

Eastleigh Borough

Local Plan Review

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

December 2024



Let's shape our
future together



This report supports the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review. It includes a review of the key policies and baseline information to inform the sustainability appraisal, and sets out the sustainability appraisal assessment process.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.0.1 Eastleigh Borough Council has commenced work on the Local Plan Review. This will help to shape future development across the Borough and will be underpinned by the Council's corporate aims and over-arching mission of supporting communities and improving lives. The Local Plan Review upon adoption will replace the adopted Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2016-2036). It will form part of the Council's Development Plan along with the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2013. This is currently subject to a partial review and is expected to be adopted by Summer 2025. The Council is also supporting neighbourhood planning activity across the Borough. This currently includes the Botley and Bishopstoke Neighbourhood Plans which are at different stages of being progressed.
- 1.0.2 There is currently a statutory requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal through the Local Plan process, which also meets the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment regulations. Following the UK's departure from the European Union, these requirements are likely to be replaced, although precise details on this are still awaited from the current government.
- 1.0.3 National policy, meanwhile, is still to achieve sustainable development. Eastleigh Borough Council, moreover, declared a Climate and Environmental Emergency in July 2019 which provides further impetus in terms of the importance of achieving sustainable development and reducing carbon emissions.
- 1.0.4 The Council will keep under review the overall evidence it produces for the Local Plan to ensure it meets statutory requirements, and also addresses issues of policy 'soundness'. Although SEA / SA may ultimately be replaced by what have been termed 'Environmental Outcome Reports', significant elements of the SA workstreams are likely to be retained as a way of appraising the Local Plan Review (e.g. in relation to site options) to ensure the LPR delivers the policy of sustainable development and is 'sound'. The current SEA and SA requirements are described in more detail below.

1.1 Background to Eastleigh Borough

- 1.1.1 Eastleigh Borough adjoins the eastern and northern boundaries of the city of Southampton, bordering Test Valley borough to the north-west, Winchester district and the South Downs National Park to the north, Fareham borough to the east (with a shared boundary along the River Hamble and its estuary) and New Forest district to the south-west via a shared boundary in Southampton Water. Figure 1 shows the location of Eastleigh Borough within Hampshire and some of the major infrastructure across the county.

Figure 1: Location of Eastleigh Borough and major infrastructure in Hampshire

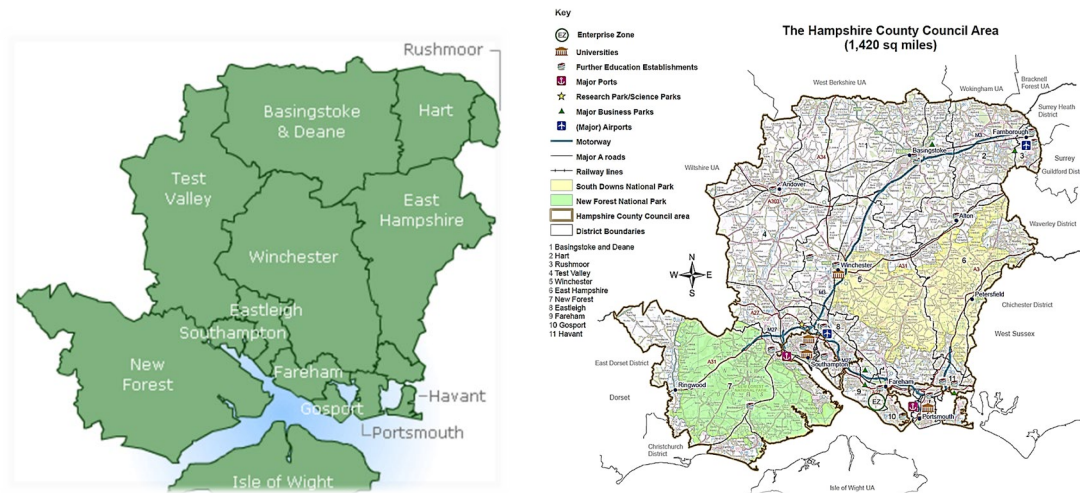


Figure 2 shows a zoomed in view of Eastleigh Borough and the most significant transport network infrastructure across the Borough.

Figure 2: Location of Eastleigh Borough with significant transportation routes



- 1.1.2 The main town in the Borough is Eastleigh. The Borough includes two other large urban areas – Chandler’s Ford and Hedge End – and some sizeable settlements at Bishopstoke, Fair Oak, Horton Heath, West End, Bursledon, Botley, Hamble and Netley. The Borough covers an area of 79.8 sq. km. It is predominantly suburban in character, reflecting many of the pressures that might be expected in a location bordering a major city, but it retains some areas of countryside that are locally significant, because of the separation they provide between settlements, their biodiversity and/or landscape characteristics.
- 1.1.3 Significant features of the Borough include internationally renowned sailing venues on the River Hamble, a national and international cricketing venue at the Utilita Bowl (formerly known as the Ageas Bowl), Southampton Airport, dance and music venues of regional significance at The Point and the Concorde Club in Eastleigh, Places Leisure Eastleigh, The Berry Theatre at Hedge End, and an important maritime, rail and air heritage.
- 1.1.4 For administrative purposes, the Borough is divided into five Local Areas, each with its own particular characteristics and issues. Each area has a Local Area Committee that has been given devolved powers on many issues and which determines planning applications. There are 12 civil parishes including the recently created parishes of Boyatt Wood and Eastleigh.

1.2 Sustainability Policy Context

National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023)

- 1.2.1 Paragraphs 7 and 8 in Chapter 2 – ‘Achieving Sustainable Development’ of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – December 2023 sets out the national sustainability objectives:
- 1.2.2 Paragraph 7: The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. At a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Footnote).
- 1.2.3 Paragraph 8: Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives:

a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;

b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with

accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and

c) an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

Sustainability and Sub Regional Policy

Partnership for South Hampshire

- 1.2.4 The Borough Council has joined with neighbouring authorities to form the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH), which is focused on the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and their hinterlands and seeks to encourage the economic growth of the sub-region. In 2016 PfSH completed a Spatial Position Statement. This is a non-statutory document which provides evidence of meeting the statutory duty to co-operate and helps to inform the preparation and strategic co-ordination of local plans.
- 1.2.5 The 2016 Spatial Position Statement was replaced by a new Spatial Position Statement in December 2023. This aims to provide guiding principles for local plans to help deliver sustainable development within south Hampshire and includes broad areas of search for growth, the suitability of which should be considered further through local plans. One of these broad areas of search is in the Borough, “south east / east of Eastleigh town”. A variety of other strategies have also been produced and have informed new plans across the sub-region.

Sustainability and Local Policy

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review



- 1.2.6 The Local Plan Review will replace the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2016-2036) once adopted and, along with the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (including the current partial review once adopted), will form the Development Plan for Eastleigh Borough (along with any Neighbourhood Plans which are ‘made’). It will be supported by a comprehensive review and update of the evidence which includes an assessment of all the potential site options through the SA process.
- 1.2.7 The Local Plan Review will include a strategic vision underpinned by a set of objectives for the Borough along with a development strategy which will look beyond 2036 and will set out broad and specific allocations for development in the most sustainable locations. It will also

include a range of planning policies to guide development. Some of these policies will be broad and strategic in nature, covering themes and topics whilst others will specifically set out detailed requirements for development such as in the form of criteria-based development management policies.

Eastleigh Corporate Plan 2023-2026



Key Priority Themes

1.2.8 The Council has set out key priority themes in its Corporate Plan 2023-2026. These reflect the Council's core purpose to shape our places and improve people's lives, and our ambitions on housing and the environment:

Key Corporate Themes



- Ensure all homelessness cases are prevented and relieved successfully.
- Ensure access to safe, secure and accessible accommodation appropriate to all user needs.
- Help residents to overcome debt, promote good mental and physical health and relationships and connect people and communities.
- Deliver sustainable physical health and mental health wellbeing programmes.



- Continue to develop and enhance our Places
- Deliver and develop engaging and targeted community initiatives and projects, maximising opportunities and identifying areas for improvement.
- Work with partners to influence actions on shaping places on areas outside of the Council's direct control.



- Use land to maximise opportunities to promote a sustainable environment.
- Establish sustainable energy solutions to businesses and homes at One Horton Heath.

- Work with partners to influence actions on protecting the environment on areas outside of the Council's direct control
- Work with Southern Water to address areas of sewerage and poor water supply issues across the Borough
- Work with wider partners including the Environment Agency, Hampshire County Council, Natural England and the Partnership for South Hampshire on environmental issues affecting the Borough



- Deliver the first new homes at One Horton Heath.



- Develop actions to deliver an effective and consistent customer service journey for all Council services.

1.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

1.3.1 The European Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive places a mandatory requirement on European member states to carry out environmental assessment on the preparation of land use plans (e.g. Local Plans). In 2004 this directive was transposed into English statute law through The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (The SEA Regulations).

1.3.2 The SEA Regulations state that SEA must assess effects on the environmental topic areas as shown in Figure 1. These have been used to identify the key themes for the purpose of collecting baseline information. Both the SEA environmental topic areas and key themes emerging have then been integral for informing the development of the SA objectives (see Table 2 on page 15).

Figure 1: SEA Directive Environmental Topic Areas

- Biodiversity
- Population
- Human Health
- Flora
- Fauna
- Soil
- Water
- Air
- Climatic Factors
- Material Assets
- Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)
- Landscape

1.3.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires all Local Planning Authorities to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for their Local Plans. The SA process incorporates the requirements of the SEA Regulations and fully considers the social, environmental and economic effects of emerging Local Plans. The preparation of the SA is an iterative process and is intended to assist in the formulation of preferred spatial options against all reasonable alternatives for future development (including not producing a Plan). It also helps to mitigate and enhance the identified social, environmental and economic effects.

1.4 Sustainability Appraisal Process

1.4.1 This section summarises the National Planning Practice Guidance and best practice on the SA process, which shows the five different stages of the sustainability appraisal process. This SA Scoping Report constitutes Stage A (A1-A5). (Section 3 of this Scoping Report sets out the next steps in relation specifically to the Eastleigh Local Plan Review, covering Stages B to E).

Table 1: Stages in the Sustainability Appraisal Process

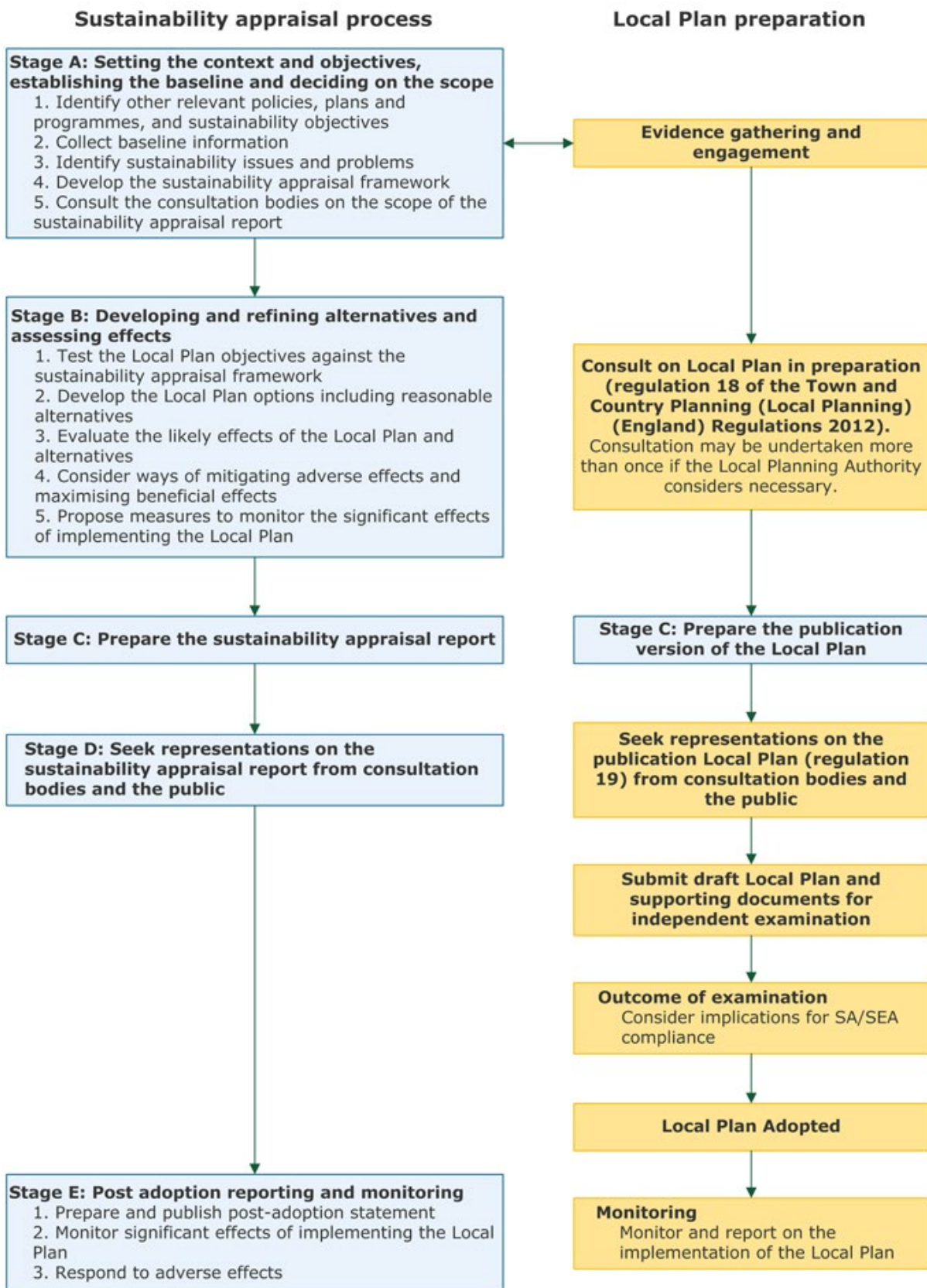
SEA stages and tasks	Purpose	Where covered in the SA
Stage A	Set out the context, objectives and approach of the assessment; and identify relevant environmental, economic and social issues and objectives.	Scoping Report
(A1) Identifying other relevant plans, programmes, environmental protection and sustainability objectives	To establish how the plan or programme is affected by outside factors, to suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed and to help identify Sustainability Appraisal objectives.	Scoping Report (Appendix 1)

SEA stages and tasks	Purpose	Where covered in the SA
(A2) Collecting baseline information	To provide an evidence base for environmental problems, prediction of effects, and monitoring; to help in the development of Sustainability Appraisal objectives.	Scoping Report (Appendix 2)
(A3) Identifying sustainability issues and problems	To help focus the SA and streamline the subsequent problems, prediction of effects, and monitoring; to help in the development of Sustainability Appraisal objectives.	Scoping Report (Appendix 3)
(A4) Develop the sustainability appraisal framework and SA objectives	To provide a means by which the environmental performance of the plan or programmes and alternatives can be assessed.	Scoping Report (Appendix 4)
(A5) Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report	To ensure that the SA covers the likely significant environmental effects of the plan or programme.	Scoping Report (i.e. details to be included in this document)
Stage B	Developing and refining alternatives (options) and assessing effects Includes a baseline assessment of sites and the defining of options/comparative assessment of site options/ testing the deliverability of preferred sites option	Interim Sustainability Appraisal Reports (Regulation 18 stage) and final Sustainability Report (Regulation 19 stage)
Stage C	Preparing the Environmental (Sustainability Appraisal) Report.	Interim Sustainability Appraisal Reports (Regulation 18 stage) and final Sustainability Appraisal Report (Regulation 19 stage)
Stage D	Consulting on the draft Local Plan and the Environmental (Sustainability Appraisal) Report with statutory/non-statutory stakeholders and the public	Interim Sustainability Appraisal Reports (Regulation 18 stage) and final Sustainability Appraisal Report (Regulation 19 stage)
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan (post adoption reporting and monitoring)	Final Sustainability Appraisal Report (monitoring framework) and future Authority Monitoring Reports

Source: *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM 2005)*

The relationship between the Sustainability Appraisal process and development of the Local Plan is summarise in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Relationship between Sustainability Appraisal and Local Plan Preparation



Source: A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM 2005)

1.5 Links between the SA and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

- 1.5.1 A Habitats Regulations Assessment will be prepared alongside the SA. The findings of the HRA will inform the evidence underpinning the SA. The aim of the HRA process is to assess the potential effects arising from a plan (the Local Plan Review) against the nature conservation objectives of any international site designated for its nature conservation importance.
- 1.5.2 The European sites that need to be considered through the HRA process include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). National guidance also recommends that Ramsar sites are also considered through this process – these are areas of international importance for particular wetland habitats.
- 1.5.3 The methods and findings of the HRA process will be reported separately and be sent to the statutory consultee (Natural England) and consulted upon alongside the emerging SA documents and emerging Local Plan Review. The HRA process has commenced with a Stage 1 HRA screening exercise. This will inform the emerging options for the draft Local Plan Review. This will run parallel to Stage B of the SA process and will determine whether these options (either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans or projects) are likely to have significant effects on any European sites, that would undermine their conservation objectives.
- 1.5.4 If the Stage 1 HRA Screening Report identifies that significant effects are likely then the Local Plan Review must be subject to a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment, which will be undertaken for the ‘pre-submission’ (regulation 19) Local Plan. The Appropriate Assessment will further analyse any likely significant effects identified at the screening stage to determine whether there could be any adverse effect to the integrity of the European sites in light of their conservation objectives.
- 1.5.5 The following European sites are located within the Borough boundary:
- New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar
 - River Itchen SAC
 - Solent Maritime SAC
 - Solent & Dorset Coast SPA
 - Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar
- 1.5.6 These have been designated to conserve a wide variety of habitats of European importance, along with species populations of high conservation significance. The following European sites (Natura 2000 sites) are located within 15 kms of the Borough boundary in Test Valley Borough:
- Emer Bog SAC
 - Mattison Bats SAC
- 1.5.7 The potential impact of the future updated Local Plan strategic sites, site allocations and policies on these European sites and Ramsar sites will therefore be considered in more detail through the Habitats Regulations Assessment.

2.0 Sustainability Appraisal Stage A

2.1 Scoping Report

2.1.1 The first stage of the appraisal process (Stage A) is the scoping stage. The primary purpose of the scoping report is to set out the framework within which to carry out the sustainability appraisal. It aims to set the context and objectives of the sustainability appraisal and establishes a baseline, a snapshot of the existing environmental, social and economic characteristics of the area (including any trends). The scoping report consists of following stages:

- I. Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives
- II. Collect baseline information
- III. Identify sustainability issues and problems
- IV. Develop the sustainability appraisal framework
- V. Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report

2.2 Stage A1: Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes, and Sustainability Objectives

2.2.1 The first scoping task is an SEA Directive Requirement which involves taking account of relationships between the Local Plan review and a range of other international, national, regional and local policies, plans and programmes. The purpose of this review is to highlight the key influences on the plan and the SA and the likely social, economic and environmental sustainability effects.

2.2.2 The list of Annex A policies plans and programmes relevant to the preparation of the Local Plan Review can be found in Appendix 1. This will be updated as the Local Plan Review is progressed as part of the iterative process of the SA when other plans and programmes are approved or added where appropriate. Information obtained through this process of review will help to ensuring that, in preparation of the Local Plan, that proper account is taken of these plans and programmes such that their synergies can be exploited and any tensions, inconsistencies or constraints addressed.

2.3 Stage A2: Collecting Baseline Information

2.3.1 It is a requirement of the SEA process that consideration should be given to the current state of the environment; and, for the SA process, social and economic information should also be taken into account. Baseline information provides the context for assessing the sustainability of proposals in the Local Plan which will include its vision and objectives, the identified strategic locations/spatial options including reasonable alternatives (including preferred options for sites), strategic policies, site allocation policies and development management policies. It also enables the identification of sustainability issues which in turn set the context and define the scope of the SA framework).

- 2.3.2 The SEA Regulations require data to be gathered on biodiversity, population, human health, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors (as per Figure 1 on page 7). As an integrated SA and SEA is being carried out, baseline information relating to other social and economic ‘sustainability’ topics should also be included; for example information about housing, social inclusiveness, transport, energy, waste and economic growth.
- 2.3.3 The baseline information in this Scoping Report presents information about the current state of the social, economic and the environmental characteristics of Eastleigh Borough to reflect the three threads of sustainable development, as well as information on past trends. This has been gathered through an extensive review of currently available information on the different themes. This information will be used in the appraisal as the baseline against which the predicted likely sustainability effects of the Local Plan will be assessed in order to identify any significant effects and monitoring outcomes.
- 2.3.4 The baseline information has contributed to the identification of a set of key sustainability issues facing Eastleigh Borough (see Appendix 3), which in turn has helped to develop a locally appropriate framework of sustainability objectives that the SA would use as the basis for appraising the emerging Local Plan policies (see Appendix 4).
- 2.3.5 The themes which have informed the baseline information are identified below in Figure 3. The baseline information is set out in Appendix 2 and is set out in accordance with the relevant theme. The themes are also listed below and are split into the three threads of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental). Whilst each theme has been categorised under these three threads for the purposes of collecting baseline data, it is important to note that these are also cross-cutting and often cross-relate with each other. The baseline information will be reviewed and updated as work progresses on the Local Plan Review through each of the statutory stages and accompanying SA reports.

Figure 3: Key Baseline Themes

Social
Population and Geography / Housing and Households / Health / Deprivation
Economic
Economy / Transport and Connectivity
Environmental
Climate Change (including Flood Risk) / Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Fauna and Flora / Air Quality / Water Quality and Water Resources / Energy, Resource Efficiency and Waste / Landscape, Townscape and Land / Historic Environment

Baseline Data – Limitations, Risks and Information Gaps

- 2.3.6 The baseline data has been collected from a number of sources. The most up-to-date information available has been used, however, some data sets, may not be regularly updated or updates could stop. This means that the data then becomes less reliable over time.

- 2.3.7 Limitations can arise due to the availability of data. Not all data is available at the Borough wide level. In these instances, the equivalent data could otherwise be available at the county and/or regional level. This can make it more difficult for identifying Borough wide trends depending on the data that's being interrogated. Where there are gaps in the data due to this being unavailable, consideration will need to be given as to whether it is necessary to monitor any additional indicators in the future.
- 2.3.8 It is still possible for indicators to be identified despite there being no baseline data available with which to establish trends or measure effects. It is not always possible to predict effects on the basis of qualitative data if qualitative data is otherwise not available. A lack of further detail regarding the implementation of specific proposals (particularly for sites) can also result in greater uncertainty when predicting effects using the baseline data that's available.
- 2.3.9 Time series data has been provided where possible for the purpose of identifying longer-term trends. However, the way data is collected can sometimes change which results in the latest data not being directly comparable with older information on the same topic. This can make it difficult to accurately identify existing trends.
- 2.3.10 There is a risk that planning officers undertaking the SA process could make their own assumptions about the possible effects arising from a particular site or policy option. These risks can be eliminated through the application of the key decision-making criteria and clear methodology for determining scores for each sustainability objective. These risks can also be eliminated through consultation with the key environmental bodies (Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England) other key stakeholders and more widely through comments received through public consultation, firstly through the Issues and Options consultation. This can therefore add weight to the analysis of the identified effects.
- 2.3.11 It is also possible that data sources could be updated or become available at a later stage of the SA process. In these instances, this will be incorporated into periodical updated to the baseline for the purpose of informing for future appraisal work as the Local Plan Review is further prepared.

2.4 Stage A3: Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems

- 2.4.1 The collection of baseline information and review of existing plans, policies and programs has helped to identify issues and opportunities facing Eastleigh. Many of the issues identified in this SA Scoping Report are cross-cutting. For example, green infrastructure provides benefits in terms of human health and welfare as well as biodiversity and flood management. Similarly, climate change has implications across the full spectrum of environmental, social and economic circumstances. As such, there are recurring themes throughout the various chapters in this Scoping Report to address the intertwined nature of these issues.
- 2.4.2 In recognition of the SEA Regulation requirement (Schedule 2) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme must be described in the Environmental Report. Appendix 3 includes

details of the likely evolution of the key sustainability issues if the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan were not to be implemented.

Challenges in Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems

- 2.4.3 The baseline data section which has been used to identify future trends without the plan in place is based on projecting forward historic trends. However, it is recognised that policy changes outside of the proposed plan, for example at national level, as well as changes to the national context will be beyond the remit of the plan and its effects. For example, geopolitical events and inflation at a macroeconomic level which impacts upon prices of energy, materials, goods and services will have implications for some likely future trends regardless to whether or not a Local Plan is in place. These wider factors are impossible to predict and therefore, the likely future trends should be treated with caution.
- 2.4.4 It is also possible that a trend could worsen over time, possibly because of various factors beyond the remit of the Local Plan, whilst at the same time, the Local Plan Review if in place could have a positive influence on that particular trend but be masked by these wider uncontrollable variables. This all adds to the challenges of ensuring that the effects of the Plan can be accurately monitored.

2.5 Stage A4: Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework and SA Objectives

- 2.5.1 The SA Framework is structured around 13 themes under the three threads of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental). These 13 themes reflect the policy context (including nationally through the NPPF) and baseline position, established through the scoping process. These themes and accompanying SA objectives have been based on those used for the adopted Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2016-2036) as a starting point and have been reviewed where needed through a consideration of the relevant policies, plans and programmes, the baseline information that's been compiled and the subsequent key issues that have been identified.
- 2.5.2 For the assessment of spatial policies, each theme is accompanied by decision-making questions (see Appendix 4). For the assessment of non-spatial policies, each theme is accompanied by points to consider (see Appendix 4). These will act as a guide to assessing spatial and non-spatial options including reasonable alternatives against the identified objectives for each theme. This will inform the selection of the preferred approach for strategic policies, sites, site allocation policies and development management policies.
- 2.5.3 The general approach is to be able to identify the change that would result from the Local Plan, such as whether a particular observed characteristic will change or, where it is not possible to predict the change with any certainty, to identify an approach that can be taken to address the issue. Potential monitoring indicators are also referenced for the purpose of monitoring the effects of the plan and its policies upon adoption. These will be revisited and revised where necessary as part of the iterative nature of the SA process to ensure that they reflect any significant effects that are identified.

2.5.4 The SA objectives are summarised in Table 2 below. These also help to ensure that the vision and aims of the Council’s Corporate Plan which is integral to representing the Council’s values are embedded at the heart of the plan making process. Table 2 also shows how these link to the relevant SEA environmental topics. The detailed tables for the SA Framework can be found in Appendix 4.

Table 2: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives Framework for Eastleigh Borough

Sustainability Theme	SA Objective	Link to Corporate Plan 2023-26 by theme	SEA Directive Topics
Social			
1. Housing	Provide sufficient quantity and mix of housing to meet identified needs, including affordable and specialist needs	Creating homes and communities	Population
2. Health and Well-Being	Safeguard and improve community health, safety and wellbeing	Enabling a healthier Eastleigh	Population and Human Health
Economic			
3. Economy	Develop a dynamic and diverse economy	Shaping places	Population
4. Transport Accessibility and Connectivity	Reduce road traffic and congestion through reducing car dependency and providing a range of high quality sustainable travel choices	Protecting our environment	Population Human Health Air
Environmental			
5. Natural Resources	Protect and conserve natural resources	Protecting our environment	Material Assets Soil Water
6. Pollution	Reduce air, soil, water, light and noise pollution	Protecting our environment	Soil Water Air
7. Climate Change Adaptation	Plan for anticipated levels of climate change including flood risk and coastal change	Protecting our environment	Climatic Factors
8. Climate Change Mitigation	Minimise Eastleigh Borough’s contribution to climate change by reducing its carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions	Protecting our environment	Climatic Factors

Sustainability Theme	SA Objective	Link to Corporate Plan 2023-26 by theme	SEA Directive Topics
9. Waste Management	Manage waste in the following order: prevent, re-use, recycle, other recovery, (disposal)	Protecting our environment	Material Assets
10. Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Protect, restore and enhance biodiversity, mitigating adverse effects, adapt to climate change and protect geodiversity	Protecting our environment	Biodiversity Flora Fauna
11. Green Infrastructure, Open Space and Leisure	Protect and enhance the Borough's multifunctional green and blue infrastructure networks	Protecting our environment	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Human health
12. Landscape and Townscape	Protect, enhance and manage the character and appearance of the landscape and townscape, maintaining and strengthening distinctiveness and its special qualities	Shaping places	Landscape
13. Heritage and Culture	Conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets, protect the historic environment and support its effective management.	Shaping places	Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage
14. Delivery	Delivery of strategic proposals	As per relevant proposal	As per relevant proposal

2.5.5 In order to fully integrate the aims and aspirations of the Council into the new Local Plan, it is intended that the sustainability objectives identified in the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives Framework will also be used alongside the development principles in the NPPF (December 2023) and the Council's Corporate Plan to form the objectives of the Local Plan.

Appraisal Methodology

2.5.6 As the Local Plan is being progressed, each emerging Policy will be assessed against the sustainability objectives identified in Tables 2 and Appendix 4, using the decision aiding questions and scoring criteria to aid and determine positive, uncertain, mixed, negative or no effects. For the purpose of assessing these effects, each policy will be scored using the Sustainability Appraisal Scoring System shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal Scoring System

Effect Symbol	Description of Effect
++	The objective/option/policy is likely to have a significant positive effect on the SA objective(s)
+	The objective/option/policy is likely to have a positive effect on the SA objective(s)
0	The objective/option/policy is likely to have a negligible or no effect on the SA objective(s)
-	The objective/option/policy is likely to have a negative effect on the SA objective(s)
--	The objective/option/policy is likely to have a significant negative effect on the SA objective(s)
?	It is uncertain what effect the objective/option/policy will have on the SA objective(s), due to a lack of information
+/-	The option/policy is likely to have a mixture of positive and negative effects on the SA objective(s)
n/a	This option/policy is not applicable for the SA assessment

2.5.7 Grouping the SA objectives into the three threads of sustainable development for the purpose of appraising options and policies will allow for a balanced view to be taken regarding overall sustainability with the objectives grouped in this way, as the performance of an option against the individual SA objectives may vary within.

2.6 Stage A5: Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the SA Report

2.6.1 Regulation 4 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 specifies the relevant consultation bodies¹ which need to be consulted on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report.

2.6.2 This SA Scoping Report is available for public consultation alongside the Issues and Options Local Plan. It is not necessary at this stage to consult further than the prescribed statutory bodies listed above, however comments from any organisation or individual are invited and will be considered alongside those of the statutory bodies.

¹ Natural England, Environment Agency, Historic England, National Highways

List of Appendices

1. Plans, Policies and Programmes
2. Baseline Information
3. Key Issues
4. SA Framework

Appendix 1: Annex A

List of Plans and Programmes

A review of relevant policies, plans, and programmes has been undertaken and can be viewed in Table 1 in this Appendix. It is not the intention to cover all policies, plans and programmes, more to provide a focus on those which are considered to be of greatest relevance to the scale of the Local Plan Review. To that end, it should not be read as a comprehensive list. The table breaks down the relevant policies, plans and programmes into the following sub-categories:

1. International legislation and treaties
2. National legislation
3. National policies and strategy
4. Regional, County and Sub-regional policies and strategies including Hampshire County Council
5. Other Local policies and strategies including from adjacent authorities
6. Eastleigh Borough Council policies and strategies

Table 1 Relevant policies, plans and programmes

Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Aim, Objectives, Messages, Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan Review and Sustainability Appraisal
1. International (Legislation and Treaties)	
Paris Agreement, United Nations, 2015	<p>The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. To achieve this long-term temperature goal, countries aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate neutral world by mid-century reaching a level whereby greenhouse gas emissions from human activity are at the same levels that trees, soil and oceans can absorb naturally (net zero) between 2050 and 2100. Also, each country to set its own emission-reduction targets, reviewed every five years and rich countries are to help poorer nations by providing funding, known as climate finance, to adapt to climate change and switch to renewable energy.</p> <p>The Paris Agreement UNFCCC</p>

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<p>Glasgow Climate Pact and the Paris Rulebook United Nations, 2021</p>	<p>The Glasgow Climate Pact is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. COP26 finalised the Paris ‘rulebook’, resolving the key outstanding political decisions needed for Parties to begin implementing the Paris Agreement. On 13 November 2021, COP26 concluded in Glasgow with all countries agreeing the Glasgow Climate Pact to keep 1.5C alive and finalise the outstanding elements of the Paris Agreement. Climate negotiators ended two weeks of talks with consensus on urgently accelerating climate action.</p> <p>The Glasgow Climate Pact – Key Outcomes from COP26 UNFCCC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation - reducing emissions • Adaptation - helping those already impacted by climate change • Finance - enabling countries to deliver on their climate goals • Collaboration - working together to deliver even greater action <p>The Glasgow Climate Pact – Key Outcomes from COP26 UNFCCC</p>
<p>Aarhus Convention 1998: The UN Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters</p>	<p>Establishes the right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by the public sector. The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making. The right to challenge public decisions that have been made without respecting these rights. This led to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and Environmental Information Regulations 2004.</p> <p>The Aarhus Convention OSCE Aarhus</p>
<p>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1985)</p>	<p>The Convention defines ‘architectural heritage’, and each signatory (including the UK) promises to maintain an inventory of it and to take statutory measures to protect it. Signatories also promise to adopt integrated conservation policies in their planning systems and other spheres of government influence that promote the conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage and the fostering of traditional skills.</p>

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European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1992)	Updates the previous 1969 Convention and makes conservation and enhancement of archaeological heritage a goal of urban and regional planning policies. The Convention is concerned with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archaeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.
The Waste Framework Directive 2008 Directive 2008/98/EC on waste	This Directive sets out the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, and recovery. It explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material (so called end-of-waste criteria), and how to distinguish between waste and by-products. The Directive requires that Member States adopt waste management plans and waste prevention programmes.
The Ambient Air Quality Directive 2008 Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe	<p>EU Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008) Main objectives of relevance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining and establishing values and targets for ambient air quality; and • Setting legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of pollutants that impact public health.
The Floods Directive 2007 Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks	This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coastlines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. This Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process. Its aim is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity.
The Water Framework Directive 2000 Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy	The Water Framework Directive introduces legislation that protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems, promotes sustainable consumption of water, provides for the reduction and cessation of discharges and emissions and reduces pollution of groundwater.

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The Landfill Directive 1999 Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste	Sets a target to reduce the proportion of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled by 75% by 2035 compared to 1995. In England a commitment is made to meet this target through the Waste Management Plan for England, 2013.
The Habitats Directive 1992 Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	This legislation translates into UK legislation, the EU Habitats Directive, which protects habitats and species across Europe and also includes species found in the UK. These species are known as European Protected Species (EPS) (previously referred to as Natura 2000 sites), and these regulations are the primary regulations protecting them. Under the Regulations, a competent authority (such as a Local Planning Authority) must carry out an assessment under the Habitats Regulations, known as a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), to test if a plan or project proposal could significantly harm the designated features of a European site.
The Nitrates Directive 1991 Directive 91/676/EEC on nitrates from agricultural sources.	Aims to protect water quality across Europe by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters and by promoting the use of good farming practices.
The Urban Waste Water Directive 1991 Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment	This aims to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic waste water; • Mixture of wastewater; and • Wastewater from certain industrial sectors.

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The Environmental Noise Directive 2002 Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise	The Regulations transpose the EU Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) into UK law and requires the Secretary of State to identify and publish details of noise sources. The competent authority must then produce strategic noise maps and action plans to deal with these noise problems.
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	<p>The strategic aim is to achieve a balanced and sustainable spatial development strategy for the Territory of the European Union, with an emphasis on achieving the three fundamental goals of European Policy equally in all regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social cohesion; • Conservation and management of natural resources and cultural heritage; and • More balanced competitiveness of the European Territory.
European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2002)	The first international convention to focus specifically on landscape, it aims to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. It also aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes. The convention highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.

