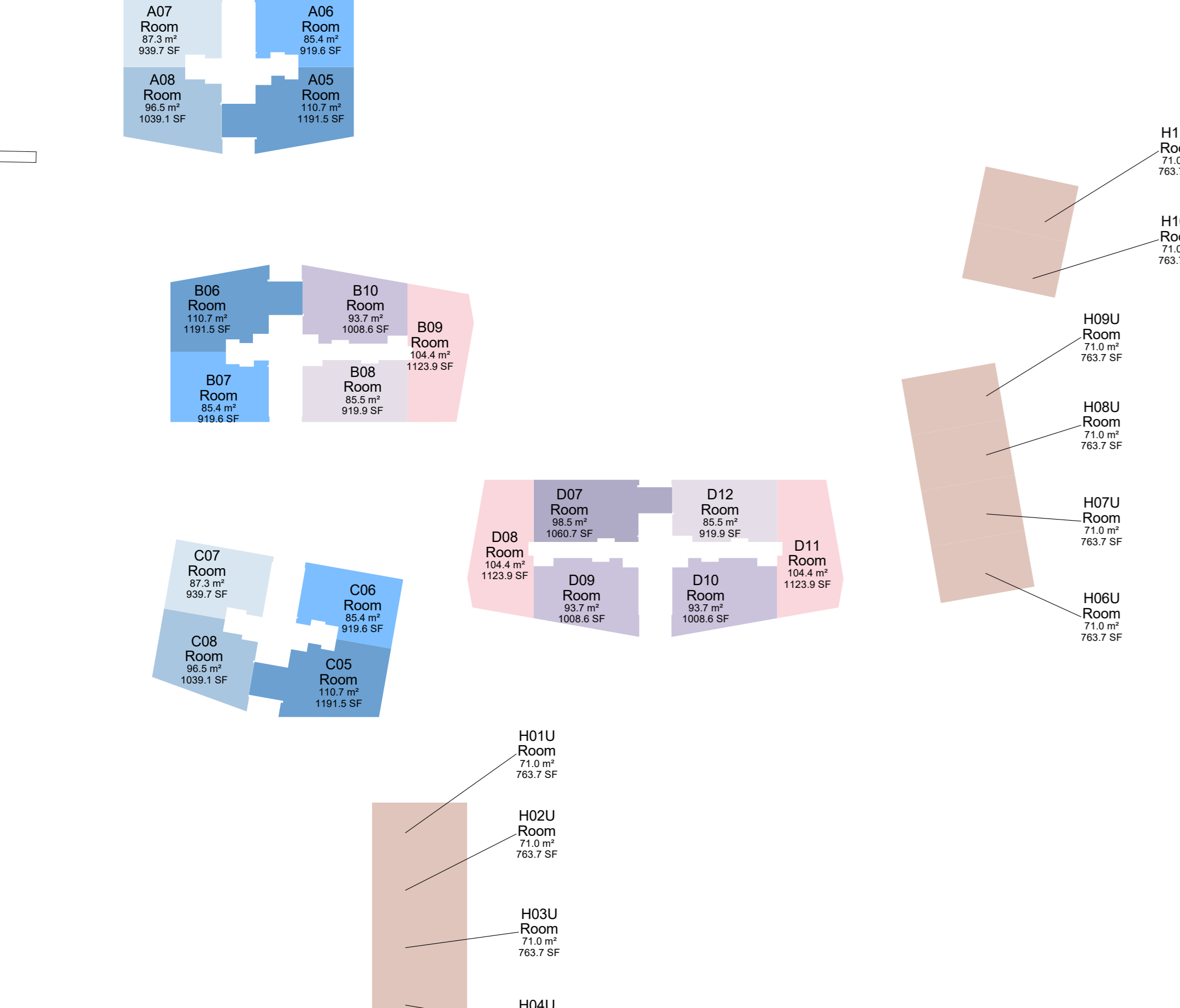
Appendix A – Communal and Residential Area Schedules Provided by Applicant



