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Eastleigh Borough Council Local Plan 2016-2036

Sustainability Appraisal to accompany the Eastleigh Borough Proposed Submission Local Plan at Regulation 19 consultation stage: Non-Technical Summary

Non-Technical Summary
Prepared by LUC
June 2018

Project Title: Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal

Client: Eastleigh Borough Council

Version	Date	Version Details	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
1.0	03 May 2018	Draft for client comment	Sarah Smith	Jonathan Pearson	Helen Kent
2.0	14 June 2018	Final for consultation	Sarah Smith	Jonathan Pearson	Helen Kent



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Introduction

- 1.1 Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC) has prepared a 'Local Plan' which will set the framework for development in the Borough over the plan period, 2016 to 2036. Plans and strategies such as the Local Plan are subject to a process called Sustainability Appraisal (SA), which assesses the potential impacts of a plan on social, economic, and environmental issues. EBC has commissioned independent consultants (LUC) to carry out the SA of the Local Plan on its behalf. This document is a Non-Technical Summary of the full SA Report for the 'Proposed Submission' version of the Local Plan that is being published for consultation in June 2018 and should be read alongside those two documents for a full understanding.

The Eastleigh Borough Local Plan

- 1.2 The Eastleigh Borough Local Plan has now reached Proposed Submission stage. The Local Plan at this stage sets out the policies and plans to guide the future development of Eastleigh Borough in the period up to 2036. It identifies the scale of development required during this period and the key locations to meet this need. It includes policies to allocate land for development to meet identified needs and address various issues, including:
- The amount of development required and where this will be located.
 - Conservation of the natural and historic environments.
 - The future roles of town, village and local centres and out-of-town retail areas.
 - The required infrastructure to support new and existing development.
 - Developmental design requirements.

SA and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.3 EBC is required by law to carry out both SA and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan, and appointed LUC to do this on its behalf. The requirements for SEA are set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (known as the SEA Regulations). The Government recommends that these two requirements are met through one integrated process, referred to as SA.
- 1.4 The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through the better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. It should be viewed as an integral part of good plan making, involving ongoing iterations to identify and report on the potential social, economic and environmental effects of the plan and the extent to which sustainable development is expected to be achieved.
- 1.5 This Non-Technical Summary relates to the SA Report for the Proposed Submission Local Plan (June 2018). The SA Report has been produced alongside the emerging Local Plan in order to provide sustainability guidance during its development.
- 1.6 SA should be conducted in accordance with Government guidance, and must meet the requirements of the European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive¹. The approach taken to the SA of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan is based on current best practice and the following guidance:
- Practical Guide to the SEA Directive, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (September 2005).
 - Sustainability Appraisal guidance included in DCLG's Plan Making Manual, Planning Advisory Service website (last updated September 2009). *Note this guidance was used for earlier*

¹ European Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment'.

stages of the SA, but has been superseded by the recent National Planning Practice Guidance published March 2014.

- Sustainability Appraisal guidance included in the Government's National Planning Practice Guidance website (2014)².
- RTPPI Practice Advice: Strategic Environmental Assessment, Levett-Therivel on behalf of RTPPI (2018).

1.7 A description of the method used in carrying out the SA of the Local Plan is set out below.

Stage A: Scoping

1.8 The SA process began in June 2015 with the production of a Scoping Report for the Local Plan by Eastleigh Borough Council. The scoping stage of the SA involved understanding the social, economic and environmental baseline for the plan area as well as the sustainability policy context and key sustainability issues. The scoping stage also set out the 'SA framework', the sustainability objectives against which Local Plan options and policies have been appraised.

1.9 The SA Scoping Report for the Local Plan was published in June 2015 for a five week consultation period with the statutory consultees (Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England). The comments received during the consultation were then reviewed and addressed as appropriate in a final version of the SA Scoping Report which was published in December 2015. Appendix 1 of the full SA Report lists the comments that were received during the scoping consultation and Issues and Options consultation and describes how each one has been addressed.

Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

1.10 Developing options for a plan is an iterative process undertaken by the local planning authority, usually involving a number of consultations with public and stakeholders. Consultation responses and the SA can help to identify where there may be other 'reasonable alternatives' to the options being considered for a plan (e.g. additional or alternative sites that may be suitable for development). The SA can also help decision makers by identifying the potential positive and negative sustainability effects of each Local Plan option being considered, and therefore where there are opportunities to enhance positive effects and avoid or reduce negative ones. However, the SEA and SA findings are not the only factors taken into account when determining a preferred option to take forward in a plan. Factors such as public opinion, deliverability, conformity with national policy will also be taken into account by plan-makers when selecting preferred options for their plan.

1.11 The alternative options for Local Plan policies were identified by the Council based on the most up-to-date evidence, in particular in relation to the levels of development required in the Borough. However, the Council was not starting from scratch in identifying options as the previous Local Plan went through four wide-ranging public consultations. Therefore, the Council was already aware of the views of many of the Borough's organisations and communities and the broad development strategy was set by the previous plan. The different types of option considered for the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan were as follows:

- Vision and objectives.
- Strategy Options.
- Strategic Location Options.
- Strategic Spatial Options / Strategic Growth Options.
- Greenfield Site Allocation Options.
- Policy Options.

1.12 All of the reasonable options for policies and for locations for development were subject to SA. The draft findings were made available to Eastleigh Borough Council officers preparing the Local Plan, helping to inform the plan preparation process.

² <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/>

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Issues and Options document

- 1.13 The Issues and Options version of the Local Plan was published in December 2015 and contained a range of alternatives for inclusion in the Local Plan. It identified the strategic issues and constraints for the Borough, a draft vision and objectives for the Local Plan and a review of key development needs. This led to identification of six options for the scale of housing growth (housing quantum options), although two of these were considered to be unreasonable and were therefore not assessed through the SA process. The Issues and Options document also identified needs for travelling communities and employment land and set out a range of alternatives for the Strategic Local Options, Strategic Spatial Options and Policy Options.
- 1.14 All of the reasonable alternatives considered by the Council were subject to SA, the results of which were shared with officers and published for consultation alongside the Issues and Options Local Plan document. The results of the Issues and Options document SA, among other factors, fed into the next stages of Local Plan preparation.

Eastleigh Borough Proposed Submission Local Plan

- 1.15 The Non-Technical Summary and full SA Report at this stage relate to the Proposed Submission version of the Local Plan. Following consultation on the Issues and Options document and additional evidence base work and SA work, the draft vision and objectives, amount of development, Strategic Locations, Strategic Spatial and Policy Options were reviewed and refined. Where multiple options existed, the Council selected which option to take forward. Such decisions were based on a range of factors, including consultation responses and the SA of the Issues and Options document. In many cases, the options taken forward were not identical to those presented in the Issues and Options document as they have been updated and refined.
- 1.16 As evidence sources have changed and been updated, the assessment criteria used to assess the sustainability effects of proposed development sites have continued to evolve. The overarching SA objectives remain the same but the detailed assessment criteria used to guide assessment of the effects of the plan against these objectives have been updated to make use of the most up to date evidence available.
- 1.17 The Council has now identified a number of potential development site allocations. The Council sent these to LUC in summer 2017 and they were subject to SA at that time. An additional 10 potential site options were sent to LUC in February 2018 and these were assessed in the same way as the other site options. The results of these assessments were sent to the Council prior to the Proposed Submission Plan being finalised, so that they could feed into decision-making. Similarly, the Council sent LUC draft development management policies, which were subject to SA. The results were sent to the Council in October 2017, so that they could feed into finalising the policies for the Proposed Submission version of the plan. The Council also refined some of the Strategic Spatial Options considered at the Issues and Options stage into Strategic Growth Options (SGOs). LUC assessed these SGOs in February and March 2018, again feeding results back to the Council for consideration in finalising the plan.