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2. National Legislation	
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended)	The Act sets out the structure of the local planning framework for England. It serves to strengthen the focus on sustainability, transparency, flexibility and speed within the planning system. The aim of the Act is to give effect to the Government’s policy on the reform of the planning system, the principal features of which are set out in the policy statement ‘Sustainable Communities: Delivering through planning’ published in July 2002.
Localism Act 2011 (as amended)	<p>The aim of the Act is to devolve more decision-making powers from Government back into the hands of individuals, communities and local authorities in order to give them the freedom and flexibility to achieve their own ambitions.</p> <p>Their Act includes the following key measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community rights; • Neighbourhood Planning; • Housing; • Empowering cities and other local areas; and • General power of competence.
The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended)	The Regulations consolidate the existing Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 and the amendments made to them. They also make new provision and amendments to take account of the changes made by the Localism Act 2011.
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended)	Provides the regulations for the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (EU/2001/42/EC) for certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant environmental impacts.

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Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023	<p>The Act proposes a wide range of provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the setting of levelling-up missions and reporting on progress in delivering them; • About local democracy; • About town and country planning; • About Community Infrastructure Levy; • About the imposition of Infrastructure Levy; • About environmental outcome reports for certain consents and plans; • About nutrient pollution standards; • About regeneration; • About the compulsory purchase of land; • About information and records relating to land, the environment or heritage; and • About National Parks, areas of outstanding natural beauty and the Broads; and for connected purposes.
Climate Change Act 2008 (as amended)	<p>Key provisions of the Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020 (both against 1990 baseline). <u>The 2050 target has now been amended to Net Zero;</u> • A carbon budgeting system that caps emissions over five-year periods; • Creation of the Committee on Climate Change; • Further measures to reduce emissions, including measures on biofuels; and • A requirement for the Government to report at least every five years on the risks to the UK of climate change, and to publish a programme setting out how these will be addressed. The Act also introduces powers for Government to require public bodies and statutory undertakers to carry out their own risk assessment and make plans to address those risks. <p>Climate Change Act 2008 (legislation.gov.uk)</p>

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Environmental Protection Act 1990	<p>The Act makes provision for the improved control of pollution to the air, water and land by regulating the management of waste and the control of emissions. Key provisions of the Act impose a duty of care on any business or person who produces, carries, keeps, treats, disposes of or imports controlled waste to do so safely. The Act also contains provisions addressing statutory nuisances, litter and the control of genetically modified organisms and certain other substances. Since the Act was passed, several provisions have been replaced or repealed by subsequent environmental legislation, which should therefore be considered in conjunction with the Act. These are concerned with pollution control, contaminated land, radioactive substances and nature conservation.</p>
Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012	<p>The Regulations set out the procedure for the designation of neighbourhood areas and neighbourhood forums and for the preparation of Neighbourhood Development Plans and Neighbourhood Development Orders (including community right to build orders).</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (legislation.gov.uk)</p>
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	<p>The Act provides specific protection for buildings, objects or structures of particular architectural or historic interest, as well as conservation areas.</p>
Environment Act (1995)	<p>The Act requires all local authorities to review and assess the air quality in their area. In areas where the air quality objectives are not anticipated to be met, councils are required to establish Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs).</p> <p>Section 62 of the Act makes it a duty for all relevant authorities to have regard to National Park purposes when coming to decisions or carrying out their activities, and if there is a conflict between those purposes, shall attach greater weight to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area comprised in the National Park.</p>

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Environment Act (2021)	<p>The Environment Act 2021 sets out how the UK government plan to protect and improve the natural environment in the UK. It aims to improve air and water quality, tackle plastic pollution, restore wildlife, and protect the climate. It also strengthens the Local Air Quality Management Framework.</p> <p>Key objectives for planning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory requirement of 10% biodiversity net gain for developments, to be delivered on-site wherever possible; • Strengthened duty to conserve and enhance biodiversity; • Development of Local Nature Recovery Strategies; • Improvements to air quality; and • Sustainable water abstraction.
The Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013 (as amended)	<p>The Act sets out a series of reforms intended to reduce the red tape that the government considers hampers business investment, new infrastructure and job creation. Relevant measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowing developers to make planning applications directly to the Secretary of State rather than a ‘prescribed’ local authority (that is, one which is in special measures as it is not performing); • Allowing reconsideration of economically unviable Section 106 agreements on stalled housing developments (time limited for a period of three years); • Removing regulatory barriers to major infrastructure investments such as the roll out of superfast broadband; • Removing the requirement for multiple, overlapping consents in addition to planning permission); • Offering a fast-track route for planning applications for large-scale commercial projects; • Making it easier to stop-up public paths and bridleways as part of a planning application; and • Allowing landowners to make a declaration that they do not intend to dedicate land as a public highway; and • Allowing local authorities to dispose of land at less than best value to get more brownfield land into productive use.

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Infrastructure Act (2015)	The Act covers transport, housing, regeneration, infrastructure and energy. A number of the provisions in the legislation are of importance to, and will affect, local government. These include: the creation of strategic highways companies to replace strategic highways authorities; government investment in cycling and walking; the discharge of certain types of planning conditions; the transfer of publicly held land; the local land charges service; and shale gas extraction.
Housing Act 2004 (as amended)	The Act is designed to create a better and fairer housing market. Measures are included to improve the condition of properties, police landlords and change tenancy laws to tackle anti-social behaviour.
Housing and Planning Act (2016) (as amended)	The Act contains a wide range of measures to expand homeownership, reform housing management and the planning process, and increase housing supply to tackle the housing crisis.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981	The Act consolidates and amends existing national legislation and implemented the Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC). In doing so, it gives protection to native species, controls the release of non-native species enhances the protection and management of Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSIs).
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (as amended)	The Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. The Act was published by Parliament and is accompanied by a set of explanatory notes, a Regulatory Impact Assessment and a policy statement.
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended 2019)	This legislation translates into UK legislation, the EU Habitats Directive, which protects habitats and species across Europe and so includes species found in the UK. These species are known as European Protected Species (EPS) and these regulations are the primary regulations protecting them. Under the Regulations, a competent authority (such as a local planning authority) must carry out an assessment under the Habitats Regulations, known as a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), to test if a plan or project proposal could significantly harm the designated features of a European site.
The Flood Risk Regulations 2009 (as amended)	<p>The Act makes provisions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary flood risk assessments reports (PFRA); • Flood Hazard and flood risk maps; and • Flood risk management plans.

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Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (as amended)	An Act to make provision about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.
The Water Act (2014) (as amended)	The Act aims to make it easier for business to change their water suppliers. It will also open up the water and sewerage market to new companies.
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (as amended)	The Act creates the Marine Management Organisation which exists to make a contribution to sustainable development in the marine area.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) (as amended)	Sets out the rules for scheduled monuments. The Act consolidates and amends the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters; to provide for the recovery of grants under section 10 of the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1972 or under section 4 of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 in certain circumstances; and to provide for grants by the Secretary of State to the Architectural Heritage Fund.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) (as amended)	The Act consolidates certain enactments relating to special controls and provides specific protection for buildings, objects or structures of particular architectural or historic interest, as well as conservation areas.
Manual for Streets (2007) (updated 2010)	Manual for Streets (2007) (MSFs) is used predominantly for the design, construction, adoption and maintenance of new residential streets, but it is also applicable to existing residential streets subject to re-design. For new streets, MS advocates a return to more traditional patterns which are easier to assimilate into existing built-up areas and which have been proven to stand the test of time in many ways. MfS2 (2010) does not supersede MfS1 thereby both are complementary guidance documents for local authorities on designing residential and busier urban streets respectively.

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Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015) updated (December 2023)	Sets out the Government’s planning policy for traveller sites. The Government’s overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community. The aims are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites; • To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations; • Limit tensions between settled and traveller communities; • To enable travellers access to education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure; and • To have due regard to the protection of the local amenity and local environment.
Defra Waste Management Plan for England (2020)	Focuses on waste sources and their management. This document provides a single plan that links the multiple sources of waste management policy within a coherent framework. This document provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England. The plan does not introduce new policies or change the landscape of how waste is managed in England. Its core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan. The updated plan reflects ambitious new government commitments.

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3. National Policies and Strategies	
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2023)	The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The economic, social, and environmental objectives that make up sustainable development should be delivered through the preparation and implementation of plans. All plans should promote a sustainable pattern of development that meets local development (particularly housing) needs, provides infrastructure to support growth, improves the environment, protects assets of importance, and mitigate and adapt to climate change. Strategic plan policies should address the following matters, as and when they relate to the plan area: housing, employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development, infrastructure (relating for example to transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk, provision of energy and minerals), community facilities, conservation, and enhancement of the natural, built, and historic environment.
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2014 to present)	The National Planning Practice Guidance provides technical guidance on topic areas in order to support policies set out within the NPPF. It aims to allow for sustainable development as guided by the NPPF and covers topics areas relating to various social, economic and environmental planning considerations. It is an online resource and has been updated several times since its first publication in 2014.
Department for Transport: Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy (2017)	This sets out the Government's ambition for cycling and walking in England so they become a natural choice for shorter journeys, or as part of a longer journey.
Public attitudes towards train services: 2018 (February 2019)	This report summarises adults' experiences of, and attitudes towards, rail travel in Great Britain. It considers short-distance journeys of 50 miles or less and long-distance journeys of more than 50 miles. It examines: the accessibility of railway stations; the frequency and purpose of train journeys; how users and non-users rate and perceive train services; whether experiences have met expectations; which features users most value; why non-users and infrequent users do not use services (more often); what improvements would encourage them to use trains (more often); and, how rail tickets are normally purchased. It also seeks adults' opinions on the number and range of train tickets available and smart tickets.

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Department for Transport – Cycling Delivery Plan (October 2014)	The Cycling Delivery Plan is a 10 year plan for England. It sets out the Government's vision for walking and cycling to become the natural choices for shorter journeys - or as part of a longer journey - regardless of age, gender, fitness level or income.
National Policy Statement. (NPS) for National Networks (2014)	Sets out the need for, and Government’s policies to deliver, development of nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs), on the national road and rail networks in England. It provides planning guidance for promoters of nationally significant infrastructure projects on the road and rail networks, and the basis for the examination by the Examining Authority and decisions by the Secretary of State. The thresholds for nationally significant road, rail and strategic rail freight infrastructure projects are defined in the Planning Act 2008 ("the Planning Act") as amended (for highway and railway projects) by The Highway and Railway (Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project) Order 2013 ("the Threshold Order"). National policy statement for national networks - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Decarbonising Transport: A Greener Better Britain (2021)	The plan sets out the approach to decarbonise the entire transport system in the UK. It includes the commitments and actions needed to achieve the step towards decarbonation. The plan includes five priorities to support the road to decarbonisation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerating modal shift to public and active transport; • Decarbonising road transport; • Decarbonising how we get our goods; • UK as a hub for green transport technology and innovation; • Place-based solutions to emissions reduction; and • Reducing carbon in a global economy. <p>It follows on from ‘Decarbonising transport: setting the challenge’, published in March 2020, which laid out the scale of additional reductions needed to deliver transport’s contribution to legally binding carbon budgets and delivering net zero by 2050.</p>
National Highways Road Investment Strategy 2 2020-2025 (2020)	The strategy outlines the policy drivers for the allocation of £27.4 billion investment into the strategic road network between 2020 and 2025, that will also have an influence beyond. It seeks to prepare the road network to align with net zero targets by 2050.
Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (2021)	The strategy sets out policies and proposals to decarbonise sectors of the UK economy to meet net zero by 2050.

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25 Year Environment Plan (2018)	The Plan sets out the policies Government shall put in place to improve the environment. These can be split into several broad areas: using and managing land sustainably, recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes, connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing, increasing resource efficiency, and reducing pollution and waste, securing clean, productive, and biologically diverse seas and oceans, protecting, and improving the global environment.
Outcome Indicator Framework for the 25 Year Environment Plan (2019)	A comprehensive set of indicators for the 25 Year Environment Plan, developed on the concept of natural capital. The framework contains 66 indicators, arranged into 10 broad themes. The outcome indicator framework is designed to be flexible, to allow users to select indicators which support the use of the natural capital conceptual framework, identify pressures acting upon natural capital assets, assess the condition of assets, and highlight the services and/or benefits that are provided by natural capital.
Environmental Improvement Plan (2023)	This document is the first revision of the 25 Year Environment Improvement Plan (25YEP). It builds on the (25YEP) and sets out how Government will work with landowners, communities and businesses to deliver each of their goals to improve the environment alongside interim targets to measure progress.
Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England (2018)	Natural capital is one of our most valuable assets. The Strategy sets out Government's approach to ensuring we use our natural capital sustainably and avoid use of it where possible by establishing a circular economy. The key milestones in the strategy are double resource productivity by 2050, eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050, eliminate avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the 25 Year Environment Plan, work towards eliminating food waste to landfill by 2030, work towards all plastic packaging placed on the market being recyclable, reusable, or compostable by 2025.
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)	<p>Key planning objectives are identified within National Planning Policy for Waste, requiring planning authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy; • Ensure waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns; • Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste; • Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and • Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.
Build Back Better: our plan for growth (2021)	This sets the Government's plans to deliver based on three aspects; infrastructure, skills and innovation and delivering growth to level up the country, growth that is green and supporting the vision of a global Britain.

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Defra, The National Adaptation Programme and the Fourth Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting (2024)	The National Adaptation Programme sets the actions that government and others will take to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the UK. The Climate Change Act 2008 set out a requirement for 5 yearly reporting. Previous reports were published in 2013 and 2018.
Department for Transport, Decarbonising Transport: Setting the Challenge (2020)	The plan sets out the scale of additional reductions required to deliver transport’s contribution to legally binding carbon budgets and delivering net zero by 2050.
Department for Transport, Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain (2021)	The plan sets out the Government’s commitments and actions needed to decarbonise the transport system in the UK.
Environment Agency, National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (2020)	<p>The strategy sets out a vision for preparation and resilience to flooding and coastal change up to 2100. It has three long term aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate resilient places – working with partners to bolster resilience; • Today’s growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow’s climate – making right investment and planning decisions; and • A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change – ensuring local people understand their risks, responsibilities and how to take action.
HM Government, The Clean Growth Strategy (2017)	This industrial strategy sets out policies and proposals to deliver increased economic growth and decreased emissions.
Public Health England, PHE Strategy 2020-25 (2019)	The strategy sets out priorities within the public health system and areas of focus including addressing health inequalities and narrowing the ‘health gap’ between poor and wealthy communities, reducing rates of infectious diseases, addressing unhealthy behaviours and ensuring the potential of new technologies is realised.

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<p>HM Government, Laying the foundations: housing strategy for England (2011)</p>	<p>The housing strategy sets out a package of reforms to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get the housing market moving again; • Lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future; • Support choice and quality for tenants; and • Improve environmental standards and design quality. <p>The new strategy will address concerns across the housing market making it easier to secure mortgages on new homes, improving fairness in social housing and ensuring homes that have been left empty for years are lived in once again.</p>
<p>DEFRA, Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (2009)</p>	<p>The Soil Strategy for England outlines the Government’s approach to safeguarding our soils for the long-term. It provides a vision to guide future policy development across a range of areas and sets out the practical steps that are needed to take to prevent further degradation of our soils, enhance, restore and ensure their resilience, and improve understanding of the threats to soil and best practice in responding to them.</p> <p>The vision states that: <i>‘By 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainably, and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England’s soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations’.</i></p> <p>Key objectives of the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better protection for agricultural soils; • Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon; • Building the resilience of soils to a changing climate; • Preventing soil pollution; • Effective soil protection during construction and development; and • Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land.

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The Heritage Alliance, Heritage (2020)	This report includes a brief overview of the intersection between heritage and wellbeing and the work that has been completed to date, and a summary of findings; a set of case studies to illustrate the huge amount of work taking place that promotes wellbeing across the heritage sector; a series of recommendations for the heritage sector, the health and care sector, and government to properly celebrate and embrace the role heritage can play in boosting wellbeing.
Historic England, Sustainability Appraisal and Strategy Environmental Assessment: Historic England Advice Note 8 (2016)	This note provide advice on historic environment considerations as part of the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment process.
Defra, Our integrated plan for delivering clean and plentiful water (2023)	This plan for water sets out actions to transform management of the water system, clean up the water environment and create a sustainable supply of water.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Aim, Objectives, Messages, Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan Review and Sustainability Appraisal
<p>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)</p>	<p>The document sets out Government action to help achieve natural world regain and retain good health. The main goals of the Plan are to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean air; • Clean and plentiful water. Thriving plants and wildlife; • A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought; • Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently; and • Enhanced beauty, heritage, and engagement with the natural environment. <p>The Plan seeks to achieve clean and plentiful water by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the damaging abstraction of water from rivers and groundwater, ensuring that by 2021 the proportion of water bodies with enough water to support environmental standards increases from 82% to 90% for surface water bodies and from 72% to 77% for groundwater bodies; • Reaching or exceeding objectives for rivers, lakes, coastal and ground waters that are specially protected, whether for biodiversity or drinking water as per our River Basin Management Plans; • Supporting OFWAT’s ambitions on leakage, minimising the amount of water lost through leakage year on year, with water companies expected to reduce leakage by at least an average of 15% by 2025; and • Minimising by 2030 the harmful bacteria in our designated bathing waters and continuing to improve the cleanliness of our waters. We will make sure that potential bathers are warned of any short-term pollution risks. <p>The 2021 Environment Act (9th November 2021) embeds several of these aspects into the new legislation.</p>
<p>DCLG Housing White Paper - Laying the Foundations: Fixing our broken housing market (2017)</p>	<p>The White Paper sets out the Government’s plans to boost the supply of new homes in England. It includes four key proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for the right homes in the right places; • Building homes faster; • Diversifying the housing market; and • Helping people now.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Aim, Objectives, Messages, Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan Review and Sustainability Appraisal
Department for Transport- Flightpath to the Future (2022)	This provides the strategic framework for aviation, setting out the key priorities for the sector and how the Government and industry will work together to deliver them.
CIRIA – Delivering better water management through the planning system (2019)	The guidance explains the role of effective strategies and local plan policies to improve water management that should be underpinned by effective engagement and evidence. The guidance also demonstrates how the application of critical success factors, combined with good policies can deliver good water management outcomes.
DEFRA (2005) Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (refreshed in 2011)	<p>The strategy aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life for future generations. The strategy builds on the 1999 strategy and reflects updated policies. It covers key themes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production; • Confronting climate change and energy; • Protecting natural resources and enhancing the environment; and • Creating sustainable communities.
Marine Management Organisation South Marine Plan (2018)	<p>The South Marine Plan introduces a strategic approach to planning within the inshore and offshore waters between Folkestone in Kent and the river Dart in Devon. It applies national policies in a local context, ensuring that the needs and aspirations of the marine plan area are reflected.</p> <p>As with land use planning, marine planning is a statutory requirement. The South Marine Plan must be used for all planning decisions for the sea, coast, estuaries and tidal waters (which sometimes extend a long distance inland), as well as developments that impact these areas, such as infrastructure.</p>

Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Aim, Objectives, Messages, Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan Review and Sustainability Appraisal
DECC (2011) UK Renewable Energy Roadmap Update 2013	This second update provides analysis on further achievements and changes that have taken place in 2013. It includes energy demand and technology cost projections, as well as a ‘bottom up’ review of projects that could come forward. It updates data on jobs and investments in the renewable energy sector as well as setting out specific information on policy around technology deployment and project pipelines. This year, separate chapters on ‘distributed and community energy’ and ‘increasing options for generation’ have been included.
Community Energy Strategy (DECC, 2014)	<p>The Strategy refers to community involvement in four main types of energy activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generating energy (electricity or heat); • Reducing energy use (saving energy through energy efficiency and behaviour change); • Managing energy (balancing supply and demand); and • Purchasing energy (collective purchasing or switching to save money on energy).
National Design Guide (2019)	This National Design Guide, and the National Model Design Code and Guidance Notes for Design Codes illustrate how well-designed places that are beautiful, healthy, greener, enduring and successful can be achieved in practice. It forms part of the Government’s collection of planning practice guidance.
Industrial Strategy: Building a Britain fit for the future (2017)	The Industrial Strategy sets out how we are building a Britain fit for the future – how we will help businesses create better higher-paying jobs in every part of the United Kingdom with investment in the skills, industries and infrastructure of the future. It ensures that our country and its citizens can embrace and benefit from the opportunity of technological change.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Aim, Objectives, Messages, Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan Review and Sustainability Appraisal
National Infrastructure Strategy (2020)	<p>This Strategy marks the first decisive step change in the nation’s infrastructure ambitions. The government’s vision is for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A united UK with thriving communities, cities, regions and nations, with quality infrastructure giving everyone, everywhere opportunities to succeed. Communities will be brought together, broadband connectivity will be better, commutes will be shorter and delays will be fewer; • Greener and more beautiful places, with cleaner air, more green spaces, green buses, more cycling, low carbon and energy efficient homes, and better high streets for UK towns; • The UK to be a world leader in new technologies, including wind power, hydrogen production carbon capture and storage, nuclear power, electric vehicles and zero emission planes; and • A stable and robust regulatory and delivery system, leading to sustained public and private investment to support innovation, delivering projects better, faster and greener.
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England’s Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (2011)	<p>This strategy sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. It builds on the successful work that has gone before, but also seeks to deliver a real step change. The mission for this strategy, for the next decade, is: <i>‘To halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people’.</i></p>
Green Infrastructure Framework, Natural England (2023)	<p>The Green Infrastructure Framework is a commitment in the Government’s 25 Year Environment Plan. It supports the greening of towns and cities and connections with the surrounding landscape as part of the Nature Recovery Network. It aims to help local planning authorities and developers to meet requirements in the National Planning Policy Framework to consider Green Infrastructure (GI) in local plans and in new development. It also aims to support better planning for good quality GI and help to target the creation or improvement of GI, particularly where existing provision is poorest.</p>
The Environment Agency’s Approach to Groundwater Protection (2018)	<p>This document set out the Environment Agency’s approach to groundwater protection. It provides guidance for those whose activities are affected by groundwater to protect groundwater as a resource, particularly in the prevention of its pollution.</p>

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<p>Environment Agency: EA2025 creating a better place (2020)</p>	<p>This document translates the Environment Agency’s vision for the future into action in order to protect and enhance the environment as a whole and contribute to sustainable development. It sets out three long-term goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy air, land and water; • Green growth; and • A sustainable future. <p>The document outlines that each goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champion sustainable development; • Support our work to create better places; • Challenge us to tackle the climate emergency; and • Deliver a green economic recovery for everyone.
<p>UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2022)</p>	<p>This is the third five-year assessment of the risks of climate change on the UK and is required by the Climate Change Act 2008. The risk assessment considers sixty-one UK-wide climate risks and opportunities cutting across multiple sectors of the economy and prioritises the following eight risk areas for action in the next two years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks to the viability and diversity of terrestrial and freshwater habitats and species from multiple hazards; • Risks to soil health from increased flooding and drought; • Risks to natural carbon stores and sequestration from multiple hazards; • Risks to crops, livestock and commercial trees from multiple climate hazards; • Risks to supply of food, goods and vital services due to climate-related collapse of supply chains and distribution networks; • Risks to people and the economy from climate-related failure of the power system; • Risks to human health, wellbeing and productivity from increased exposure to heat in homes and other buildings; and • Multiple risks to the UK from climate change impacts overseas.
<p>Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England (2018)</p>	<p>This strategy sets out how Government will preserve material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy in England. It also sets out how Government plans to double resource productivity and eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds (including plastic waste) by 2050.</p>

Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Aim, Objectives, Messages, Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan Review and Sustainability Appraisal
The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans: Historic England Advice Notes (Historic England, 2015)	This document is intended to offer advice to all those involved in the planning process, to help ensure the historic environment plays a positive role in allocating sites for development. It offers advice on evidence gathering and site allocation policies, as well as setting out in detail several steps to ensure heritage considerations are fully integrated in any site selection methodology.
The Historic Environment in Local Plans: Good Practice Advice Notes (Historic England, 2015)	This advice note provides information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG). This document sets out information to help local planning authorities make well informed and effective local plans. It includes guidance on gathering and applying evidence, policy writing and identifying inappropriate development and site allocations.
National Heritage List for England (NHLE)	The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) is the only official, up to date, register of all nationally protected historic buildings and sites in England. This includes listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, registered parks and gardens, and battlefields.
Historic England – Heritage at Risk Register (2023)	The Heritage at Risk Register is updated annually. The register includes historic buildings and sites that are at risk of loss through neglect, decay or development, or are vulnerable to becoming so. It includes all types of designated heritage assets, including Conservation Areas, which are designated and assessed by Local Planning Authorities. The aim of the Register is to focus attention on those places in greatest need.
The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England, December 2017)	This document sets out guidance, against the background of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given the Planning Practice Guide (PPG), on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas and landscapes.
Clean Air Strategy (2019)	This strategy sets out the actions required across all parts of government and society to improve air quality. It covers actions connected to transport, home, farming and industry.
Meeting our Future Water Needs: a National Framework for Water Resources (2020)	The framework sets out England’s future water needs across the different regions by 2050.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Aim, Objectives, Messages, Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan Review and Sustainability Appraisal
High Streets and Town Centres in 2030 (2019)	Report by the Housing, Communities and Local Government Committee following an inquiry by the House of Commons on how to ensure the survival and prosperity of high streets and town centres.

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4. Regional, County and Sub-Regional Policies and Strategies	
Portsmouth Water Resource Management Plan (2019) (December 2022)	The Plan presents the supply-demand balance throughout the 25-year planning period (2020/21 to 2044/45). It demonstrates the need for investment to maintain the balance between supply and demand over the planning period. It shows the programme of actions Portsmouth Water plan to undertake to ensure the Company can be resilient to a 1 in 200- year drought and support other water companies in the region.
Southern Water: Water Resource Management Plan 2020-2070 (2019)	<p>This document provides an overview of how Southern Water propose to ensure that there is a secure and reliable supply of water to meet the anticipated demands of all our customers over the 50-year planning period from 2020- 21 to 2069-70. All water companies must produce a WRMP and update it every five years, reviewing the proposals to reflect the latest information, technology and the views of customers and communities.</p> <p>The WRMP process requires Southern Water to look ahead over at least the next 25 year period to assess what the balance between supply and customer demand might be if it were a ‘dry’ or ‘very dry’ year, where supplies are stretched and demand for water tends to be higher than normal. Southern Water have chosen to look out over 50 years, from 2020-21 to 2069-70, to ensure their supplies are resilient and the strategies that are put forward are adaptable. In doing this Southern Water need to take account of the likely effects of climate change, population growth, and changing environmental legislation.</p>

Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Aim, Objectives, Messages, Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan Review and Sustainability Appraisal
Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (2023)	The Statement of Common Ground (Socage) sets out the key strategic cross-boundary planning issues and the programme of work that have led to the preparation of the new Partnership for South Hampshire Spatial Position Statement (December 2023).
Partnership for South Hampshire Spatial Position Statement (2023)	The Spatial Position Statement aims to provide guiding principles for local plans to help deliver sustainable development within south Hampshire. The new statement forms a significant part of the statutory duty to co-operate that Councils have with each other and will inform the preparation of Local Plans by each Council within Partnership for South Hampshire (Push). The Position Statement has been prepared in line with the National Planning Policy Framework to establish and distribute the objectively assessed needs for housing and economic growth over the longer term period to 2036.
Partnership for South Hampshire Integrated Water Management Strategy (2008)	The aim of the strategy is to reduce the risk to the proposed growth posed by coastal and fluvial processes, water management and the water environment and vice versa. One of the key means of doing this will be through informing the preparation of individual Local Development Documents and sub-regional guidance and policies. It will also enable Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) to lobby Government, Water Companies and other organisations on issues relating to water management in South Hampshire.
Partnership for Urban South Hampshire: Integrated Water Management Study (2018)	The final version of the Integrated Water Management Study incorporates amendments to address the previous outstanding issues raised by Natural England and the Environment Agency. It provides a framework to guide future Local Plans, although there remain uncertainties regarding the potential need for further mitigation of the impact of development after 2020 on water quality, water resources and to satisfy the Habitats Regulations. Therefore there is a need for a commitment to continued collective joint action to work to resolve these issues going forward and to implement the study’s action plan.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Aim, Objectives, Messages, Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan Review and Sustainability Appraisal
Partnership for Urban South Hampshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2007) updated 2016	The purpose of this document is to provide a robust, contemporary and sound analysis of flood risks from all sources and to provide up to date evidence base of flood risk information. The review aims to provide confidence that the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is up to date, fit for purpose and provides a sound evidence base to underpin decision making on proposed allocations for housing and employment, which can be delivered within the context of flood risk. The original SFRA was published following a series of workshops with client authorities held throughout 2007.
Partnership for Urban South Hampshire South Hampshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2017-2034)	The purpose of this strategy is to set the vision and framework for the delivery of an integrated and multifunctional network of strategic scale Green Infrastructure (GI) across the South Hampshire sub-region. This GI Strategy replaces the 2010 strategy - taking account of the changes in GI policy and drivers, implementation of GI projects, and outcomes of GI research, since that time. It has been developed by reviewing and building on the existing evidence base with greater focus on GI at a strategic level. As such, it will ensure that strategic GI projects are properly co-ordinated across the PUSH local authorities.
South Hampshire Green Infrastructure Implementation Plan (2019)	This Implementation Plan is the delivery plan for South Hampshire Green Infrastructure Strategy 2017-2034 and will support the enhancement of the area’s GI network, enabling growth and development across the sub-region and enhancement of the area’s natural environment through the delivery of a number of key strategic GI projects/initiatives. The Plan also sets the framework for more locally based GI planned and delivered at the district and community levels.
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (adopted October 2013), Hampshire County Council	<p>The Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton, New Forest National Park and South Downs National Park Minerals and Waste Plan (hereafter referred to as the 'Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan' or the 'Plan') forms part of the development plan for Hampshire. It covers the administrative areas of the Hampshire Authorities (Hampshire). However, the Plan covers only the part of the South Downs National Park that is in Hampshire.</p> <p>This plan seeks to promote sustainable development with a focus on minerals and waste development. This includes making provision for a reliable supply of minerals and appropriate waste infrastructure, whilst protecting the environment and local communities and supporting the local economy. A series of policies are provided in order to help achieve this.</p>

Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Aim, Objectives, Messages, Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan Review and Sustainability Appraisal
Eastleigh Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (2022), Hampshire County Council	Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (LCWIP), as set out in the Government’s Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy, are a new, strategic approach to identifying cycling and walking improvements required at the local level. They enable a long-term approach to developing local cycling and walking networks, ideally over a 10 year period, and form a vital part of the Government’s strategy to increase the number of trips made on foot or by cycle.
Hampshire County Council Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4) (February 2024)	<p>Hampshire County Council has a statutory requirement to have a Local Transport Plan (LTP) which sets out its vision for future transport and travel infrastructure. The previous Local Transport Plan (LTP3) was developed in 2011 but is no longer relevant to today’s challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>Over the course of the last three years Hampshire County Council have developed a new Local Transport Plan (LTP4) which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes the County’s transport vision for 2050, the key transport outcomes they are seeking to achieve, and the principles that would guide future investment and decision making in relation to transport and travel; • Sets out transport polices covering all aspects of transport planning, delivery, and operation (i.e. the ‘rules’ about how they would do things and how they want others to do things); • Presents their approach to delivering the Plan – ‘making it happen’, setting out a roadmap to 2050 and how they would prioritise, fund and deliver interventions, and monitor their progress; and • Supports the County Council’s wider strategies, plans and priorities.
Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment (2011)	The Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment provides a framework for more detailed local character assessments. These are generally undertaken by District and Borough Councils and protected landscape bodies. Assessments are available on their respective websites.

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Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement (2019), Hampshire County Council	This Statement presents information currently available relating to the additional infrastructure needed to support future development. This Statement focuses on the infrastructure types which the County Council and its public sector providers have a role in planning, coordinating and in some instances delivering, but also considers wider needs as set out in local authority Infrastructure Delivery Plans.
Hampshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2017)	This looks at the current and future health and wellbeing needs and inequalities within Hampshire’s population. It is used to inform and guide the planning and commissioning (buying) of health, wellbeing and social care in the local authority area.
Towards a healthier Hampshire: improving the Public’s Health 2016-2021	<p>This strategy has been developed to improve health across the county and outlines our vision and actions towards a Healthier Hampshire to improve the public’s health.</p> <p>The strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to improve health outcomes and better optimise use of our resources; • Will help everyone to understand the impact of their business on the public’s health; • Sets out the public health priorities for action which will guide the work programme for the Council; • Promotes a partnership approach – improving health is complex and cannot be done by one organisation alone; • Complements the Hampshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy, the Children and Young People’s Plan and other strategies; and • Aligns the Council’s approach to prevention with that of the NHS to support delivery of local sustainability and transformation plans.
Hampshire County Council Public Health Strategy 2023-2026	Hampshire County Council’s Public Health Strategy gives clear direction on how they will improve health and tackle health inequalities, shaping their work and partnerships.

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<p>Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership: Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire (Volume 1 and 2)</p>	<p>The Plan provides strategy for action in two volumes: Volume 1, the strategic framework and main courses of action, and Volume 2, the detailed action required for priority habitats and species in the county. To advance biodiversity conservation in Hampshire, the Partnership has identified the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To audit the nature conservation resource of Hampshire; • To identify from the audit habitats and species of priority nature conservation concern, including those which are locally distinct; • To prepare action plans for habitats and species of priority concern and follow through with programmes of implementation and monitoring; • To ensure that data on habitats and species is sufficient to enable effective implementation and monitoring of biodiversity objectives; • To review general issues affecting biodiversity, such as agriculture and development, and chart a course of appropriate action; • To raise awareness and involvement in biodiversity conservation across all sectors; • To encourage individuals and organisations to review their role in biodiversity conservation and the resources required, and develop their own action in response to the Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire; • To maintain an ongoing partnership which will co-ordinate, develop and support action for biodiversity; • To monitor and review progress towards meeting the above objectives and the targets set out in the habitat and species action plans; and • To periodically update the Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire and its component habitat and species action plans to take account of changing circumstances.
<p>Tree Strategy 2020: Hampshire County Council</p>	<p>The tree strategy sets out the key principles Hampshire County Council will follow to achieve the target of planting one million trees by 2050 and how it will work in partnership to further increase tree planting and cover across the county. The strategy will link in with current and emerging policies and requirements around environmental net gain and local nature recovery strategies as set out in the Environment Act (2021).</p>

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Hampshire County Council Flood Risk Management Strategy (2018)	Hampshire County Council (HCC) as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for Hampshire has a responsibility to produce a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) under the requirements of the Flood & Water Management Act 2010. The current LFRMS3 which was adopted in 2013 is being reviewed and updated to provide an overall strategic approach to the management of flood risk in Hampshire which incorporates community engagement, a catchment management approach and the principles of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs) in new developments.
Transforming Solent: Solent Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2020	<p>Transforming Solent is a Strategic Economic Plan for growth for building on strengths, and planning towards a more ambitious future. The plan aims to grow the Solent area and to hit a new growth trajectory. The plan recognises and builds on current strengths, harnesses the drivers for growth and addresses the barriers, which if not addressed, could constrain growth.</p> <p>The vision is to create an environment that will bring about sustainable economic growth and private sector investment in the Solent. This will help the globally-competitive area reach its full potential, enabling existing businesses to grow, become more profitable and to be greener; enabling the creation of new businesses and attracting new businesses to the region.</p>
The Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy (2020)	The Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy is a conservation partnership project, which aims to conserve the internationally important brent goose and wading bird populations within and around the Special Protection Areas and Ramsar wetlands of the Solent coast. The 2020 Strategy focuses on understanding bird movements from the SPA areas to inland sites, and between inland sites.
Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy (2017)	The strategy set out in this document, aims to prevent bird disturbance from recreational activities. It seeks to do this through a series of management measures which actively encourage all coastal visitors to enjoy their visits in a responsible manner rather than restricting access to the coast or preventing activities that take place there.
South East Hampshire: Catchment flood management plan (2009)	This provides an overview of the flood risk across the river catchment and recommended ways of managing the risk now and over the next 50 to 100 years.