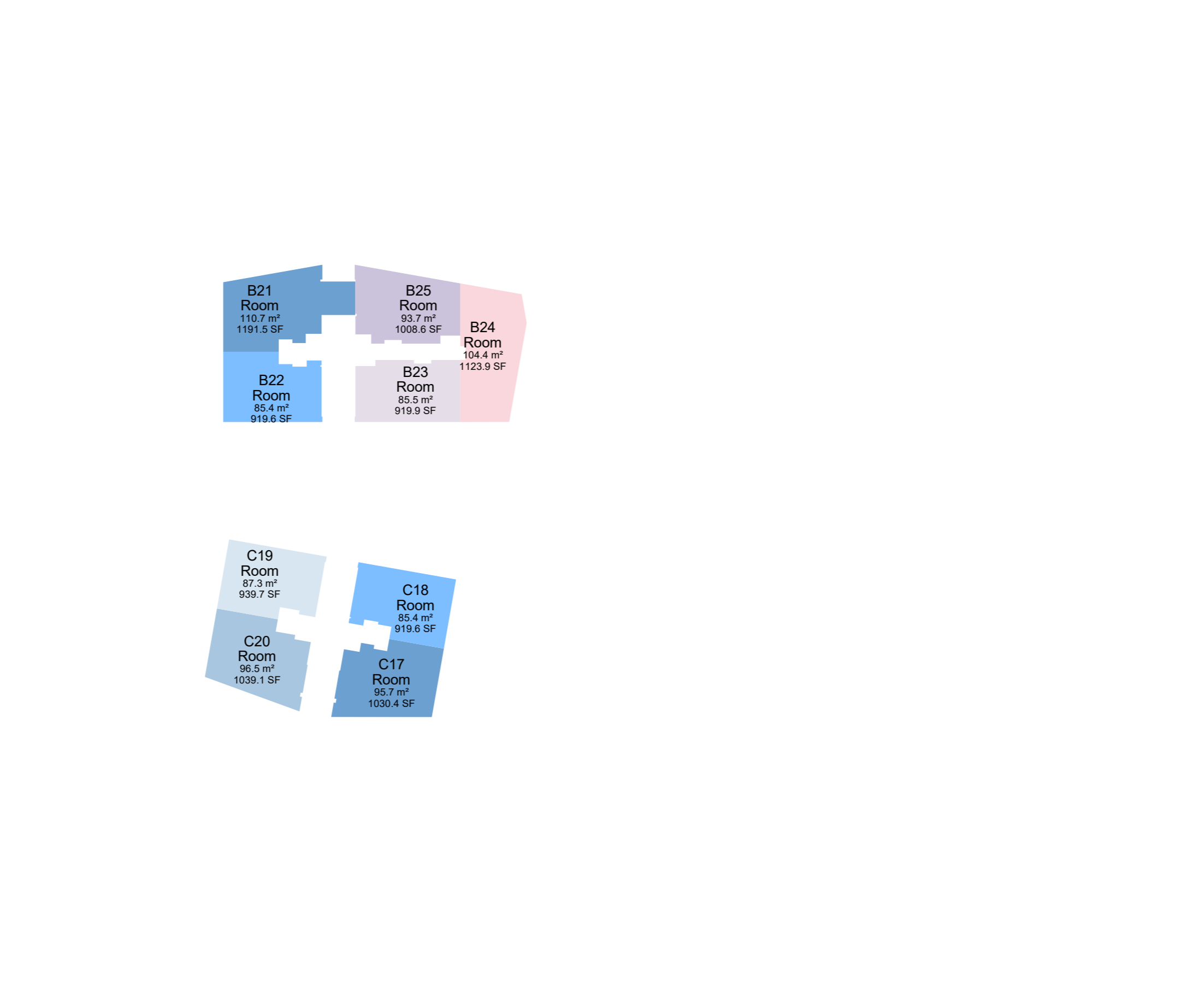
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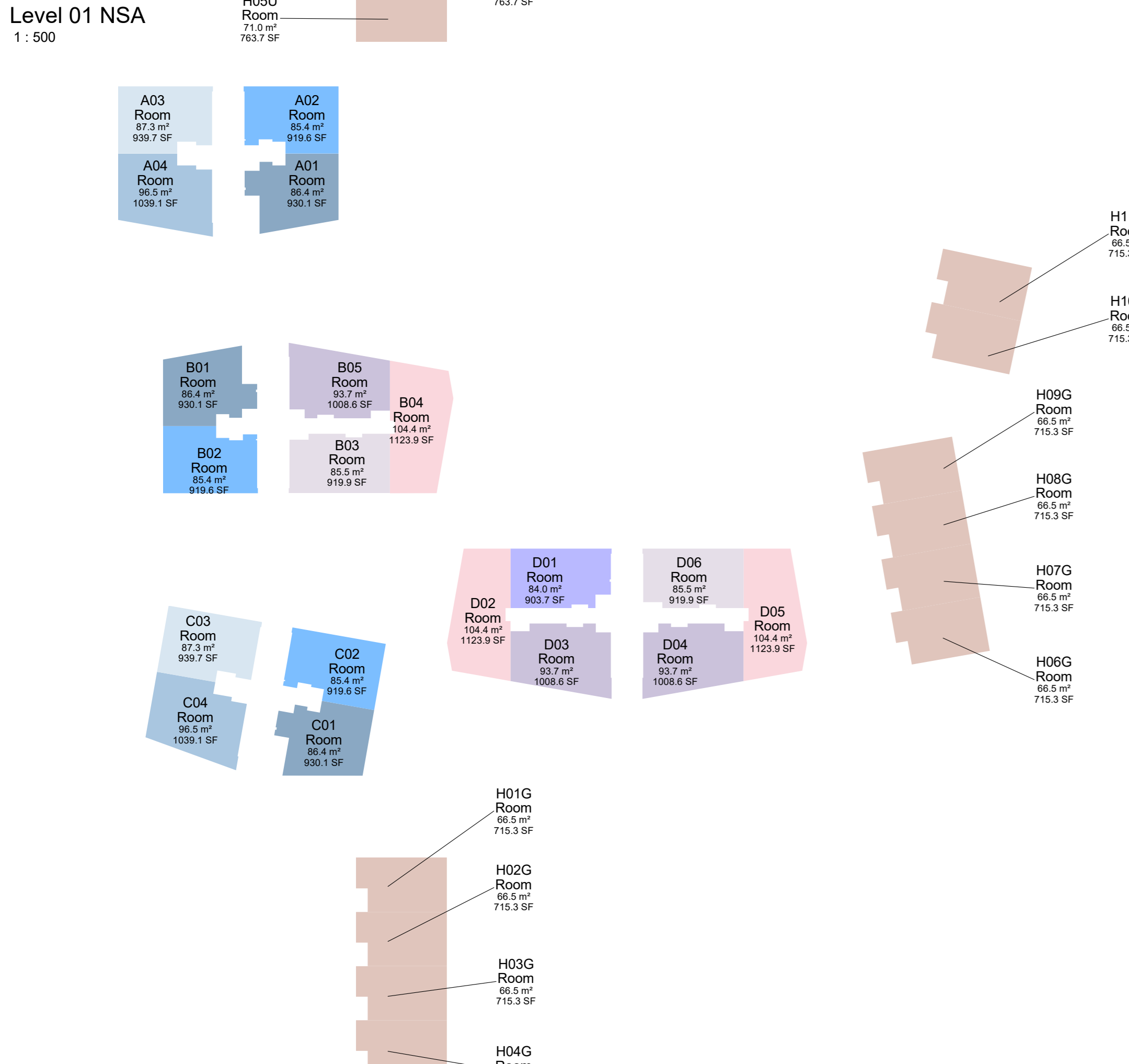
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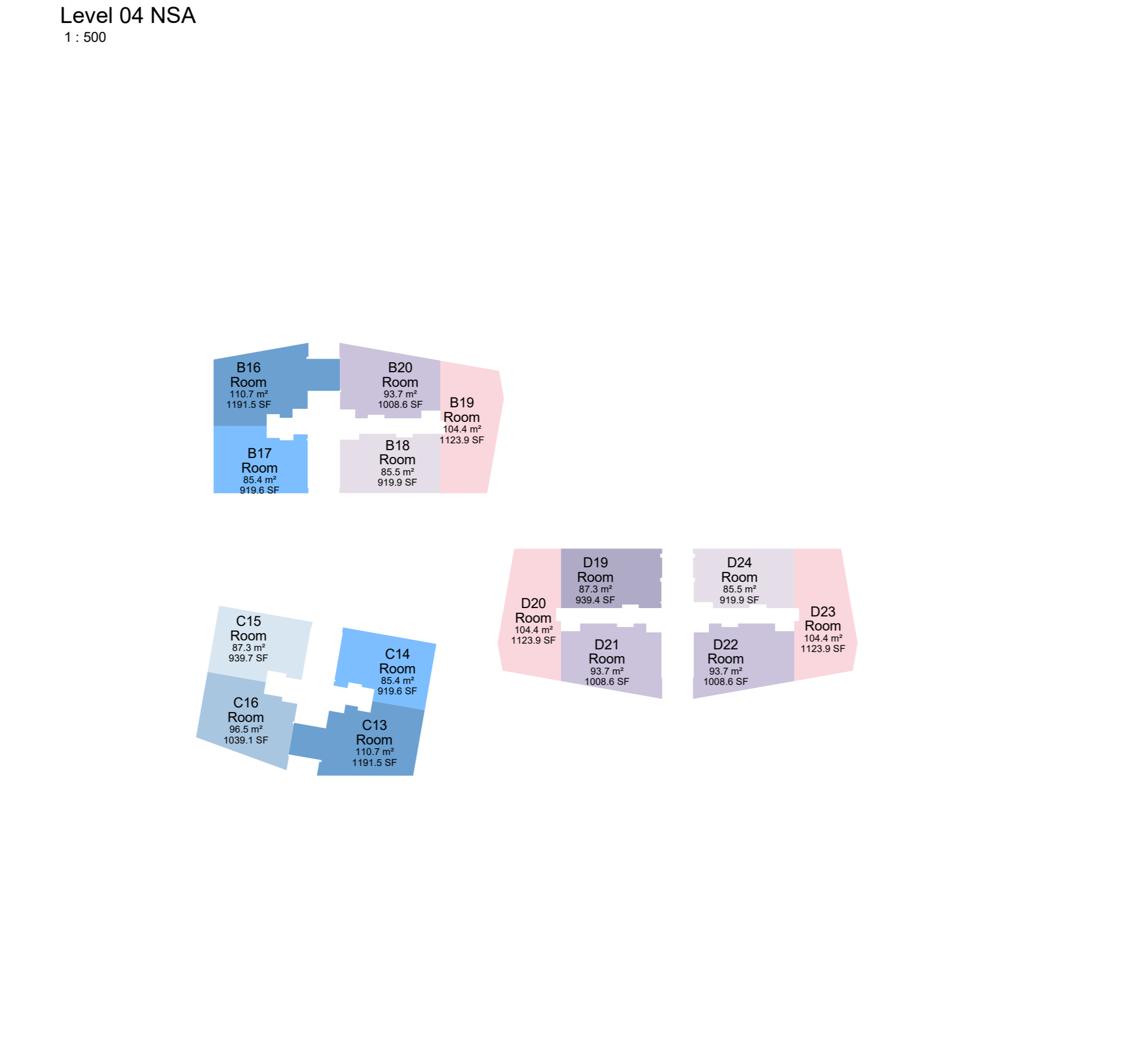
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NSA Apartments												
Rm. No.	Type	Type Group	Level	Area m ²	Area ft ²	No.	Block	Aspect	Amenity	Orientation		
A01	T04(G)	T03	Level 0	86.4	930.1	1	A	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
A02	T17	T17	Level 0	85.4	919.6	1	A	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
A03	T01	T01	Level 0	87.3	939.7	1	A	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
A04	T02	T02	Level 0	96.5	1039.1	1	A	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
A05	T03	T03	Level 1	110.7	1191.5	1	A	Dual Aspect	Balcony	SE/NE		
A06	T17	T17	Level 1	85.4	919.6	1	A	Dual Aspect	Balcony	NW/NE		
A07	T01	T01	Level 1	87.3	939.7	1	A	Dual Aspect	Balcony	NW/SW		
A08	T02	T01	Level 1	96.5	1039.1	1	A	Dual Aspect	Balcony	SW/SE		
A09	T07(R)	T03	Level 2	95.7	1030.4	1	A	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
A10	T18(R)	T17	Level 2	85.4	919.6	1	A	Dual Aspect	Juliette			
A11	T05(R)	T01	Level 2	87.3	939.7	1	A	Dual Aspect	Juliette			
A12	T06(R)	T01	Level 2	96.5	1039.1	1	A	Dual Aspect	Juliette			
				1100.7	11847.3	12						
B01	T04(G)	T03	Level 0	86.4	930.1	1	B	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
B02	T17	T17	Level 0	85.4	919.6	1	B	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
B03	T08	T08	Level 0	85.5	919.9	1	B	Single Aspect	Terrace			
B04	T15	T15	Level 0	104.4	1123.9	1	B	Triple Aspect	Terrace			
B05	T09	T08	Level 0	93.7	1008.6	1	B	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
B06	T03	T03	Level 1	110.7	1191.5	1	B	Dual Aspect	Balcony	SW/NW		
B07	T17	T17	Level 1	85.4	919.6	1	B	Dual Aspect	Balcony	SW/SE		
B08	T08	T08	Level 1	85.5	919.9	1	B	Single Aspect	Balcony	SE		
B09	T15	T15	Level 1	104.4	1123.9	1	B	Triple Aspect	Balcony	NW/NE/SE		
B10	T09	T08	Level 1	93.7	1008.6	1	B	Dual Aspect	Balcony	NW		
B11	T03	T03	Level 2	110.7	1191.5	1	B	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
B12	T17	T17	Level 2	85.4	919.6	1	B	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
B13	T08	T08	Level 2	85.5	919.9	1	B	Single Aspect	Balcony			
B14	T15	T15	Level 2	104.4	1123.9	1	B	Triple Aspect	Balcony			
B15	T09	T08	Level 2	93.7	1008.6	1	B	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
B16	T03	T03	Level 3	110.7	1191.5	1	B	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
B17	T17	T17	Level 3	85.4	919.6	1	B	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
B18	T08	T08	Level 3	85.5	919.9	1	B	Single Aspect	Balcony			
B19	T15	T15	Level 3	104.4	1123.9	1	B	Triple Aspect	Balcony			
B20	T09	T08	Level 3	93.7	1008.6	1	B	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
B21	T03	T03	Level 4	110.7	1191.5	1	B	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
B22	T17	T17	Level 4	85.4	919.6	1	B	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
B23	T08	T08	Level 4	85.5	919.9	1	B	Single Aspect	Balcony			
B24	T15	T15	Level 4	104.4	1123.9	1	B	Triple Aspect	Balcony			
B25	T09	T08	Level 4	93.7	1008.6	1	B	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
B26	T07(R)	T03	Level 5	95.7	1030.4	1	B	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
B27	T18(R)	T17	Level 5	85.4	919.6	1	B	Dual Aspect	Juliette			
B28	T12(R)	T08	Level 5	85.5	919.9	1	B	Single Aspect	Juliette			
B29	T16(R)	T15	Level 5	104.4	1123.9	1	B	Triple Aspect	Juliette			
B30	T13(R)	T08	Level 5	93.7	1008.6	1	B	Single Aspect	Juliette			
				2838.9	30558.2	30						
C01	T04(G)	T03	Level 0	86.4	930.1	1	C	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
C02	T17	T17	Level 0	85.4	919.6	1	C	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
C03	T01	T01	Level 0	87.3	939.7	1	C	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
C04	T02	T01	Level 0	96.5	1039.1	1	C	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
C05	T03	T03	Level 1	110.7	1191.5	1	C	Dual Aspect	Balcony	SE/NE		
C06	T17	T17	Level 1	85.4	919.6	1	C	Dual Aspect	Balcony	NW/NE		
C07	T01	T01	Level 1	87.3	939.7	1	C	Dual Aspect	Balcony	NW/SW		
C08	T02	T01	Level 1	96.5	1039.1	1	C	Dual Aspect	Balcony	SW/SE		
C09	T03	T03	Level 1	110.7	1191.5	1	C	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
C10	T17	T17	Level 2	85.4	919.6	1	C	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
C11	T01	T01	Level 2	87.3	939.7	1	C	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
C12	T02	T01	Level 2	96.5	1039.1	1	C	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
C13	T03	T03	Level 3	110.7	1191.5	1	C	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
C14	T17	T17	Level 3	85.4	919.6	1	C	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
C15	T01	T01	Level 3	87.3	939.7	1	C	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
C16	T02	T01	Level 3	96.5	1039.1	1	C	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
C17	T07(R)	T03	Level 4	95.7	1030.4	1	C	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
C18	T18(R)	T17	Level 4	85.4	919.6	1	C	Dual Aspect	Juliette			
C19	T05(R)	T01	Level 4	87.3	939.7	1	C	Dual Aspect	Juliette			
C20	T06(R)	T01	Level 4	96.5	1039.1	1	C	Dual Aspect	Juliette			
				1860.6	20027.2	20						
D01	T11(G)	T10	Level 0	84.0	903.7	1	D	Single Aspect	Terrace			
D02	T15	T15	Level 0	104.4	1123.9	1	D	Triple Aspect	Terrace			
D03	T09	T08	Level 0	93.7	1008.6	1	D	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
D04	T09	T08	Level 0	93.7	1008.6	1	D	Dual Aspect	Terrace			
D05	T15	T15	Level 0	104.4	1123.9	1	D	Triple Aspect	Terrace			
D06	T08	T08	Level 0	85.5	919.9	1	D	Single Aspect	Terrace			
D07	T10	T10	Level 1	98.5	1060.7	1	D	Single Aspect	Balcony	NW		
D08	T15	T15	Level 1	104.4	1123.9	1	D	Triple Aspect	Balcony	NW/SW/SE		
D09	T09	T08	Level 1	93.7	1008.6	1	D	Dual Aspect	Balcony	SE		
D10	T09	T08	Level 1	93.7	1008.6	1	D	Dual Aspect	Balcony	SE		
D11	T15	T15	Level 1	104.4	1123.9	1	D	Triple Aspect	Balcony	NE/NW/SE		
D12	T08	T08	Level 1	85.5	919.9	1	D	Single Aspect	Balcony	NW		
D13	T10	T10	Level 2	98.5	1060.7	1	D	Single Aspect	Balcony			
D14	T15	T15	Level 2	104.4	1123.9	1	D	Triple Aspect	Balcony			
D15	T09	T08	Level 2	93.7	1008.6	1	D	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
D16	T09	T08	Level 2	93.7	1008.6	1	D	Dual Aspect	Balcony			
D17	T15	T15	Level 2	104.4	1123.9	1	D	Triple Aspect	Balcony			
D18	T08	T08	Level 2	85.5	919.9	1	D	Single Aspect	Balcony			
D19	T14(R)	T10	Level 3	87.3	939.7	1	D	Single Aspect	Terrace			
D20	T16(R)	T15	Level 3	104.4	1123.9	1	D	Triple Aspect	Juliette			
D21	T13(R)	T08	Level 3	93.7	1008.6	1	D	Single Aspect	Juliette			
D22	T13(R)	T08	Level 3	93.7	1008.6	1	D	Single Aspect	Juliette			
D23	T16(R)	T15	Level 3	104.4	1123.9	1	D	Triple Aspect	Juliette			
D24	T12(R)	T08	Level 3	85.5	919.9	1	D	Single Aspect	Juliette			
				2295.0	24703.4	24						
H01G	CC-G	Cottage	Level 0	H01	66.5	715.3	1	H	Triple Aspect	Garden	SW/NE	
H01U	CC-U	Cottage	Level 1	H01	71.0	763.7	0	H				
H02G	CC-G	Cottage	Level 0	H02	66.5	715.3	1	H	Dual Aspect	Garden		
H02U	CC-U	Cottage	Level 1	H02	71.0	763.7	0	H				
H03G	CC-G	Cottage	Level 0	H03	66.5	715.3	1	H	Dual Aspect	Garden		
H03U	CC-U	Cottage	Level 1	H03	71.0	763.7	0	H				
H04G	CC-G	Cottage	Level 0	H04	66.5	715.3	1	H	Dual Aspect	Garden		
H04U	CC-U	Cottage	Level 1	H04	71.0	763.7	0	H				
H05G	CC-G	Cottage	Level 0	H05	66.5	715.3	1	H	Triple Aspect	Garden		
H05U	CC-U	Cottage	Level 1	H05	71.0	763.7	0	H				
H06G	CC-G	Cottage	Level 0	H06	66.5	715.3	1	H	Triple Aspect	Garden	SW/NE	
H06U	CC-U	Cottage	Level 1	H06	71.0	763.7	0	H				
H07G	CC-G	Cottage	Level 0	H07	66.5	715.3	1	H	Dual Aspect	Garden		
H07U	CC-U	Cottage	Level 1	H07	71.0	763.7	0	H				
H08G	CC-G	Cottage	Level 0	H08	66.5	715.3	1	H	Dual Aspect	Garden		
H08U	CC-U	Cottage	Level 1	H08	71.0	763.7	0	H				
H09G	CC-G	Cottage	Level 0	H09	66.5	715.3	1	H	Triple Aspect	Garden		
H09U	CC-U	Cottage	Level 1	H09	71.0	763.7	0	H				
H10G	CC-G	Cottage	Level 0	H10	66.5	715.3	1	H	Triple Aspect	Garden	WW/EE	
H10U	CC-U	Cottage	Level 1	H10	71.0	763.7	0	H				
H11G	CC-G	Cottage	Level 0	H11	66.5	715.3	1	H	Triple Aspect	Garden		
H11U	CC-U	Cottage	Level 1	H11	71.0	763.7	0	H				
				1511.5	16289.5	11						
				9606.7	103405.6	97						