Stage C: Preparing the sustainability appraisal report

- 1.18 The full SA Report and this Non-Technical Summary describe the process undertaken to date in carrying out the SA of the Local Plan. They set out the findings of the appraisal, highlighting any likely significant effects (both positive and negative).

Stage D: Consultation on the Eastleigh Borough Proposed Submission Local Plan and this SA Report

- 1.19 EBC is inviting comments on the Proposed Submission Local Plan and the SA Report. Those two documents and this SA Non-Technical Summary are being published on EBC's website.

Stage E: Monitoring Implementation of the Local Plan

- 1.20 Proposals for monitoring the sustainability effects of the Local Plan are set out in Chapter 11 of the SA Report and are summarised later in this Non-Technical Summary.

Policy Context

- 1.21 The Local Plan should reflect the contents of other plans and programmes where relevant, to assist in their implementation. It must also conform to environmental protection legislation and the sustainability objectives established at the international, national and regional levels. It is a requirement of the SEA process that relevant international and national plans are reviewed in relation to their objectives, targets and indicators and their implications for the Local Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal.
- 1.22 There are a large number of plans and programmes that are potentially relevant to the preparation of the Local Plan. The full review of plans, policies and programmes can be seen in Appendix 2 of the full SA Report.
- 1.23 The most significant development in terms of the policy context for the Local Plan was the 2012 publication of the NPPF and supporting national Planning Practice Guidance³ (PPG). These replaced the suite of Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs).
- 1.24 The Local Plan must be consistent with the requirements of the NPPF, which sets out information about the purposes of local plan-making. It states that:
- "Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. To this end, they should be consistent with the principles and policies set out in this Framework, including the presumption in favour of sustainable development."*
- 1.25 The NPPF also requires Local Plans to be *'aspirational but realistic'*⁴. This means that opportunities for appropriate development should be identified in order to achieve net gains in terms of sustainable social, environmental and economic development. Significant adverse impacts in any of those areas should not be allowed to occur⁵.
- 1.26 The NPPF requires local planning authorities to set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan, including strategies and policies to deliver the required amount of jobs, homes, retail, leisure and other commercial development, as well as the required infrastructure to support this. The NPPF also required the local plan to provide for protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environment.

Baseline Information

- 1.27 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 and it provides the basis for identifying trends, predicting the likely effects of the plan and monitoring its outcomes.
- 1.28 The baseline information contributed to the identification of a set of key sustainability issues facing Eastleigh Borough, which in turn 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.

³ DCLG (2014). Planning Practice Guidance. Available at: <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>

⁴ DCLG (2012) Paragraph 154, National Planning Policy Framework

⁵ DCLG (2012) Paragraph 152, National Planning Policy Framework

1.29 **Table 1** below sets out the key sustainability issues identified for the Borough as well as how these are likely to evolve if the new Local Plan were not to be implemented. The SA is concerned with how the proposals within the Local Plan are likely to affect this future baseline.

Table 1: Key sustainability issues for the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan and the likely evolution of these without the plan

Key issues	Likely evolution without the Local Plan
COMMUNITY	
Population	
<p>The population of Eastleigh Borough is expected to increase significantly within the plan period. Eastleigh Borough's population is ageing. High density living can impact upon the availability of open space. Service provision will need to be developed to meet the needs of a more ethnically diverse community.</p>	<p>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 recreational disturbance of internationally designated biodiversity sites.</p> <p>The NPPF identifies that local planning authorities should, "<i>plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes)</i>" (paragraph 50). 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Housing	
<p>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, including family housing.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 in the most sustainable locations.</p>
Health	
<p>Health in the Borough is generally good, but high levels of obesity in adults is increasing health issues. 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.</p>	<p>The planning system has relatively limited influence on public health and the Local Plan is therefore likely to have relatively little effect on them. However, the NPPF states that, "<i>local planning authorities should work with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population (such as for sports, recreation and places of worship), including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and wellbeing</i>" (paragraph 171).</p> <p>Although the NPPF seeks to improve health and wellbeing, 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.</p>
Quality of life	