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South East River Basin Management Plan (2022)	This provides a framework for the management of all issues affecting the water environment in a river basin district.
Defra and Environment Agency, River Basin Management Plan South East River Basin District (2015 Update)	The South East river basin district (RBD) river basin management plan describes the challenges that threaten the water environment and how these challenges can be managed. Its aim is to enhance nature and the natural water assets that are the foundation of everyone’s wealth, health and wellbeing, and the things people value, including culture and wildlife.
Selsey Bill to Hurst Spit SMP13 Shoreline Management Plans	<p>The Selsey Bill to Hurst Spit Shoreline Management Plan is split into 9 areas. Their boundaries have been set based on analysis of coastal processes and the character of the shoreline.</p> <p>Selsey Bill to Hurst Spit SMP13 Shoreline Management Plans (data.gov.uk)</p>
New Forest recreation impact reports, 2020, 2021 and 2024 Footprint Ecology	Research undertaken by Footprint Ecology on behalf of the partnership of local authorities close to the New Forest National Park to assess the impact of visitors from new development on the New Forest Special Area of Conservation and Ramsar designations.
The atlas of Hampshire’s archaeology	<p>The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology presents Historical Environmental Record (HER) data in a graphic and understandable way and provides the opportunity to enjoy and understand the archaeological story of Hampshire. Displaying the HER data alongside other information, such as topography, rivers, geology and landscape allows new insights and the patterns of data to be readily appreciated.</p> <p>https://documents.hants.gov.uk/archaeology/TheAtlasofHampshiresArchaeology.pdf</p>

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Hampshire’s historical settlement surveys	Constitutes two surveys that have been undertaken to understand how Hampshire’s historic towns and villages have developed and for the purpose of assessing their archaeological potential. https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/historicenvironment/historicsettlement
Data and information held by the Hampshire Gardens Trust	The website lists over 800 parks, gardens and designed landscapes which are on the Register that was created in 2000 by Hampshire County Council (HCC) in conjunction with Hampshire Gardens Trust. http://research.hgt.org.uk/
Data and information on the Hampshire Historic Environment Record:	Website link provided below: https://maps.hants.gov.uk/historicenvironment/

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5. Other local Policies and Strategies	
Southampton Amended Local Plan (2015)	The Local Plan Review is one of the current Local Plan documents for the city. It sets out the authority's policies on which land across the city should be developed and used. This includes allocating areas and sites as suitable for uses such as housing, industry and shopping.
Southampton Core Strategy Partial Review (2015)	The Core Strategy Partial Review updates part of the adopted Core Strategy. Following a realistic assessment of which developments are likely to be completed by 2026, a Partial Review was proposed to reduce the target for new office floorspace across the city. Further amendments were made to reduce the target for new retail floorspace. The Core Strategy Partial Review also includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Aim, Objectives, Messages, Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan Review and Sustainability Appraisal
Southampton City Centre Action Plan (2015)	The City Centre Action Plan (CCAP) updates the statutory planning framework for the city centre. It sets the framework for protecting the historic and natural environments, tackling climate change and creating an attractive and uplifting place to be, while promoting more offices, shops, homes and leisure facilities. It identifies the improvements in infrastructure required to support this growth in the city centre.
Connected Southampton – Transport Strategy 2040 (2019)	The vision of Southampton City Council is to make Southampton a modern, liveable and sustainable place to live, work and visit by investing in better and more innovative transport. Over the next 20 years, Southampton City Council wants to secure a successful future for the city and improve the quality of life of all its residents.
Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)	The Revised Local Plan for Test Valley (Local Plan) forms the main part of the Development Plan for the Borough. The document sets out a vision for the future development of the Borough. It includes the core objectives which underpin the policies and proposals which form the spatial strategy. The Local Plan will guide future development within the Borough of Test Valley over the plan period 2011 – 2029.
South Downs National Park Local Plan (2019).	This Local Plan is the statutory development plan for the whole National Park, along with the minerals and waste plans and ‘made’ (adopted) Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP). The planning system in this country is plan-led and statute states that decisions on planning applications must be taken in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Accordingly this Local Plan will be used in the determination of planning applications.
Fareham Local Plan 2037	The Local Plan sets out the policies and plans to guide future development to 2037. Following its adoption on 5th April 2023, it is used to determine planning applications in the Borough and replaces the Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy and Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies.
New Forest Local Plan 2016-2036 Part One: Planning Strategy July 2020	The Local Plan sets out a strategy and policies for the use, development or protection of land and buildings in the Plan Area for the period 2016 to 2036. The Plan Area is those parts of New Forest District outside the New Forest National Park. The Local Plan forms part of the statutory development plan for the Plan Area (together with any Neighbourhood Plans and the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan).

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New Forest Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy adopted in October 2009	Most of the policies have been replaced by new policies in The Local Plan 2016-2036 Part 1: Planning Strategy July 2020.
New Forest Local Plan Local Plan Part 2: Sites and Development Management adopted in April 2014	The Local Plan Part 2: Sites and Development Management sets out the detailed proposals and policies required to implement the planning strategy for the area agreed through the Core Strategy 2009. The Plan includes the allocation of a limited amount of greenfield land for new development required to meet the local need for additional housing, affordable housing and employment land.
Winchester Local Plan Part 1 - Joint Core Strategy Adopted March 2013	The Winchester District Local Plan Part 1 - Joint Core Strategy covers Winchester District but does not include the area that lies in the South Downs National Park (SDNP). The Local Plan Part 1 is the long term strategic plan for development within Winchester District, and includes the strategic vision, objectives and the key policies needed to achieve sustainable development in Winchester District to 2031. It identifies the amount of development, broad locations for change, growth and protection, including allocating strategic sites.
Winchester Local Plan Part 2 – Development Management and Site Allocations (LPP2) April 2017	The Winchester District Local Plan Part 2 – Development Management and Site Allocations (LPP2) allocates land to help deliver the development strategy for new housing, economic growth and diversification set out in Local Plan Part 1 (excluding that part of Winchester District with the South Downs National Park).

Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Aim, Objectives, Messages, Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan Review and Sustainability Appraisal
6. Eastleigh Borough Council Policies and Strategies	
Accommodation for elderly people and those in need of care SPD (May 2011)	This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) deals with issues such as appropriate locations for older people’s accommodation, and key features that it should contain including access, parking, and amenity space. It also seeks to distinguish between the different types of accommodation in order to identify those which are primarily residential developments where the Council will normally expect a contribution to the provision of affordable housing.
Affordable housing SPD (December 2023)	<p>This SPD revises the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document first adopted in 2009 and revised in 2016. It provides guidance on the implementation of policy DM28, Affordable housing in the adopted Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016- 2036. This relates to the provision of affordable housing as a proportion of the total number of new dwellings on appropriate development sites.</p> <p>The document also references policy DM29, Dwellings with higher access standards in the adopted Local Plan. This document reflects policy on affordable housing set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). The Government has proposed changing the way affordable housing is delivered, replacing Section 106 contributions with a new Infrastructure Levy. The Council is awaiting details of this levy and this document will be revised as required when the levy is introduced.</p>
Biodiversity SPD (December 2009)	This SPD details the procedures, information and proposals the Council will expect to see incorporated into development applications which have the potential to affect nature conservation interests in the borough.
Eastleigh town centre vision (November 2014)	This document aims to be promotional and accessible in nature explaining key concepts and urban design objectives. It is also in line with national, sub-regional and local planning guidance which seeks to “put town centres first” as the preferred location for business and services. In addition this document is intended to overlay and feed into other documents and planning strategies to be prepared in future relating to the town centre.
Environmentally sustainable development SPD and Appendices (2009)	The SPD provides interpretation of national, sub regional and local policies into practical ‘essential requirements’. It also provides guidance for the Council and developers on ways in which sustainable development in general and the ‘essential requirements’ in particular can be achieved. It is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Aim, Objectives, Messages, Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan Review and Sustainability Appraisal
Sustainable design and construction changes to residential applications (2015)	Provides guidance for residential schemes following a Written Update to Parliament from the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on 25th March 2015.
Guidance – shopfronts and signs (1996)	This SPD seeks to offer a guide for shop owners and their designers on factors that should be taken into account when preparing schemes for new shop fronts and designs.
Housing mix SPD (February 2003)	<p>To achieve a genuine mix of housing, the Council will seek that proposals provide the following mix of dwellings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 35% with 2 bedrooms or under*; about 50 % with 3 bedrooms; and about 15% with 4 bedrooms or more. *Only in very special circumstances will bed sits/studios be acceptable. • Loft space easily capable of conversion to living space will be encouraged. <p>The precise mix of housing on individual developments will be determined in negotiation between the Council and the applicant. The Council sets out its justification for seeking the above mix of housing in this document. If an applicant wishes to deviate significantly from this mix of housing, the onus will be on the applicant to provide a justification for doing so. If the Council is not satisfied with this justification it will continue to seek the above mix of housing.</p>
Planning Obligations and Background Paper (July 2008)	This SPD seeks to provide additional guidance on the legal and policy basis for negotiating planning obligations, increase developers’ awareness of planning obligations and contributions and provide transparency to the process of negotiations.
Quality Places SPD (November 2011)	This SPD provides detailed guidance which relates to the design of development buildings and spaces in Eastleigh Borough.
Residential parking standards SPD (January 2009)	This document sets out the approved parking standards for Eastleigh Borough in respect of residential development.
Trees and Development SPD (April 2022)	This SPD aims to ensure that trees are fully considered as part of the planning process, so that the multiple benefits of trees can be experienced by the Borough of Eastleigh, and by existing and future residents.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Aim, Objectives, Messages, Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan Review and Sustainability Appraisal
Eastleigh Borough Landscape Character Assessment (2011)	This provides the research and background information to identify the general character of areas within Eastleigh borough and recognise their value.
Surface Water Management Plan (2021)	The document describes the topography, geology and hydrology of Eastleigh borough and describes other significant features which can impact on surface water flood risk.
Climate and Environmental Strategy (2019)	In July 2019, the Council reaffirmed its commitment on this issue by unanimously declaring a Climate Change and Environmental Emergency. The Council has set a target of being carbon neutral by 2025 and to support communities and businesses across the Borough to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030.
Eastleigh Corporate Plan 2023-2026	The vision of the Council’s Corporate Plan is to lead and support Eastleigh Borough and its communities: enabling improved quality of life for residents, promoting thriving and healthy people and places, supporting the local economy, and maintaining an attractive and sustainable environment that residents value. It states that the Council will develop a strong portfolio of property and regeneration investments and will have established a new landlord function for both private and social tenants, and a new sustainable energy capability, supplying homes and businesses with clean energy. It also states that the Council continue to have stable and sustainable finances and good core services delivered by a motivated and well-supported workforce, and a strong continued record of delivery of housing and infrastructure projects.
Walking and Cycling Strategy 2023-2030	This strategy highlights the key issues for active travel in the borough and seeks to promote and support walking and cycling.
Air quality action plan 2020-2025	The Air Quality Action Plan was produced to meet statutory duties under the Local Air Quality Management framework. It outlines actions to improve air quality in Eastleigh Borough between 2020-2025.
Emerging Biodiversity Strategy (2024-2034)	This strategy sets out our approach for the protection, maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity and the natural environment in the Borough from 2024-2034. Reflecting the aims and obligations in legislation and in national, regional and Eastleigh Borough Council local policy, it provides the framework for delivery of a diverse natural environment and a greener future for the Borough. This strategy forms part of the Council’s response to the climate change and environmental emergency.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Aim, Objectives, Messages, Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan Review and Sustainability Appraisal
<p>Eastleigh Public Art Strategy 2023-2028 (2023)</p>	<p>This strategy updates and replaces the Council’s Public Art Strategy 2015 – 2019. It is informed by the 2021 NPPF; local plan policies; new development opportunities in the Eastleigh Borough; and current best practice in project management, commissioning artists and engaging communities in the creation of the public realm.</p> <p>The latest strategy encourages greater participation in cultural activity and provides better access to cultural assets across the Borough. It specifically sets out why public art and the processes of creating public art, have a positive impact on the physical environment and health and wellbeing of people that live, work and visit Eastleigh Borough. It includes methods to ensure the best possible value is obtained in the commissioning of public art and illustrates why public art delivers the Council’s corporate priorities: ‘Enabling a healthier Eastleigh’, ‘Shaping places’, ‘Protecting our environment’ and ‘Creating homes and communities’.</p>
<p>Eastleigh Hydrological Sensitivity Study Conceptual Surface Water Drainage Strategy (May 2018)</p>	<p>The purpose of this document is to identify the hydrological sensitivities within the north of the borough by relevant environmental assessments and hydraulic modelling; to advise on the alignment of the proposed North Bishopstoke link road (NBLR), to ensure the impacts on the existing streams are minimised; to recommend sustainable management of post-development surface water runoff from the future developments and roads to minimise the impact on the water quality and quantity of the local watercourses.</p>

Appendix 2 (Stage A2):

Baseline data profile

The key themes in this Baseline Data Profile are listed below:

Social Baseline Data and Characteristics (pages 60 - 77)

1. Population and Geography
2. Housing and Households
3. Health
4. Deprivation

Economic Baseline Data and Characteristics (pages 78 - 100)

5. Economy, Business and Employment
6. Transport and Connectivity

Environmental Baseline Data and Characteristics (pages 100 - 125)

7. Climate Change (including Flood Risk)
8. Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
9. Air Quality
10. Water Quality and Water Resources
11. Energy, Resource Efficiency and Waste
12. Landscape, Townscape and Land
13. Historic Environment

Introduction

This baseline information document comprises Stage A2 of the Scoping Report. The main Scoping Report has outlined the limitations and risks in collecting baseline information with regards to the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the Borough.

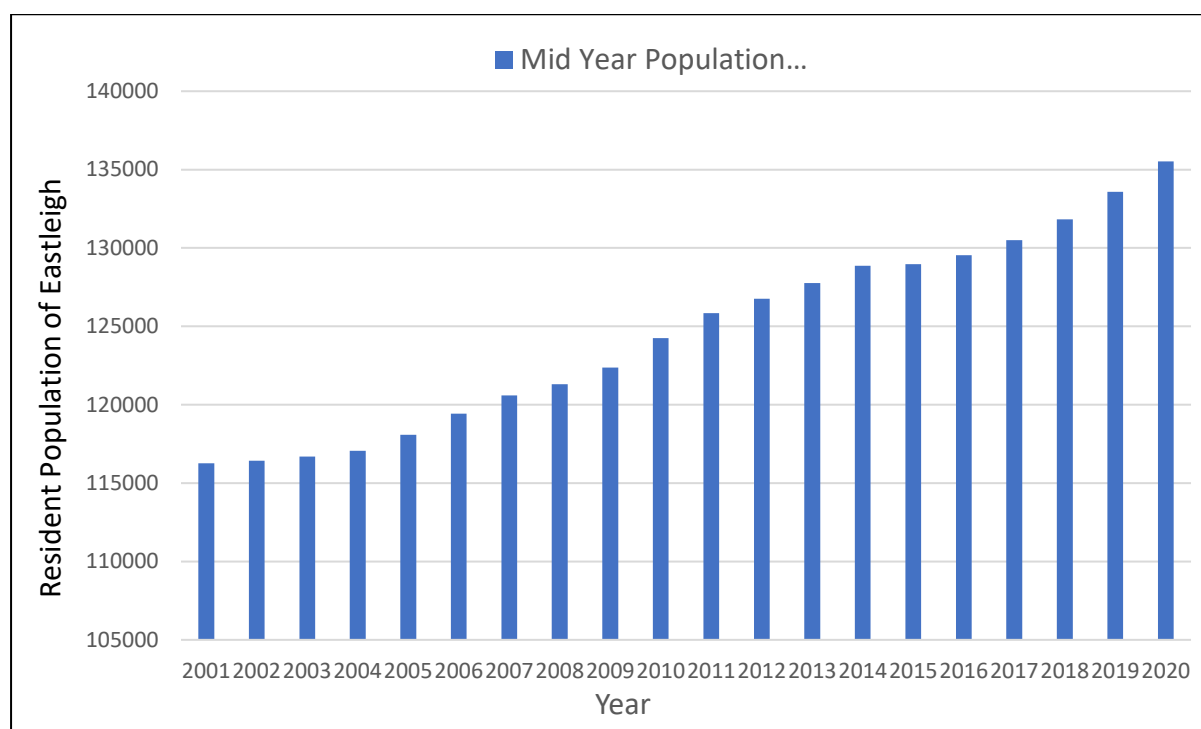
Social Baseline Data and Characteristics

1. Population and Geography

Population size and migration

- 1.1 Figure 1 shows that the Borough’s population has risen steadily over the past two decades, with Eastleigh’s population having increased from 125,200 to around 136,400 – an 8.9% rise and higher than that for South-East England (7.5%).

Figure 1: Mid-Year Population Estimates for Eastleigh Borough 2001 – 2020



Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates

- 1.2 The 2021 Census results show that the population of Eastleigh Borough is 136,443 persons. This represents an increase of 9.0% since the 2011 Census. This increase is greater compared to the percentage increases in the overall population of the South East (7.5%) and England (6.6%) since the over this period. When compared with other Hampshire local authorities, Test Valley district has the largest percentage growth in its population between 2011 and 2021 at 12.1%. Gosport and New Forest both suffered population declines over this period (0.8% and 0.4% respectively) but are otherwise the general exception to population increases elsewhere.

- 1.3 The population of the Borough is set to increase further and age over the next 20 years, with particular growth in the 60+ age group. This will require appropriate planning, to ensure that the Borough grows in the right way for the benefit of all of its residents.
- 1.4 Variations in population influence the amount and type of housing, employment land, infrastructure and services that need to be planned for. Changes result from new residential development, in- and out-migration, and from fluctuations in mortality and birth rates.
- 1.5 Table 1 also shows how the population has increased at varying rates in the Borough’s wards in the period between the 2001 and 2021 Census. The wards with the largest percentage population increases over the last decade between 2011 and 2021 are Botley (40.4%), Eastleigh South (30.4%) and Bursledon and Hound North (27.8%). This can be attributed to large housing developments which include Boorley Green and North Stoneham Park plus new residential estates such as along Providence Hill and Hamble Lane. The Chandler’s Ford, Hiltingbury and West End South wards have all conversely experienced a population decrease over this period.

Table 1: Population of the Borough’s parishes

Parish	2001 Census	2011 Census	2021 Census	% Change 2011 – 2021	% Change 2001 - 2021
Bishopstoke	10,304	10,395	10,677	2.7%	0.4%
Botley	5,155	5,083	7,137	40.4%	38.5%
Bursledon and Hound North	7,766	7,961	10,175	27.8%	31.0%
Chandler’s Ford	10,147	10,805	10,512	-2.7%	3.6%
Eastleigh Central	7,175	9,936	11,031	11.0%	53.7%
Eastleigh North	9,075	9,407	9,609	2.2%	5.9%
Eastleigh South	7,840	8,903	11,611	30.4%	48.1%
Fair Oak & Horton Heath	9,383	9,791	11,265	15.1%	20.1%
Hamble and Netley	9,274	10,027	10,273	2.5%	10.8%
Hedge End North	8,162	10,108	10,463	3.5%	28.2%
Hedge End South	10,535	10,682	11,053	3.5%	4.9%
Hiltingbury	9,924	10,631	10,615	-0.2%	7.0%
West End North	5,354	5,306	5,860	10.4%	9.5%
West End South	6,075	6,164	6,161	-0.1%	1.4%
Total	116,169	125,199	136,443	9.0%	17.5%

Source: 2001, 2011 and 2021 census

Figures subject to rounding.

1.6 Further to the figures provided in Table 1, wards with the greatest percentage growth in its population in the Borough between 2001 and 2011 include Eastleigh Central (38.4%), Hedge End North (23.8%) and Eastleigh South (13.6%).

Local Geography

1.7 The Borough adjoins the districts of Southampton, Fareham, Test Valley and Winchester. The main settlements within the Borough are identified below in Table 2.

Table 2: Settlement Hierarchy

Hierarchy level	Settlement
1	Eastleigh
2	Chandler's Ford
	Hedge End
3	Bishopstoke
	Botley
	Bursledon
	Fair Oak
	Hamble
	Netley Abbey
	West End
4	Allbrook, Boorley Green, Butlocks Heath and Horton Heath ¹

Parish and Town Councils

1.8 There are currently 12 Parish Councils across the Borough: Central Eastleigh, Allbrook and North Boyatt, Bishopstoke, Botley, Boyatt Wood, Bursledon, Chandler's Ford, Fair Oak and Horton Heath, Hamble-le-Rice, Hedge End, Hound, and West End. There are no unparished areas within the Borough.

Population density

1.9 The Borough is both urban and suburban in nature. According to the most recent Census (2021) the average population density was approximately 17.2 persons per hectare, increasing from 15.7 persons per hectare in the 2011 Census. This represents a 9.2% increase over this period. As of 2021, Eastleigh Borough is the 16th most densely populated of the South East's 64 local authority areas and among the top 35% most densely populated English local authority areas.

¹ The adopted Local Plan (para 4.8) states that Boorley Green and Horton Heath are likely to move up the settlement hierarchy

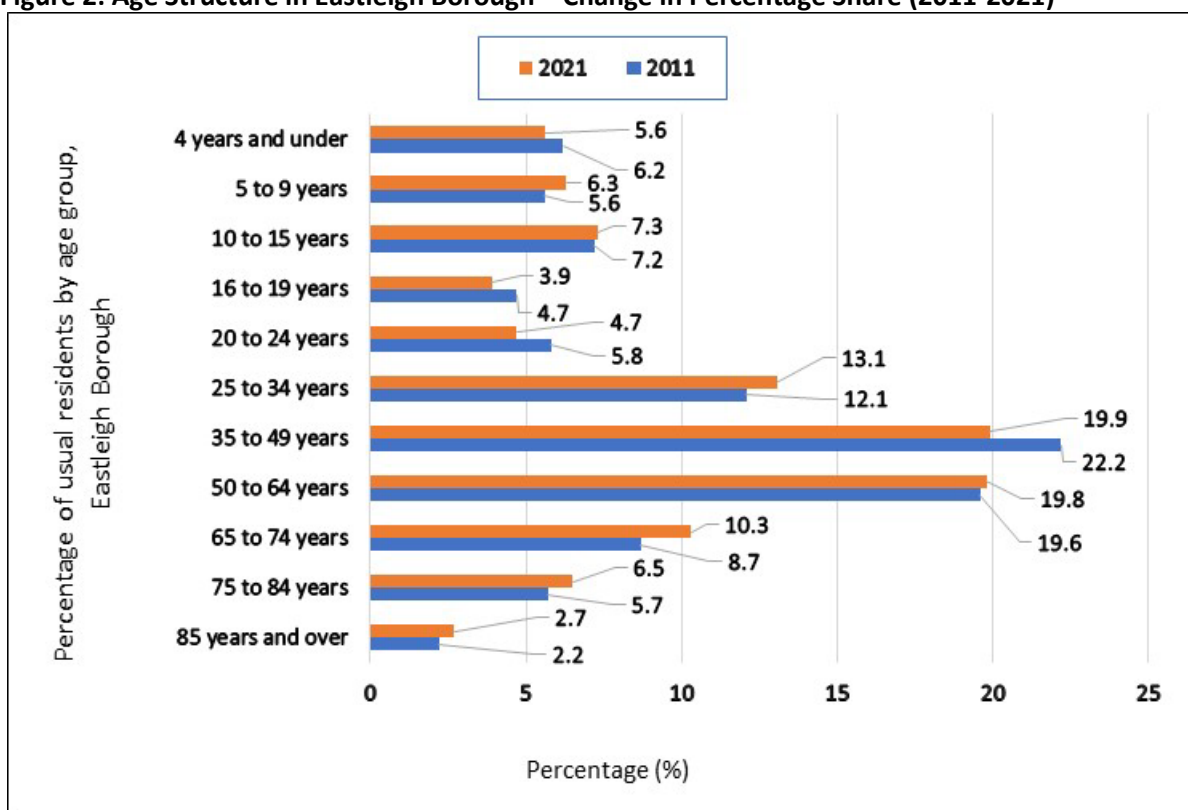
1.10 By comparison, according to the 2021 Census, Southampton which adjoins Eastleigh Borough recorded a population density of 49.9 persons per hectare (up from 47.5 persons per hectare in 2011). Fareham Borough recorded a population density of 15.4 persons per square kilometre persons per hectare (up from 15 persons per hectare in 2011).

Age structure

1.11 The latest census data also show that the average (median) age remained 41 years in Eastleigh Borough between the last two censuses. The Borough had a similar average (median) age to the South East as a whole in 2021 (41 years) but a slightly higher average (median) age than England (40 years) (2021 Census, ONS). However, the population of Eastleigh Borough is ageing which is consistent with trends throughout England. When compared to Eastleigh Borough which has recorded 19.5% of its population aged over 65 in 2021, the proportion for this age group is higher in Hampshire (21.7%) but lower in England (18.4%).

1.12 Figure 2 shows that the percentage share of residents aged over 65 in Eastleigh Borough increased by 2.9% percentage increase between 2001 and 2011. It further shows the percentage share of residents aged under 16 remained relatively similar with a 0.2% percentage increase between 2011 and 2021. Figure 2 further shows that residents of working age (16-64) have decreased by 3.0% between 2011 and 2021. The increase in the percentage share of residents over 65 in the Borough is greater in comparison to the South East (2.3%) and England (2.0%). The increase in the percentage share of the population under 16 in the Borough also contrasts with the trend for the South East (-0.5%) and England (-0.4%). The 3.0% decrease in the percentage share of residents of working age (16-64) in the Borough is also greater in comparison to the South East (-2.4%) and England (-2.4%).

Figure 2: Age Structure in Eastleigh Borough – Change in Percentage Share (2011-2021)



Source: ONS Census 2011 and 2021

1.13 Further to the data shown in Figure 2, the proportion under 16 has increased slightly in the Borough between 2011 and 2021 (18.9% to 19.2%). This contrasts with the proportionate decrease over this same period in Hampshire (18.8% to 17.9%) and in England (18.9% to 18.5%). However, the proportion of the working age population which has been recorded to have decreased between 2011 and 2021 from 64.4% to 61.4% is consistent with trends throughout England. When compared to Eastleigh Borough, the proportion aged 16-64 in 2021 is lower in Hampshire (60.4%) but higher in England (63.0%).

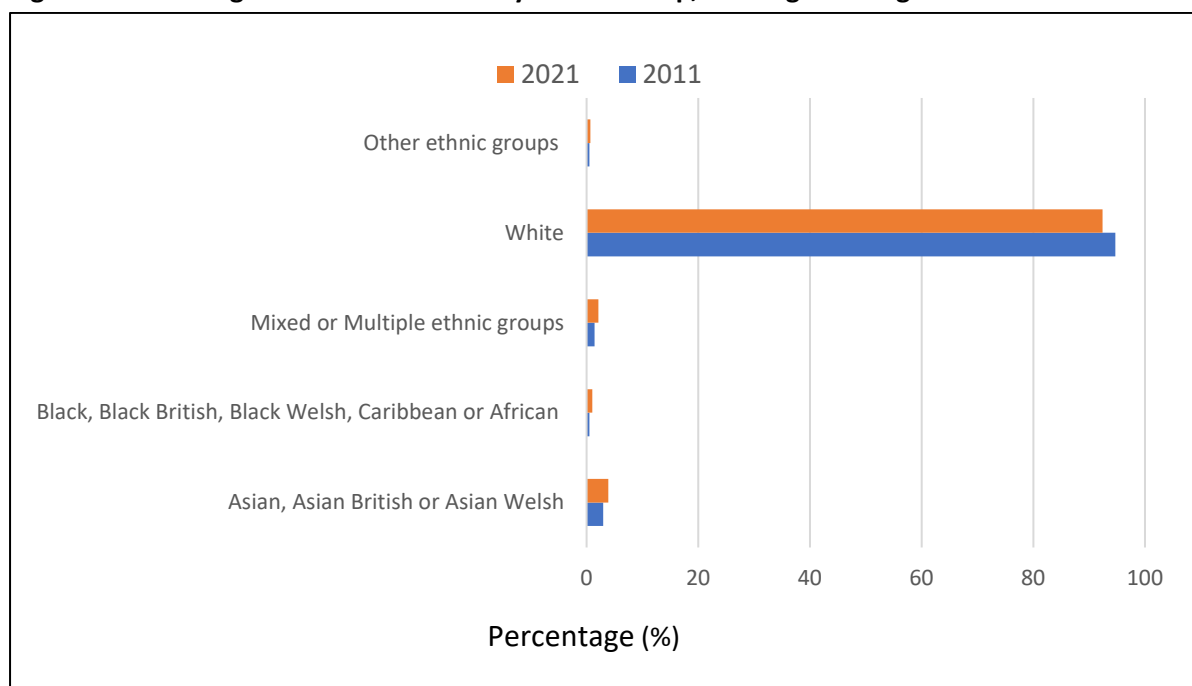
Ethnicity and Diversity

1.14 Nationally, 81.7% of usual residents in England and Wales identified their ethnic group within the high-level ‘White’ category (2021 Census). This represents a decrease from 86.0% (2011 Census). Regionally across the South East, 86.3% identified their ethnic group within the high-level ‘White’ category (2021 Census). This represents a decrease from 90.6% (2011 Census).

1.15 A total of 92.4% of the Borough’s population identified their ethnic group within the ‘White’ category. This is higher than the percentage recorded for the South East and England and Wales. This also compares to 94.7% in 2011 which represents a recorded decrease of 2.3%. Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh had the highest number of usual residents in the Borough from other ethnic groups at 3.9% in 2021. This was also the case in 2011 with 3.0% identifying within this ethnic group.

1.16 Figure 3 shows the percentage of usual residents by ethnic group in Eastleigh Borough. This clearly shows the ‘White’ category to be the main ethnic group as recorded by the 2011 and 2021 Census returns.

Figure 3: Percentage of Usual Residents by Ethnic Group, Eastleigh Borough



Source: Census 2021

Main Language

1.17 In terms of main language, 96.3% of Eastleigh Borough’s usual residents, aged three years and over, had English as a main language in 2021. This proportion is within the highest 20% of all local authorities in England and Wales. This also compares to 91.1% across England and Wales, aged three years and over who had English (or Welsh in Wales) as a main language. The next most common main language for usual residents aged three years and over in the Borough is Polish for 0.69% of the total population. Other European languages, not including French, Portuguese and Spanish, spoken as a main language by usual residents aged three years and over within the Borough constitute 0.86% of the total population. Other South Asian languages, except for Panjabi, Urdu, Bengali (with Sylheti and Chatgaya, Gujarati and Tamil, spoken as a main language by usual residents aged three years and over within the Borough constitute 0.39% of the total population.

Disability

1.18 Age-standardised proportions are used in this sub-section and enable comparisons between populations over time and across geographies, as they account for differences in the population size and age structure.

1.19 In 2021, 6.0% of Eastleigh residents were identified as being disabled and limited a lot. This figure decreased from 7.1% in 2011.

1.20 In 2021, just over 1 in 10 people (10.1%) were identified as being disabled and limited a little, compared with 9.2% in 2011. The proportion of Eastleigh residents who were not disabled increased from 83.7% to 83.9%.

1.21 The decrease in the proportion of residents who were identified as being disabled and limited a lot in Eastleigh (1.1 percentage points) was similar to the decrease across the South East (1.0 percentage points, from 7.2% to 6.2%). Across England, the proportion fell by 1.6 percentage points, from 9.1% to 7.5%.

Further Information

1.22 Further Census data for the various geographies in Eastleigh Borough can be found on the [Council's website](#).

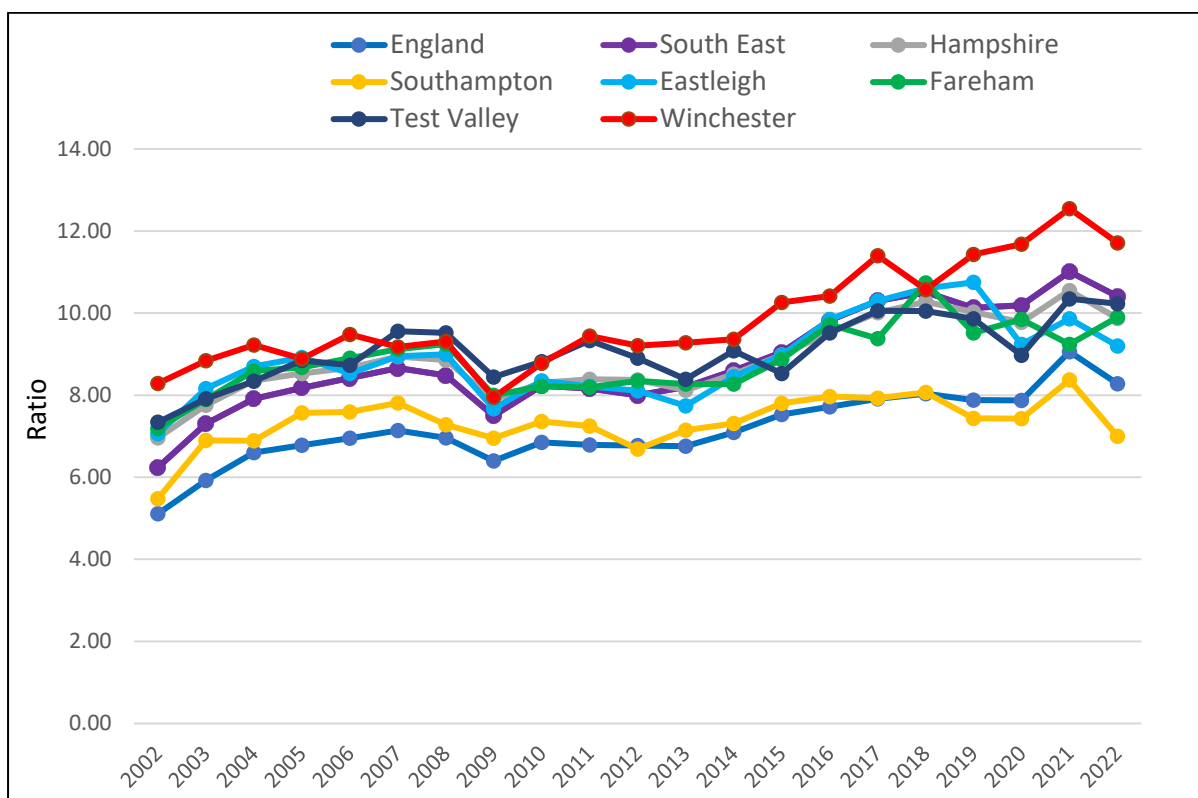
2. Housing and Households

House prices and affordability

2.1 The ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings has shown a general trend to decrease from a peak of 10.60 in 2018. However, there has been an overall marked increase over the last few decades with the figure being recorded at 7.06 in 2002.

2.2 Figure 4 shows the ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual residence-based earnings. This shows that the ratio in Eastleigh in 2022 is below those recorded in Fareham (9.90) and Test Valley (10.23) as neighbouring local authorities. It is however significantly above the Southampton ratio (7.00) but somewhat below the ratio recorded in Winchester which is the highest out of all Hampshire local authorities (11.71). The ratio in Eastleigh is also above that recorded for England (8.28) but below that recorded for the South East region (10.41). Figure 4 also shows that the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings has shown a general trend to decrease in Eastleigh Borough from a peak of 10.75 in 2019. However, there has been an overall marked increase over the last few decades with the figure being recorded at 7.06 in 2002. Figure 4 shows that the trend for lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings to increase over the last few decades has been prevalent across Hampshire more widely. Whilst wider macroeconomic factors can have an influence on the affordability of housing, increasing the supply of new housing which should include the provision of affordable homes is crucial for ensuring housing needs of the Borough’s residents are met.

Figure 4: Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual residence-based earnings



Source: ONS 2023

Housing quality and vacancy rates

2.3 The proportion of Non-Decent dwellings in Eastleigh Borough has been recorded at 9.9%. Only Fareham (9.3%) and Hart (9.6%) have a lower proportion of Non-Decent dwellings out of all Hampshire local authorities. Portsmouth has the highest proportion of Non-Decent dwellings out of all Hampshire local authorities (17.6%) (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and

Communities, June 2023). Eastleigh Borough also ranks 8th out of all local authorities in England in terms of recording the lowest number of non-decent dwellings.