NSA by Block & Type					
Block	Room Type	Area m ²	Area ft ²	Unit	Category
A	T01	174.6	1879.5	12	
A	T02	193.1	2078.1	1	
A	T03	110.7	1191.5	1	M4(3)
A	T04(G)	86.4	930.1	1	M4(3)
A	T05(R)	87.3	939.7	1	
A	T06(R)	96.5	1039.1	1	
A	T07(R)	95.7	1030.4	1	M4(3)
A	T17	170.9	1830.3	2	
A	T18(R)	85.4	919.6	1	
		1100.7	11847.3	12	
B	T03	442.8	4768.1	4	M4(3)
B	T04(G)	86.4	930.1	1	M4(3)
B	T07(R)	95.7	1030.4	1	M4(3)
B	T08	427.3	4599.4	5	M4(3)
B	T09	468.5	5042.8	5	
B	T12(R)	85.5	919.9	1	M4(3)
B	T13(R)	93.7	1008.6	1	
B	T15	522.0	5619.3	5	
B	T16(R)	104.4	1123.9	1	
B	T17	427.2	4598.2	5	
B	T18(R)	85.4	919.6	1	
		2838.9	30558.2	30	
C	T01	349.2	3759.0	4	
C	T02	386.1	4156.2	4	
C	T03	332.1	3574.6	3	M4(3)
C	T04(G)	86.4	930.1	1	M4(3)
C	T05(R)	87.3	939.7	1	
C	T06(R)	96.5	1039.1	1	
C	T07(R)	95.7	1030.4	1	M4(3)
C	T17	341.7	3676.5	4	
C					