Key issues	Likely evolution without the Local Plan
<p>While the overall level of deprivation is low in the Borough, there are pockets of high deprivation in communities such as Eastleigh South, Eastleigh Central, Bursledon and Old Netley, Netley Abbey and Bishopstoke West.</p> <p>Violent crime with or without injury and criminal damage including arson are the main forms of crime within the Borough.</p> <p>The south of the Borough is not as well-served with arts and cultural facilities as the remainder.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure adequate provision of open space and recreational facilities in certain areas in line with population increase.</p> <p>There are deficiencies in access to open space in Hedge End.</p> <p>The quality of open spaces at Both Bishopstoke and Netley should be enhanced, particularly at Mount Pleasant Recreation Ground in Bishopstoke.</p> <p>There is scope to improve and enhance the Borough's green infrastructure.</p>	<p>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 69 of the NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should aim to promote <i>"safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion"</i>. 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.</p>
ECONOMY	
Economy	
<p>There is a productivity gap between the Borough and the rest of the South East.</p> <p>The knowledge economy - e.g. scientific and technical, as well as the transport and manufacturing sectors are important sectors to Eastleigh, but are under threat from inadequate premises and competitive local economies.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that the employment rate is increased in areas of high deprivation and highly skilled workers are able to access employment opportunities within the Borough.</p> <p>There is scope to improve the skills levels of Eastleigh Borough residents.</p>	<p>The NPPF states that <i>"the Government is committed to securing economic growth in order to create jobs and prosperity, building on the country's inherent strengths, and to meeting the twin challenges of global competition and of a low carbon future"</i> (paragraph 18). Therefore, even without the new Local Plan important economic sectors may stagnate or decline. Without the Local Plan, under-provision of appropriate business accommodation may continue. 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. This could help stimulate growth in the number of jobs available in Eastleigh Borough and also help to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of training and job opportunities which could help to prevent a 'brain drain' and improve competitiveness.</p>
Accessibility and transport	
<p>There are traffic congestion issues on the M3 and the M27.</p> <p>There are congestion issues on Bishopstoke Road, Tywford Road between Allbrook Hill and Twyford roundabout, A335 Southampton Road, Passfield Avenue, Eastleigh and Stoneham Lane, Eastleigh Approach roads to Junction 7 of the M27, and the B3397 Hamble Lane.</p> <p>There is a need to improve access to the railway through the potential development of new stations, increase the capacity of local and strategic road networks and improve walking and cycle networks across the Borough.</p> <p>Levels of car dependency are high whilst the frequency of bus service provision is limited and the reduction in services is affecting the use and perception of the service. The railway is the second most popular transport service within the Borough, but there is a need to increase capacity to keep up with demand and increase the number of access routes and interchanges to employment locations, both within the Borough and to wider regions.</p> <p>There is pressure for retail development in out-of-centre locations.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
ENVIRONMENT	
Air quality	