- 2.4 The percentage of vacant dwellings in the Borough is amongst the lowest out of all local authority areas in England and Wales (joint 7th lowest) with 2.92% of all dwellings considered to be truly vacant.

Second Homes

- 2.5 The Borough has just 0.23% of its housing stock classified as second homes (with no usual residents) with such a low level being typical of many local authorities across England. The local authority with the highest proportion of its housing stock classified as second homes (with no usual residents) in Hampshire is New Forest district (1.71%).

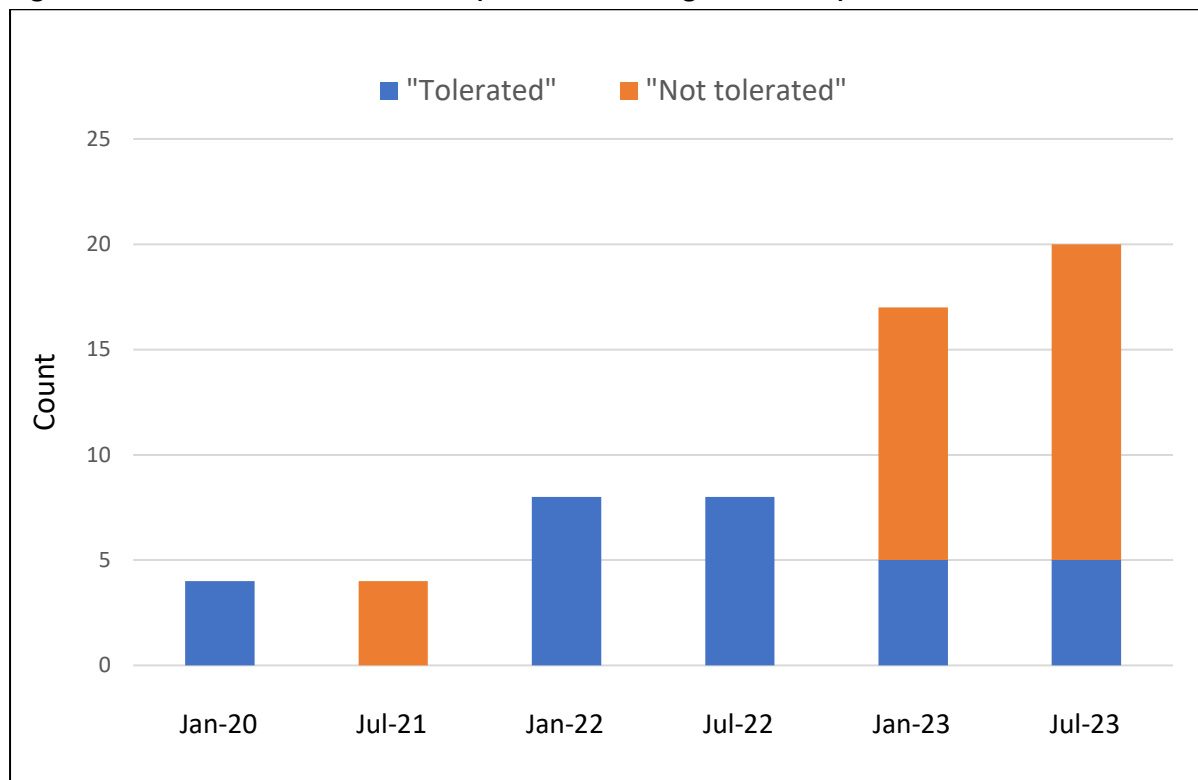
Homelessness

- 2.6 The number of households in Eastleigh Borough assessed as homeless per (000s) is the 6th lowest out of all England local authorities. Cannock Chase has the lowest rate out of all England local authorities at 0.99 per (000s). Hart at 1.30 per (000s) and East Hampshire at 1.39 per (000s) constitute two local authorities that have a lower rate of homelessness by this measure than Eastleigh. Portsmouth has the highest rate in Hampshire at 16.68 per (000s).

Gypsies and traveller provision

- 2.7 The number of authorised Traveller sites (with planning permission) has shown a trend to increase over recent years. For example, there were 25 authorised sites with planning permission in January 2020 all with permanent planning permission. This increased up to July 2023 with a recorded 31 authorised sites with permanent planning permission. There were no temporary planning permissions granted in the period between January 2020 and July 2023.
- 2.8 The number of unauthorised Traveller sites (without planning permission) has also increased more recently as shown in Figure 5 below. A total of 5 tolerated sites (without planning permission) and 12 not tolerated sites (without planning permission) were recorded in January 2023 with 5 tolerated sites (without planning permission) and 15 not tolerated sites (without planning permission) in July 2023.

Figure 5: Unauthorised Traveller Sites (Without Planning Permission)



Source: DHCLG 2023

2.9 Table 3 shows the count of Travelling Showpeople caravans in the Borough whereby the numbers are lower in comparison to the Traveller Count.

Table 3: Authorised and Unauthorised Travelling Showpeople Sites (With and Without Planning Permission)

Year	Authorised Sites		Unauthorised Sites	
	Temporary Planning Permission	Permanent Planning Permission	Tolerated	Not Tolerated
2017	0	2	0	2
2018	0	2	0	2
2019	0	3	0	2
2020	0	3	0	2
2022	0	0	0	0
2023	0	3	2	0

Source: DHCLG 2023

Housing Completions

2.10 Table 4 shows that a total of 10,175 net additional homes have been delivered in the Borough, of which 3,207 were affordable homes, over the period between 2006/07 and 2022/23. Figure

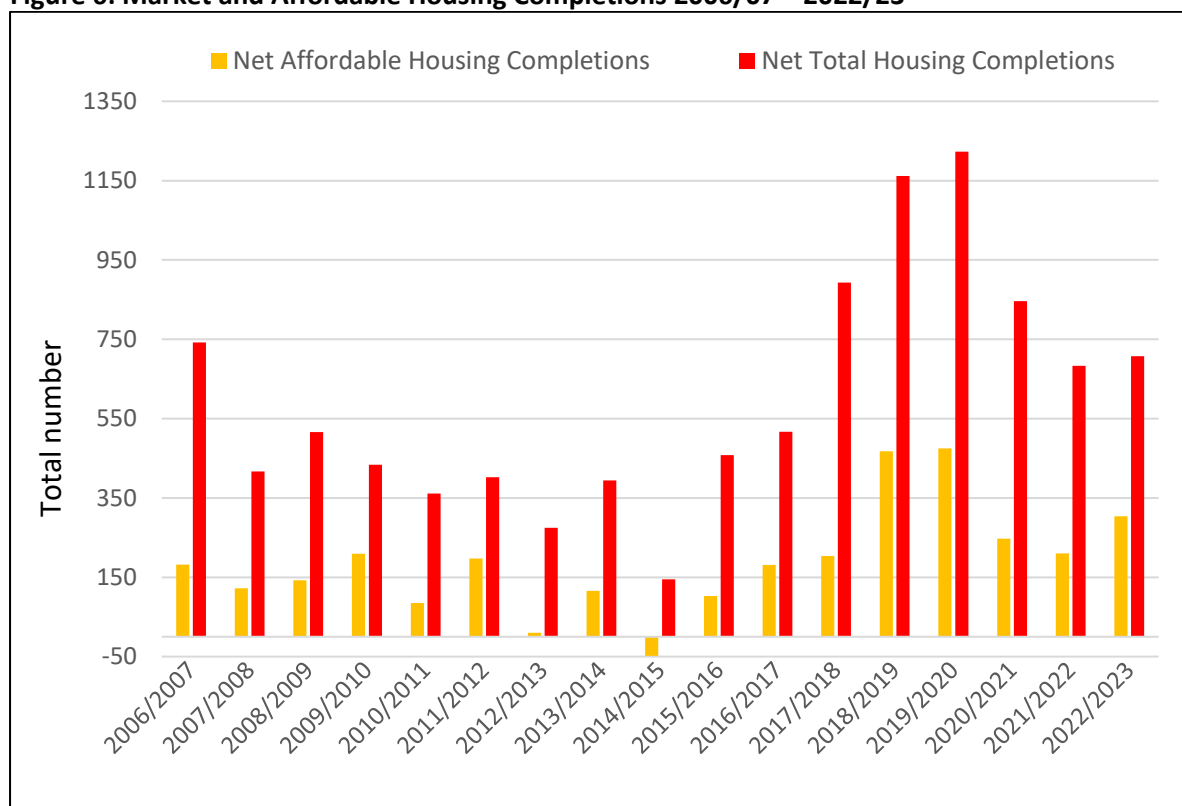
6 also shows the trend for market and affordable housing completions over this time period. There were 304 net affordable housing completions in 2022/23, which follows a recorded 210 affordable housing completions in 2020/21 and 247 affordable completions in 2019/20. The provision of affordable housing is a key prosperity issue for the Borough so the trend for this to generally increase over recent years is recognised as a positive outcome.

2.11 The level of affordable housing completions as a proportion of net completions was 43% in 2022/23 and therefore above the 35% threshold in the adopted Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036. This is also above the proportion of affordable housing completions built in 2021/22 (31%) and 2020/21 (29%).

2.12 In July 2017, in support of work undertaken on the emerging Local Plan (2016-2036), the Council published an Affordable Housing Assessment (2017)². This identified a need for the provision of 3,300 affordable dwellings over the twenty-year plan period 2016-2036 equating to a target of 165 units per year. This was updated in 2020 and recommended a higher target of 200 units per year.

2.13 The highest yearly completions were in 2019/20 when a total of 475 affordable homes were completed across the Borough. The latest recorded 2022/23 monitoring period shows that there were 304 affordable housing completions. This is the third highest total completion figure out of all the monitoring periods shown stretching back to 2006/07.

Figure 6: Market and Affordable Housing Completions 2006/07 – 2022/23



² Affordable Housing Assessment (2017). Available from: <https://www.eastleigh.gov.uk/media/2533/draft-affordable-housing-assessment-july-2017.pdf>

Source: Hampshire County Council Land Supply & Eastleigh Borough Council Housing Services, 2023

Table 4: Affordable Housing Completions 2006/07- 2022/23

Period	Net Affordable Housing Completions	Net Total Housing Completions	Affordable Housing Completions as Proportion of Net Completions (%)
2022/2023	210	683	31
2021/2022	304	707	43
2020/2021	247	846	29
2019/2020	475	1,223	39
2018/2019	468	1,162	40
2017/2018	204	893	23
2016/2017	181	517	35
2015/2016	103	458	22
2014/2015	-48	145	0 (-33 dwellings)
2013/2014	116	394	29
2012/2013	10	275	4
2011/2012	197	402	49
2010/2011	85	361	24
2009/2010	209	434	48
2008/2009	142	516	28
2007/2008	122	417	29
2006/2007	182	742	25

Source: Hampshire County Council Land Supply & Eastleigh Borough Council Housing Services, 2023

3. Health

Health Score

- 3.1 Eastleigh recorded an overall Health Index score of 114.7 in 2021, which is up 2.9 points compared with the previous year. A score of 100 represents average levels of health in England in 2015. A higher number always means better health and a lower number means worse health. Eastleigh ranked in the top 20 percent of local authority areas in England for health in 2021.

Life expectancy

- 3.2 Life expectancy is generally considered to be a good summary indicator of the health status of the population. Health and life expectancy are affected by a wide range of factors such as access to medical care and recreational opportunities, lifestyle, diet, and social and economic deprivation. Land-use planning can help to improve health and life expectancies by shaping these influences.
- 3.3 Life expectancy has shown a general trend to increase over the last few decades and has continually been recorded above the levels of life expectancy for England as a whole. However, life expectancy across the Borough has started to fall slightly over recent years, this mirroring the national trend across England. Death rates have also remained at a relatively consistent level over recent years and have continually been recorded to be below the national average. This indicates that the health of the Borough's residents has generally improved over this period. Whilst the picture of life expectancy is a relatively good one at a Borough wide level, it is important to point out that life expectancy in the most deprived areas of the Borough is lower for both men and women.

Life expectancy at birth (Male, 3 year range)

- 3.4 The life expectancy at birth (Male, 3 year range, 2020-2022) in Eastleigh Borough (81.4 years old) is higher than the England value (78.9 years old) and the South East region value (80.1 years old). The Eastleigh 3 year range was also higher than the England and South East region values over the 2018-2020 and 2016-2018 periods. However, life expectancy in the Borough was higher in 2014-2016 in the Borough (82.1 years old), this also reflected in the England value (79.5 years old).

Life expectancy at birth (Female, 3 year range)

- 3.5 The life expectancy at birth (Female, 3 year range, 2020-2022) in Eastleigh Borough (84.6 years old) is higher than the England value (82.8 years old) and the South East region value (83.8 years old). The Eastleigh 3 year range was also higher than the England and South East region values over the 2018-2020 and 2016-2018 periods.

Under 75 mortality rates

- 3.6 Table 5 shows that under 75 mortality rates from all causes, all circulatory diseases and from cancer are below the regional and national values for both the time periods shown (recorded as a directly standardised rate – per 100,000 of the population). The under 75 mortality rate from all causes value also decreased between 2016-2018 and 2022 which was opposite to the increased regional and national values that were recorded. The lower recorded mortality values further demonstrate the relative good health of the Borough's population.

Table 5: Under 75 mortality rates from all causes, from all circulatory diseases and from cancer

Geography	Under 75 mortality rate from all causes		Under 75 mortality rate from all circulatory diseases		Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	
	2022	2016-2018	2022	2016-2018	2022	2016-2018
Eastleigh Borough	259.4	263.3	54.6	55.5	105.5	117.2
South East	298.3	292.3	63.1	59.0	114.3	123.6
England	342.3	330.5	77.8	71.7	122.4	132.3

Public Health England: [Local Authority Health Profiles](#)

Suicide Rate

- 3.7 The suicide rates in Eastleigh Borough recorded a value of 9.7 in 2020-2022 (recorded as a directly standardised rate – per 100,000 of the population). This is slightly higher in comparison to the value of 8.86 over 2016-2018 but higher in comparison to the value of 5.6 in 2014-2016 (recorded as a directly standardised rate – per 100,000 of the population).

Injuries and Health

- 3.8 Table 6 shows that the Borough recorded a higher value for emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm compared to the values recorded for the South East and England over 2021/22 and 2018/19 (recorded as a directly standardised rate – per 100,000 of the population). The value also increased slightly over this period. The percentage of cancers diagnoses at stages 1 and 2 in the Borough was also higher than the South East and England percentages over both 2021 and 2017. The percentage was also recorded to have increased slightly over this period from 55.5% to 56.4%.
- 3.9 Otherwise, the recorded value for the estimated diabetes diagnosis rate and estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over) was lower when compared to the values recorded for the South East and England as shown with the latest and previously released data. The estimated dementia diagnosis rate also recorded a fall between 2019 and 2023 from 64.7% to 57.7%. However, the estimated diabetes diagnosis rate increased slightly between 2017 and 2018 from 71.6% to 72.9%.

Table 6: Injuries and ill health

Geography	Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm*		Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over*		Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2		Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate		Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)	
	2021 / 22	2018 / 19	2022 / 23	2018 / 19	2021	2017	2018	2017	2023	2019
Eastleigh Borough	260.0	251.6	514	541.9	56.4%	55.5%	72.9%	71.6%	57.7%	64.7%
South East	197.3	199.7	509	516.6	56.2%	52.7%	75.2%	n/a	61.6%	65.6%
England	163.7	193.4	558	558.4	54.4%	52.2%	78.0%	77.1%	63.0%	68.7%

* Recorded as a directly standardised rate – per 100,000 of the population

Behavioural and risk factors

- 3.10 Table 7 shows that the Borough recorded a higher percentage of adults (aged 18 plus) classified as overweight or obese in both 2021/22 and 2017/18 compared to the South East and England. The percentage also increased over this period from 62.3% to 71.2%.
- 3.11 Obesity is associated with a range of long-term health problems and is a growing cause of hospital admissions in England. The planning system has potential to challenge obesity levels by ensuring that a community has sufficient opportunities for physical recreation, by enabling movement by active modes of transport such as walking and cycling and by controlling planning permissions for fast food takeaways near to schools.
- 3.12 The remaining data values and percentages for the other behavioural and risk factors shown in Table 6 generally fall between those that are recorded for the South East and England.

Table 7: Behavioural and risk factors

Geography	Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow)		Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) – current smokers (APS)		Percentage of physically active adults		Percentage of adults (aged 18 plus) classified as overweight or obese	
	2021/22	2018/19	2022	2018	2021/22	2017/18	2021/22	2017/18
Eastleigh Borough	451	588.1	11.7%	10.6%	69.0%	65.7%	71.2%	62.3%
South East	411	526.3	11.5%	12.9%	70.5%	69.8%	62.7%	60.3%
England	494	663.7	12.7%	14.4%	67.3%	60.3%	63.8%	62.0%

* Recorded as a directly standardised rate – per 100,000 of the population

Child health inequalities

- 3.13 Table 8 shows that the Borough recorded a lower percentage for Year 6 prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) for 10-11 year olds compared to the South East and England. However, the percentage did increase in the Borough over this period from 13.8% to 18.3%. There was a notable increase in the under 18 conception rate per 1,000 females in the Borough from 6.64 in 2017 to 12.1 in 2021. However, the rate remains below the England rate of 13.1 per 1,000 females in 2021. Smoking status at the time of delivery was recorded to be

below the South East and England percentages in 2018/19 at 7.02%. However, it was higher than both the South East and England percentages in 2022/23 at 8.9%.

Table 8: Child health Inequalities

Geography	Under 18s conception rate / per 1,000 females		Smoking status at time of delivery		Baby's first breastmilk (previous method)		Infant mortality rate		Year 6 prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) (10-11 year olds)	
	2021	2017	2022 /23	2018 /19	2018 /19	2016 /17	2020 /22	2016 - 18	2022 /23	2018 /19
Eastleigh Borough	12.1	6.64	8.9%	7.02%	n/a	78.1%	4.0	3.05	18.3%	13.8%
South East	10.7	13.9	8.1%	9.70%	72.7%	79.1%	3.4	3.65	19.4%	16.8%
England	13.1	17.8	8.8%	10.6%	67.4%	74.5%	4.0	3.93	22.7%	19.2%

Inequalities

3.14 Table 9 shows that the deprivation score in 2019 was significantly lower in Eastleigh Borough when compared to that for the South East and England. Whilst there is no data for the region in 2015, the deprivation score was also significantly lower for the Borough when compared to that for England. Smoking prevalence was significantly lower when compared to the percentages recorded for the South East and England in 2018. However, the proportion was recorded to be significantly higher in 2022 and above the South East and England percentages. Inequality in life expectancy at birth for males and females is only available for 2022. However, this data shows that the values recovered for Eastleigh Borough are lower in comparison to those for the South East and England.

Table 9: Inequalities

Geography	Deprivation Score		Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (18-64) – current smokers (APS)		Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)		Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	
	2019	2015	2022	2018	2020		2020	
Eastleigh Borough	10.2	10.0	27.0%	9.25	6.3		3.8	
South East	15.5	n/a	22.7%	25.0	7.9		6.0	
England	21.7	21.8	22.5%	25.4	9.7		7.9	

Wider Detriments of Health

3.15 Table 10 shows that the Borough recorded a lower percentage of children (under 16) in both absolute and relative low income families in 2021/22 compared to the percentages for the South East and England. Whilst not shown in Table 10, the percentage of children from low income families (8.9%) was also lower in comparison to the South East (12.9%) and England (17.0%) in 2016. Table 10 also shows that the average and percentage of people in employment values were higher in the Borough when compared to the percentages recorded for the South East and England over the time periods shown. It also shows that the percentage of hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) were recorded to be lower in comparison to the percentage values recorded for the South East and England for the time periods shown.

Table 10: Wider Detriments of Health

Geography	Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)		Children in relative low income families (under 16)		Average Attainment 8 score		Percentage of people in employment		Violent crime – hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	
	2021 /22	n/a	2021 /22	n/a	2021 /22	2018 /19	2022 /23	2018 /19	2018/19 – 2020/21	2016/17 – 2018/19
Eastleigh Borough	8.8%	n/a	12.7%	n/a	52.1%	49.8%	83.4%	78.5%	25.4%	27.2%
South East	10.8%	n/a	15.1%	n/a	49.9%	47.9%	78.0%	78.4%	29.4%	31.2%
England	15.3%	n/a	19.9%	n/a	48.7%	46.9%	75.7%	75.6%	41.9%	44.9%

Health Protection

3.16 Table 11 shows that the Borough recorded a lower winter mortality percentage in comparison to the South East and England in the period between August 2021 and July 2022. Excess winter deaths were recorded differently in previous years whereby a crude rate per 1,000 household was used as a measure. For example, excess winter deaths were recorded to be 29.7 per 1,000 households in the period between August 2017 and July 2018, this being below the South East value of 30.2 and England value of 30.1 per 1,000 households.

3.17 The Borough also recorded a lower value of new STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia under 25) per 100,000 population (directly age standardised rate) in 2022 when compared to the values recorded for the South East and England. The value for the Borough in 2022 of 285 per 100,000 population (directly age standardised rate) was also much lower when compared to 2017 when it was recorded to be 807.5 per 100,000 population (directly age standardised rate).

3.18 TB incidence (three year average) was also recorded to be lower compared to the values recorded for the South East and England over the 2022 – 2022 and 2016 – 2018 periods (recorded as a ratio of excess winter deaths to average non-winter deaths). The value was also lower in the Borough in 2020 – 2022 compared to 2016 – 2018.

Table 11: Health Protection

Geography	Winter mortality index		New STI diagnosis (excluding chlamydia under 25) per 100,000		TB incidence (three year average)	
	Aug 2021 – Jul 22	n/a	2022	2018	2020 - 2022	2016 - 2018
Eastleigh Borough	3.6%	n/a	285	807.5	1.7	3.32
South East	8.6%	n/a	349	708.1	5.4	6.19
England	8.1%	n/a	496	850.6	7.6	9.19

4. Deprivation

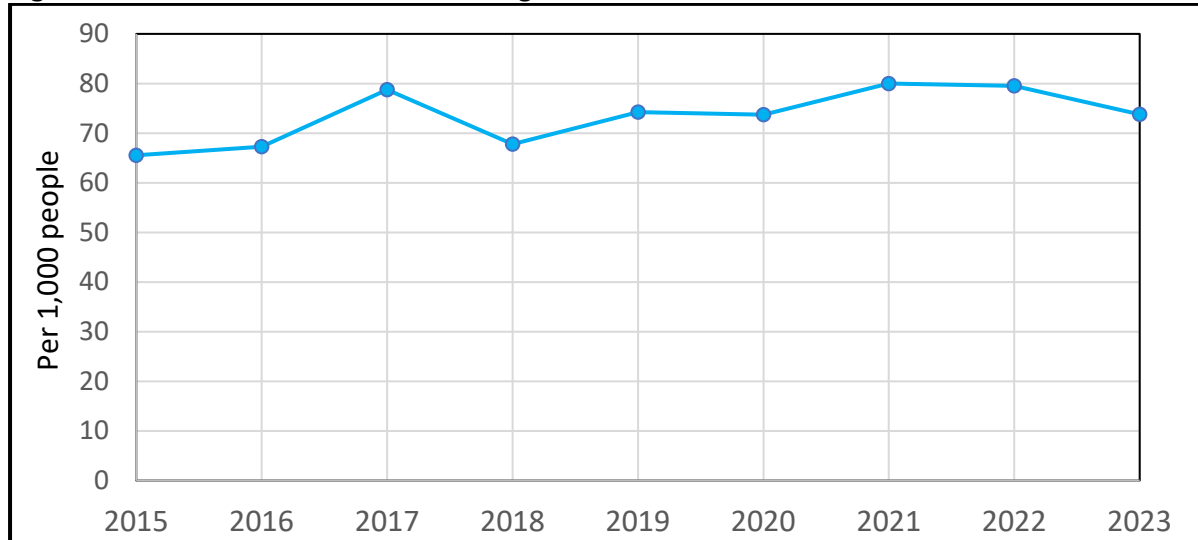
Indices of Multiple Deprivation

- 4.1 The 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation statistics update those published in 2015. It is a measurement tool and is based on 39 separate indicators, organised across seven sub domains of deprivation. It is weighted to assesses a variety of socioeconomic factors which include Income (22.5%); Employment (22.5%); Education (13.5%); Health (13.5%); Crime (9.3%); Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%) and Living Environment (9.3%).
- 4.2 In 2019 Eastleigh Borough was placed within the least deprived quartile of districts in England and Wales, and was ranked 288 out of 317 districts (where 1 is the most deprived). The average multiple deprivation score for Eastleigh was 10.19, compared with the Hampshire score of 12.63 (where a higher score means a greater level of deprivation).
- 4.3 The rank of average rank is also relatively low in terms of deprivation for the following domains out of the 317 districts in England: 282 for income; 275 for employment; 221 for education; 264 for health deprivation and disability; 185 for crime, 268 for barriers to housing and services, 222 for living environment, 281 for Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and 274 for Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP).
- 4.4 Pockets of deprivation do, however, exist in the Borough and these fall within the Eastleigh South, Eastleigh Central, Bursledon and Old Netley, Netley Abbey and Bishopstoke West areas. There are no wards within the Borough which fall within the top 10% most deprived nationally with just one ward falling with in the top 20% most deprived nationally. This is located in the Bursledon and Hound North Ward. Out of the 77 neighbourhoods in Eastleigh Borough, just one was amongst the 20% most income deprived in England. This is also located in the Bursledon and Hound North Ward. Conversely, 39 of the Borough's 77 neighbourhoods were in the 20% least income deprived in England.

Crime

- 4.5 Eastleigh ranks 14th out of 25 nearby boroughs/local administrative districts for crime rate. In 2023, there were 10,065 crime incidents reported. As per the latest census, Eastleigh has a population of 136,443. This equates to a crime rate of 73.77 per 1,000 residents. The highest crime rate in Hampshire in 2023 was recorded in Southampton at 145.9 per 1,000 residents. The lowest crime rate in Hampshire in 2023 was recorded in Hart at 49.9 per 1,000 residents.

Figure 7: Historical Crime Rates for Eastleigh



Source: www.crimesinmyarea.co.uk

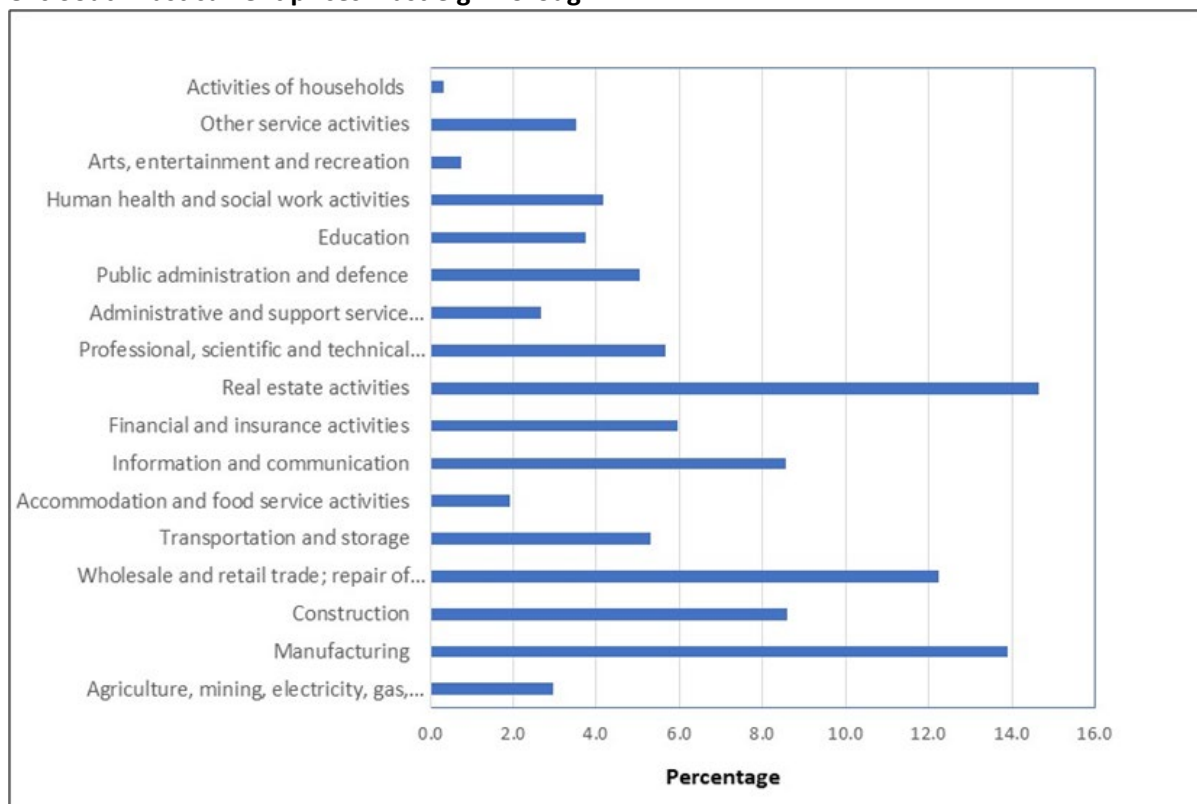
Economic Baseline Data and Characteristics

5. Economy, Business and Employment

Economic sectors

5.1 Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates in Figure 8 are on a workplace basis (allocated to the location where the economic activity takes place). They are presented in current basic prices³. Figure 8 provides a breakdown of the contribution from each broad industry sector towards the Borough’s economic output in 2018. This shows that the greatest proportion of the Borough’s output comes from real estate activities and manufacturing and that the lowest proportion of the Borough’s output comes from the activities of households and arts, entertainment and recreation.

Figure 8: Regional Gross Value Added (balanced) by industry: local authorities by NUTS1⁴ region: UKJ South East current prices: Eastleigh Borough



Source: ONS, December 2019

5.2 With regard to knowledge and high technology businesses, these are usually concentrated within: information and communication; professional and administrative services and financial and insurance activities. The Borough is home to companies working within these sectors, and this is reflected to a degree in Figure 8 whereby the overall proportion of output in these sectors is either the same or higher than that attained at the sub-regional level.

³ Further information about the balancing process can be found here:

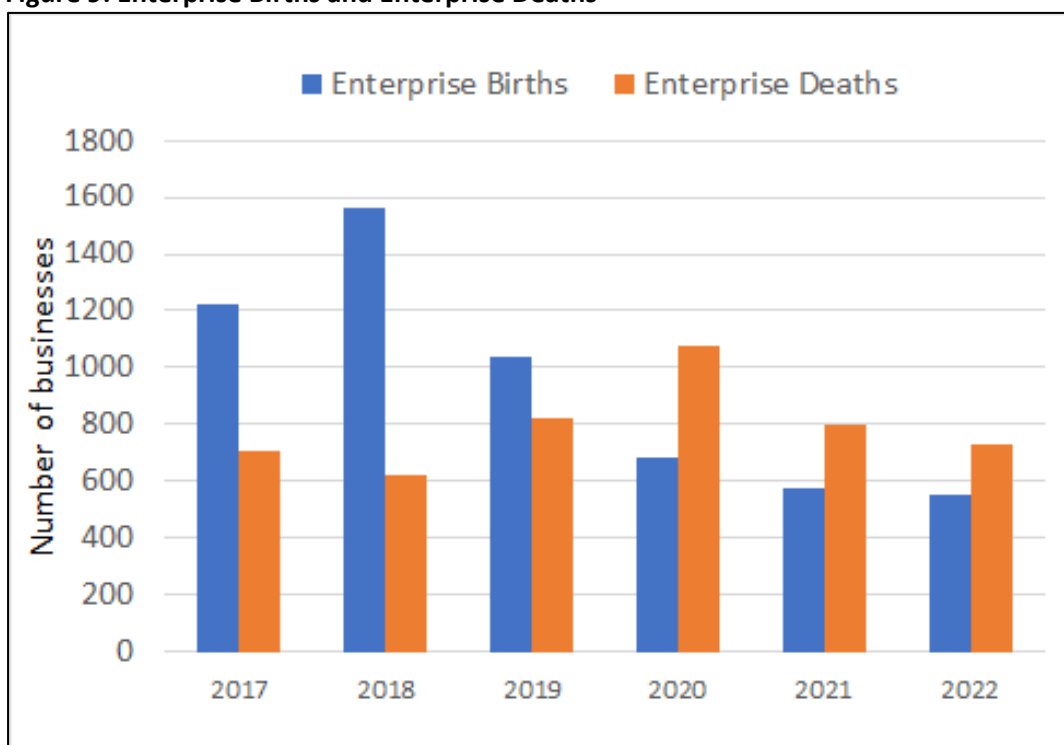
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/regionalgrossvalueaddedbalancedlocalauthoritiesbynuts1region>

⁴ Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics

Enterprise Births and Deaths

5.3 Figure 9 shows a clear trend for there to be an overall decrease in business births over recent years following a peak of 1,565 business births across the Borough in 2018. The number of business deaths has remained relatively stable over the period between 2019 and 2022 although reached a higher peak of 1,075 business deaths in 2020. It would appear that the higher value of business deaths over business births can mainly put down to a relative decline in business births since 2018. The recorded decrease in business births could be due to a number of factors such as the Covid-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns during the peak over the course of 2020 and 2021, as well as macroeconomic factors relating to a global slowdown along with a more challenging national economic landscape.

Figure 9: Enterprise Births and Enterprise Deaths

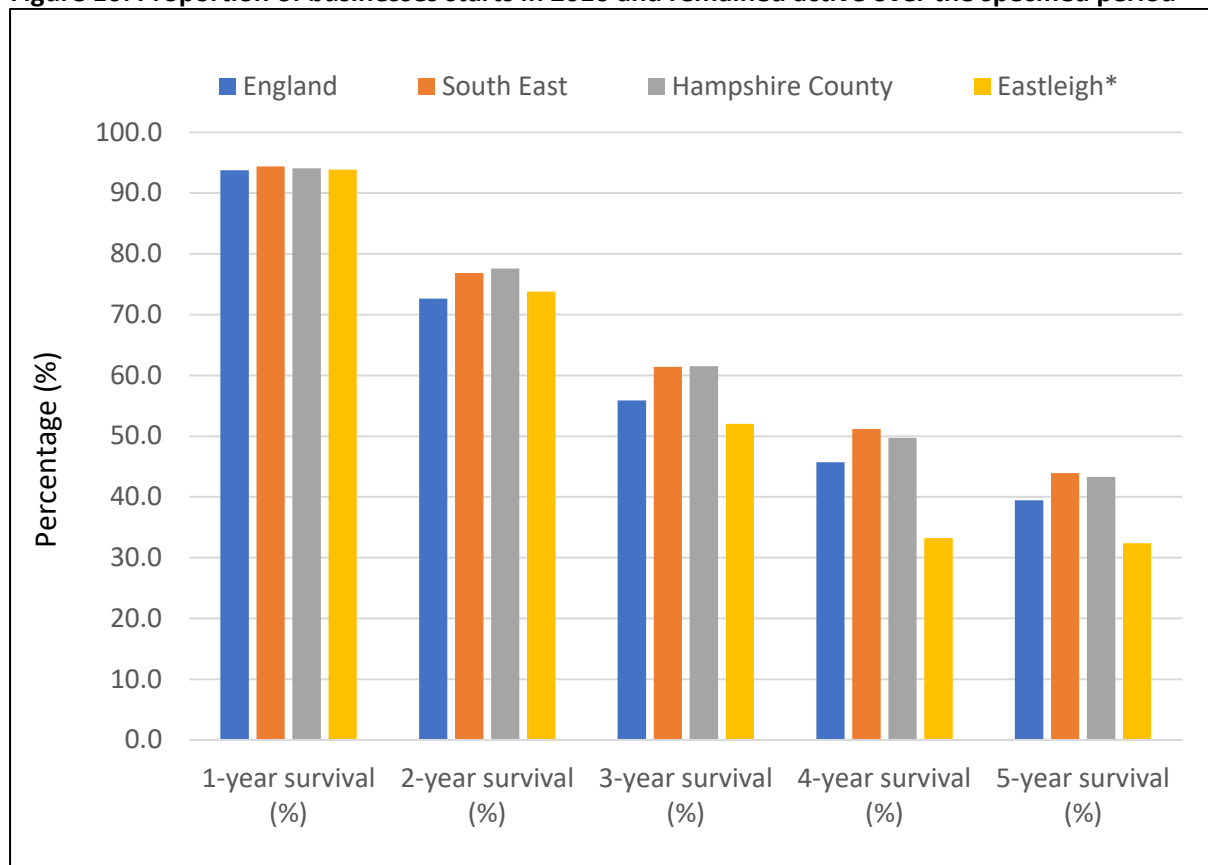


Source: ONS Business Demography 2022

Business Survival Rates

5.4 Figure 10 shows the business survival rates for Eastleigh Borough in comparison to those for the South East, Hampshire and England. There is a general trend for survival rates to be lower in the Borough, particularly from 3 years onwards. For example, the survival rate for businesses at 5 years is recorded to be 32.4%. This compares to 43.3% in Hampshire, 43.9% in the South East and 39.4% in England.