Communal Areas - RESIDENTIAL

Communal Schedule - BLOCK A					
Name	Level	Area m²	Area ft²	RmType	
Cl. St.	Level 0	1.1	12.1 ft²	Ancillary	
IT SER / Electrical Incomer	Level 0	2.3	24.7 ft²	Ancillary	
IT/LS	Level 0	2.4	25.7 ft²	Ancillary	
Corridor	Level 0	27.9	299.8 ft²	Circulation	
Buggy Bike	Level 0	4.6	50.0 ft²	Communal	
Entrance	Level 0	12.5	134.5 ft²	Communal	
Post?	Level 0	4.1	43.9 ft²	Communal	
Lift	Level 0	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Stairs	Level 0	18.6	200.7 ft²	Core	
Distribution Board	Level 0	0.9	9.3 ft²	Riser	
ASHP	Level 0	1.6	17.4 ft²	Riser	
Dry Riser	Level 0	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 0	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 0	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 0	1.4	15.2 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 0	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
Corridor	Level 1	27.9	299.8 ft²	Circulation	
Lift	Level 1	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Stairs	Level 1	21.6	232.0 ft²	Core	
Distribution Board	Level 1	0.9	9.3 ft²	Riser	
ASHP	Level 1	1.6	17.4 ft²	Riser	
Dry Riser	Level 1	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 1	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 1	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 1	1.4	15.2 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 1	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
Corridor	Level 2	27.9	299.8 ft²	Circulation	
Lift	Level 2	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Stairs	Level 2	21.6	232.0 ft²	Core	
Distribution Board	Level 2	0.9	9.3 ft²	Riser	
ASHP	Level 2	1.6	17.4 ft²	Riser	
Dry Riser	Level 2	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 2	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 2	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 2	1.4	15.2 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 2	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
204.9		2206.9 ft²			
204.9		2206.9 ft²			

Communal Schedule - BLOCK B					
Name	Level	Area m²	Area ft²	RmType	
Cl. St.	Level 0	1.0	11.1 ft²	Ancillary	
IT SER / Electrical Incomer	Level 0	2.3	24.7 ft²	Ancillary	
IT/LS	Level 0	2.4	25.7 ft²	Ancillary	
Corridor	Level 0	43.5	467.9 ft²	Circulation	
Buggy	Level 0	4.6	50.0 ft²	Communal	
Entrance	Level 0	12.3	132.9 ft²	Communal	
Post?	Level 0	4.1	43.9 ft²	Communal	
Lift	Level 0	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Stairs	Level 0	18.6	200.7 ft²	Core	
Distribution Board	Level 0	0.9	9.3 ft²	Riser	
Dry Riser	Level 0	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 0	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 0	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 0	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 0	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
ASHP	Level 0	1.3	13.7 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 0	1.7	18.8 ft²	Riser	
Cl. St.	Level 1	4.1	43.9 ft²	Ancillary	
Corridor	Level 1	43.5	467.9 ft²	Circulation	
Lift	Level 1	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Stairs	Level 1	21.6	232.0 ft²	Core	
Distribution Board	Level 1	0.9	9.3 ft²	Riser	
Dry Riser	Level 1	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 1	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 1	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 1	1.4	15.2 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 1	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
Corridor	Level 2	27.9	299.8 ft²	Circulation	
Lift	Level 2	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Stairs	Level 2	21.6	232.0 ft²	Core	
Distribution Board	Level 2	0.9	9.3 ft²	Riser	
ASHP	Level 2	1.6	17.4 ft²	Riser	
Dry Riser	Level 2	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 2	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 2	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 2	1.4	15.2 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 2	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
204.9		2206.9 ft²			
204.9		2206.9 ft²			

Communal Schedule - BLOCK C					
Name	Level	Area m²	Area ft²	RmType	
IT SER / Electrical Incomer	Level 0	2.3	24.7 ft²	Ancillary	
IT/LS	Level 0	2.4	25.7 ft²	Ancillary	
Corridor	Level 0	27.9	299.8 ft²	Circulation	
Entrance	Level 0	12.5	134.5 ft²	Communal	
Post?	Level 0	4.1	43.9 ft²	Communal	
Lift	Level 0	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Stairs	Level 0	18.6	200.7 ft²	Core	
Distribution Board	Level 0	0.9	9.3 ft²	Riser	
Dry Riser	Level 0	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 0	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 0	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 0	1.4	15.2 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 0	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
Corridor	Level 1	27.9	299.8 ft²	Circulation	
Lift	Level 1	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Stairs	Level 1	21.6	232.0 ft²	Core	
Distribution Board	Level 1	0.9	9.3 ft²	Riser	
ASHP	Level 1	1.6	17.4 ft²	Riser	
Dry Riser	Level 1	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 1	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 1	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 1	1.4	15.2 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 1	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
Corridor	Level 2	27.9	299.8 ft²	Circulation	
Lift	Level 2	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Stairs	Level 2	21.6	232.0 ft²	Core	
Distribution Board	Level 2	0.9	9.3 ft²	Riser	
ASHP	Level 2	1.6	17.4 ft²	Riser	
Dry Riser	Level 2	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 2	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 2	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 2	1.4	15.2 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 2	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
Corridor	Level 3	27.9	299.8 ft²	Circulation	
Lift	Level 3	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Stairs	Level 3	21.6	232.0 ft²	Core	
Distribution Board	Level 3	0.9	9.3 ft²	Riser	
ASHP	Level 3	1.6	17.4 ft²	Riser	
Dry Riser	Level 3	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 3	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 3	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 3	1.4	15.2 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 3	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
Corridor	Level 4	27.9	299.8 ft²	Circulation	
Lift	Level 4	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Stairs	Level 4	21.6	232.0 ft²	Core	
Distribution Board	Level 4	0.9	9.3 ft²	Riser	
ASHP	Level 4	1.6	17.4 ft²	Riser	
Dry Riser	Level 4	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 4	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 4	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 4	1.4	15.2 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 4	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
319.7		3441.6 ft²			
319.7		3441.6 ft²			