Key issues	Likely evolution without the Local Plan
<p>The high levels of reliance on travel by unsustainable modes (see Accessibility and Transport section) lead to road traffic congestion, which has adverse effects on air quality and CO₂ emissions. Four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) have been declared in Eastleigh Borough.</p>	<p>Paragraph 17 of the NPPF states that one of the core planning principles that should underpin plan making and decision making includes action to “<i>actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable</i>”.</p> <p>Without action from the Local Plan to direct development to sustainable locations and increase provision of sustainable transport infrastructure, the trend for increasing car ownership and travel is likely to continue with associated emissions of air pollutants are likely to increase.</p>
<p>Biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	
<p>Biodiversity in the Borough is under pressure from both existing and future potential development, and from climate change. Impacts on biodiversity arise from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recreational pressures on sites subject to European, international and national designations, in particular those centred on the river valleys and the coast; - Pressures on water resources including abstraction from the River Itchen, and disposal of waste water, both of which can contribute to diminishing water quality; - 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. This can arise from development and related infrastructure, but also from sea level rise, which contributes to erosion and coastal squeeze; - Increases in noise and light pollution. 	<p>The NPPF (paragraph 7) states that the planning system has a key environmental role including, “<i>contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity...</i>”</p> <p>Therefore, even without the new Local Plan this issue is being addressed to some extent by national planning policy as well as legislative protection outside of the planning system. However, 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</p>
<p>Climate change (including flood risk)</p>	
<p>Climate change is being accelerated by man-made greenhouse gas emissions. These need to be reduced, but ways also need to be found to adapt to the effects of climate change. In Eastleigh Borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued growth of traffic has the potential to worsen greenhouse gas emissions (although these have started to reduce in recent years); - Drought arising from hotter summers has the potential to affect water supplies; - A substantial proportion of the existing housing stock is in need of improved insulation and other measures to help reduce energy consumption. <p>Some areas of the Borough are at risk of flooding from its main rivers (including the Itchen, Hamble, and the Monks Brook) and there is also some risk of tidal flooding on the coast of Southampton Water and the Hamble. The effects of climate change may increase the incidence of flooding within the Borough.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>All development needs to take account of national policy on flood risk, including the NPPF requirement that “<i>inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere</i>” (paragraph 100).</p> <p>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, but not flooding directly from the sea, (coastal flooding), which 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 during the development. Without a Local Plan, it will be more difficult to meet the flood risk-related requirements of the NPPF and CFMP.</p>
<p>Historic environment</p>	
<p>Elements of this Borough’s historic environment, including archaeological remains and historic landscapes, may be at risk from neglect, and from development pressures.</p>	<p>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. Paragraph 17 of NPPF states that the planning system should “<i>conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this</i></p>

Key issues	Likely evolution without the Local Plan
	<p><i>and future generations”.</i></p> <p>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. 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.</p>
Landscape	
<p>The landscape of the Borough is not subject to statutory landscape designations, but the intrusion of urbanising elements, particularly around the borders with Southampton is diminishing the contribution that the landscape makes to maintaining the character of the Borough and its settlements. The 2004 study of the Borough found that Eastleigh Borough is one of the least tranquil local authorities in the county.</p>	<p>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 and to improve linkages between areas of open space, parks and the open countryside.</p>
Material assets	
<p>Energy – In order to continue to develop renewable energy schemes across the Borough, the Council will need to ensure that there is an adequate supply of appropriate land for development and new developers are encouraged to incorporate energy efficiency into their schemes.</p> <p>Minerals - Mineral extraction needs to be managed taking into account existing permitted reserves and the need for additional supply.</p> <p>Previously developed land (PDL) - the proportion of developments on PDL in the Borough has declined, while development on greenfield land has increased significantly.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Soil	
<p>A large proportion of the eastern and southern part of the Borough includes areas of the best and most versatile agricultural land, which could be lost to development.</p>	<p>Continued population growth and economic growth are likely to continue to increase the pressure to develop greenfield sites, with the risk of loss 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.</p>
Water quality and water resources	
<p>Significant improvements to water quality in the Borough are required to meet the target of all of reaching 'Good Ecological Status' in all natural water bodies, or 'Good Ecological Potential' in all heavily modified water bodies, as required by the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>There are a number of Source Protection Zones to the north of the Borough; the outer zone (subsurface activity only) of Zone 2C extends into the northern part of Chandlers Ford. A number of small, private abstractions in the Borough also require a 50m protection zone.</p> <p>The Lower River Itchen could be affected by abstraction and does not meet environmental flow indicators; the Environment Agency is working Southern and Portsmouth Water to modify their abstraction licences to ensure that the protection of the River Itchen Special Area of Conservation (SAC)⁶ is secured. The East Hampshire Abstraction Licensing Strategy suggests that there is water available for licensing in the Hamble catchment. A large groundwater abstraction at the headwaters of the River Hamble (Bishops Waltham)</p>	<p>The Environment Agency manages water resources through the Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) process along with abstraction licensing strategies. This provides the approach and regulatory framework within which water resources will be managed in the Borough.</p> <p>Wastewater capacity will be considered further at a sub-regional level as part of the updated to the PUSH Spatial strategy which will consider waste water treatment through to 2036.</p> <p>The Local Plan offers the opportunity to ensure that the allocation of development takes into account the CAMS to ensure that water resources in Eastleigh Borough continue to provide adequate water and are of a high quality, while also meeting conservation targets. The Local Plan can also set out development management policies to minimise the risk that development will cause deterioration in downstream water quality.</p>