Figure 10: Proportion of businesses starts in 2016 and remained active over the specified period



Source: ONS Business Demography 2022

Employment and unemployment

- 5.5 In 2021 61.2% of the Borough’s residents were aged 16-64 which is within the economically active age group. This is below the regional average (61.9%) and below the national average (62.9%). However, the picture was very much different in 2007 where the Borough had a much higher percentage of economically active persons in the Borough than the South-East region. This indicates that due to an ageing population, Eastleigh’s potential labour pool is decreasing at a faster rate than its respective region.
- 5.6 Over the period between October 2022 and September 2023 as shown in Table 12, 89.0% of the Borough’s residents aged 16-64 were considered economically active. This is higher than the figure of 81.3% recorded for the South East and 78.8% for Great Britain. This trend is reflected for both males (91.3% economically active) and females (84.6% economically active). These positive figures are also reflected within the in employment and employees categorisations. Unemployment within the Borough (2.3%) is also recorded to be below the South East (3.3%) and Great Britain (3.7%) over the October 2022 to September 2023 period shown.

Table 12: Labour Supply: Employment and Unemployment (October 2022-September 2023)

	Eastleigh (numbers)	Eastleigh (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People				
Economically Active	73,700	89.0	81.3	78.8
In Employment	72,600	87.6	78.5	75.8
Employees	68,500	83.0	68.4	66.3
Self Employed	#	#	10.0	9.2
Unemployed (Model Based)	1,700	2.3	3.3	3.7
Males				
Economically Active	35,500	94.4	85.2	82.7
In Employment	34,300	91.3	81.9	79.3
Employees	32,400	86.7	69.6	67.2
Self Employed	#	!	12.1	11.8
Unemployed	!	!	3.7	4.0
Females				
Economically Active	38,200	84.6	77.4	74.9
In Employment	38,200	84.6	75.2	72.3
Employees	36,100	79.8	67.1	65.4
Self Employed	#	#	7.8	6.7
Unemployed	!	!	2.8	3.4

Source: ONS annual population survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate ([see definitions](#))

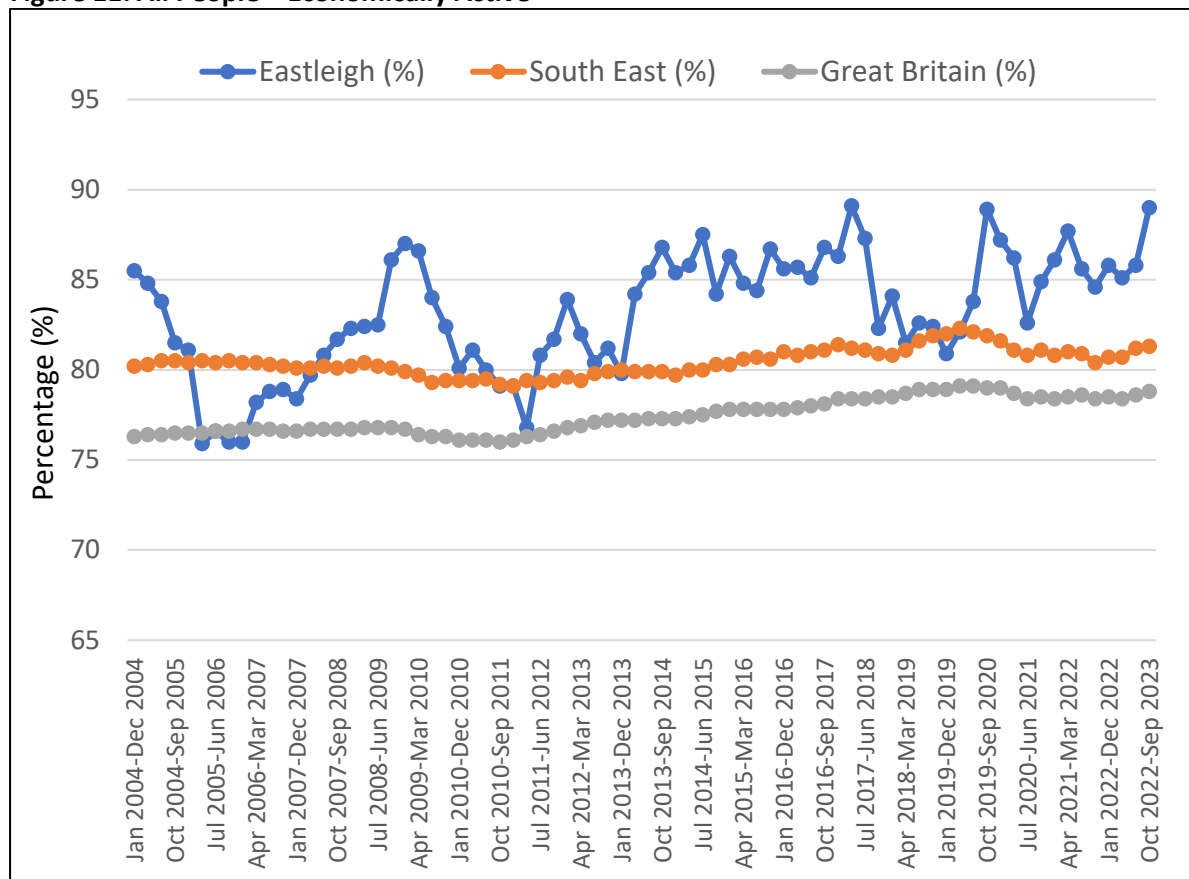
! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive ([see definitions](#))

Notes: numbers are for those aged 16-64.

% is a proportion of those economically inactive, except total, which is a proportion of those aged 16-64

5.7 Further to Table 12, Figure 11 below shows a clear trend for the proportion of residents aged 16-64 classed as economically active in Eastleigh Borough to be higher compared to the recorded proportion for the South East and Great Britain for much of the period between January 2004 – December 2004 up to October 2002 – September 2023.

Figure 11: All People – Economically Active

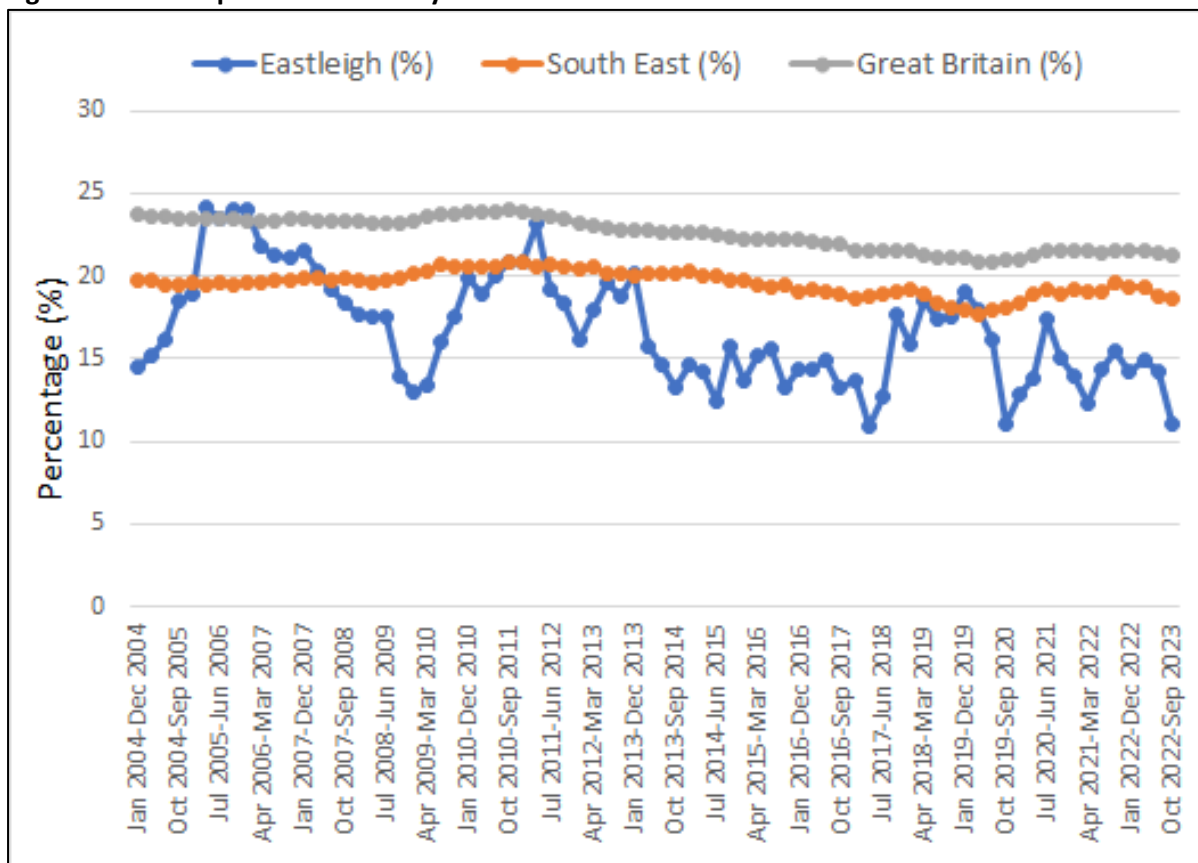


Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Note: numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those of aged 16-64

5.8 The percentage of economically inactive residents aged 16-64 in the Borough was recorded to be 11.0% in the period between October 2022 and September 2023. This was lower than the South East (18.7%) and Great Britain (21.2%). Figure 12 shows the longer term trend is for the economically inactive residents to be below the percentages for the South East and Great Britain.

Figure 12: All People – Economically Inactive



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

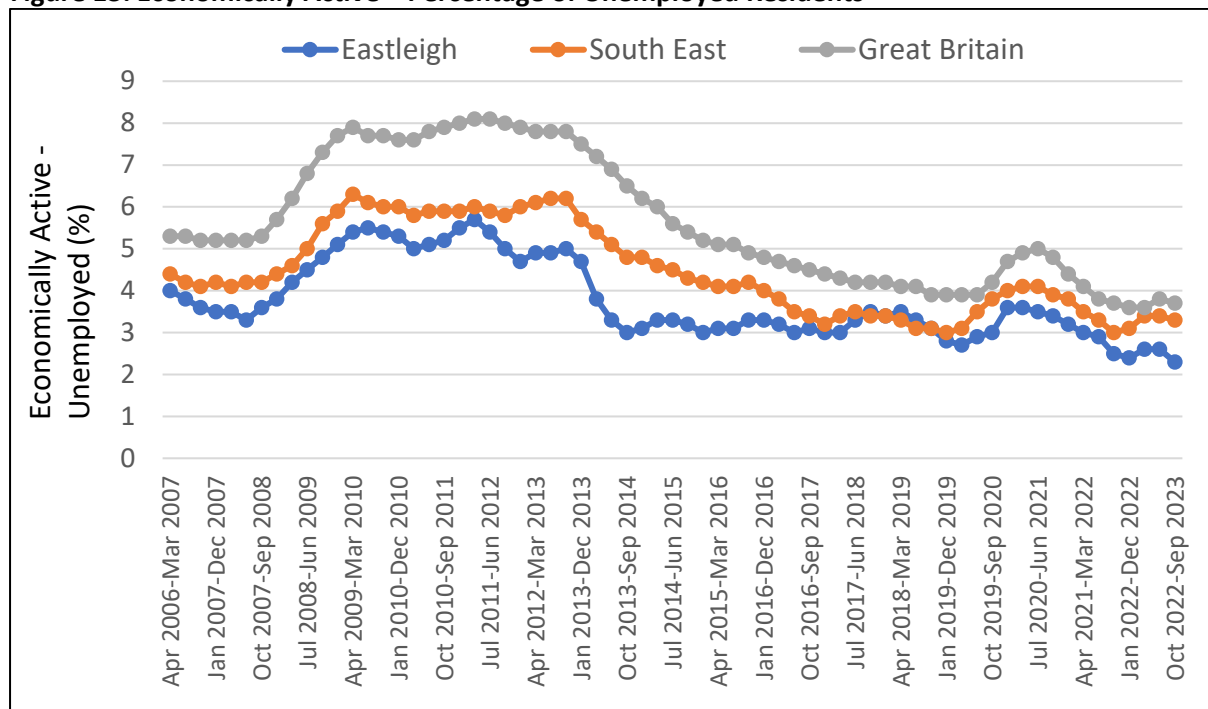
Notes: numbers are for those aged 16-64.

% is a proportion of those economically inactive, except total, which is a proportion of those aged 16-64

Unemployment

5.9 Figure 13 shows that the percentage of economically active residents aged 16-64 classed as unemployed in Eastleigh Borough has consistently been below that recorded in the South East and Great Britain. The long-term trend has also been for unemployment to decrease in Eastleigh Borough and to stay at a consistently lower rate when compared to previously recorded higher levels which peaked at 5.7% between April 2011 and March 2012 in the aftermath of the 2008 financial crash. The latest unemployment percentage in Eastleigh Borough was recorded to be 2.3% between October 2022 and September 2023, which was below that for the South East (3.3%) and Great Britain (3.7%) over this same period. The longer-term trends for unemployment in the Borough can therefore be considered to show a positive picture.

Figure 13: Economically Active – Percentage of Unemployed Residents

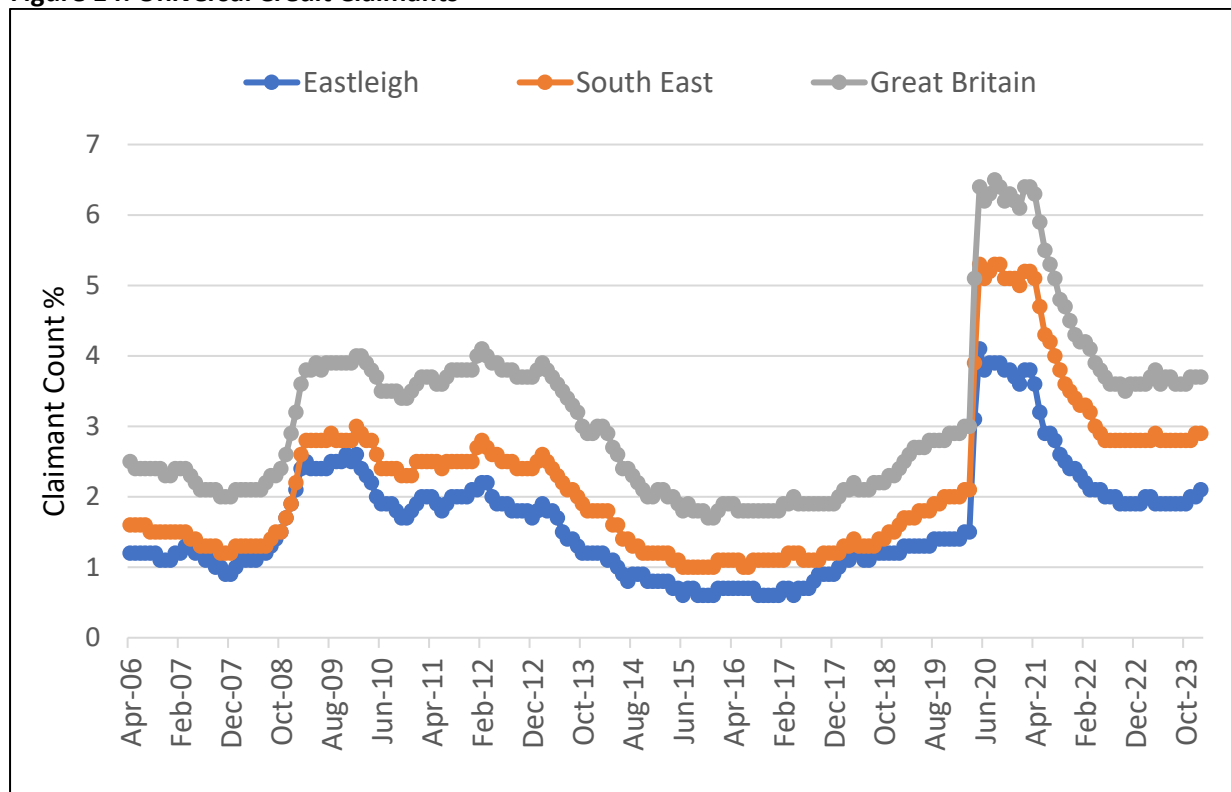


Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Universal Credit Claimants

5.10 Figure 14 shows that the percentage of universal credit claimants as a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64 has consistently been below that recorded in the South East and Great Britain. There was a notable spike in the percentage of universal credit claimants over the course of 2020 and 2021 with a recorded peak of 4.1% in Eastleigh Borough in May 2020. This spike can be explained through the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. The percentage of universal credit claimants has dropped off since then although has increased slightly again up to the latest recorded data for Eastleigh Borough in January 2024 (2.1%).

Figure 14: Universal Credit Claimants



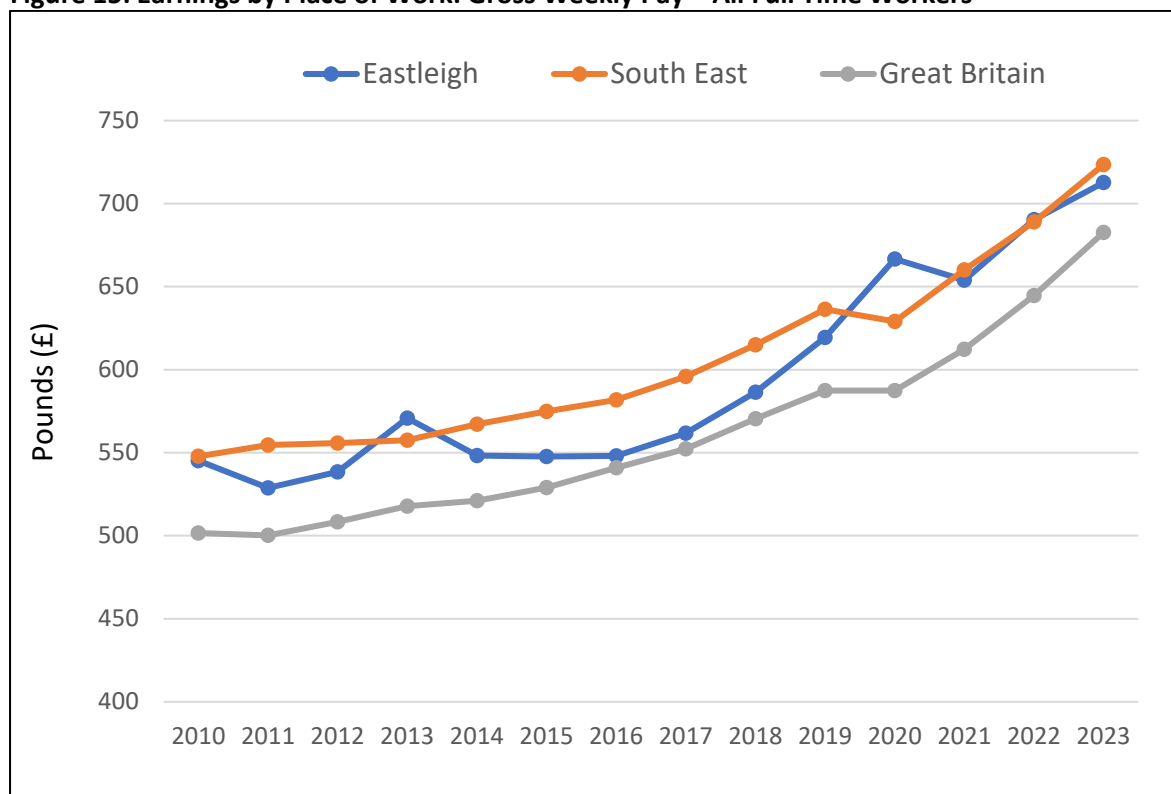
Source: ONS Claimant count

Note: % is the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

Earnings

5.11 Figure 15 shows the gross weekly pay for all full time workers which has continued to increase in Eastleigh Borough, the South East and Great Britain. The overall trend is for gross weekly pay in Eastleigh Borough to be at a similar level to that recorded for the South East particularly over recent years up to 2023. The level of gross weekly pay has remained above that recorded for Great Britain. This further illustrates the relatively good economic health of the Borough.

Figure 15: Earnings by Place of Work: Gross Weekly Pay – All Full Time Workers



Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis

Notes: Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area

Education and Skills

5.12 The proportion of residents of working age (those aged between 16 and 64) in the Borough with a degree level qualification has fluctuated since 2016. This is also the case when the proportions are compared to those recorded for the South East and Great Britain over this period with there being no clear trend to be higher or lower in comparison. Table 13 provides further details of the qualifications achieved by the Borough’s residents aged 16-64.

Table 13: Qualifications of Residents Aged 16-64 (%)

		NVQ 4 Equivalent & Above (e.g. degree or above)	NVQ3 Equivalent & Above (e.g. 2 or more A-levels)	NVQ2 Equivalent & Above (e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C)	NVQ1 Equivalent & Above (e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C)	Other Qualifications (includes foreign & professional qualifications)	No Qualifications (no formal qualifications held)
2016	Eastleigh Borough	36.7	60.3	80.3	91.8	7.6	N/a
	South East	41.4	60.3	77.5	88.8	5.7	5.5
	Great Britain	38.2	56.9	74.3	85.3	6.6	8.1
	Eastleigh Borough	37.4	63.0	80.2	91.7	N/a	6.0

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		NVQ 4 Equivalent & Above (e.g. degree or above)	NVQ3 Equivalent & Above (e.g. 2 or more A- levels)	NVQ2 Equivalent & Above (e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A- C)	NVQ1 Equivalent & Above (e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C)	Other Qualifications (includes foreign & professional qualifications)	No Qualifications (no formal qualifications held)
2017	South East	41.3	61.1	78.7	89.5	5.3	5.2
	Great Britain	38.5	57.1	74.7	85.4	6.9	7.7
2018	Eastleigh Borough	51.9	70.7	84.1	93.8	Not available*	Not available*
	South East	42.2	61.8	78.9	89.2	5.2	5.6
	Great Britain	39.3	57.8	74.9	85.4	6.8	7.8
2019	Eastleigh Borough	42.3	56.7	76.9	91.3	Not available*	Not available*
	South East	43.4	62.1	79.1	88.8	5.4	5.8
	Great Britain	40.3	58.5	75.6	85.6	6.7	7.7
2020	Eastleigh Borough	43.5	67.0	86.8	93.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
	South East	45.2	63.8	80.6	90.3	4.9	4.8
	Great Britain	43.2	61.4	78.1	87.8	5.8	6.4
2021	Eastleigh Borough	37.2	56.7	80.1	95.7	Not applicable	Not applicable
	South East	45.2	63.8	80.7	90.4	4.6	5.0
	Great Britain	43.6	61.5	78.1	87.5	5.9	6.6
2022	Eastleigh Borough	46.7	66.6	90.7	92.5	Not applicable	7.0
	South East	48.1	69.8	88.5	91.3	3.8	4.9
	Great Britain	45.7	66.9	85.8	88.5	4.7	6.8

Source: ONS annual population survey via NOMIS

Notes: For an explanation of the qualification levels see the definitions section.

Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64

% is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

Sites and premises

5.13 Table 14 shows the latest recorded position on employment land supply across the Borough. This shows employment sites allocated in the adopted Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036 and those sites which have been permitted but which are not yet built out, so therefore still contribute to the overall available supply. Table 14 in particular shows the potential for the Navigator Quarter element of Solent Freeport to deliver a significant amount of employment floorspace (this covers the first three entries in the table), and this is dependent on the provision of significant transport infrastructure.

Table 14: Employment Land and Floorspace Availability Across Eastleigh Borough 2022/23

Address	Address	Town	Proposal	Site status	Planning status	Use class	Available floorspace(m2)	Site area(ha)
LAND AT	CHICKENHALL LANE	EASTLEIGH	ALLOCATION FOR INDUSTRIAL USE: ESTIMATED 30,000M2	NOT STARTED	ALLOCATION	B1-8	30000	4.00
NORTHERN BUSINESS PARK	EASTLEIGH AIRPORT	EASTLEIGH	BUSINESS PARK. ESTIMATED 78,000M2	NOT STARTED	ALLOCATION	B1	78000	19.50
RAILTRACK LAND	EASTLEIGH AIRPORT	EASTLEIGH	BUSINESS PARK. ESTIMATED 34,000M2	NOT STARTED	ALLOCATION	B1	34000	8.50
EASTLEIGH RAIL WORKS	CAMPBELL ROAD	EASTLEIGH	ALLOCATION FOR B2 OR B8 USES & PARTIAL REDEV. FOR B1C/B2/B8	NOT STARTED	ALLOCATION	B1-8	19900	19.00
WIDE LANE/MITCHELL WAY	LAND AT	EASTLEIGH	EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATION FOR B2 USE	NOT STARTED	ALLOCATION	B2	0	0.24
B & Q	CHESTNUT AVENUE	CHANDLERS FORD	REMAINING PHASE OF HEADQUARTERS	PHASE 1 AND 2A COMPLETE, PHASE 2B NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B1	3591	0.35

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Address	Address	Town	Proposal	Site status	Planning status	Use class	Available floorspace(m2)	Site area(ha)
			OFFICE/RESEARCH					
EAST HORTON BUSINESS PARK	KNOWLE LANE	FAIR OAK	MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING FOUR B1A OFFICE UNITS	PART COMPLETE, PART NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B1-8	1248	0.78
UNIT 2A DEER PARK FARM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	KNOWLE LANE	FAIR OAK	REPLACEMENT INDUSTRIAL BUILDING	NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B1-8	600	0.17
NORTH AND EAST OF BOORLEY GREEN	WINCHESTER ROAD	BOTLEY	COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT UP TO 4,355M2	NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B1-8	4355	10.44
NORTH STONEHAM PARK	CHESTNUT AVENUE/STONEHAM LANE	EASTLEIGH	MAJOR DEVELOPMENT TO INCLUDING B1A FLOORSPACE	NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B1	3160	2.20
CLEANSING SERVICES GROUP	GRANGE ROAD	HEDGE END	REDEVELOPMENT FOR B2 USE	DELETED 2023, LAPSED	PERMISSION	B2	0	0.00
95-101	BOURNEMOUTH ROAD	CHANDLERS FORD	PART REDEVELOPMENT & EXTENSION TO WORKSHOPS	SITE CLEARED	PERMISSION	B2	448	0.45
CHALCROFT FARM & LAND W. OF HORTON HEATH	BURNETTS LANE	EASTLEIGH	LOCAL PLAN POLICY HH1 FOR 6HA OF CLASS EG(I),(II)/B2/B8 USE	NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B1-8	24000	6.00

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Address	Address	Town	Proposal	Site status	Planning status	Use class	Available floorspace(m2)	Site area(ha)
10-20	ROMSEY ROAD	EASTLEIGH	REDEVELOPMENT FOR MIXED USES INCLUDING GROUND FLOOR OFFICES	COMPLETE 2023	PERMISSION	B1A	0	0.00
LAND AT	CHICKENHALL LANE	EASTLEIGH	OPEN STORAGE WITH ANCILLARY OFFICES, STORAGE & VEHICLE WASH	COMPLETE 2023	PERMISSION	B8	0	0.00
FORMER CIVIC OFFICES SITE	VILLENEUVE ST.GEORGES WAY	EASTLEIGH	CAR DEALERSHIP WITH ANCILLARY OFFICES AND B8 STORAGE	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	PERMISSION	B1-8	4121	0.78
42	BOTLEY ROAD	HEDGE END	REDEVELOPMENT FOR B1B/C/B2/B8 USE	NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B1-8	279	0.10
LAND EAST OF	KNOWLE LANE	FAIR OAK	B1A OFFICE BUILDING	NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B1A	350	0.09
ADVANCE TIMBER SYSTEMS	OAK PARK FARM	HEDGE END	REDEVELOPMENT AND REPLACEMENT INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	PERMISSION	B2	1375	0.91
SELWOOD LTD	BOURNEMOUTH ROAD	CHANDLERS FORD	REDEVELOPMENT FOR REPLACEMENT INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS	NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B1-8	4521	3.79
CHALCROFT BUSINESS PARK	BURNETTS LANE	WEST END	ADDITIONAL UNITS &	PART COMPLETE,	PERMISSION	B1-8	8477	2.53

Address	Address	Town	Proposal	Site status	Planning status	Use class	Available floorspace(m2)	Site area(ha)
			REDEVELOPMENT OF UNITS 10-15 FOR B1/2/8	PART NOT STARTED				
PITTER BROS.	BOTLEY ROAD	HEDGE END	SIDE EXTENSION TO VEHICLE WORKSHOP	NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B2	230	0.08
DEACONS BOATYARD	BRIDGE ROAD	BURSLEDON	B1(C) BOAT MAINTENANCE BUILDING	NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B1C	274	0.04
GE AVIATION	KINGS AVENUE	HAMBLE	EXTENSION TO B2 INDUSTRIAL BUILDING	NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B2	1229	0.13
LAND AT NETLEY FIRS	KANES HILL	SOUTHAMPTON	REDEVELOPMENT FOR 23 B1C & B2 INDUSTRIAL UNITS	NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B1-8	5905	1.89
PRYSMIAN CABLES	CHICKENHALL LANE	EASTLEIGH	CABLE TEST BUILDING	COMPLETE 2023	PERMISSION	B1-8	0	0.00
HAMPSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE	LEIGH ROAD	EASTLEIGH	REDEVELOPMENT FOR REPLACEMENT OFFICES	NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B1A	938	0.02
GROVE FARM	UPPER NORTHAM DRIVE	HEDGE END	REDEVELOPMENT FOR CLASS E INDUSTRIAL UNIT	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	PERMISSION	B1	360	0.07
SOUTHPOINT, 4	ENSIGN WAY	HAMBLE-LE-RICE	SINGLE-STOREY EXTENSION OF 280M2	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	PERMISSION	B1-8	280	0.11
LAMBERT BROS HAULAGE LTD	WOODSIDE AVENUE	EASTLEIGH	REDEVELOPMENT FOR 4 FLEXIBLE B2/B8 UNITS &	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	PERMISSION	B1-8	6629	1.60

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Address	Address	Town	Proposal	Site status	Planning status	Use class	Available floorspace(m2)	Site area(ha)
			BUILDERS MERCHANT					
COCKPIT FARM	KNOWLE LANE	FAIR OAK	PRIOR APPROVAL CHANGE OF USE TO CLASS E OFFICES	NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B1A	500	0.10
LAND WEST OF	TOLLBAR WAY	HEDGE END	LOCAL PLAN ALLOCATION WE3 FOR 3,200M2 OF B2 & E(G)(II)/(III)	NOT STARTED	ALLOCATION	B2	3200	0.80
LAND ADJOINING CHALCROFT BUSINESS PARK	BURNETTS LANE	HEDGE END	LOCAL PLAN ALLOCATION WE2 FOR 6,400M2 OF B8 & E(G)(II)/(III)	NOT STARTED	ALLOCATION	B8	6400	1.60
LAND OFF	PEEWIT HILL CLOSE	HEDGE END	LOCAL PLAN ALLOCATION HE4 FOR 9,200M2 OF B8 & E(G)(II)/(III)	NOT STARTED	ALLOCATION	B8	9200	2.30
LAND AT	STEELE CLOSE	CHANDLERS FORD	LOCAL PLAN ALLOCATION CF4: 4,000M2 OF B2, B8, E(G)(II)/(III)	NOT STARTED	ALLOCATION	B2	4000	1.03
PRYSMIAN CABLES LTD	CHICKENHALL LANE	EASTLEIGH	TWO B8 UNITS FOR ANCILLARY STORAGE	COMPLETE 2023	PERMISSION	B8	0	0.00
WESSEX GALVANIZERS ENTERPRISE HOUSE	TOWER LANE	EASTLEIGH	EXTENSION TO EXISTING INDUSTRIAL UNIT	NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B1C	489	0.93
DEACONS MARINA	BRIDGE ROAD	BURSLEDON	REPLACEMENT TWO-STOREY	NOT STARTED	PERMISSION	B1C	1139	0.08

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Address	Address	Town	Proposal	Site status	Planning status	Use class	Available floorspace(m2)	Site area(ha)
			COMMERCIAL WORKSHOP BUILDING					

Source: Hampshire County Council Land Use Monitoring 2023

6. Transport and Connectivity

Figure 16: Main Road, Railway and Airport Transport Infrastructure in Eastleigh Borough



Strategic and Local Road Network

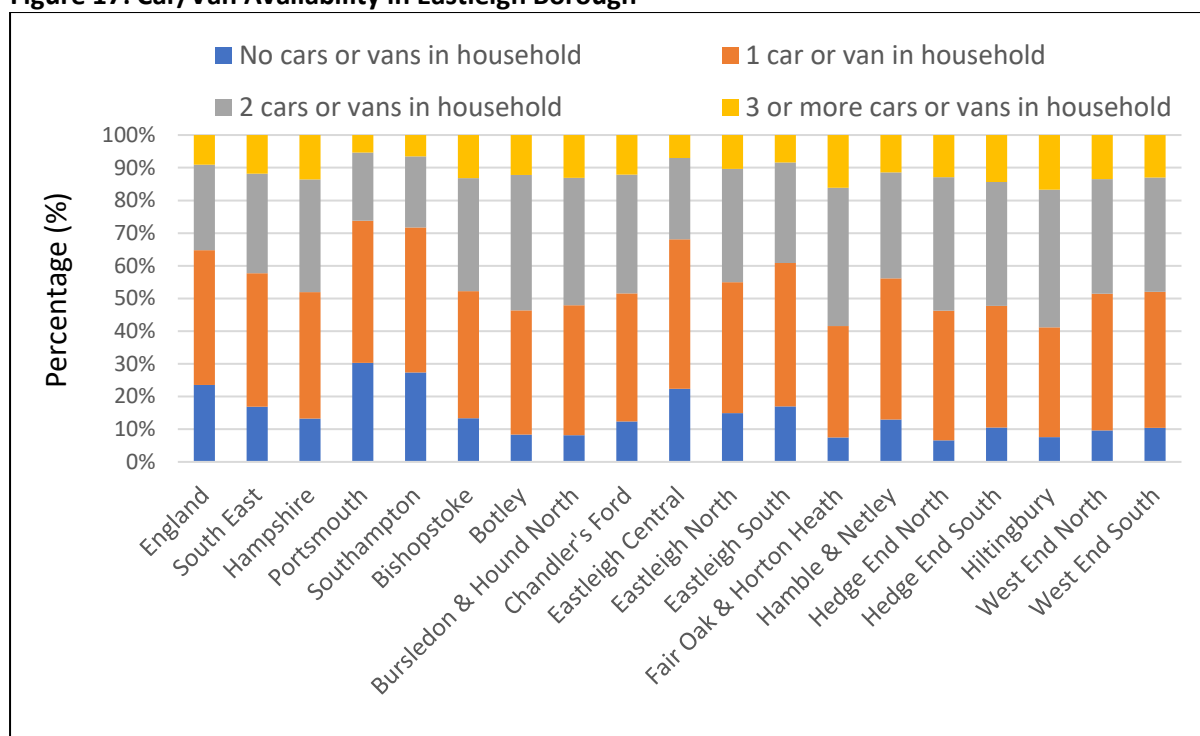
- 6.1 The main roads through Eastleigh Borough are the M3, A27, M27, A334, A335, A3024 and A3026. A network of lower category (A/B/C/ unclassified) roads also serve the urban and rural areas. The National Highways Agency (formerly Highways England) is responsible for the operation and stewardship of the motorway network (the M3 and M27 and related junctions) through managing traffic, reducing congestion and improving safety and journey time reliability.
- 6.2 Hampshire County Council is the highway authority for the other roads in Eastleigh. During peak times many of the Borough’s roads experience significant congestion and unreliable journey times, including: Most sections of the M3 and M27 and many roads directly connecting to these strategic links; A3025/B3397 Hamble Lane; B3037 Bishopstoke Road; A335 Southampton Road/Wide Lane; Various local roads in Eastleigh town centre and Chandlers Ford. The above is not an exhaustive list and issues can and do occur on other local roads.