Communal Schedule - BLOCK D					
Name	Level	Area m²	Area ft²	RmType	
IT/LS	Level 0	2.4	25.7 ft²	Ancillary	
IT SER / Electrical Incomer	Level 0	2.3	24.9 ft²	Ancillary	
Corridor	Level 0	4.1	43.9 ft²	Circulation	
Corridor	Level 0	59.3	638.5 ft²	Circulation	
Stairs	Level 0	18.6	200.7 ft²	Core	
Lift	Level 0	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Dry Riser	Level 0	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 0	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 0	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 0	1.4	15.2 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 0	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
Corridor	Level 1	59.3	638.5 ft²	Circulation	
Lift	Level 1	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Stairs	Level 1	21.6	232.0 ft²	Core	
Dry Riser	Level 1	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 1	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 1	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 1	1.4	15.2 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 1	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
Corridor	Level 2	59.3	638.5 ft²	Circulation	
Lift	Level 2	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Stairs	Level 2	21.6	232.0 ft²	Core	
Dry Riser	Level 2	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 2	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 2	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 2	1.4	15.2 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 2	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
Corridor	Level 3	59.3	638.5 ft²	Circulation	
Lift	Level 3	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Stairs	Level 3	21.6	232.0 ft²	Core	
Dry Riser	Level 3	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 3	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 3	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 3	1.4	15.2 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 3	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
Corridor	Level 4	59.3	638.5 ft²	Circulation	
Lift	Level 4	4.3	46.5 ft²	Core	
Stairs	Level 4	21.6	232.0 ft²	Core	
Dry Riser	Level 4	0.4	4.0 ft²	Riser	
ELV Comms Riser	Level 4	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
ELS Cables Riser	Level 4	0.4	3.9 ft²	Riser	
Cold Water	Level 4	1.4	15.2 ft²	Riser	
Smoke Shaft	Level 4	1.6	16.9 ft²	Riser	
385.3		4147.0 ft²			
385.3		4147.0 ft²			

GIA

GIA ALL (SUMMARY)				
Block	Area m²	Area ft²	Existing	Proposed
01-WL	646.7	6960.5	Existing	
02-KL	575.0	6188.9	Existing	
03-HL	521.6	5614.7	Existing	
04-AL	635.2	6837.0	Existing	
05-CL	756.0	8157.7	Existing	
AA	1393.3	14997.9	Proposed	
BB	3555.5	38271.1	Proposed	
CC	2333.8	25121.2	Proposed	
DD	2853.6	30716.1	Proposed	
GH	940.9	10128.0		
H01	719.9	7748.5	Proposed	
H02	574.2	6181.2	Proposed	
H03	283.0	3046.4	Proposed	
NH	136.5	1469.6	Existing	
PP	291.5	3137.3		
	16255.8	174976.1		

Naming Key	
Residential	Westbury Lodge
WL	Westbury Lodge
KL	Kenwin Lodge
HL	Hampton Lodge
AL	Alveston Lodge
CL	Carisbrooke Lodge
AA	Block A
BB	Block B
CC	Block C
DD	Block D
H(01,02,03)	Cottages
Communal / Ancillary	
GH	Grace House
NH	North House
PP	Plant

Lodges GIA (SUMMARY)			
Block	Area	Area ft²	
01-WL	646.7	6960.5	
02-KL	575.0	6188.9	
03-HL	521.6	5614.7	
04-AL	635.2	6837.0	
05-CL	756.0	8157.7	
	3173.5	34158.9	

Lodges NSA (SUMMARY)			
Lodge	Area	Area ft²	
01-WL	372.7	4011.9	
02-KL	370.3	3986.2	
03-HL	369.7	3979.6	
04-AL	351.1	3779.2	
05-CL	556.5	5990.1	
	2020.4	21746.9	

Communal Areas - NON-RESIDENTIAL

Communal Schedule - GRACE HOUSE (GH)						
Name	Level	Area m²	Area ft²	RmType	Dept.	
Kitchen	GH-00	53.8	579.4 ft²	Ancillary	01 - Amicita Club	
Manager	GH-00	15.1	162.8 ft²	Ancillary	01 - Amicita Club	
Admin	GH-00	14.6	157.5 ft²	Ancillary	01 - Amicita Club	
A. Reception	GH-00	9.6	103.9 ft²	Ancillary	01 - Amicita Club	
Utility intake	GH-00	4.3	46.6 ft²	Ancillary	01 - Amicita Club	
Bar	GH-00	10.4	111.9 ft²	Ancillary	01 - Amicita Club	
Post Rm	GH-00	6.1	65.1 ft²	Ancillary	01 - Amicita Club	
Chg Rm	GH-00	5.5	59.1 ft²	Ancillary	01 - Amicita Club	
IT MER	GH-00	3.8	41.2 ft²	Ancillary	01 - Amicita Club	
W. Reception	GH-00	3.4	36.6 ft²	Ancillary	02 - Wellbeing	
Pool St.	GH-00	4.1	44.1 ft²	Ancillary	02 - Wellbeing	
Lockers	GH-00	7.5	80.8 ft²	Ancillary	02 - Wellbeing	
WC	GH-00	3.7	40.4 ft²	Ancillary	02 - Wellbeing	
Chg Rm	GH-00	3.9	41.8 ft²	Ancillary	02 - Wellbeing	
Chg Rm	GH-00	3.8	40.7 ft²	Ancillary</		

Supporting Documents

3. St Christophers School, Westbury Park, BS6 7JE.

1. Existing Site Plan
2. Proposed Masterplan
3. Proposed Site Sections
4. Villa B Elevations
5. Villa C Elevations
6. Relationships With Existing Buildings
7. Tree Loss Plan



ST CHRISTOPHER'S SQUARE

BRISTOL

CDM REGULATIONS 2015. All current drawings and specifications for the project must be read in conjunction with the Designer's Hazard and Environment Assessment Record. All intellectual property rights reserved. Designed with reference to the surveys, information and reports listed: Topographical Survey, Arboricultural Survey, Ecology Assessment, Ground Investigation. Refer to DAS & supporting documents submitted with application.



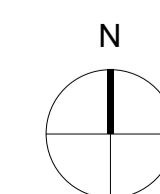
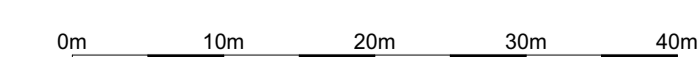
Rev	Date	Description	Dwn	Ckd
D	11/04/23	Amendments to Spa Building	EH	MW
C	20/02/23	Design Amendments	SB	MW
B	25/11/22	Issued for Planning design amendments	OS	JAB
A	18/07/22	Amendments to Gravel House, Block roof and footprint	OS	MW
-	18/02/22	PLANNING	SB	MW

St Christopher's Square

Proposed Masterplan

Project	Origin	Zone	Level	Type	Role	Number
STCH	-PRP	-ZZ	-ZZ	-DR	-A-	2004
Revision						
D - PLANNING						
Status						
Issue for Planning						
Drawn	SB	Checked	MW	Date	FEB 2022	Scale @ A1 1 : 500

Proposed Masterplan
1 : 500



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ST CHRISTOPHER'S SQUARE

BRISTOL

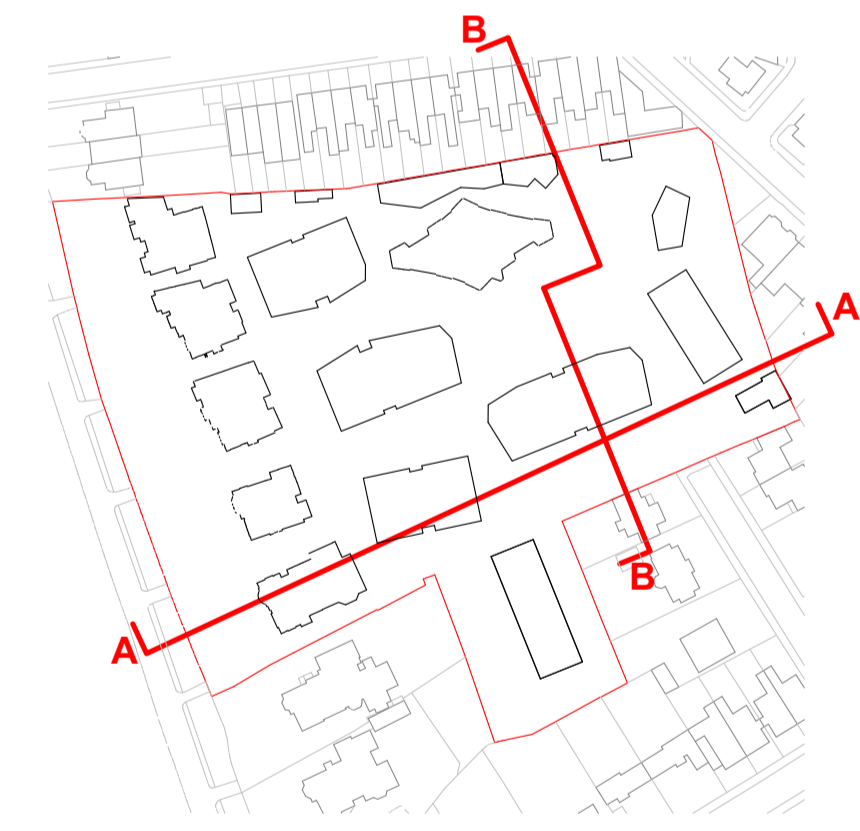
CDM REGULATIONS 2015. All current drawings and specifications for the project must be read in conjunction with the Designer's Hazard and Environment Assessment Record. All intellectual property rights reserved.
 Designed with reference to the surveys, information and reports listed: Topographical Survey, Arboricultural Survey, Ecology Assessment, Ground Investigation. Refer to DAS & supporting documents submitted with application.