⁶ A SAC is a type of international nature conservation designation

Key issues	Likely evolution without the Local Plan
<p>causes significant reduction in flow; however this is partly supported by the discharge from a major sewage works downstream. Flow must be protected to support the downstream River Hamble and the Solent Special Area of Conservation (SAC)/Special Protection Area (SPA)⁷ designations.</p> <p>There may be little or no "environmental capacity" left in the receiving waters for the consented discharges from the Borough's two wastewater treatment works to be increased.</p>	

Method and Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 1.30 The review of other relevant plans, policies and programmes and the collation of baseline data helped to identify key sustainability issues for Eastleigh Borough, as described above. These key sustainability issues fed into the identification of a set of SA objectives which are the main tool used at each stage of the SA for assessing the likely effects of the options and draft policies in the Local Plan. The SA framework for the Local Plan is presented in **Table 2**. The final column of the table shows how all of the topics that are required to be assessed by the SEA Regulations are addressed within the SA framework.

Table 2: SA Framework for Eastleigh Borough

SA Objective	SEA Directive Topics
1. Provide sufficient housing to meet identified local needs, including affordability and special needs.	Population
2. Safeguard and improve community health, safety and wellbeing.	Population Human health
3. Develop a dynamic and diverse economy.	Population
4. Reduce road traffic and congestion through reducing the need to travel by car/lorry and improving sustainable travel choice.	Population Human health Air
5. Protect and conserve natural resources.	Material assets Soil Water
6. Reduce air, soil, water, light and noise pollution.	Soil Water Air
7. Plan for the anticipated levels of climate change.	Climatic factors
8. Minimise Eastleigh Borough's contribution to climate change by reducing the Borough's carbon footprint and minimising other greenhouse gas emissions.	Climatic factors
9. Reduce waste generation and disposal, encourage waste prevention and reuse and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	Material assets
10. Protect, enhance and manage biodiversity and geodiversity, improving its quality and range. Avoid, mitigate or, at last resort, compensate for adverse effects on biodiversity.	Biodiversity Flora Fauna

⁷ SACs and SPAs are types of international nature conservation designation

SA Objective	SEA Directive Topics
11. Enhance the Borough's multifunctional green infrastructure networks.	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Human health
12. Protect, enhance and manage the character and appearance of the landscape and townscape, maintaining and strengthening distinctiveness and its special qualities.	Landscape
13. Protect and enhance and manage buildings, monuments, features, sites, places, areas and landscapes of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance.	Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage

Use of the SA Framework

- 1.31 The SA Report uses a series of tables or matrices to summarise the likely sustainability effects of the Local Plan policies. Symbols and colour-coding have been used show the effect that each plan proposal is likely to have on the baseline in relation to each SA objective effect as follows:

Figure 1: Key to symbols and colour coding used in the SA of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan

++	The option is likely to have a significant positive effect on the SA objective(s).
+	The option is likely to have a positive effect on the SA objective(s).
0	The option is likely to have a negligible or no effect on the SA objective(s) or option not assessed for this objective*.
-	The option is likely to have a negative effect on the SA objective(s).
--	The option is likely to have a significant negative effect on the SA objective(s).
?	It is uncertain what effect the option will have on the SA objective(s), due to a lack of information.
+/-	The option is likely to have a mixture of positive and negative effects on the SA objective(s).