- 6.3 The Borough has a number of road traffic flow hotspots where congestion can be problematic, particularly during rush hour peak times. Bottlenecks occur in locations such as Eastleigh Town Centre (Southampton Road/Station Hill up to Station Hill Roundabout), Bishopstoke Road up to Station Hill Roundabout, Hamble Lane up to the Windhover Roundabout. The adopted Eastleigh Local Plan 2016-2036 includes a number of policies which propose to mitigate the impact of proposed development – these being a mixture of road and junction improvements, cycleways and footpaths.
- 6.4 The adopted Local Plan (2016-2036) identifies the key pieces of new and improved transport infrastructure which will be required in support of the plan. In terms of road projects it identifies the following key schemes:
- The Botley bypass, comprising a new road bypassing Botley to the north of the village and improvements to Woodhouse Lane (part under construction/part complete Spring 2024)
 - A new road linking Burnetts Lane and Bubb Lane, serving the Chalcroft Business Park and new development west of Horton Heath (complete)
 - A new road to the south of Hedge End bypassing the Sunday's Hill junction between Heath House Lane and Bursledon Road (the Sunday's Hill bypass) (complete)
 - A new road to the south of Hedge End linking the western end of the Sunday's Hill bypass with St John's Road (not started)
 - The Chickenhall Lane Link Road – a new road which will run from junction 5 of the M27 through land at Southampton International Airport crossing the Eastleigh to Portsmouth railway line to join the existing Chickenhall Lane and emerge on Bishopstoke Road.
 - A range of other local road and junction improvements across the borough.

Car ownership

- 6.5 Figure 17 shows car ownership levels across the Borough as recorded through the 2021 Census. This is shown for each of the Borough's wards, Eastleigh Borough, other areas such as Southampton and Portsmouth (where car ownership tends to be lower in these urban centres) and for Hampshire, the South East and the UK.
- 6.6 Out of the Borough's wards, the Eastleigh Central ward has the highest proportion of households without a car at 22.4%. The Hedge End North Ward has the lowest proportion of households without a car at 6.6%. The variation in car ownership levels across the Borough is more likely to be linked to the type of housing provision and social demographic profiles of existing housing areas and would not necessarily be reflected in new housing schemes.

Figure 17: Car/Van Availability in Eastleigh Borough

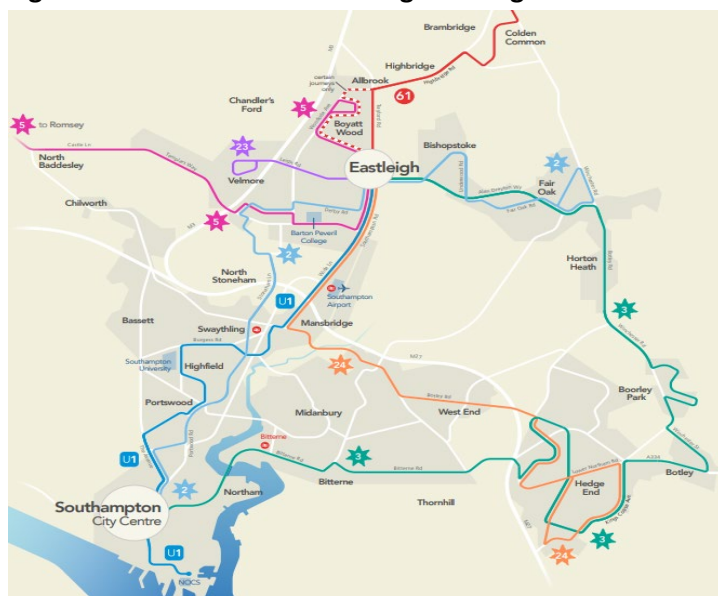


Source: ONS Census 2021

Bus Services

- 6.7 Bus services are run by privately-owned companies, mostly on a commercial basis, and these companies decide on fare levels, the routes buses should take and how often they run. The majority of bus services in Hampshire are run by four large bus companies, and each takes their own approach towards service investment, ticketing, innovation and marketing to seek to grow demand for their services.
- 6.8 Bus services run on many of these other roads. The main bus station is in Eastleigh town centre. A new mini-bus service was also launched to operate between Eastleigh and Chandler’s Ford in June 2023 to serve communities in Hiltingbury, Fryern and Velmore. The service will run up until June 2024 when passenger usage will be reviewed along with an option to extend the contract.
- 6.10 Figure 18 below shows the bus routes which operate throughout the Borough. These routes could be subject to change over time due to commercial decisions made by each of the privately-owned companies.

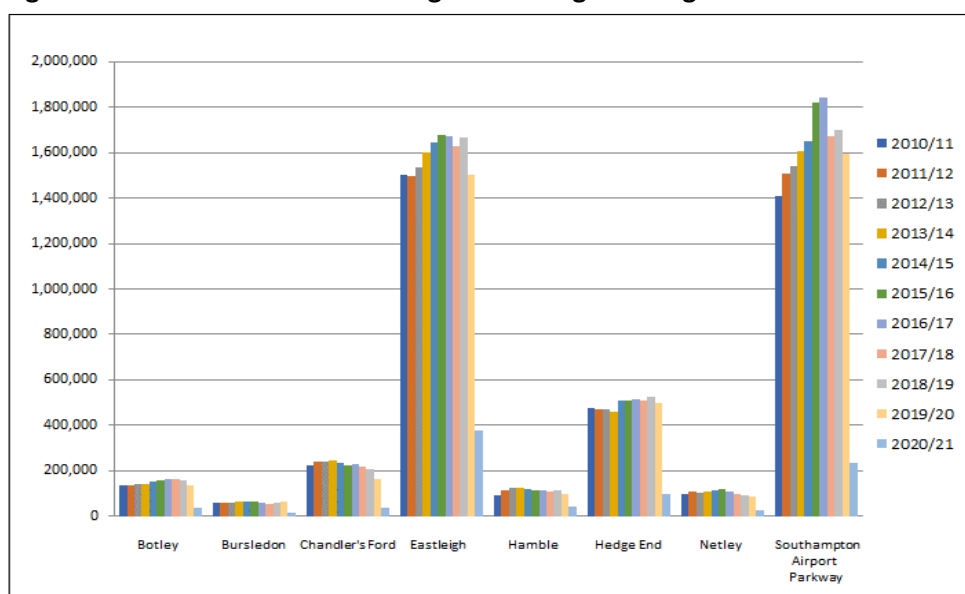
Figure 18: Bus Services in Eastleigh Borough



Rail Usage

- 6.11 The Borough includes a main-line railway (London to Weymouth line) with stations at Eastleigh and Southampton Airport Parkway and other railway lines linking the Borough to the Fareham/Portsmouth area to the east and Romsey and Salisbury to the north-west. The other stations include Bursledon, Chandler’s Ford, Hamble, Hedge End and Netley. There is also a station at Botley, but it is just across the border within the Winchester City Council area.
- 6.12 Figure 19 shows how station usage remained relatively consistent and increased at the Borough’s main rail stations between 2010/11 and 2018/19. However, this was generally not the case for the Borough’s smaller rail stations with some such as Chandler’s Ford, Hamble and Netley showing a general decrease in passengers over this period. Figure 19 also shows a drop off at all rail stations across the Borough in 2019/20 – it is possible that this could be attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic and the associated lockdown measures and travel restrictions which came into force on 23 March 2020. The very low recorded levels of passenger usage for 2020/21 can be fully explained by the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic and restrictions.

Figure 19: Estimates of Station Usage in Eastleigh Borough



Source: Office for Road and Rail

6.13 Table 15 below shows the entries and exits of rail passenger numbers at the Borough’s railway stations over the course of 2021/22. This shows that Eastleigh and Southampton Airport Parkway continued to record the highest numbers of passenger entries and exits. The table also shows the rank (out of 2,570 across Great Britain) of stations in terms of entries and exits and therefore illustrates their relative size. When discounting 2020/21 due to the low numbers of passengers during the peak of the Covid-19 pandemic, it is also clear that there has been a wider trend for rail usage to decrease. Southampton Airport Parkway has experienced the highest percentage decrease in passenger numbers between 2019/20 and 2021/22 with a 51% drop. One explanation for this trend could be due to the increase in the economically active population that are classed as working from home.

Table 15: Latest Estimates of Station Usage, Rank and Percentage Change in Rail Usage in Eastleigh Borough

	Apr 2021 to Mar 2022 Entries and exits: Total	Apr 2021 to Mar 2022 Entries and exits: Rank	Change between Apr 2019 to Mar 2020 and Apr 2021 to Mar 2022 (percentage)
Botley	104,380	1,493	-24%
Bursledon	47,822	1,867	-23%
Chandlers Ford	94,656	1,549	-43%
Eastleigh	907,938	414	-40%
Hamble	72,282	1,686	-24%

Hedge End	274,014	956	-45%
Netley	64,764	1,734	-26%
Southampton Airport Parkway	780,160	478	-51%

Source: Office for Road and Rail

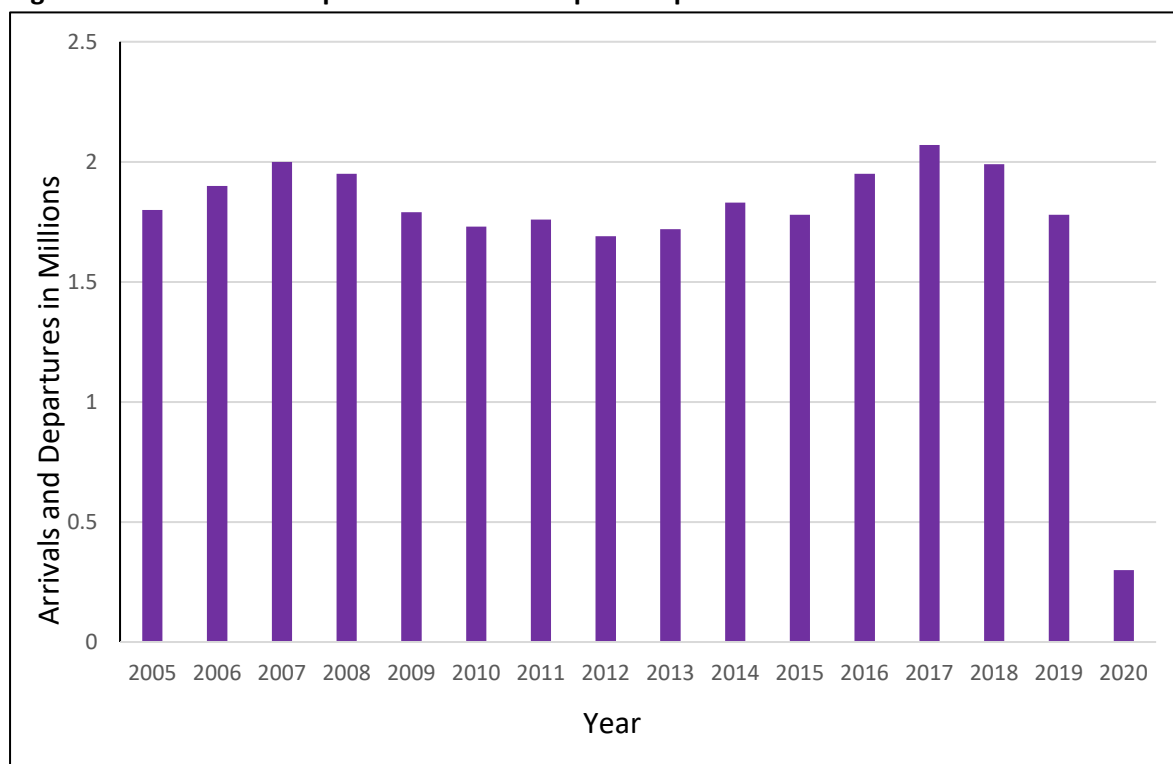
Cycle Usage

- 6.14 The Walking and Cycling Index 2021 for the Southampton City Region, which covers Eastleigh Borough, is the second report to be published and provides local walking and cycling data from a representative survey in terms of age, gender, race, disability status and socio-economic group, not just those who walk or cycle. In terms of cycle participation, 38% of all residents cycled in 2021. This is marginally up from 37% in 2019. Despite a much larger potential, only 18% of people cycle at least once a week, this being slightly lower than the 19% recorded in 2019. Cycling participation, however, is not equal.
- 6.15 Barriers to cycling can be far more pronounced for some people. Safety, including road safety and personal safety, is the single largest barrier to cycling. Encouragingly, perceptions of cycling safety have improved since 2019. This is illustrated with 38% considering the level of safety for cycling being good, which is up from 26% in 2019. Access to secure cycle storage at or near home is also considered to be a barrier to cycling with 52% of residents supporting this as a measure to help support an increase in cycling. Out of those who do not cycle, the survey found that 27% would like to. This is the same as that recorded in 2019.
- 6.16 The report states that Southampton City Council will continue to work in partnership with Hampshire County Council, which covers the Eastleigh Borough administrative area as the Local Highway Authority, to improve cycling across the Southampton City region.

Southampton Airport

- 6.17 The Borough also includes Southampton Airport, which is identified as one of three key ‘gateways’ for the sub-region (the other two are the ports of Southampton and Portsmouth). It is located to the south of Eastleigh town, close to junction 5 of the M27. In 2020, Southampton Airport served a total of just 296,094 passengers due to the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic and associated travel restrictions. This compares with 1.78 million passengers in 2019, 1.99 million passengers in 2018, 2.06 million passengers in 2017 and 1.94 million passengers in 2016. A 164 metre extension to the runway at Southampton Airport was completed in September 2023 to allow for larger planes to fly in and out of the airport. Figure 20 shows how passenger numbers remained at a relatively stable level, reaching a peak of 2.07 million in 2017 before the onset of the covid-19 pandemic in March 2020.

Figure 20: Arrivals and Departures at Southampton Airport



Source: Southampton Airport 2019

Environmental Baseline Data and Characteristics

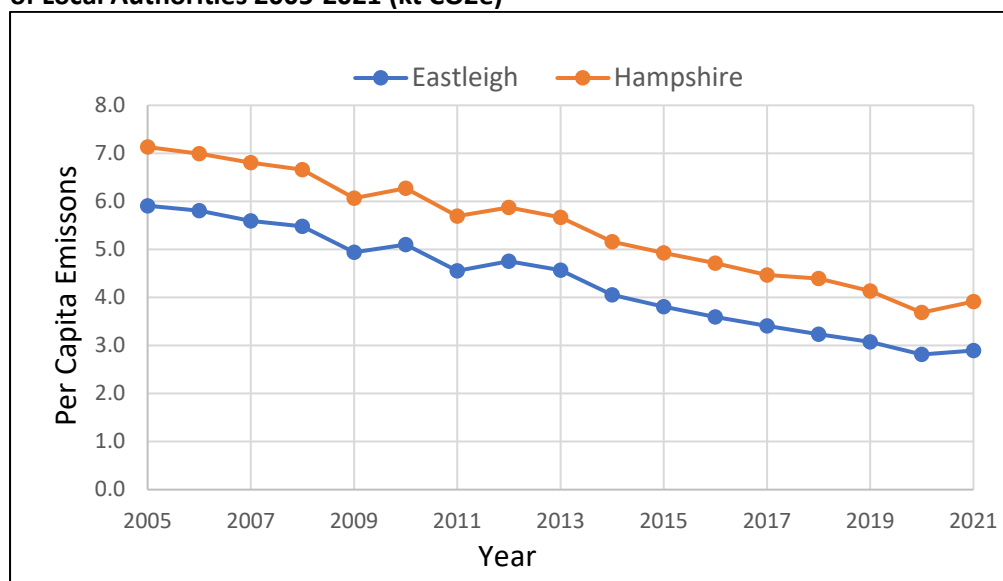
7. Climate Change (including Flood Risk)

Greenhouse gas emissions trends

7.1 Estimates for carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions are available from the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy at regional and local authority level, and cover the period 2005 to 2021⁵. Figure 21 shows that CO₂ emissions per capita for the Borough are lower than for Hampshire as a whole, and have shown an overall trend to decrease between 2005 and 2021. The total estimated CO₂ emissions have decreased within the Borough over this period by approximately 51.0%, which is higher than for Hampshire as a whole, which has shown a decrease by around 45.1%.

⁵ Data for 2020 has been released but this does not break down the data into enough detail to report on CO₂ emissions per capita for Eastleigh Borough.

Figure 21: Local Authority carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions estimates within the scope of influence of Local Authorities 2005-2021 (kt CO₂e)

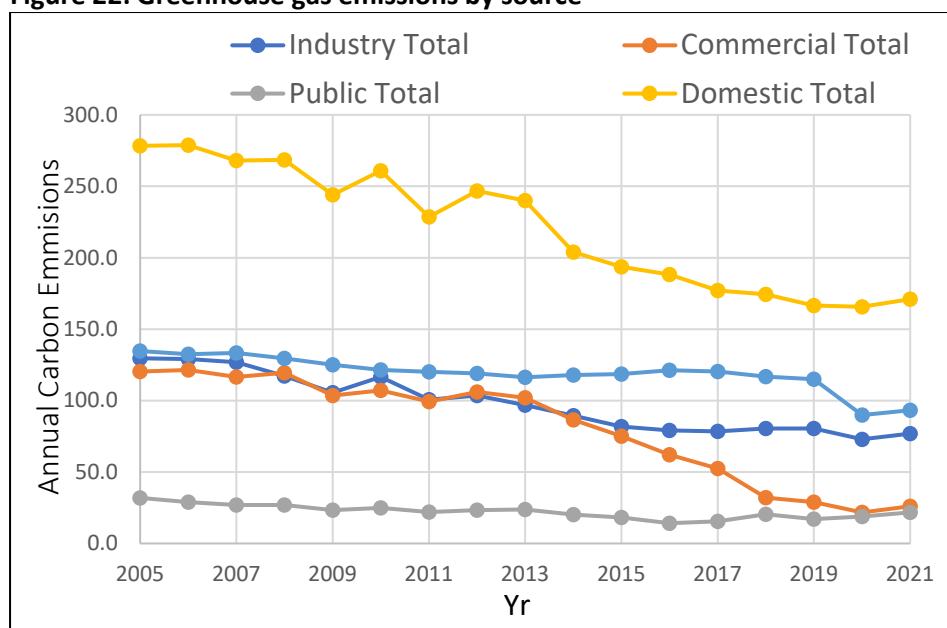


Local and Regional CO₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2019, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (published June 2021)

- 7.2 In 2021 approximately 44.0% of CO₂ emissions were released within the Borough as result of domestic related activities. This represents the highest proportion out of five categorised CO₂ emission sources with industry activities accounting for 19.8%, commercial activities accounting for 6.7%, public sector activities accounting for 3.7% and transport accounting for 24.0%. Only CO₂ emissions within the scope of influence of the Local Authority have been included whereas data for motorways and diesel railways has been excluded from the transport total. Further information on CO₂ emissions is also available in the Council’s Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions Report July 2021¹¹.
- 7.3 Figure 22 shows that since 2005, CO₂ emissions from all sources have shown an overall trend to decrease but have increased slightly for all sources between 2020 and 2021. The rate of decrease varies between the five broad categories of CO₂ emissions sources. The greatest proportionate decrease over the period between 2005 and 2021 has been recorded for commercial emissions which have fallen by 78.4%.

¹¹ Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions Report July 2020. Available from: <https://www.eastleigh.gov.uk/media/8069/ebcghgreport2020.pdf>

Figure 22: Greenhouse gas emissions by source



Local and Regional CO₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2019, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (published June 2021)

Climate change adaptation, including flooding

7.4 Figure 23 (a and b) shows the extent of Flood Zones 2 and 3 across Eastleigh Borough. Areas at greatest risk of flooding are generally within proximity to the River Hamble and River Itchen and their tributaries which run across the Borough. The most significant area of flood risk is located in the northern part of the Borough to the north of the M27. Much of this area which is in proximity to the River Itchen is covered by Flood Zones 2 and 3. Whilst there are areas at greater risk of flooding along the coast such as at the Hamble Peninsula and along parts of the River Hamble edge, the southern coast of the Borough which stretches from the mouth of the River Hamble north westward towards Abbey Hill adjacent to the border of Southampton is only covered by a few areas which fall within Flood Zones 2 and 3.

Figure 23a: Flood Zones 2 and 3 – Northern Half of Eastleigh Borough

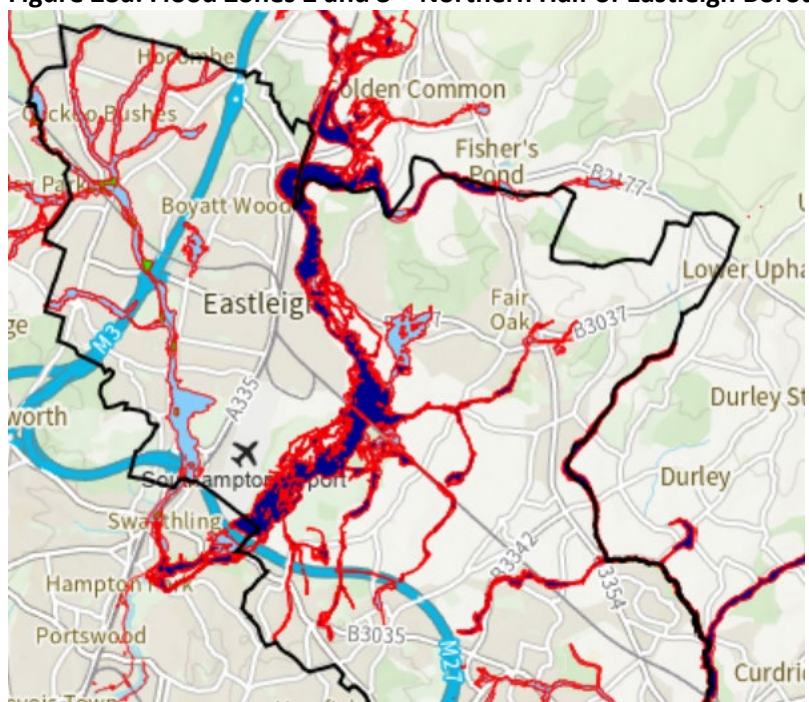


Figure 23b: Flood Zones 2 and 3 – Southern Half of Eastleigh Borough



Source: Environment Agency website

8. Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora

Priority Habitats

- 8.1 Table 16 shows the extent of priority habitats (as at 31 March 2023) in Eastleigh Borough. The key headlines relating to Table 16 are as follows:
- 8.2 There were gains in the cover of Lowland Meadows. This is because of survey updates at 'Lakeside Country Park', 'Itchen Valley Country Park Hay Field 2' and 'Ash Acre'.
- 8.3 There were gains in the cover of Purple Moor Grass Rush Pasture because of survey site updates in 'Glebe & Further North Meadow', 'Great Oxleys East', 'Great Honey Mead', 'South Meadow, Eastleigh', 'Itchen Valley Field 28', 'Itchen Valley Field 21', 'In Holmes', 'Great Oxleys West' and 'Lakeside Country Park'.
- 8.4 There were losses in the cover of Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland because of survey updates in 'Hound Corner', 'Mallards Moor', 'The Bunney, Hound', 'Lakeside Country Park', 'Chalk Hill Woods' and 'Higher North Meadow'.
- 8.5 There were gains in the cover of Wet Woodland because of survey updates in 'Allington Manor Farm Meadow West', 'Glebe & Further North Meadow', 'Lakeside Country Park', 'Ash Acre' and 'Mallards Moor'.
- 8.6 There were gains in the cover of Wood-Pasture and Parkland because of corrections southeast of 'Netley Lodge'.
- 8.7 There were losses in the cover of Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh because of corrections along the Itchen southeast of Eastleigh station, at the Ashtrim Nurseries and minor corrections somewhere else.

Table 16: Extent of Priority Habitats (as at 31st March 2023)

Priority Habitat	Comments on Status	Combined Hants area (ha)	% of Combined Hants area	EBC area (ha)	% of EBC area	2021/22 EBC area (ha)	Change in area (ha)
Grasslands							
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	Comprehensive	2,036	0.52				
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Heath	3,696	0.95	0	0.00	0	0
Lowland Meadows	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh and with Wood-Pasture and Parkland.	1,574	0.41	76	0.89	64	12
Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.	1,613	0.42	74	0.87	47	27

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Priority Habitat	Comments on Status	Combined Hants area (ha)	% of Combined Hants area	EBC area (ha)	% of EBC area	2021/22 EBC area (ha)	Change in area (ha)
Heathlands							
Lowland Heathland	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Dry Acid Grassland.	12,190	3.14	6	0.07	6	0
Woodland, wood-pasture and parkland							
Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland	Not comprehensive. Ongoing work to distinguish from Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland.	445	0.11	0.7	0.01	1	0
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	Ongoing work as all ancient/non ancient woodland has been included yet not all has been surveyed for qualifying NVC types. Also ongoing to remove small clumps.	35,523	9.14	504	5.91	509	-5
Wet Woodland	Fairly comprehensive. Areas will exist in LMDW that are not yet surveyed for qualifying types.	2,227	0.57	170	1.99	166	4
Wood-Pasture and Parkland	Not comprehensive. Further work needed to classify this habitat within historic parkland.	5,530	1.42	2	0.02	1	1
Arable, orchards and hedgerows							
Arable Field Margins	Incomplete. Figures only show SINC's on arable land designated for rare arable plant assemblages.	[94]	[0.02]	[0.0]	[0.00]	[0]	[0]
Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land	No comprehensive evaluation yet carried out. Two sites with HBIC field surveys, one in Basingstoke.	32	0.01				
Hedgerows	No comprehensive information for Priority hedgerows. All hedgerows mapped as linear features (km).	[16,448]	n/a	[301]	n/a	[301]	[0]
Traditional Orchards	Work to be undertaken to incorporate areas recently identified by PTES under contract to NE.	0	0.00	0.3	0.00	0	0
Ponds							
Ponds	No comprehensive data yet available.	83	0.02	0.3	0.00	0	0
Rivers	Incomplete data. Figures for Chalk Rivers now digitised from latest OSMM polygons as Ha not from EA linear (km) as previously.	567	0.15	27	0.32	26	1

Priority Habitat	Comments on Status	Combined Hants area (ha)	% of Combined Hants area	EBC area (ha)	% of EBC area	2021/22 EBC area (ha)	Change in area (ha)
Wetlands							
Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	Work ongoing to verify all qualifying grazing marsh. Some overlap with Lowland Meadows and with Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures.	7,779	2.00	259	3.04	262	-3
Lowland Fens	Comprehensive.	1,903	0.49				
Reedbeds	Fairly complete	252	0.06	9.1	0.11	9	0
Coastal							
Coastal saltmarsh	EA data partly verified.	909	0.23	30	0.35	30	0
Coastal Sand Dunes	EA data partly verified.	48	0.01	0.1	0	0	0
Coastal Vegetated Shingle	Comprehensive.	215	0.06	3.4	0.04	3	0
Intertidal mudflats	EA data partly verified.	4,317	1.11	164	1.92	164	0
Maritime Cliff and Slopes	Comprehensive.	42	0.01				
Saline lagoons	Comprehensive.	68	0.02				
Marine							
Seagrass beds	Not comprehensive. HWT data now incorporated	348	0.09				
Total		81,370	20.94	1,326	15.55	1,289	37

Source: HBIC Annual Biodiversity Monitoring Report 2023

Notes:

1. The Hampshire and district totals of Priority habitat are the sum of the individual Priority habitat types (excluding Arable Field Margins). This is not the total area of land covered by Priority habitat within Hampshire and each district because some Priority habitat types overlap and hence are double counted (e.g. Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh may overlap Lowland Meadows or Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures).
2. Because the total area of Priority habitat may include areas when habitats overlap the % of the district area covered by Priority habitat may be slightly over-exaggerated.
3. Minor changes in area might not always reflect real change but are results of a rounding of figures.

Nature Conservation Designations

8.8 Table 17 shows that there were no changes to statutory sites during 2022/23.

Table 17: Extent of Nature Conservation Designations (as at 31st March 2023)

Designation	Combined Hants sites (no.)	Combined Hants area (ha)	Combined Hants area (%)	EBC sites (no.)	EBC area (ha)	EBC area (%)	2021/22 EBC area (ha)	2021/22 EBC (no.)	Change (ha)
LNR	72	2,462	1	7	242	2.84	242	7	0
NNR	10	2,116	1	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
RAMSAR	6	36,993	10	1	184	2.16	184	1	0
SAC	13	37,091	10	2	296	3.47	296	2	0
SPA	11	44,093	11	2	590	6.92	590	2	0
SSSI	131	50,559	13	5	427	5.01	427	5	0
Stat Sites Combined	243	53,478	14	17	1,001	11.74	1,001	17	0
SINC	4,132	35,705	9	149	823	9.65	823	149	0

Source: HBIC Annual Biodiversity Monitoring Report 2023

Notes:

1. The areas total for 'Statutory sites combined' may not equal the total for each of the individual statutory site designations because there is often an overlap between statutory designations.

8.9 Table 18 lists each of the statutory designated sites in the Borough by type and size.

Table 18: Statutory Designated Sites (as at 31st March 2023)

Designation	Site Name	Area (ha) within district
LNR	Hackett's Marsh	20.36
LNR	Hocombe Mead	8.30
LNR	Manor Farm	144.06
LNR	Mercury Marshes	6.36
LNR	Netley Common	7.51
LNR	Westwood Woodland Park	45.68
LNR	Wildern	9.66
Ramsar	Solent & Southampton Water	184.23
SAC	River Itchen	133.70
SAC	Solent Maritime	162.50
SPA	Solent & Southampton Water	184.23
SPA	Solent and Dorset Coast	405.48
SSSI	Lee-on-the Solent to Itchen Estuary	126.97
SSSI	Lincegrove and Hackett's Marshes	37.81
SSSI	Moorgreen Meadows	14.32
SSSI	River Itchen	157.95
SSSI	Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods	90.11

Source: HBIC Annual Biodiversity Monitoring Report 2023

Priority Habitats within Designated Sites

8.10 Table 19 (below) shows that approximately 80% of Priority habitat in Eastleigh lies within designated sites. This is an increase, largely owing to successful habitat restoration and the biodiversity action plan (BAP) process has prioritised specific habitats in the Borough for conservation and enhancement, this increasing the documented extent of such habitats.

Table 19: Extent of Priority Habitats within Designated Sites (as at 31st March 2023)

Designated Sites	Combined Hants area (ha)	Combined Hants area (%)	EBC (ha)	EBC area (%)	2021/22 EBC area (ha)	Change area (ha)
Statutory sites combined	39,665	48.8	560	42.2	535	25
SINC	22,308	27.4	544	41.0	537	7
Total combined	61,130	75.1	1,056	79.6	1,024	32

Source: HBIC Annual Biodiversity Monitoring Report 2023

Notes:

1. Total Priority habitat in Eastleigh as at 31st March 2023 = 1,326ha.

Conditions of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

8.11 Table 20 shows that there has been no change in the condition of SSSIs in 2021/22.

Table 20: Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) (as at 31st March 2023)

Condition	Combined Hants area (ha)	Combined Hants area (%)	EBC area (ha)	EBC area (%)	2021/22 EBC area (ha)	Change in area (ha)
Favourable	23,797.64	47.1	191.43	44.8	191.43	0.00
Unfavourable Recovering	21,262.15	42.1	144.73	33.9	144.73	0.00
Unfavourable no Change	3,615.94	7.2	84.05	19.7	84.05	0.00
Unfavourable Declining	1,860.47	3.7	6.03	1.4	6.03	0.00
Part Destroyed	6.34	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Destroyed	17.44	0.0	0.93	0.2	0.93	0.00
Grand Total	50,559.97	100.0	427.17	100.0	427.17	0.00

Source: HBIC Annual Biodiversity Monitoring Report 2023

Notes:

1. Although data has been provided by Natural England the total amount of SSSI may differ from NE figures because NE do not always assign a portion of an SSSI to the correct District where the majority of that SSSI occurs within another District, whereas HBIC are able to clip the SSSI management units directly to the district boundaries.

8.12 Table 21 shows that there has been a slight decrease in the land area for SINCs in 2022/23 of 0.11 ha (accounting for a -0.01% change) compared to 2021/22.

Table 21: Extent of changes to SINCs observed and recorded between 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023

SINCs	Hants sites (no)	Hants sites (area)	EBC sites (no)	EBC sites (area)
Total sites (2021/22)	4,119	35,723.39	149	823.05
New Sites	22	45.22		
Amended Sites	32	-44.64		-0.11
Deleted sites	9	-18.57		
Total sites (2022/23)	4,132	35,705.40	149	822.94
Net change	13	-17.99		-0.11
% change in area		0.57		-0.01

Source: HBIC Annual Biodiversity Monitoring Report 2023

Notes:

1. Data extracted from HBIC SINC layer and database between 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023.

SINCs approved between 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023

8.13 No new SINCs in Eastleigh Borough Council were approved during 2022/23.

Deleted SINCs approved between 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023

8.14 No SINCs in Eastleigh Borough Council were deleted during 2022/23.

Major amendments to SINCs between 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023

8.15 No major amendments were made to SINCs in Eastleigh Borough Council during 2022/23.

Ecological Character

8.16 All of the information in this sub-section is sourced from the Eastleigh Landscape Character Assessment (Eastleigh Borough Council December 2011).

8.17 A surprising range of important habitats and species can be found in Eastleigh borough. There are many surviving areas of woodland, species-rich grassland and The Landscape of Eastleigh Borough 18 Landscape Character Assessment for Eastleigh Borough fragments of heathland and undeveloped coast. Hedgerows, narrow tree belts and small copses provide further tree cover.

8.18 The River Itchen still contains wetland habitats, which provide food, shelter and suitable breeding conditions for a variety of species including the otter, water vole, Atlantic salmon, and invertebrates such as dragonflies and damselflies.

8.19 Tidal saltmarsh and mudflats, significant areas of woodland, reedbeds and species-rich grassland bound the River Hamble. The River Hamble Country Park contains woodlands that are some of the most ecologically diverse in central southern Britain.

8.20 The southern coast of the borough includes extensive areas of shingle and mudflats that are of international importance to large numbers of birds providing conditions suitable for feeding, roosting and breeding.

8.21 Within built-up areas of the borough, woodlands and grasslands of a more natural character can be found. Gardens also provide suitable areas where species flourish.

9. Air Quality

Air quality management Areas in Eastleigh Borough

9.1 There are four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in the Borough, declared owing to exceedances of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). The AQMA comprise the following:

Eastleigh AQMA No.1 (A335)

9.2 The AQMA encompasses an area extending 30m to either side of the A335 from the junction of Leigh Road and Bournemouth Road to Wide Lane (north of the roundabout with the M27 spur), and a 15m corridor each side of Woodside Avenue north from the junction with the

A335 Leigh Road and Passfield Avenue to the railway bridge, Twyford Road north from the junction with Romsey Road and A335 Station Hill to the junction with St Catherines Road, and the B3037 Bishopstoke Road west from junction with the A335 Station Hill to and including the roundabout with Chickenhall Lane.