Site Section A-A
1 : 250



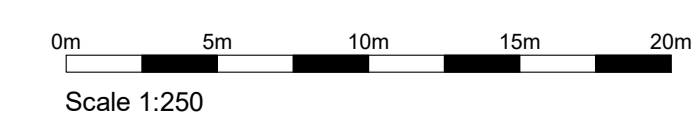
Site Section B-B
1 : 250



Rev	Date	Description	OS	JAB
A	25/11/22	Issued for Planning design amendments	SB	MW
-	18/02/22	PLANNING	Dwn	Ckd

St Christopher's Square Site Sections

Project	Origin	Zone	Level	Type	Role	Number
STCH -PRP - ZZ -	ZZ -	DR - A -	2006			
Revision						
A - PLANNING						
Status						
Issue for Planning						
Drawn	SB	Checked	MW	Date	FEB 2022	Scale @ A1 1 : 250



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The contractor is responsible for checking dimensions, tolerances and references. Any discrepancy to be verified with the Architect before proceeding with the works. Where an item is covered by drawings to different scales the larger scale drawing is to be worked to.

Do not scale drawing. Figured dimensions to be worked to in all cases.

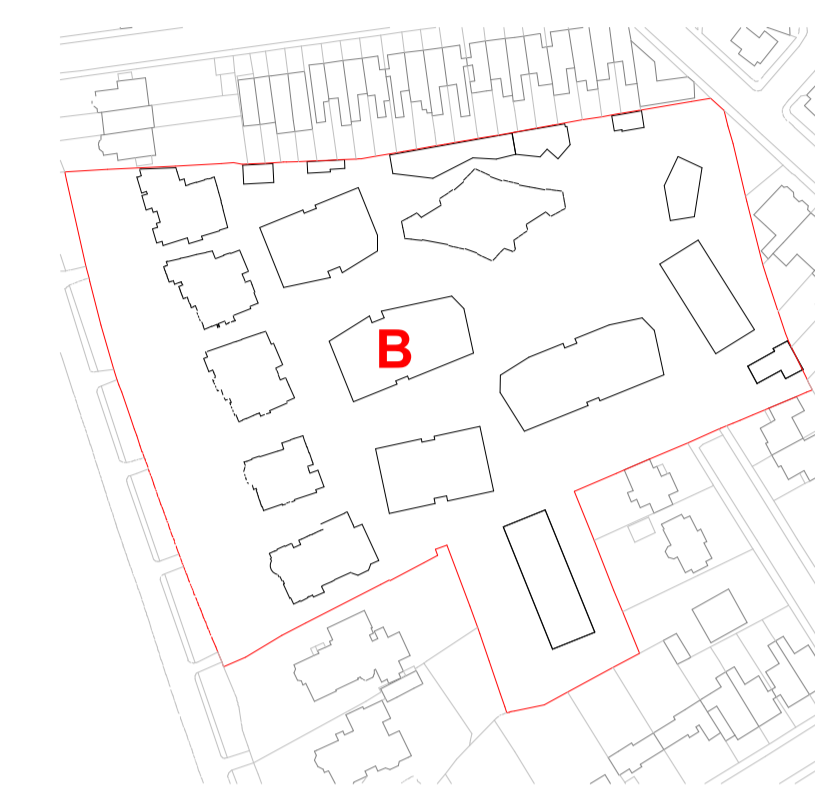
Where products have been specified, PRP have reviewed applicable products available in the UK at the time of writing the specification, from which products named in the specification have been selected.

Where the contractor wishes to propose alternative products, representative samples and a full technical appraisal should be submitted by the contractor to the employer demonstrating that their proposed alternative has equal or better performance.

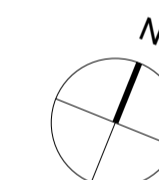
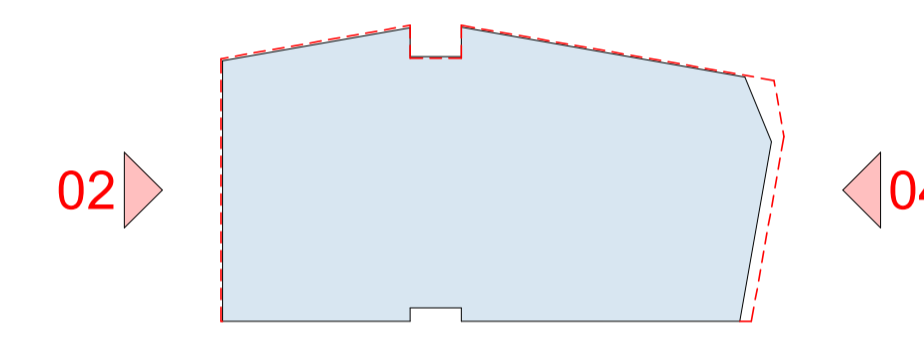
Any alternative products are subject to design team, building control, warranty provider and employer acceptance.

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01



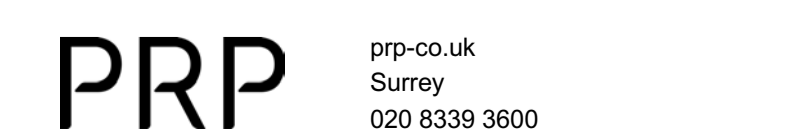
03

--- Outline of building footprint as submitted for at Planning Feb 2022

Rev	Date	Description	Dwn	Ckd
F	20/02/23	Design Amendments	SB	MW
E	25/11/22	Issued for Planning design amendments	OS	JAB
D	25/11/22	Issued for Planning design amendments	OS	JAB
C	21/11/22	Roof Plant reduced	OS	JAB
B	16/11/22	Issue for Coordination	OS	JAB
A	18/07/22	Amendments to Grace House, Block roof and footprint	OS	MW
-	18/02/22	PLANNING	SB	MW

St Christopher's Square
Villa B Elevations

Project	Origin	Zone	Level	Type	Role	Number
STCH-PRP-BB-ZZ-DR-A-						2014
Revision						
F - PLANNING						
Status						
Issue for Planning						
Drawn	SB	Checked	MW	Date	FEB 2022	Scale @ A1
				1:100		



Sheet Originates from Model: STCH-PRP-ZZ-ZZ-M3-A-00002-MASTER



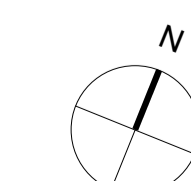
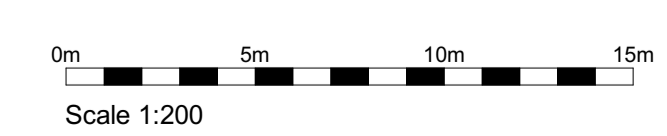
01 Villa B North Elevation - Entrance facing Villa A & Grace House
1:100

02 Villa B West Elevation - facing The Lodges
1:100



03 Villa B South Elevation - facing Villa C
1:100

04 Villa B East Elevation - facing Sweet Gum Tree & Cottages H02
1:100

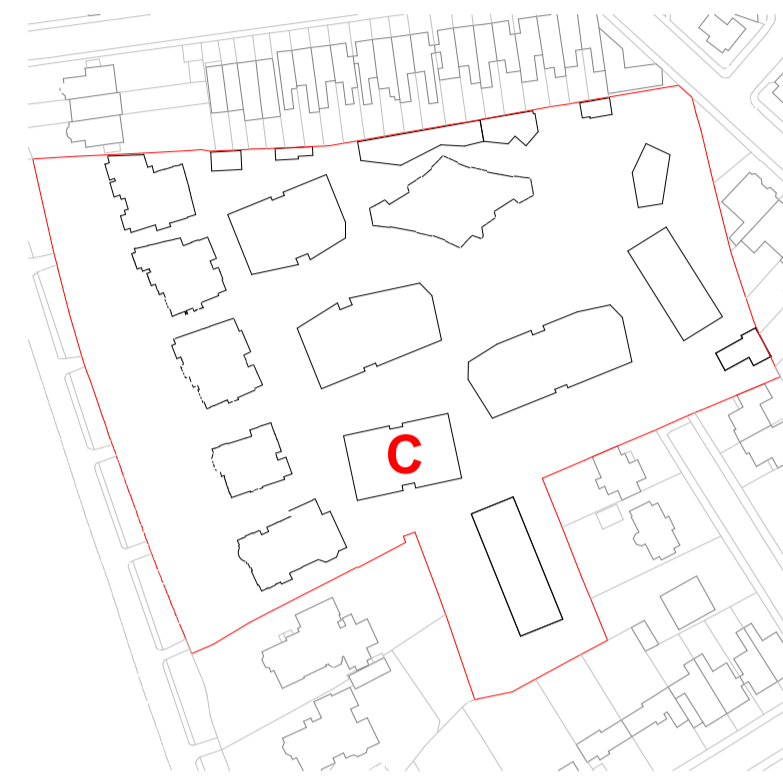




ST CHRISTOPHER'S SQUARE

BRISTOL

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03

02

04

01



--- Outline of building footprint as submitted for at Planning Feb 2022

Rev	Date	Description	SB	MW
E	20/02/23	Design Amendments	SB	MW
D	25/11/22	Issued for Planning design amendments	OS	JAB
C	25/11/22	Issued for Planning design amendments	OS	JAB
B	14/11/22	Issue for Coordination	OS	MW
A	18/07/22	Amendments to Grace House, Block roof and footprint	OS	MW
-	18/02/22	PLANNING	SB	MW