*'option not assessed' only applies where the SA objective is not relevant to a particular option

- 1.32 The potential effects of the Local Plan need to be determined and their significance assessed, which requires a series of judgments to be made. Attempts have been made to differentiate between the most significant effects and other more minor effects through the use of the symbols shown above. The dividing line in making a decision about the significance of an effect is often quite small. Where either ++ or -- has been used to distinguish significant effects from more minor effects (+ or -) this is because the effect of the policy in question on an SA objective is considered to be of such magnitude that it will have a noticeable and measurable effect, taking into account other factors that may influence the achievement of that SA objective.
- 1.33 The SEA Regulations require consideration of whether the potential effects predicted are likely to be secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium or long-term, permanent or temporary. Where relevant, reference has been made to effects being either direct or indirect (the latter is taken to cover 'secondary' effects). Cumulative effects refer to the potential to increase overall effects as a result of one effect being added to another. The likely cumulative effects of the Local Plan policies are described in Chapter 10 of the full SA Report and later in this Non-Technical Summary.

Sustainability Appraisal Findings for the Vision and Objectives

- 1.34 **Table 3** summarises the SA findings for the Vision and Objectives presented in the Proposed Submission Local Plan.

Likely Effects of the Strategic Policies, Development Management Policies and Parish-by-Parish policies

- 1.35 **Table 4** summarises the SA findings for the policies in the Proposed Submission Local Plan, excluding those policies that allocate sites for development (see below). This includes three categories of policy: strategic policies; development management policies and Parish by Parish policies. These are each presented in different chapters of the Local Plan (Chapters 4, 5 and 6 respectively).

Likely effects of the site allocations policies

- 1.36 **Table 5** summarises the assessments of the remaining policies. These are all policies that allocate specific sites for development and change. These allocation policies were assessed against an expanded version of the SA framework, providing more detail under each SA objective. A short description of the types of site allocation policy option considered by the Council as the Local Plan has developed and assessed in the SA is provided below.
- 1.37 LUC assessed a number of options for greenfield site allocations in summer 2017 and an additional 10 options in early 2018. These assessments are summarised in Chapter 8 of the main SA Report and fed into the final selection of options to be included in the Local Plan.
- 1.38 Strategic Policy S5 (also referred to as the Strategic Growth Option, or SGO) allocates land north of Bishopstoke and land north and east of Fair Oak for new communities. The reasonable alternatives to the SGO were considered in depth by the Council, by first considering a number of 'strategic locations' and grouping these into 'Strategic Spatial Options' at the Issues and Options stage, all of which were subject to SA. These 'Strategic Spatial Options' were then refined into a set of Strategic Growth Options, which were assessed by LUC in March 2018. Assessment results for all of these options (strategic locations, Strategic Spatial Options and Strategic Growth Locations) are presented in Chapter 5 of the main SA Report.
- 1.39 In addition to the greenfield site allocations and the Strategic Growth Options, the Local Plan allocates some urban sites and some sites for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showperson pitches and plots.
- 1.40 Policy DM25 of the Local Plan allocates urban sites in unneighbourly use for redevelopment. Whilst Policy DM25 is assessed in its own right, as shown in **Table 4**, the individual sites allocated through this policy are also assessed in **Table 5**.

Table 3: Summary of SA scores for the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan – Vision and Objectives^{8,9}

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Vision / Objectives	SA objectives												
	SA 1: Housing provision	SA 2: Community health	SA 3: Economy	SA 4: Road traffic / congestion	SA 5: Natural resources	SA 6: Pollution	SA 7: Climate change adaptation	SA 8: Climate change mitigation	SA 9: Waste	SA 10: Biodiversity and geodiversity	SA 11: Green infrastructure	SA 12: Landscape and townscape	SA 13: Cultural heritage
Eastleigh Borough Vision	+?	+?	+?	+?/-?	0	+?	+?	+?	0	0	+?	+?	0
Tackling congestion	0	+?	+?	+++	0	+?	+?	++	0	+	++	+	+
Developing green infrastructure	0	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	0	++	++	+	+
Encouraging a sustainable community	0	+	+	+	++	++	0	++	0	+	0	0	+?
Maintaining the identity of towns and villages	0	+	0	+	0	+?	0	+?	0	+	+	++	+
Excellent environment for all	0	++	0	+?	+?	+++	+++	++	0	+?	++	++	++
Minimising waste and managing resources	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	++	0	0	0	0
Protecting and enhancing biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	++	+	0
Enabling healthier lifestyles / wellbeing	++	++	0	+?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+?	+?	+?
Tackling deprivation	+?	++	+?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+?	0
Increased provision and more diverse mix of housing	++	+?	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	-?	+/-	0	-?	-?	+/-	+/-
Ensuring appropriate infrastructure including employment land	?	?	++	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	-?	?	+/-	+/-
Enabling the right skills and employment mix	0	0	++	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-?	0	+/-	+/-
Reinvigorating town and local centres	0	+	+	+	+?	-?	0	-?	0	0	0	+++	+?