Eastleigh AQMA No.2 (M3)

9.3 An area extending either side of the M3 motorway between junctions 12 to 14.

Hamble Lane AQMA

9.4 An area incorporating: The B3397 Hamble Lane from its junction with the A3025 Portsmouth Road, north to its junction with the Windhover roundabout – The Windhover roundabout – The A27 from the Windhover roundabout in a south easterly direction to the Borough boundary with a 30m corridor either side.

Botley High Street AQMA:

9.5 The designated area incorporates the A334 from the Borough boundary east of the junction with the B3354, Winchester Street, to its junction with Woodhouse Lane incorporating Broad Oak and a 5m corridor either side of it.

Monitoring

- 9.6 The Council measures air quality using both real time monitors and diffusion tubes. Monitoring is primarily located within our Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). The monitoring locations are chosen to target areas where air pollution is expected to be high, areas where members of the public spend an hour or more near busy roads, and areas that represent a background level that is not impacted by road traffic or industrial sources.
- 9.7 The current Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) is a Borough-wide document that covers all declared AQMAs and was adopted and published in February 2020. It contains actions to improve air quality in the Borough of Eastleigh from 2020 to 2025 and has been kept updated throughout this period before undergoing a full review when it comes to an end. The main source of pollution in the Borough of Eastleigh is transport, in particular road transport, which is a significant contributor to poor air quality in the area. Eastleigh's position at the heart of major transport routes through Hampshire contributes to this problem as many businesses are attracted to the area, including manufacturing and distribution. To recognise this, actions are mainly based on reducing vehicle emissions and encouraging other methods of travel.
- 9.8 During 2023 a reduction in concentration of nitrogen dioxide was measured at all monitoring locations and no exceedances of objective levels were recorded. Further information on air quality monitoring can be found on the [Council's website](#) and in the *Air Quality Annual Status Report* (Eastleigh Borough Council, 2024).

Classification Item	2015	2016	2019	2022
Priority substances	Good	Good	Good	Does not require assessment
Other Pollutants	Good	Good	Good	Does not require assessment

Source: Defra (website updated August 2023)

PfSH Integrated Water Management Study (2018)

- 10.2 In May 2018, the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH) (formerly PUSH) published the Integrated Water Management Study (IWMS) to assess the implications from the planned growth in the region for the water resource and water quality environment.
- 10.3 The IWMS addressed the capacity of existing wastewater treatment works (WwTWs) to deal with the forecast growth from development. For Eastleigh Borough, the growth areas were predicted to drain to either the Chickenhall Eastleigh, Peel Common or Portswood WwTWs. The water quality assessments indicated that there were no significant constraints to prevent future housing growth related to Chickenhall Eastleigh or Portswood WwTWs, although they would require upgrades to their sewer networks.
- 10.4 Although overall no significant impact or deterioration was predicted due to future housing growth, the IWMS concluded that the Peel Common WwTW may require improvements by 2025 to increase capacity in the WwTW. The IWMS also concluded that sewer capacity upgrades would also likely to be required at this WwTW. Subsequently, Southern Water announced in 2022 a £35 million investment at the Peel Common WwTW to increase treatment capacity.
- 10.5 The IWMS also recognised that the catchment has nitrate problems and catchment level nitrate measures were required immediately to address this issue. To address the uncertainty relating to catchment measures, the IWMS recommended that Local Plans acknowledge the gaps in the evidence base and recognise it will be necessary to respond to emerging evidence to determine whether housing development in later stages of the plan period would require mitigation.

Nitrates and Phosphates

- 10.6 Excesses of nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorous from different man-made sources, including agricultural fertilizers and household wastewater, make their way into bodies of water, the waterways and coastlines of the Solent region, which are protected under a variety of legislation due to their internationally important ecology. The effects of this can be significant for local wildlife, including the growth of thick layers of algae, which deprive the plants beneath of light, reducing levels of oxygen in the water, and causing disruption to the ecosystems they affect. In response to the established problem of nutrient pollutants, and to

help ensure that developments achieve nutrient neutrality, Eastleigh Borough Council has put a scheme in place so that developers can offset their nutrient outputs against Council land through the purchase of credits.

- 10.7 To date the nitrate credits being made available by Eastleigh Borough Council are all through the cessation of farming practices and do not rely on any proactive interventions e.g. the creation of wetlands, woodland planting or the installation of nitrate retaining SUDs features. Nitrate credits can be purchased by developers at a cost of £3,000 per credit plus VAT (the cost is subject to Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflationary rises each year). Further information on what the Council is doing to address pollution associated with nitrates can be found on the [Council website](#).
- 10.8 The Council also agreed an interim plan in July 2022 to allow developers to address the environmental impact of phosphates arising from new development within, and draining into Wastewater Treatment Works in, the River Itchen Special Area of Conservation (SAC) catchment area. The Interim Phosphate Mitigation Strategy has allowed developers to purchase credits at a cost of £50,000 per credit (the price per dwelling will vary depending on the level of impact). Further information on what the Council is doing to address pollution associated with phosphates can be found on the [Council website](#).

11. Energy, Resource Efficiency, Waste and Pollution

Renewable Energy

- 11.1 The Council has a Climate Change Strategy for reducing carbon emissions to reduce the impacts of climate change and was awarded Beacon Status for its efforts back in 2008. The Council has a substantial renewable energy portfolio - generating hundreds of thousands of kilowatt hours of energy per year. In January 2019, the Council reaffirmed its commitment on this issue but unanimously declaring a [climate and environmental emergency](#).
- 11.2 The delivery of Energy Schemes and Renewable Installations forms an important part of meeting the Council's ambitions and its drive to become more efficient and reduce costs.
- 11.3 Fleming Park is the Council's largest energy consumer and to manage the costs, in 2007 we installed Combined Heat and Power (CHP) the electricity is used on site and the heat is used to warm the Leisure Centre pools and the nearby Civic Offices via a district energy pipe link

Solar Photovoltaic (PV)

- 11.4 The Council has installed rooftop Solar Photovoltaic (PV) with a capacity of 459kW, on various sites around the Borough which generate approximately 401,609kWh of electricity every year. The average home uses 3,484kWh of electricity per year, with these schemes expecting to generate enough electricity to power around 116 Eastleigh homes. By producing energy in this renewable form, the scheme will avoid producing approximately 85,274kg CO2 per year. Table 23 shows Council Solar Photovoltaic sites.

Table 23: Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Schemes at Council Sites

PV Schemes	Capacity (kW)
Energy Youth Centre, Eastleigh	4
Itchen Valley Country Park	4
YZone Youth Centre, Fair Oak	8.82
Black Horse House, Eastleigh	9.60
Wessex House, Eastleigh	18.24
Pavilion on the Park, Eastleigh	31.68
The Hub, Bishopstoke	34.56
Shakespeare Business Centre	6.75
Fleming Park Bowls Club, Eastleigh	3.76
Wildern School – Wave, Hedge End	19
Wildern School – Sports Hall, Hedge End	76
Lowford Community Centre – Doctors Surgery, Bursledon	10
Lowford Centre – Community Centre, Bursledon	6
Stoke Park Farm, Bishopstoke	30
Lakeside Centre, Eastleigh	30
Bampton House, Eastleigh	4
Bandstand Court, Eastleigh	45.54

Solar Farms

11.5 Solar farms are larger installations with Chalcroft Solar Farm, in Horton Heath, having a capacity of 6.34MW, generating approximately 6.08MWh of electricity. This is enough to power roughly 1,758 Homes and displaces 1,290 tCO₂ per year.

Solar Thermal

11.6 This is where the sun’s heat is used to warm water used for taps and showers. There are small systems installed in Eastleigh's Wessex House and Lakeside Centre, which contribute to reducing the amount of gas or electricity used at these locations.

Wind Energy

11.7 Wind turbines harness the kinetic energy of the wind to drive a generator to create clean and sustainable electricity. At Itchen Valley Country Park, the Council has a Proven WT6000 6kW wind turbine, installed with a grant, which contributes to the electricity consumption on site.

Biomass

11.8 Itchen Valley Country Park is not located near the main gas network and previously used an oil-fired boiler for heating. In 2011, this was replaced with a 36kW Biomass Boiler to generate heat and warm water for the visitor centre. Wood pellets, made from a sustainable source, are burned to create the heat for the system.

Ground Source Heat Pump

11.9 When the Lakeside Centre was redeveloped in 2016, it also had the same issue of not being near the gas network and invested in a Ground Source Heat Pump system. In essence, heat is extracted from the ground via a loop (this is the size of a football pitch) and is buried about 1m below the surface, where the temperature of the soil is around a constant 10oC. This heat is transferred like a fridge-in-reverse, to the building. It is electrically driven but for every kWh of energy used, it generates approximately 4kWh of heat.

Minerals

11.10 In terms of mineral resources in the borough, sand and gravel deposits exist at a number of locations, including in the Hamble peninsula and the Itchen Valley. There are also rail-head aggregates depots in Eastleigh for recycling, storage and transfer.

Waste

11.11 The recycling rate in Eastleigh Borough in 2021/22 (latest available figures) was 43.9%. This ranked 142 out of 333 districts in England. However, the recorded rate is the highest out of all Hampshire local authorities.

11.12 The highest recorded recycling rate in England in 2021/22 was in Three Rivers District Council at 63.5% with the lowest recorded recycling rate in England in Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council at 17.7% (2021/22 data sourced from Defra in 2023).

Housing Completions on Previously Developed Land (PDL)

11.13 The NPPF (2023) requires that planning policies and decisions should promote the effective use of land in meeting the need for new homes. Table 24 shows that during 2022/23, 21.8% of dwellings provided through conversions or re-developments took place on previously developed land (PDL). This is roughly the same level as the previous 2020/21 and 2021/22 monitoring periods. The last monitoring period where more homes were completed on PDL compared to on greenfield sites was in 2016/17. The overall trend over the since 2009/10 has also been for the proportion of completions on PDL to fall. This clearly illustrates that the majority of new homes are built on greenfield sites due to the finite supply of PDL.

Table 24: New and converted dwellings net completions on PDL (2009/10 – 2022/23)

	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20	2020 / 21	2021 / 22	2022 / 23
% New and converted Dwellings on PDL	72.3	33	65.3	47	57	28	61	53.7	32.1	12.6	11.8	21.4	23.5	21.8

Source: Hampshire County Council land supply monitoring, 2023

12. Landscape, Townscape and Land

Noise and light pollution

- 12.1 Noise pollution throughout the borough primarily stems from road, rail and air sources. All other noise sources are subject to the nuisance tests as contained within the Environmental Protection Act 1990 legislation. The Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC sets out requirements to reduce and manage impacts on people of high levels of noise from transport and industrial sources. It advises that quiet areas are designated and protected within the urban area to provide respite from high noise levels for local residents.
- 12.2 The borough's borders with Southampton are dominated by urban and suburban residential areas. There are also major industrial estates and town and district centres and two major motorways bisecting the borough. These factors have a strong influence on light pollution, and there are few areas in the borough that are free of 'night glow'. Light pollution is likely to be a more sensitive issue in the north eastern area of the Borough due to the proximity of the South Downs National Park in this location which became an International Dark Sky Reserve (IDSR) in May 2016.

Quantity of Open Space – Overall Summary

- 12.3 The Council's Open Space Needs Assessment (2017) undertaken by LUC on behalf of the Council provides the latest evidence base on the quantity of the Borough's open space.
- 12.4 The assessment notes states that the current provision of open space in Eastleigh Borough generally meets or exceeds national standards. The study also shows how the quantity of provision will be affected as the population increases.

Amenity space

- 12.5 While the Borough currently meets and, in some cases, exceeds the current Eastleigh standards, there is significant variation in the quantity of open space in each Local Area, with some Local Areas falling below the existing standards in terms of quantity of open space (measured at a provision of 1.2 ha per 1,000 population).
- 12.6 Chandler's Ford/Hiltingbury is one such Local Area experiencing low levels of amenity open space provision. However, it is important to note that due to their location on the Borough boundary, many areas of Chandler's Ford and Hiltingbury are likely to be served by the significant open spaces in adjoining districts e.g. Test Valley.
- 12.7 Eastleigh town and Hedge End/West End/Botley have moderate levels of amenity space provision, while Bishopstoke, Fair Oak and Horton Heath and Bursledon, Hamble and Hound have a considerable surplus of provision per 1,000 population.

Allotments

12.8 There is generally good quantitative provision of allotments, with Eastleigh Borough as a whole meeting the national quantity standard for allotments as promoted by the National Association of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (measured at a provision of 0.125 hectares per 1,000 population). The Chandler’s Ford and Hiltingbury Local Area is the only local area that does not meet these standards, which is likely due to the higher density of population in this area and a lack of open space to dedicate to allotments.

Play space for children and space for young people

12.9 It is not possible to provide a robust conclusion on the quantity of provision of children’s play space and space for young people, due to the lack of mapped data on the exact location and extent of space dedicated to this purpose within Eastleigh Borough.

Country Parks

12.10 There is no locally set quantity standard for Country Parks. As the creation of new Country Parks is expensive, requires the availability of a large amount of suitable land and significant ongoing maintenance, it is rarely feasible to create new Country Parks unless they are part of a larger development scheme. At present, Eastleigh Borough has a good provision of Country Parks against the national standard (measured at a provision of 1 hectare per 1,000 population (Fields in Trust)/1 hectare of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population).

Quality of the Borough’s Open Spaces – Overall Summary

12.11 The Council’s Open Space Needs Assessment (2017) undertaken by LUC on behalf of the Council provides the latest evidence base on the quality of the Borough’s open space.

12.12 Overall, 58% of open spaces surveyed in Eastleigh scored ‘very good’ or ‘good’ for quality. 31% were assessed as being in ‘fair’ condition. Only nineteen sites out of 167 were assessed as being in ‘poor’ quality. All LACs contain sites of varying quality, and the purpose of this review is to identify those which should be used as benchmarks for the creation of new sites in the future, as well as those where changes to maintenance approaches may be appropriate.

Amenity Space

12.13 Of 88 open spaces in this typology, 56 were assessed as in ‘very good’ or ‘good’ condition. Sites of fair or poor quality included some located in Chandler’s Ford, Bishopstoke and Hamble.

Country Parks

12.14 All of the borough’s country parks are assessed as being in ‘good’ or ‘very good’ condition overall. They are generally maintained to a high standard with a large number of facilities which appeal to a wide range of users.

Green routes

12.15 While there is no quantity or accessibility standard for green routes, they are an important part of the connectivity and accessibility of other open spaces. Most green routes were of very good, good or fair quality, although seven were assessed as being in poor condition. These included sites in Chandler’s Ford, West End and Fair Oak.

Play space for children

12.16 Play spaces for children are generally of high quality design, with numerous new play areas constructed in recent years. Most play spaces in Eastleigh are rated as good or very good, although some suffered from lack of maintenance. None were assessed to be in poor condition. Some play spaces in Fair Oak, Chandler’s Ford, Botley, Hamble and Netley were assessed as being of ‘fair’ quality and increased investment may be required in these areas.

Space for young people

12.17 Some spaces for young people generally suffer from issues relating to quality including vandalism, litter and poor maintenance, although only one of these areas was in poor condition overall. Some spaces in Botley, Hamble, Eastleigh and Chandler’s Ford were assessed as being of fair quality, indicating that enhancements could be targeted in these areas.

Green Flag Award winners

12.18 The most recent Green Flag Award winners were announced in July 2023. The Borough has a total of six open spaces managed to a green flag standard. This includes:

- Itchen Valley Country Park (managed by Eastleigh Borough Council)
- Lakeside Country Park (managed by Eastleigh Borough Council)
- River Hamble Country Park (managed by Hampshire County Council)
- Botley High Street Recreation Ground (Managed by Botley Parish Council)
- Albert Road Cemetery & War Memorial Garden, Hedge End (Managed by Hedge End Town Council)
- Royal Victoria Country Park (Managed by Hampshire County Council)

Further details of Green Flag Award winners can be found at www.greenflagaward.org.uk

Accessibility of the Borough’s Open Spaces

12.19 The Council’s Open Space Needs Assessment (2017) undertaken by LUC on behalf of the Council provides the latest evidence base on the accessibility of the Borough’s open space.

Amenity Space

12.20 Natural England’s Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard recommends that everyone should be able to access greenspace within a 5-minute-walk or 300 metres. The majority of Eastleigh

residents are within 300 metres of an amenity open space of fair or good quality, however, there are some small areas of deficiency, including at:

- Chandlers Ford (north and west – although there is cross-border provision in Test Valley)
- Hedge End (north east and south west)
- Botley (north)
- Netley (east)

Country Parks

12.21 Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance recommends that there is provision for:

- One 20 ha area of accessible natural green space within 2 km from home.
- One 100 ha area of accessible natural green space within 5 km from home.
- One 500 ha area of accessible natural green space within 10 km from home.

12.22 Although this guidance is not specific to Country Parks, the four parks within Eastleigh are the Borough's largest greenspaces, and are geographically well distributed.

12.23 Application of the 20-hectare natural green space accessibility standard indicates that Chandlers Ford/Hiltingbury, and Bishopstoke, Fair Oak and Horton Heath are deficient in Country Parks.

12.24 At a strategic level, the application of the accessibility standards (both 100 ha area of accessible natural green space within 5 km, and a 500 hectare area of accessible natural green space within 10 km) for the provision of country parks, indicates that all communities in the borough have good provision of country parks, and that adequate provision of country parks exists in Eastleigh Borough.

Play Space for Children (2017 Study)

12.25 Areas which do not meet the 300 metre standard for play space and children are found across the borough and include:

- Hamble-le-Rice, particularly the southern and eastern areas.
- Horton Heath.
- The eastern part of Hiltingbury.
- Millers Dale South to the west of Hursley Road.
- Some parts of Hedge End.
- Boorley Green.
- The southern part of Bursledon.

12.26 Other areas technically meet these accessibility standards but are affected by other issues including lack of safe access due to barriers which may include lack of pavements, watercourses or major transport routes. Examples where this occurs include the northern parts of Botley, Fair Oak and Horton Heath.

Play Space for Young People

12.27 Young people should have access to play space within a 15-minute walk (1,000 metres approximate walking distance, 900 metre straight line distance) of home. This is in line with the recommendation of the Eastleigh Play Strategy. Provision across the urban and sub-urban areas of the borough generally meets this standard.

12.28 Most of the Borough meets the provision standards for young people. Areas which do not currently meet this accessibility standard include:

- Crowdhill
- The eastern part of Hiltingbury
- Boorley Green

12.29 Other areas technically meet these accessibility standards but are affected by other issues including lack of safe access due to barriers which may include lack of pavements, watercourses or major transport routes.

Allotments

12.30 Accessibility to allotments (based on an accessibility standard of 900 m) is varied across the borough. Areas which do not meet these standards of accessibility include:

- Hedge End.
- West End.
- The southern part of Horton Heath.
- The northern and central areas of Chandler's Ford.
- The southern part of Hamble-le-Rice.

Summary of the Landscape of Eastleigh Borough

12.31 All of the information in this sub-section is sourced from the Eastleigh Landscape Character Assessment (Eastleigh Borough Council December 2011).

12.32 Eastleigh Borough extends from its boundary with Winchester District in the north southwards to the coast at Southampton Water. It is bounded to the east by Fareham borough and to the west by Test Valley borough and Southampton. The River Hamble flows along the eastern boundary and the River Itchen cuts through the north-west part of the borough. The Hampshire chalk land has its southern boundary a few kilometres to the north of Eastleigh Borough. The character of Southampton Water and the River Hamble have also informed the study.

12.33 The area was sparsely populated until well into the nineteenth century. Now, however, much of it is built-up. The settlements of Eastleigh, Chandler's Ford, Bishopstoke and Fair Oak dominate the northern section. West End, Hedge End and Botley dominate the centre; and Bursledon, Netley and Hamble are substantial settlements located in the south. Some of the landscape in the southern and northeastern parts of the Borough is more rural.

12.34 The area is crossed by several major roads, which includes the M27 and M3 motorways. The main South Western railway line through the borough runs north-south. The Eastleigh to

Fareham railway runs south-east through Eastleigh. Southampton Airport lies on the edge of the town of Eastleigh.

Settlement Gaps

12.35 The Borough is also covered by settlement gap designations which help to prevent the coalescence of settlements across the Borough. The intention has been for these areas to be kept free from urbanising development in order to prevent the further loss of local identity: The following settlement gaps are designated in the adopted Local Plan 2016-2036:

- Eastleigh and Southampton;
- Eastleigh and Bishopstoke
- Fair Oak and Horton Heath
- Hedge End, Botley and Boorley Green
- Hedge End, West End and Southampton
- Hedge End, Horton Heath and Boorley Green
- Hedge End and Bursledon
- Bursledon, Netley and Southampton
- Hamble, Netley and Bursledon

12.36 The need for more housing and employment development across the Borough will result in the gaps being further reviewed as part of the evidence for the Local Plan Review.

Geology and Soils

12.37 All of the information in this sub-section is sourced from the Eastleigh Landscape Character Assessment (Eastleigh Borough Council December 2011).

12.38 Soils in Eastleigh Borough are mainly of poor to moderate agricultural quality with small pockets of high-grade land. In the north poorly drained clays predominate, with acid soils and gravels in the south.

12.39 Much of the Borough, and almost all of the centre, is covered by the Bracklesham Beds. These are a mixture of sands and clays which give rise to three principal types of soil:

- The often poorly drained, largely clayey soils of much of the area;
- The bands of sandy soil that extend northwards from West End; and,
- The Podsol soils which lie around the motorway, west of Hedge End.

12.40 Podsol soils are also found on small areas of the Plateau Gravels which overlie the beds, but the Gravels generally rise to more fertile brown earth soils. Small areas of Valley Gravels in the north have largely been built over.

12.41 On the Hocombe-Fair Oak Ridge, the Bagshot Sands are exposed, while the oldest geological formation, the London Clay, is found at the extreme northern end of the Borough, where it

has formed heavy and often poorly drained clay soils. The two most recent formations, Brickearth and Alluvium, also lie in the north. Much of the Brickearth has been built over at Eastleigh and the airport, but the Alluvium covers most of the floodplain of the Itchen and forms peaty soils.

Geodiversity

12.42 The geodiversity of Eastleigh is an important asset for the borough. Geodiversity is the collective term describing the geological variety of the Earth's rocks, fossils, minerals, soils and landscapes together with the natural process which form and shape them. Geodiversity underpins biodiversity by providing diversity of habitat and the ecosystem, with the soil being the link between them. It also embraces the built environment by providing the basis for neighbourhood character and local distinctiveness through building stone and material.

12.43 Figure 25 highlights the geology of Eastleigh and surrounding areas. The basic geology of the borough is characterised by the overlay of Tertiary and Quaternary deposits over chalk bedrock. The Tertiary deposits are referred to as the Reading Beds, the London Clay, the Bracklesham Group and the Barton Group. The Quaternary deposits are generally river terrace deposits and alluvium, all of which are predominantly sands, silts and clays. At the southern end of the borough the London Clay and Bracklesham Group deposits reach thicknesses of up to 400m.

12.44 Whilst there are no Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites in the Borough, the Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI has also been designated as a Geological SSSI. Geological SSSIs represent the best geology and geomorphology reflecting the UK's geodiversity. Sites are chosen for their past, current and future contributions to the science of geology and include coastal and upland areas, quarries, pits, mines, cuttings, and active landforms. The geological importance of the Lee on the Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI based on the significance of exposures of terrace gravels of the former Solent River system found at the cliffs north of Hillhead, which allow the study of gravel sedimentology over a large continuous exposure and, in conjunction with other sites along the Solent coast, provide a cross-section through the 'staircase' of Solent terraces. The site is also known for its fossil remains.

Agricultural Land Classification

12.45 All of the information in this sub-section is sourced from the Eastleigh Landscape Character Assessment (Eastleigh Borough Council December 2011).

12.46 Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) is a method for assessing the quality of farmland to allow informed decisions to be made about its future use. The ALC system divides land into five classes, 1-5, with grade 3 being further subdivided into 3a and 3b.

12.47 The most versatile and best quality land is identified as grade 1, 2 or 3a. Natural England considers this land to be "flexible, productive and efficient in response to inputs and which can best deliver future crops for food and non-food uses such as biomass, fibres and pharmaceuticals", (Natural England, 2009).

12.48 The classification is based on long-term limitations of the land for agricultural use. Factors that affect the grade are climate, site and soil characteristics, and the interactions between them.

12.49 The proportion of agricultural land grades across Hampshire are:

- Grade 1 – 0.4% (1,548 hectares);
- Grade 2 – 4.9% (17,854 hectares);
- Grade 3 – 56.9% (209,336 hectares);
- Grade 4 – 15.2% (55,772 hectares);
- Grade 5 – 5.3% (19,476 hectares);
- Non-agricultural – 11.2% (41,282 hectares); and
- Urban – 6.1% (22,449 hectares).

12.50 The ALC system was introduced in 1966 when the whole of England was mapped using reconnaissance field surveys and graded. Revisions took place in 1988, which introduced subgrades 3a and 3b, however full resurveying of England has not been undertaken. Only selected areas have been resurveyed and their classifications revised, therefore this information is not available for Eastleigh borough.

12.51 Agricultural land quality in the southern half of Eastleigh Borough is generally high, and quite large areas particularly within the Hamble Peninsula were used formerly for horticulture, in particular strawberry growing. Much of the land in this area and in the central and eastern parts of the borough is classified as Grades 1 and 2.

13. Historic Environment

Conservation Areas

13.1 There are 8 conservation areas in the Borough. Conservation Areas are places of environmental quality and interest. They exist to protect the special architectural and historic interest of a place, simply put it is the features that make it unique and distinctive. Additional planning restrictions apply within these areas to ensure that special regard is paid to preserving and enhancing their character or appearance. These comprise the following:

- Bishopstoke
- Botley
- Old Bursledon
- Bursledon Windmill
- Gaters Mill and Romill Close, West End
- Hamble-le-Rice
- Netley Abbey
- Orchards Way, Hedge End

Further information on the Borough's Conservation Areas can be viewed on the [Council's website](#).

Listed Buildings

13.2 There are approximately 176 listed buildings in the Borough. All of these buildings are Grade II except for eight which are Grade II*.

Locally Listed Buildings

13.3 There are also a number of Locally Listed buildings in the Borough. The full list of these can be found on the [Council's website](#).

Ancient Monuments

13.4 There are eight Ancient Monuments within the Borough of Eastleigh:

- Hamble Common earthworks/the remains of St Andrew's Castle;
- Netley Abbey;
- Netley Abbey, precinct and moat;
- Netley Castle;
- Netley Abbey aqueducts;
- Moorgreen barrow;
- Hickley Wood hillfort; and
- part of Marwell Manor moated site and associated earthworks.

13.5 The Council has a responsibility to ensure the protection afforded by scheduling is enforced in practice.

Historic Parks and Gardens

13.6 In the 1984, Hampshire County Council published the [Hampshire Register of Historic Parks](#)<http://research.hgt.org.uk/>. The register, which is managed by the Hampshire Gardens Trust, lists gardens, parks and landscapes of both national and local historical interest across Hampshire. These historic landscape features are heritage assets that are material considerations when planning applications affecting these sites are assessed.

13.7 Royal Victoria Country Park is the only Registered Park and Garden in Eastleigh Borough (Grade II Registered).

Archaeological Assets

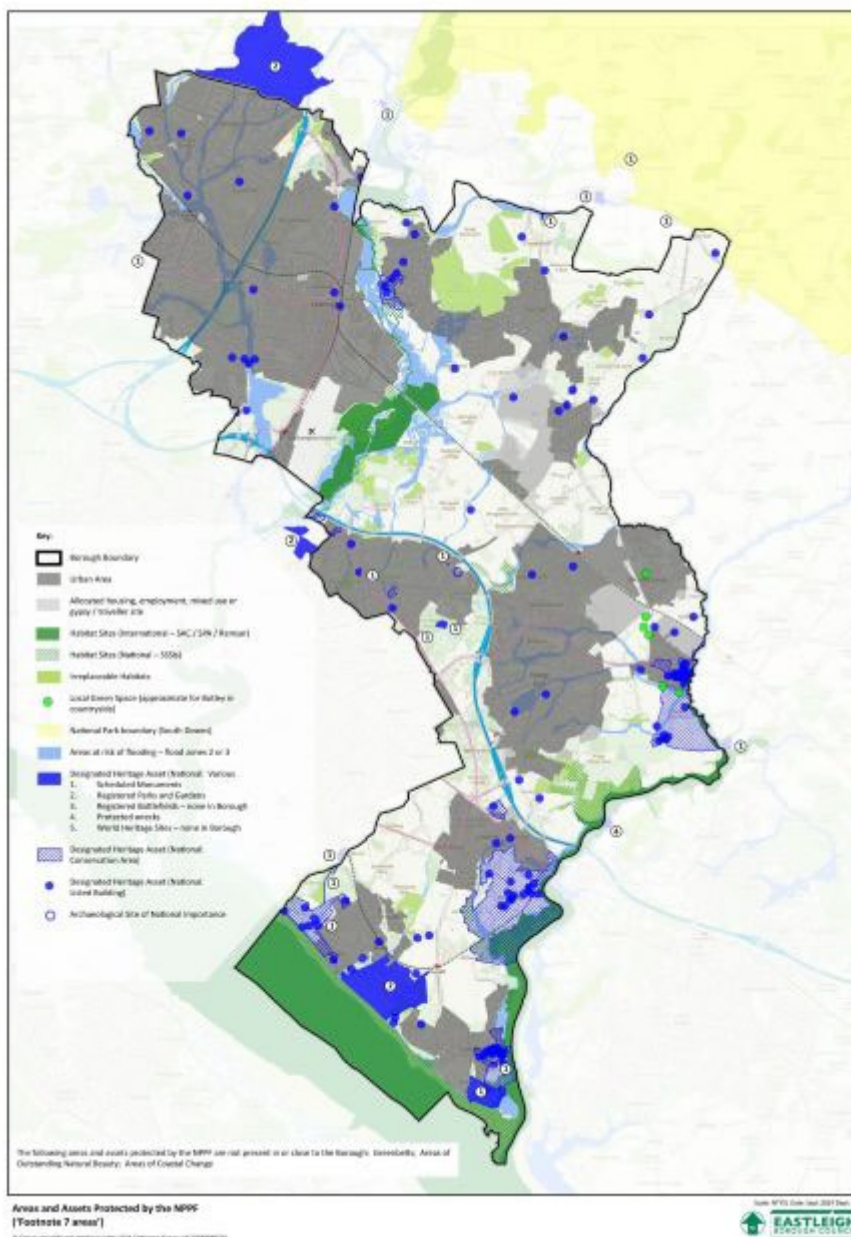
13.8 Hampshire County Council maintains a county-wide [Historic Environment Record \(HER\)](#) for information in relation to the historic environment and archaeology.

Historic Wrecks

13.9 The Grace Dieu Protected Wreck is also partly located within the Borough.

Overleaf

Overall map of National Designations, Eastleigh Borough



Appendix 3:

Key Sustainability Issues by Theme

Social

Population and Geography

Key Issues

The population of Eastleigh Borough has grown significantly, and consequently its population density has increased. The population of Eastleigh Borough is expected to continue to increase significantly within the plan period. It will be important to plan for the infrastructure needed and protection of open spaces. Eastleigh Borough's population is steadily ageing and becoming more ethnically diverse, and service provision will need to be developed accordingly.

Likely Evolution without the Local Plan

Without the Local Plan, the combined effect of population growth and an ageing population has the potential to increase pressure on local services. A growing population may also increase pressure on the countryside and open spaces, and generate recreational disturbance on internationally designated biodiversity sites.

The NPPF identifies that local planning authorities should plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends and market signals. This should include “those who require affordable; families with children; older people; students; people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes” (paragraph 63). Although the NPPF encourages a mix of housing development, it is anticipated that this requirement would be implemented at the local level through an up-to-date policy in the new Local Plan. A new Local Plan can help ensure that the changing demography of Eastleigh Borough is supported by an adequate supply of housing and accessible community facilities including schools, hospitals and leisure facilities. It can also ensure that there is adequate provision of supporting recreational facilities and open spaces to meet a growing population, helping to alleviate pressure on sensitive biodiversity sites.

Housing and Households

Key Issues

The Borough has a range of positive housing indicators. For example: it has a low proportion of ‘non decent’ and vacant homes, and of homelessness. Since 2006 10,175 new homes have been completed, of which just over 3,200 are affordable. However, in common with the country as a whole, affordability (house prices relative to income) is poor and has become steadily worse. There is a need to find sustainable and accessible locations for new housing in the Borough. Affordability of housing is a major issue in the Borough, resulting in significant demand for Affordable Housing.

There is a need for a greater variety of housing to be delivered in the Borough for all groups and communities.

Likely Evolution without the Local Plan

Without the Local Plan, there are likely to be ongoing imbalances between housing supply and housing need in the Borough. In relation to affordability, this could lead to many people being priced out of the market and the demographic profile of population becoming distorted. This may have secondary effects on the economy, reducing the Borough's ability to attract key workers and young families. The Local Plan should provide more certainty in relation to how the Borough will provide the required number and mix (size and tenure) of housing (for settled and traveller communities) in the most sustainable locations

Health

Key Issues

Overall health in the Borough is good: the health index score and overall life expectancy is better than average. For specific indicators the Borough's performance is poorer, with higher rates of self-harm, obesity and smoking than for the south east. Health inequalities exist between the most and least deprived communities in the Borough. There is a need to ensure that provision of high-quality, accessible open space is maintained and incorporated within planned development. There are significant opportunities for improvements to green infrastructure networks in the Borough. For example, there is considerable scope for an improvement in the Borough's cycle networks, and an enhancement of the connectivity of walking routes.

Likely Evolution without the Local Plan

The planning system has a role in addressing the wider determinants of health such as good quality homes, employment opportunities, access to green and social spaces and access to safe walking and cycling and public transport routes. The NPPF explains that planning should, "enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling" (paragraph 96). The NPPF seeks to improve health and wellbeing. In addition to delivering new homes and employment, Local Plan policies relating to health and wellbeing in Eastleigh Borough can help to reduce the gaps in provision of healthcare facilities and infrastructure for sport and recreation and the walking and cycling network. This would help to ensure that there are adequate facilities to encourage individuals to have a more active and healthier lifestyle.

Deprivation

Key Issues

The overall level of deprivation in the Borough is low. Whilst no wards in the Borough fall within the 10% of most deprived wards nationally, there are some pockets of relatively higher deprivation in

communities such as Eastleigh South, Eastleigh Central, Bursledon and Old Netley, Netley Abbey and Bishopstoke West. Violent crime with or without injury and criminal damage including arson are the main forms of crime within the Borough. The south of the Borough is not as well-served with arts and cultural facilities as the remainder. There is a need to ensure adequate provision of open space and recreational facilities in certain areas in line with population increase. There are deficiencies in access to open space in Hedge End. There is scope to improve and enhance the Borough's green infrastructure, including the quality of open space.

Likely Evolution without the Local Plan

The Hampshire Constabulary has a statutory duty to provide policing services and enforce criminal law. Therefore, even without the new Local Plan, crime will be addressed. However, the new Local Plan, can help to tackle some of the causes of crime, by reducing the gaps in local community service provision – e.g. in the south of the Borough, which may help to ensure that there is adequate provision of services to address levels of crime and health issues. The planning system can have a significant impact on the quality of life experienced by communities, particularly in relation to culture, recreation and crime. Paragraph 96 of the NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve places and buildings which are “safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion”. Local Plan policies can also enforce safe and accessible environments through the provision of open space, recreational facilities and green infrastructure in areas where there is a deficiency.

Economy

Key Issues

The largest economic sectors in the Borough (based on GVA) are real estate, manufacturing and retailing. Economic indicators in the Borough are mixed: compared to the south east and England, business survival rates are lower, but unemployment is also lower; pay rates are similar to those in the south east and slightly higher than across Great Britain.

There is a need to ensure the competitiveness of the local economy, including provision of sufficient premises, improving skills levels, ensuring that people are able to access employment opportunities and employment rates are increased in areas of higher deprivation.