St Christopher's Square

Villa C Elevations

Project	Origin	Zone	Level	Type	Role	Number
STCH	-PRP	-CC	-ZZ	-DR	-A	-2016
Revision						
E - PLANNING						
Status						
Issue for Planning						
Drawn	SB	Checked	MW	Date	FEB 2022	Scale @ A1 1:100

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Sheet Originates from Model: STCH-PRP-ZZ-M3-A-00002-MASTER



01 Villa C South Elevation - Entrance facing Hyde & Chescombe
1:100



02 Villa C West Elevation - facing The Lodges
1:100

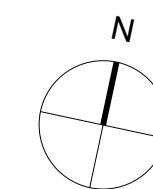


03 Villa C North Elevation - facing Villa B
1:100



04 Villa C East Elevation - facing The Glen
1:100

0m 5m 10m 15m
Scale 1:200

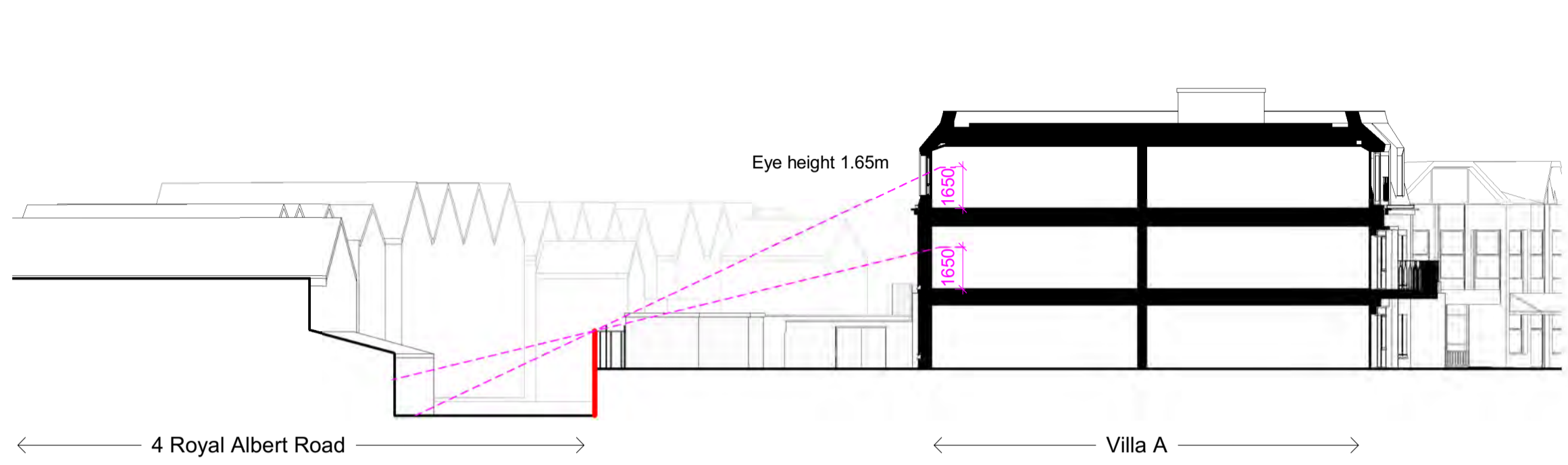
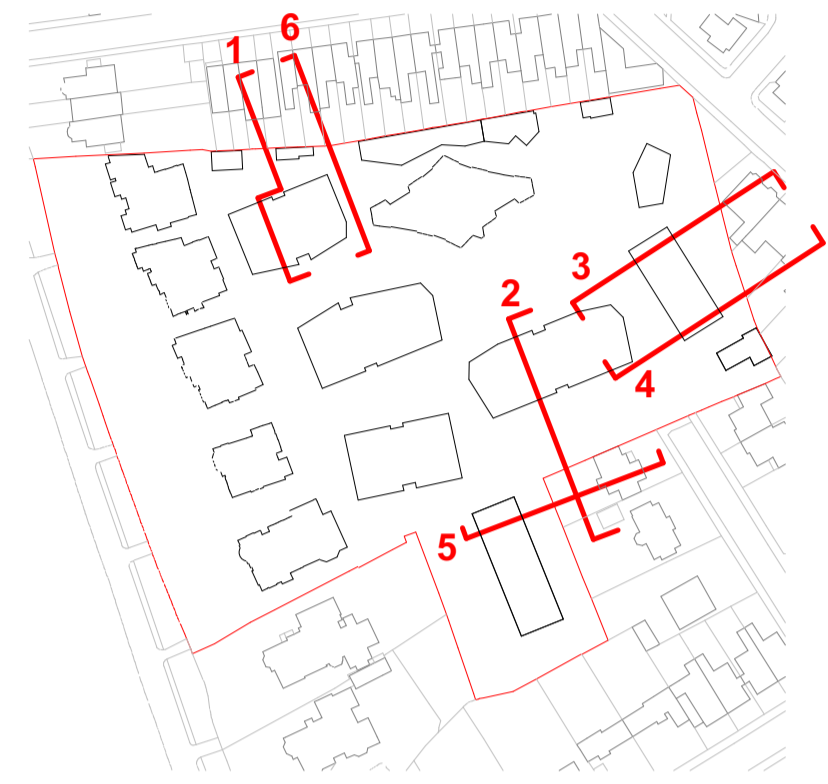