Likely Evolution without the Local Plan

The NPPF states that planning “should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development. The approach taken should allow each area to build on its strengths, counter any weaknesses and address the challenges of the future. This is particularly important where Britain can be a global leader in driving innovation, and in areas with high levels of productivity, which should be able to capitalise on their performance and potential” (paragraph 85).

Without the Local Plan, there may be an under-provision of appropriate business accommodation. The implementation of up to date policies in the new Local Plan would help address local economic needs by helping to ensure that there is specific accommodation available for the knowledge economy and start-ups, and for training and job opportunities. This could help stimulate growth in economic competitiveness, and the number of jobs available in Eastleigh Borough.

Transport and Connectivity

Key Issues

Levels of car ownership in the Borough are relatively high. The Borough benefits from a comprehensive network of motorways, A roads and other roads. However, a range of locations experience traffic congestion at peak times.

The Borough has two mainline rail stations, Eastleigh and Southampton Parkway, which are the most heavily used stations in the Borough. It also has a range of local rail stations. The Borough's communities are served by bus networks, with varying levels of frequency and journey times, and by provision for cyclists and pedestrians. Southampton International airport is located in the Borough.

Across the Borough, and particularly to serve key destinations, there is a need to improve rail and bus services and infrastructure (including access to and interchange facilities with these services). There is also a need to improve provision for cyclists and pedestrians, and to manage vehicular traffic / congestion. The Airport is directly served by Southampton Parkway station but lacks direct rail connections to Portsmouth and the east.

Likely Evolution without the Local Plan

In the absence of the new Local Plan, ongoing high levels of car dependency across much of the Borough and a growing population are forecast to result in increased congestion on the strategic and local road networks in the Borough. The Local Plan provides an opportunity to help to maintain and improve existing public transport, cycle and pedestrian networks; locate future development in locations which take maximum advantage of these networks and ensure that future developments are planned and designed in a manner which supports use of these modes.

Environmental

Climate Change (including Flood Risk)

Key Issues

Since 2005 per capita carbon dioxide emissions in the Borough have been steadily decreasing. However, globally climate change caused by man-made greenhouse gas emissions has continued. In the Borough, continued development will generate more domestic energy consumption and more trips, which could generate more emissions. It is vital that the Borough continues to reduce carbon emissions. The energy efficiency of buildings (new and existing) needs to be improved, and renewable / low carbon energy infrastructure supported. Trips need to be managed to support sustainable / lower carbon forms of transport.

Specific areas of the Borough, associated with the rivers Itchen, Hamble, Monks Brook and their tributaries, are at risk of flooding. Climate change is likely to generate more flooding, hotter weather and droughts. Therefore, it is important to put in place measures to adapt to climate change, for example to manage flood risk and protect water supplies.

Likely Evolution without the Local Plan

Whilst the Building Regulations require gradually increasing standards of energy efficiency, the Local Plan offers the opportunity to improve upon these, where this is justified by local circumstances, and to support renewable / low carbon energy infrastructure. The Local Plan also provides the opportunity to manage / co-ordinate the locations of development growth and transport infrastructure to support a shift to more sustainable / lower carbon forms of transport. Without the Local Plan it will be more difficult to achieve these aims.

The NPPF explains that “Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures” (paragraph 158).

All development needs to take account of national policy on flood risk, including the NPPF requirement that “Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (whether existing or future). Where development is necessary in such areas, the development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere” (paragraph 165). The severity and likelihood of flooding is likely to increase with climate change. Catchment flood management plans (CFMPs) consider all types of inland flooding, from rivers, ground water, surface water and tidal flooding, and coastal flooding is covered in ‘shoreline management plans’. CFMPs will be used to help the Environment Agency and partners to plan and agree the most effective way to manage flood risk in the future. Local authorities are required to take the plan into account. Without a Local Plan, it will be more difficult to meet the flood risk-related requirements of the NPPF and CFMP.

Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Fauna and Flora

Key Issues

Approximately 12% of the Borough by area is covered by a statutory biodiversity designation (Ramsar / SAC / SPA, SSSI or LNR). Regarding the condition of the SSSIs, approximately 45% are favourable, 34% unfavourable but recovering, 20% unfavourable with no change, 1.4% unfavourable and declining and 0.2% destroyed. Approximately 10% of the Borough is covered by a non-statutory SINC.

15% of the Borough by area is classified as priority habitat (of which approximately 80% lies within one of the statutory or non-statutory designations described above). The main priority habitats found in the Borough are lowland mixed deciduous or wet woodland, coastal and flood plain grazing marsh or intertidal mudflats. In the last year there has been a very slight net gain in the area covered by priority habitat.

Biodiversity in the Borough is under pressure from both existing and future potential development, and from climate change. Impacts on biodiversity arise from: - Recreational pressures on designations along the Solent coast and in the New Forest; - Pressures on water resources including abstraction from the River Itchen, and disposal of waste water, both of which can contribute to diminishing water quality, including with regard to nutrients; - Other forms of pollution including poor air quality, contaminated land, and surface water run-off from urban areas and from intensively farmed land; - Direct loss and/or fragmentation of habitats (arising from development and related infrastructure, but also from sea level rise, which contributes to erosion and coastal squeeze); - Increases in noise and light pollution.

Likely Evolution without the Local Plan

The NPPF explains that planning “should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing...sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan)” (paragraph 180).

The Environment Act (2021) has introduced a statutory requirement to achieve biodiversity net gain.

Given the current pressures for growth and development within the Borough, an up-to-date Local Plan can help to conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity by directing development away from sensitive locations and managing new development so that its design minimises effects on the natural environment and helps to create and connect habitats to achieve landscape scale biodiversity net gain.

Air Quality

Key Issues

There are four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in the Borough:

- i. Central Eastleigh,
- ii. The M3,
- iii. Hamble Lane and
- iv. Botley High Street.

During 2023 a reduction in concentration of nitrogen dioxide was measured at all monitoring locations and no exceedances of objective levels were recorded.⁶

Likely Evolution without the Local Plan

The improvement in vehicle emission standards and the longer term move to electric vehicles is likely to have a positive benefit on air quality over time. However, there is also a continued need for further development. Without action from the Local Plan to direct development to sustainable locations and increase provision of sustainable transport infrastructure (e.g. walking, cycling, public transport and electric cars), the trend for increasing car ownership and travel is likely to continue with associated impacts on the ability to achieve air quality targets.

⁶ *Air Quality Annual Status Report* (EBC, 2024)

The Environmental Improvement Plan⁷ sets out actions that will drive continued improvements to air quality and to meet the new national interim and long-term PM2.5 targets. The National Air Quality Strategy, due to be published in 2023, will provide more information on local authorities' responsibilities to work towards these new targets and reduce PM2.5 in their areas. The Road to Zero⁸ details the approach to reduce exhaust emissions from road transport through a number of mechanisms; this is extremely important given that the majority of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are designated due to elevated concentrations heavily influenced by transport emissions.

Water quality and water resources

Key Issues

With further development in and around the Borough it is important to plan to maintain water supply and waste water treatment in-order to meet the needs of a growing population and protect the environment.

A number of water courses flow through the Borough, and in accordance with the Water Framework Directive it is important that water quality is maintained or improved as required. The River Itchen is currently classed as having 'good ecological status' (2022).

Southern Water are responsible for water supply and waste water treatment in the Borough and the wider area. They have submitted their latest Business Plan (2025 – 2030) to OfWat for approval, and this proposes £7.8 billion of investment across the overall Southern Water region.

Southern Water have also published a draft Water Resources Management Plan (2024) to plan for long term water supply through to 2075. In South Hampshire it envisages further water saving measures and leakage reductions. The Hampshire Water Transfer and Recycling Project proposes a new water recycling facility at, and water transfer pipeline from Havant Thicket Reservoir to support future water supplies in Hampshire. Southern Water's latest Drought Plan was approved in 2019.

Waste water from Eastleigh Borough is treated at 3 separate waste water treatment works (WWTWs). The PFSH Integrated Water Management Strategy (2018) identifies that the Chickenhall Lane and Portswood WWTWs have no significant constraints to accommodating further growth, but that Peel Common would require an increase in capacity. Southern Water has subsequently announced further investment at Peel Common to achieve this. Southern Water published its Drainage and Waste Water Management Plan in 2023.

Without mitigation, nutrient discharges from new development (in combination with other sources) would have an adverse effect on international designations on the Solent and River Itchen. Therefore, development requires mitigation to ensure that it achieves 'nutrient neutrality'. Measures and schemes are in place within the Borough and across PFSH to achieve this for current development. These schemes will need to expand and evolve to accommodate future development. Inland WWTWs will be upgraded to limit nutrient discharges.

Likely Evolution without the Local Plan

⁷ *Environmental Improvement Plan*, Defra (2023)

⁸ *The Road to Zero: Next steps towards cleaner road transport and delivering our Industrial Strategy*, DfT (2018)

The Environment Agency regulates the water industry to ensure that water quality objectives are secured. The Local Plan offers the opportunity to co-ordinate planning for long term development and water / wastewater infrastructure to ensure water resources are managed to meet the needs of a growing population and to maintain and enhance water quality. In addition, the Local Plan can also put in place an approach to deliver water efficiency in new development, green infrastructure to achieve nutrient neutrality and wider biodiversity objectives, and sustainable drainage systems.

Energy, Resource Efficiency and Waste

Key Issues

Energy – The Council has a significant renewable / low carbon energy portfolio. More broadly, in order to continue to develop renewable / low carbon energy schemes across the Borough, the Council will need to ensure that supportive planning policies are in place. New development will also be required to incorporate energy efficiency measures.

Minerals - Mineral extraction and deposits need to be managed taking into account existing permitted reserves and the need for additional supply.

Waste - Eastleigh Borough achieves a waste recycling rate of 43.9%.

Previously developed land (PDL) - whilst annual figures fluctuate, the overall trend is that the proportion of dwellings built on PDL in the Borough has declined. This reflects PDL being a finite resource which is being steadily used up.

Likely Evolution without the Local Plan

Whilst the NPPF contains requirements in respect of sustainable energy, minerals safeguarding and use of previously developed land, an appropriate spatial strategy and site allocations in a Local Plan can help to ensure that brownfield land is developed first, mineral resources are safeguarded and land for renewable energy development is made available.

Landscape, Townscape and Land

Key Issues

The Borough is affected by noise primarily from road, rail and air transport. The Environmental Noise Directive sets out requirements to reduce and manage high levels of noise. Given the significant urban areas in and adjoining the Borough, few areas are free from night time 'light glow'. In 2016 the adjacent South Downs National Park was designated an International Dark Skies Reserve, and so it will be particularly important to manage light pollution in the north east of the Borough.

The Borough's overall open space provision generally meets or exceeds national standards. Geographically, there are shortages of amenity space and allotments in Chandler's Ford / Hiltingbury, and across the Borough there are some neighbourhoods which don't fully meet the guidance for proximity to open space. The open space provision is generally of a high quality, with 58% assessed as being of very good or good quality, and a further 31% of fair quality. 6 open spaces have been awarded green flag status. Additional provision will need to be planned for as part of new developments.

Significant parts of the Borough are built up or bisected by transport infrastructure, creating significant urbanising influences in the landscape, particularly around the borders with Southampton but also elsewhere in the Borough. A 2004 study of the Borough found that Eastleigh Borough is one of the least tranquil local authorities in the county.

Given the wide range of urban settlements across and adjoining the Borough, 9 settlement gaps are designated in the adopted local plan. These provided added protection for these countryside areas in-order to maintain the distinct identity of individual settlements.

The landscape of the Borough is not subject to statutory landscape designations. However, parts of the south and the north east of the Borough are more rural in nature. In addition, the South Downs National Park lies immediately to the north east of the Borough.

A large proportion of the eastern and southern part of the Borough includes areas of the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Likely Evolution without the Local Plan

The Local Plan provides the opportunity to manage the location and design of development in relation to sources of noise, and to ensure new development reduces light pollution.

In the absence of a Plan, there is the potential for development to harm landscape character in Eastleigh Borough. It could be located in sensitive areas, leading to negative impacts on landscape character, or lead to coalescence of settlements, harming their identity. A Local Plan provides the opportunity to minimise these potential effects, to protect important settlement gaps, and to improve linkages between areas of open space, parks and the open countryside.

Continued population growth and economic growth are likely to continue to increase the pressure to develop greenfield sites. The need to provide biodiversity net gain and ecological mitigation also uses greenfield land. There is therefore a risk of losing of high quality agricultural land. Local Plan policies can ensure that development on the best and most versatile agricultural land is, where possible, avoided or required to be temporary and reversible.

Historic Environment

Key Issues

There are a range of heritage assets in the Borough, including 8 conservation areas, 176 listed buildings, locally listed buildings, 8 scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, a historic wreck, and archaeological assets. Elements of this Borough's historic environment, including archaeological remains and historic landscapes, may be at risk from neglect, and from development pressures.

Likely Evolution without the Local Plan

Continued development pressure means that the risk of harm to heritage assets would be likely to continue and may be exacerbated without a planned local approach to development. International

and national protection is afforded by various strategies and policies as well as the NPPF. The NPPF explains that heritage assets "are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations" (paragraph 195).

Whilst these policies make provision for the protection of the historic environment in the absence of a Local Plan, implementation of locally specific policies through the new Local Plan provides the opportunity to steer development away from sensitive assets or ensure that development conserves and enhances these assets. The Local Plan also affords opportunities for enhancement, for example bringing unused old buildings into appropriate new uses or improving the condition and addressing detracting elements of conservation areas.

Appendix 4:

SA Framework for LPR Sites

Incorporating **highlighted changes** proposed by statutory stakeholders

SA Objective 1: Provide sufficient quantity, quality and mix of housing to meet identified needs, including affordable and specialist needs			
SEA Topic: Population / EBC Corporate Theme: Creating Homes and Communities			
SA Objective Sub criteria number	Decision Aiding Questions	Scoring Criteria	Score
1.1	(For overall development options only) How many homes will the overall development option provide?	Meets Eastleigh Borough's needs and unmet needs from the wider area	++
		Meets Eastleigh Borough's needs	+
		Does not meet Eastleigh Borough's needs	-
		Significantly short of meeting Eastleigh Borough's needs	--
1.2	Can the site contribute to meeting affordable housing needs?	Site can accommodate 10 or more dwellings (is 0.5 hectares or more)	+
		Site cannot accommodate 10 dwellings (is less than 0.5 hectares)	-
1.3	Can the site provide a general mix of homes (e.g. size, type, tenure)	Site is 2.5 ha or larger so could accommodate a wide mix of housing	+
		Site is less than 2.5 ha so is unlikely to accommodate a wide mix of housing	-
1.4	Can the site provide specialist housing (e.g. for the elderly, disabled, sheltered or self / custom build)?	Site is 2.5 ha or larger so could accommodate a wide mix of housing, including specialist housing	+
		Site is less than 2.5 ha so is unlikely to accommodate specialist housing	-

SA Objective 2: Safeguard and improve community health, safety and wellbeing			
SEA Topic: Population / EBC Corporate Theme: Enabling a healthier Eastleigh			
SA Objective Sub criteria number	Decision Aiding Questions	Scoring Criteria	Score
2.1	Are community facilities (community halls, libraries, public houses, places of worship etc) available locally?	Is capable of providing new facilities, or existing facilities are within 5 min walk (400m)	++
		Existing facilities within 5 - 10 min walk (400-800m)	+
		Existing facilities within 10 - 15 min walk (801-1200m)	o
		Existing facilities within 15 - 20 min walk (1201-1600m)	-
		Over 20 min walk (1600m) to existing facilities	--
		Non-resi development	n/a
2.2	Are primary health facilities available locally?	Is capable of providing new, or existing within 5 min walk (400m)	++
		Existing facilities within 5 - 10 min walk (400-800m)	+
		Existing facilities within 10 - 15 min walk (801-1200m)	o
		Existing facilities within 15 - 20 min walk (1201-1600m)	-
		Over 20 min walk (1600m) to existing facilities	--
		Non-resi development	n/a
2.3	Effect on local provision of sports pitches and facilities?	Site is capable of accommodating sports facilities as it is 25 hectares or more (1,000 dwellings)	++
		Site may be capable of accommodating sports facilities as it is 7.5 hectares or more (300 dwellings) and/or can improve nearby existing off site provision	+
		Site is not capable of accommodating or improving sports facilities	-
		Loss of sports pitches/facilities without suitable replacement	--
		Non-resi development	n/a
2.4	Is public open space available locally?	Within 300m of existing publicly accessible open space	++
		Within 300m-600m of existing publicly accessible open space	+
		Within 600- 900m from existing publicly accessible open space	o

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	Within 900m-1,200km from existing publicly accessible open space	-
	Over 1,200m to existing facilities	--
	Non-resi development	n/a

SA Objective 3: Develop a dynamic and diverse economy			
SEA Topic: Population / EBC Corporate Theme: Shaping Places			
SA Objective Sub criteria number	Decision Aiding Criteria	Scoring Criteria	Score
3.1	Suitability of the site for employment uses	Site is suitable for a mix of employment uses (i.e. general / light industry, warehousing)	++
		Site is suitable for some employment uses (i.e. light industry)	+
		Site is not suitable for employment uses	-
		Site will involve a net loss of employment uses	--
3.2	Site will enhance the vitality and viability of key centres	Strategic area (25 ha. or more) with potential to provide new district centre; or close to Eastleigh town centre or Fryern / Hedge End district centres (scoring ++ in SA4.3 or SA4.4)	++
		Major site (12.5 ha. or more) with potential to provide new local centre, or relatively close to Eastleigh town centre or Fryern / Hedge End district centres (scoring + in SA4.3 or SA4.4)	+
		Medium distance from Eastleigh town centre or Fryern / Hedge End district centres (scoring 0 in SA4.3 or SA4.4)	0
		Relatively more distant from Eastleigh town centre or Fryern / Hedge End district centres (scoring - in SA4.3 or SA4.4)	-
		More distant from Eastleigh town centre or Fryern / Hedge End district centres (scoring -- in SA4.3 or SA4.4)	--
3.3	(For overall development option only) How much employment space (i.e. for office / industrial / warehouse use) will the overall development option provide?	Exceeds Eastleigh Borough's needs	++
		Meets Eastleigh Borough's needs	+
		Does not meet Eastleigh Borough's needs	-
		Falls significantly short of meeting Eastleigh Borough's needs	--

3.4	(For overall development option only) How much retail and leisure space will the overall development option provide?	Meets Eastleigh Borough's needs with a strong focus on existing and new centres	++
		Meets Eastleigh's Borough's needs with some focus on existing / new centres	+
		Does not meet Eastleigh Borough's needs but maintains a strong focus on existing / new centres; or Meets Eastleigh Borough's needs but mainly outside existing / new centres	0
		Does not meet Eastleigh Borough's needs	-
		Falls significantly short of meeting Eastleigh Borough's needs	--
3.5	(For overall development options only): To what extent will the need for extra education space be provided (i.e. early years, primary, secondary, further education)	Capable of fully meeting needs for education space	++
		Capable of meeting most needs for education space	+
		Falls short of meeting needs for education space	-
		Falls significantly short of meeting needs for education space	--

SA Objective 4: Reduce road traffic / congestion / emissions by reducing car dependency and providing a range of high quality sustainable travel choices			
SEA Topic: Population, Human Health, Air / EBC Corporate Theme: Protecting Our Environment			
SA Objective Sub criteria number	Decision Aiding Criteria	Scoring Criteria	Score
4.1	Proximity to and frequency of existing and likely new bus services to key destinations	Within 5 min walk (400 metres) of a frequent bus service	++
		Within 5 - 10 min walk (401-800 metres) of a frequent bus service or within 5 min walk (400 metres) of an infrequent bus service	+
		Within 10 - 15 min walk (801-1,200 metres) of a frequent bus service or within 5 - 10 min walk (401-800 metres) of a non-frequent bus service	0
		Within 15 - 20 min walk (1,201-1,600 metres) of a frequent bus service or within 10 - 15 min walk (801-1,200 metres) of a non-frequent bus service	-
		Over 20 min walk (1,600 metres) of a frequent bus service or over 15 min walk (1,200 metres) of a non-frequent bus service	--
4.2	Proximity to and frequency of existing and likely new rail services to key destinations	Within 7.5 min walk (600 metres) of a frequent rail service	++
		Within 7.5 - 15 min walk (601-1,200 metres) of a frequent rail service or within 7.5 min walk (600 metres) of a non-frequent rail service	+
		Within 15 - 22.5 min walk (1,201 -1,800 metres) of a frequent rail service or within 7.5 - 15 min walk (601-1,200 metres) of a non-frequent rail service	0

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		Within 22.5 - 30 min walk (1,801- 2,400 metres) of a frequent rail service or within 15 - 22.5 min walk (1,201-1,800 metres) of a non-frequent rail service	-
		Over 30 min walk (2,400 metres) of a frequent rail service or over 22.5 min walk (1,800 metres) of a non-frequent rail service	--
4.3	Proximity to Eastleigh Town Centre	Within 10 min walk (800 metres)	++
		Within 10 - 20 min walk (801-1,600 metres)	+
		Within 20 - 30 min walk (1,601-2,400 metres)	o
		Within 30 - 40 min walk (2,401-3,200 metres)	-
		Over 40 min walk (3,200 metres)	--
4.4	Proximity to nearest District Centre (Hedge End or Fryern)	Within 10 min walk (800 metres)	++
		Within 10 - 20 min walk (801-1,600 metres)	+
		Within 20 - 30 min walk (1,601-2,400 metres)	o
		Within 30 - 40 min walk (2,401-3,200 metres)	-
		Over 40 min walk (3,200 metres)	--
4.5	Proximity to nearest Local Centre	Within 5 min walk (400 metres)	++
		Within 5 - 10 min walk (401-800 metres)	+
		Within 10 - 15 min walk (801-1,200 metres)	o
		Within 15 - 20 min walk (1,201-1,600 metres)	-
		Over 20 min walk (Over 1,600 metres)	--
4.6	Proximity to nearest Neighbourhood Centre	Within 5 min walk (400 metres)	++
		Within 5 - 10 min walk (401-800 metres)	+
		Within 10 - 15 min walk (801-1,200 metres)	o
		Within 15 - 20 min walk (1,201-1,600 metres)	-
		Over 20 min walk (Over 1,600 metres)	--
4.7	Proximity to an out-of-centre local shop or shops providing for day-to-day needs	Within 5 min walk (400 metres)	++
		Within 5 - 10 min walk (401-800 metres)	+
		Within 10 - 15 min walk (801-1,200 metres)	o
		Within 15 - 20 min walk (1,201-1,600 metres)	-
		Over 20 min walk (Over 1,600 metres)	--

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4.8	Proximity to a major supermarket	Within 5 min walk (400 metres)	++
		Within 5 - 10 min walk (401-800 metres)	+
		Within 10 - 15 min walk (801-1,200 metres)	o
		Within 15 - 20 min walk (1,201-1,600 metres)	-
		Over 20 min walk (Over 1,600 metres)	--
4.9	Proximity to a primary school	Within 5 min walk (400 metres)	++
		Within 5 - 10 min walk (401-800 metres)	+
		Within 10 - 15 min walk (801-1,200 metres)	o
		Within 15 - 20 min walk (1,201-1,600 metres)	-
		Over 20 min walk (Over 1,600 metres)	--
4.10	Proximity to a secondary school	Within 10 min walk (800 metres)	++
		Within 10 - 20 min walk (801-1,600 metres)	+
		Within 20 - 30 min walk (1,601-2,400 metres)	o
		Within 30 - 40 min walk (2,401-3,200 metres)	-
		Over 40 min walk (3,200 metres)	--
4.11	Additional physical or perceptual barriers between the site and key facilities / services that make the route less attractive for walking/cycling	No barriers on any of the routes with active walking/cycle routes which facilitate physically active lives	++
		One minor barrier on 1 or 2 routes only, no barriers on any other routes with active walking/cycle routes which facilitate physically active lives	+
		Partial barriers on some routes	o
		Significant barriers on some of the routes or partial barriers on most of the routes with a lack of active walking/cycle routes which facilitate physically active lives	-
		Significant barriers on most of the routes with very little or no active walking/cycle routes which facilitate physically active lives	--
4.12	Reducing traffic congestion	Site will generate some level of additional traffic but is not in a congested area	++
		Site will generate some level of additional traffic but is in an area with only limited congestion	+
		Site will generate significant levels of additional traffic but is in an area with limited or no congestion	o
		Site will generate some additional levels of traffic in more congested areas	-
		Site will generate a significant level of additional traffic in more congested areas	--

4.13	(For Overall Development Options only)	Further assessment of each overall development option in terms of overall travel patterns, sustainable transport aims, levels of congestion, etc. The scope and nature of the assessment required to be discussed further with the relevant transport authorities
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SA Objective 5: Protect and conserve natural resources			
SEA Topic: Material Assets, Soil, Water / EBC Corporate Theme: Protecting our environment			
SA Objective Sub criteria number	SA Objective Sub criteria number	Scoring Criteria	Score
5.1	Safeguarding mineral reserves	Location is not in a Minerals Safeguarding Area	0
		Site is in a Minerals Safeguarding Area	-
		Site is allocated for minerals extraction	--
5.2	Avoiding the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land	Lower quality agricultural land (Grades 4 or 5)	+
		Medium quality agricultural land (Grades 3a or 3b)	0
		High quality agricultural land (Grades 1 or 2)	-
5.3	Making use of previously developed land	Use of previously developed land or buildings will be maximised	++

		Some use of previously developed land or buildings	+
		No use of previously developed land or buildings / not applicable	0

SA Objective 6: Reduce air, soil, water, light and noise pollution			
SEA Topic: Soil, Water, Air / EBC Corporate Theme: Protecting our environment			
SA Objective Sub criteria number	SA Objective Sub criteria number	Scoring Criteria	Score
6.1	Reducing air quality impacts on humans	Not located within an Air Quality Management Area	0
		Will generate additional traffic through an AQMA	-
		In an AQMA or will generate significant additional traffic through an AQMA or through areas that are at risk of exceeding national objectives	--
6.2	Reducing noise impacts on humans	No impact from noise generating use	0
		Located in close proximity to major noise generating uses	-
6.3	Reducing other pollution impacts on humans (water, contamination, land stability)	Development will not generate or be subject to other pollution	0

		Development may generate or be subject to 1 form of other pollution	-
		Development may generate or be subject to more than 1 form of other pollution	--

SA Objective 7: Plan for / adapt to the anticipated levels of climate change including flood risk and coastal change			
EA Topic: Climatic Factors / EBC Corporate Theme: Protecting Our Environment			
SA Objective Sub criteria number	Decision Aiding Criteria	Scoring Criteria	Score
7.1	Will the site be at risk of tidal flooding?	Most or all of site will be in future no or low tidal hazard zone	0
		Most or all of site will be in future moderate tidal hazard zone	-
		Most or all of site will be in future significant or extreme tidal hazard zone	--
7.2	Will the site be at risk of fluvial flooding?	Most or all of site will be outside future flood extent	0
		Most or all of site will be within future flood extent	--
7.3	Is the site at risk from surface water or ground water flooding?	Most or all or site has low or no probability of surface water flooding and is outside areas with the potential for ground water flooding to occur at surface	0

		Most or all of site at medium probability of surface water flooding or has potential for ground water flooding to occur at surface	-
		Most or all of site at higher probability of surface water flooding and has potential for ground water flooding to occur at surface	--
7.4	Will the site be at risk of coastal change?	Site is in a coastal change management area and is capable of supporting SMP objectives (e.g. flood defences)	+ ?
		Site is not in a coastal change management area	0
		Site is in a coastal change management area and is unlikely to be capable of supporting SMP objectives (e.g. flood defences)	-

SA Objective 8: Minimise Eastleigh Borough’s contribution to climate change by reducing its carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions			
SEA Topic: Climate change / EBC Corporate Theme: Protecting our environment			
SA Objective Sub criteria number	Decision Aiding Criteria	Scoring Criteria	Score
This SA objective applies to non spatial themes and policies only. (SA4 assesses the effects of the transport sector on climate change, and is applied to sites).			

SA Objective 9: Manage waste in the following order: prevent; re-use; recycle; other recovery; (disposal).			
EBC Corporate Theme: Protecting Our Environment			
SA Objective Sub criteria number	Decision Aiding Criteria	Scoring Criteria	Score
This SA objective applies to non spatial themes and policies only.			

SA Objective 10: Protect, restore and enhance biodiversity, mitigating adverse effects; adapt to climate change; and protect geodiversity.			
SEA Topic: Biodiversity, fauna and flora / EBC Corporate Theme: Protecting our environment			
SA Objective Sub criteria number	SA Objective Sub criteria number	Scoring Criteria	Score
10.1a	Impact on internationally designated asset? SAC, SPA, Ramsar, functionally linked land, Brent Geese sites	Site not within or close to a designated area or on an impact pathway / No impact	0
		Minor adverse impact on designated area	-
		Major adverse impact on designated area	--
10.1b	If impact identified, revised score for impact on internationally designated assets after mitigation (10.1)	Potential for full mitigation of adverse impact	0
		Potential for partial mitigation of adverse impact	-

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10.2a	Impact on nationally designated asset? SSSI, ancient woodland	Site not within or close to a designated area or on an impact pathway / No impact	0
		Minor adverse impact on designated area	-
		Major adverse impact on designated area	--
10.2b	If impact identified, revised score for impact on nationally designated assets after mitigation (10.2)	Potential for full mitigation of adverse impact	0
		Potential for partial mitigation of adverse impact	-
10.3a	Impact on locally designated sites (SINC, LNR), Priority habitats or other ecological networks?	Site not within or close to a designated area or on an impact pathway / No impact	0
		Minor adverse impact on designated area	-
		Major adverse impact on designated area	--
10.3b	If impact identified, revised score for impact on locally designated sites after mitigation (10.3)	Potential for full mitigation of adverse impact	0
		Potential for partial mitigation of adverse impact	-
10.4	Opportunities for restoration and enhancement through landscape scale Biodiversity Net Gain? BNG/wetland/SANG	Capable of delivering major improvements to ecological networks: areas, links and zones (significantly above 10% statutory requirement)	++
		Capable of delivering some additional improvements to ecological networks: areas, links and zones (above 10% statutory requirement)	+
		Site capable of meeting 10% BNG requirement	0
		Site not capable of meeting 10% BNG requirement	-

SA Objective 11 Protect and enhance the Borough’s multifunctional green and blue infrastructure networks			
SEA Topic: Population, Human Health, Air / EBC Corporate Theme: Protecting Our Environment			
SA Objective Sub criteria number	Decision Aiding Questions	Scoring Criteria	Score
11.1	Will it deliver additional public open space and not involve the loss of existing open space	Site is capable of accommodating a large increase in publicly available open space as it is 25 hectares or more (1,000 dwellings)	++
		Site is capable of accommodating an increase in publicly available open space as it is 7.5 hectares or more (300 dwellings) and/or improving links between open space	+
		Site meets open space requirements	o
		Loss in the existing quantity and/or quality of public open space	--
11.2	Will it create and enhance local Green and Blue Infrastructure and/or strategic Green and Blue Infrastructure networks	Capable of creating and enhancing strategic Green Infrastructure directly on-site	++
		Located close to off-site opportunities for strategic Green Infrastructure improvements; or can create and enhance local Green Infrastructure directly on site	+
		Capable of green infrastructure provision in accordance with adopted policy	o
		Development is not capable of meeting Green Infrastructure requirements either on-site or off-site	-
		Development will reduce the amount and quality of strategic Green Infrastructure directly on-site	--
11.3	Will it help to protect trees including those covered by an existing TPO designation	No TPOs or any other trees on site	o
		Loss of trees that are not covered by an existing TPO designation	-
		Loss of trees which includes those covered by an existing TPO designation	--
11.4	Will it protect and enhance public rights of way	Protect and enhance existing rights of way through site (this could include the re-routing of existing rights of way if this is justified)	++

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		Protect existing rights of way through site (this could include the re-routing of existing rights of way if this is justified)	+
		No existing rights of way through site	o
		Reduction in quantity, quality and/or accessibility of some existing rights of way	-
		Large reduction in quantity, quality and/or accessibility or complete removal of existing rights of way	--
11.5	Will it connect to the existing cycle and footpath network	Create new strategic connections to the existing cycle path and footpath network and/or Public Rights of Way network (PROW)	++
		Readily connect to the existing cycle path and footpath network and/or PROW network	+
		Proposals will not readily connect to the existing cycle path and footpath network	-
		Proposals are located in isolation from existing development which will greatly reduce the likelihood of connecting to the existing cycle path or footpath network	--

SA Objective 12: Protect, enhance and manage the character and appearance of the landscape and townscape, maintaining and strengthening distinctiveness and its special qualities			
SA Objective Sub criteria number	Decision Aiding Criteria	Scoring Criteria	Score
12.1a	Will development adversely affect the separation of neighbouring settlements?	Development is not in a designated settlement gap	+
		Development is in a designated settlement gap but will have no impact on the purpose of the gap	0
		Development will adversely affect the purpose of the gap to some extent	-
		Development will have a major adverse impact on the purpose of the gap	--
12.1b	(For Overall Development Options) Will development adversely affect the separation of neighbouring settlements after mitigation?	Development is not in a designated gap or will have a positive effect after mitigation	+
		Development is in a designated settlement gap but will have no impact on the purpose of the gap after mitigation	0
		Development will adversely affect the purpose of the gap to some extent, after mitigation	-
		Development will have a major adverse impact on the purpose of the gap, mitigation not possible	--
12.2a	Will it conserve and enhance the South Downs National Park?	Minor positive impact	+
		No impact	0
		Minor negative impact	-
		Major negative impact	--
12.2b	If impact identified, revised score for impact on South Downs National Park?	Potential for full mitigation of adverse impact	0
		Potential for partial mitigation of adverse impact	-
		Major negative impact after mitigation	--
12.3	Will it avoid the most sensitive landscapes?	Minor positive impact	+
		No impact / urban site	0
		Minor negative impact that may be mitigated	-
		Major negative impact that it is not possible to mitigate	--
12.4	Will it protect the character of towns and/or villages?	Minor positive impact	+
		No impact / urban site	0
		Minor negative impact that may be mitigated	-

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		Major negative impact that it is not possible to mitigate	--
12.5	Will it have an impact on locally important views and settings?	Minor positive impact	+
		No impact	0
		Minor negative impact that may be mitigated	-
		Significant negative impact that it is not possible to mitigate	--

SA Objective 13: Conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets, protect the historic environment and support its effective management			
SEA Topic: Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage			
SA Objective Sub criteria number	Decision Aiding Criteria	Scoring Criteria	Scoring
13.1	<p>Conserving and enhancing the significance and setting of heritage assets</p> <p>(i.e. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens and landscapes and other sites of local importance for heritage including locally listed buildings).</p>	Strong potential for development to conserve and enhance the significance of a heritage asset	++
		Potential for development to conserve and enhance the significance of a heritage asset	+
		No impact on a heritage asset	0
		Potential for development to have an adverse impact on the significance of a heritage asset	-
		Strong potential for development to have an adverse impact on the significance of a heritage asset	--

SA Objective 14: Deliverability of strategic proposals ⁹			
SA Objective Sub criteria number	Decision Aiding Criteria	Scoring Criteria	Score
14.1	Is the site available for development?	Site has been proposed by landowner or by developer working with landowner and is available in short term	+
		Site has been proposed by a developer, landowner involvement uncertain	o
		Site has been proposed by landowner / developer but timeframe for availability is uncertain or more likely to be in the long term	-
		Site has not been proposed by a developer or landowner	--
14.2	(For Overall Development Options, and for 'pre-submission' Plan)	The scope and nature of this assessment will be considered further. For the overall development options stage, it may reflect the range of infrastructure which can / needs to be delivered for each option. Once a preferred option is selected its delivery will be assessed further, for example in relation to the cost and viability of infrastructure.	

⁹ Note about SA Objective 14: whilst it is acknowledged that deliverability is not a conventional sustainability objective, it is nevertheless retained within the SA Framework as, for the purposes of the Eastleigh Local Plan Review, it forms a key gateway test in site selection and spatial strategy



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