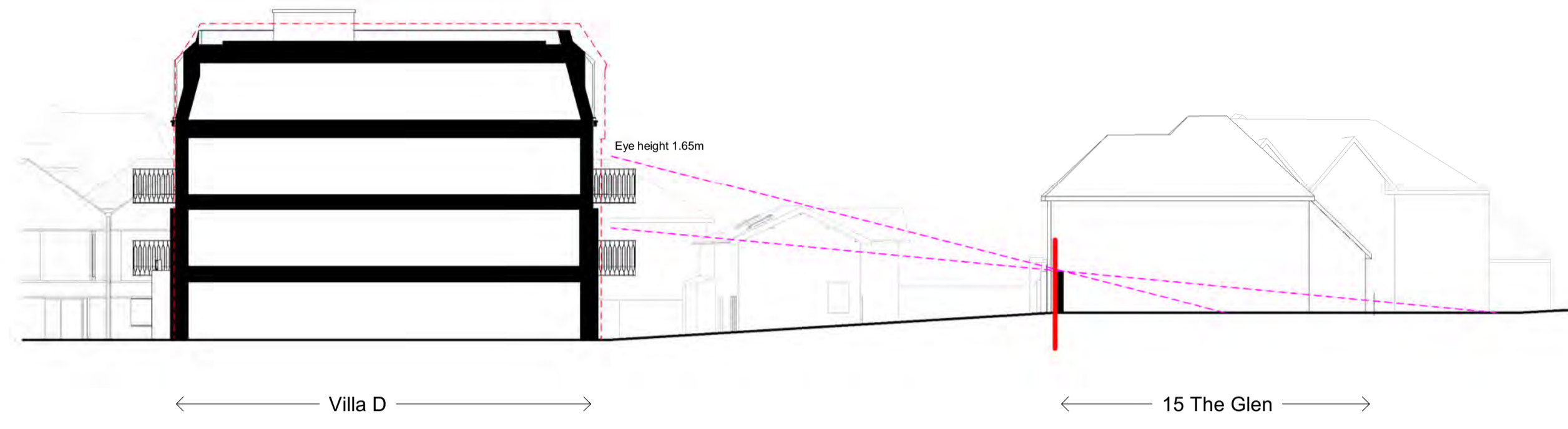
ST CHRISTOPHER'S SQUARE

BRISTOL

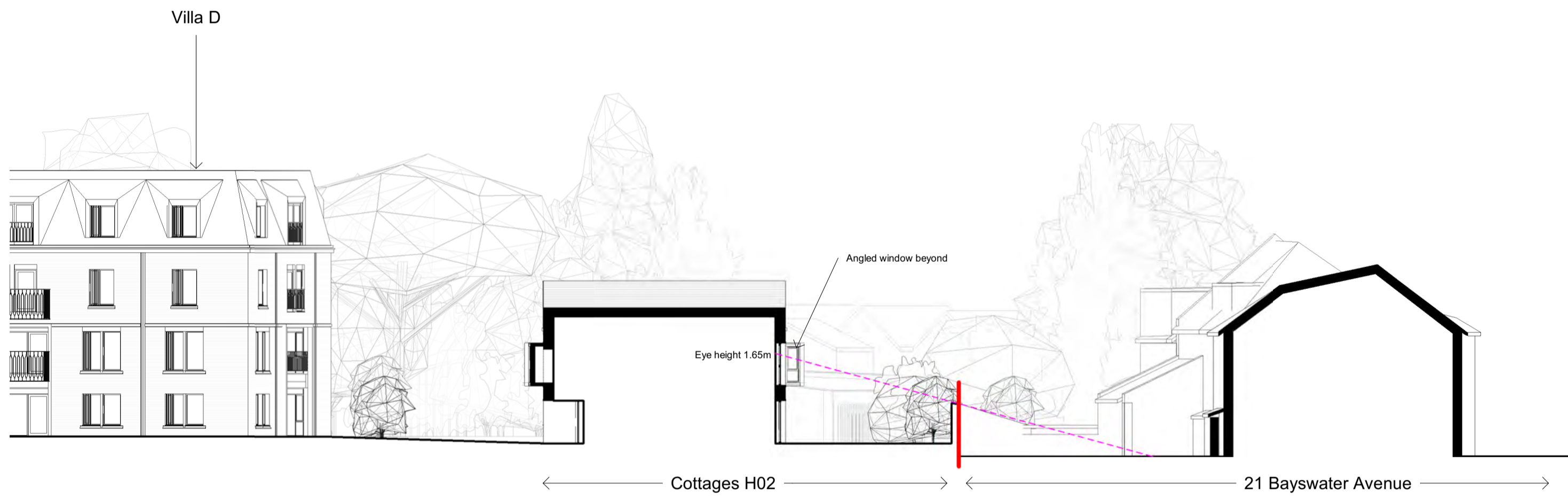
CDM REGULATIONS 2015. All current drawings and specifications for the project must be read in conjunction with the Designer's Hazard and Environment Assessment Record. All intellectual property rights reserved. Designed with reference to the surveys, information and reports listed: Topographical Survey, Arboricultural Survey, Ecology Assessment, Ground Investigation. Refer to DAS & supporting documents submitted with application.



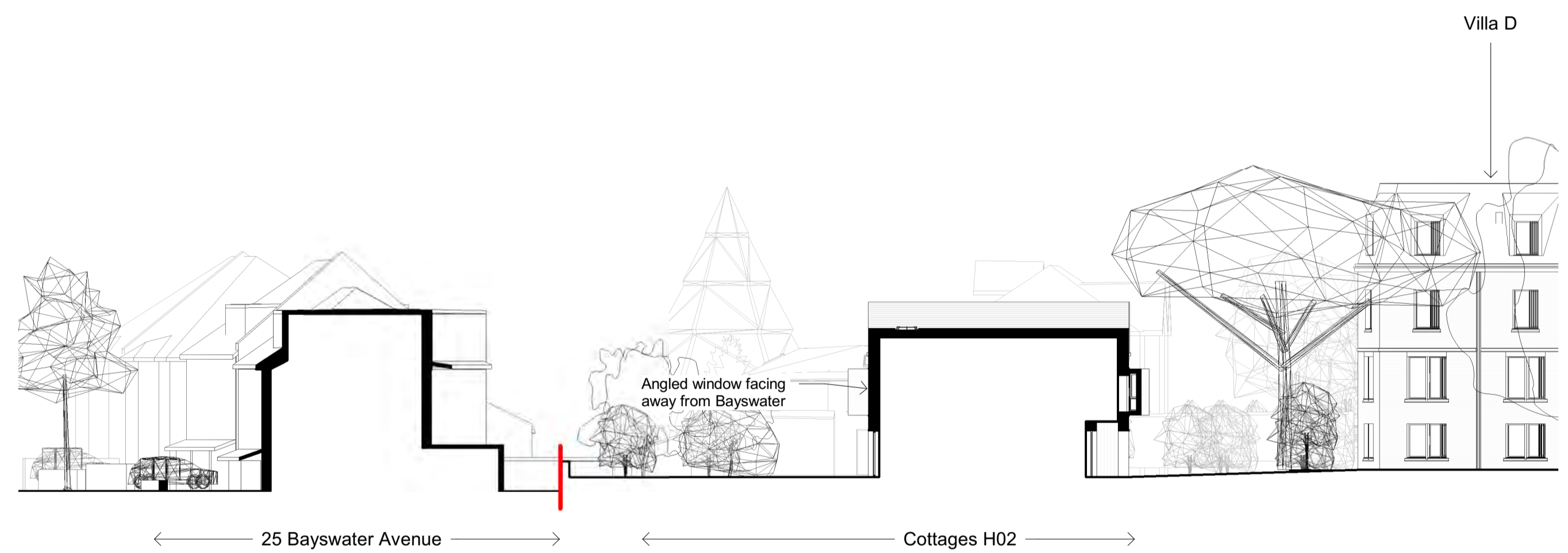
Site Cross Section 01
1 : 200



Site Cross Section 02
1 : 200



Site Cross Section 03
1 : 200



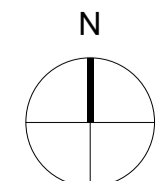
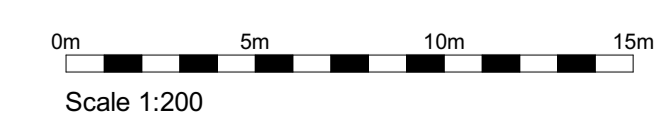
Site Cross Section 04
1 : 200



Site Cross Section 05
1 : 200



Site Cross Section 6
1 : 200



Rev	Date	Description	Dwn	Ckd
B	20/02/23	Design Amendments	SB	MW
A	30/01/23	Issued following comments from BCC	OS	JAB
-	23/01/23	Issued following comments from BCC	OS	JAB

St Christopher's Square Site Cross Sections

Project: STCH-PRP-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-2009
 Revision: B - Preliminary
 Status: Issue for Planning

Drawn OS Checked MW Date JAN 2023 Scale @ A1 1:200

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KEY

- Category A Tree - High quality (Retention highly desirable)
- Category A Hedge/Group, Woodland - High quality (Retention highly desirable)
- Category B Tree - Moderate quality (Retention desirable)
- Category B Hedge/Group, Woodland - Moderate quality (Retention desirable)
- Category C Tree - Low quality (May be retained but should not constrain development)
- Category C Hedge/Group, Woodland - Low quality (May be retained but should not constrain development)
- Category U Tree - Very low quality (Mostly unsuitable for retention)
- Category U Hedge/Group, Woodland - Very low quality (Mostly unsuitable for retention)
- Root Protection Area (RPA) - Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and soil volume to maintain the tree's viability
- Shrub mass/into tree/out of scope (OOS)

Statutory Protection

- Tree Preservation Order (TPO): Trees under statutory protection. No tree works to be undertaken without specific consent or by relevant exception. The site may be within a designated Conservation Area which restricts tree works. Please see attached advice and guidance.
- Tree / Hedge/ Group to be removed

Note: The original of this drawing was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. This drawing should be interpreted with reference to the accompanying tree schedule and written advice.

PROJECT TITLE		St Christopher's Square, Bristol		
DRAWING TITLE		Tree Retention & Removal Plan		
SCALE	1:400 @ A1	DRAWING NUMBER	BHA_4518_02	
DRAWN BY	IM	APPROVED BY	REVISION	SHEET
		RH	E	-
DATE		14/04/2023		
SITE LAYOUT Landscape Masterplan General Arrangement STCH-PRP-ZZ-DR-L-2000 Rev A				
CLIENT St Christopher's PropCo Limited				
COORDINATE SYSTEM / DATUM British National Grid / Newlyn Datum (AOD)				
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Arboricultural Consultants

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