⁸ See Figure 1 for an explanation of the symbology used in this table.

⁹ The SA objectives are written out in full in Table 2.

Table 4: Summary of SA scores for the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan policies (excluding site allocations for residential and employment land and Gypsy and Traveller sites) ^{10,11}

Policy	SA1: Housing provision	SA2: Community health	SA3: Economy	SA4: Road traffic / congestion	SA5: Natural resources	SA6: Pollution	SA7: Climate change adaptation	SA8: Climate change mitigation	SA9: Waste	SA10: Biodiversity and geodiversity	SA11: Green infrastructure	SA12: Landscape and townscape	SA13: Cultural heritage
Strategic policies													
S1: Delivering sustainable development	+	+/-?	++	+/-?	+	+	++	++	+	+++?	+	+	+
S2: Approach to new development	++	+++?	++	--?	-?	+?/--?	0	--?	0	--?	+?/-?	--?	-?
S3: Location of new housing	+?	+?/-?	+?/-?	+?/-?	+/-	+?/-?	0	+?/-?	0	+/-	+?/-?	+?/-?	-?
S4: Employment provision	0	0	++	0	+/-?	-	0	0	0	+/--?	0	+?	+?/-
S6: New Allbrook Hill, Bishopstoke and Fair Oak link road	0	0	0	+	-?	+/-	+/--	+?	0	-	0	0	-?
S7: New development in the countryside	+	+	+	0	+/-	+/-	+?	0	0	+?	+	++	+?
S8: Protection of countryside gaps	+?	+	+/-	0	+	+	0	0	0	+?	+?	+	+?
S9: The coast	0	++	+?	0	0	0	++	0	0	+/-	+	++/-	+?
S10: Green infrastructure	0	++	+	++	+	0	++	++	0	++	++	+	+
S11: Community facilities	0	+++?	+?	+++?	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
S12: Transport infrastructure	0	+++?/-	++	++/-	+/--?	++/-	--?	+++?	0	+/-	++/-	-?	-?
S13: Strategic footpath, cycleway and bridleway links	0	++	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0
Development management policies													
DM1: General criteria for new development	0	+	0	-	0	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
DM2: Environmentally sustainable development	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0
DM3: Adaptation to climate change	0	+	0	0	0	+	++	+	0	+	+	+	+

¹⁰ See Figure 1 for an explanation of the symbology used in this table.

¹¹ The SA objectives are written out in full in Table 2.

Policy	SA1: Housing provision	SA2: Community health	SA3: Economy	SA4: Road traffic / congestion	SA5: Natural resources	SA6: Pollution	SA7: Climate change adaptation	SA8: Climate change mitigation	SA9: Waste	SA10: Biodiversity and geodiversity	SA11: Green infrastructure	SA12: Landscape and townscape	SA13: Cultural heritage
DM4: Zero or low carbon energy	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	++	0	+	+	+	+
DM5: Managing flood risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	+	+	+	0
DM6: Sustainable surface water management and watercourse management	0	+	0	0	0	+	++	0	0	+	+	+	0
DM7: Flood defences, land reclamation and coast protection	0	+	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	+	+	+	+
DM8: Pollution	0	+	0	0	+	++	0	+	0	+	+	+	+
DM9: Public utilities and communications	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
DM10: Water and waste water	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
DM11: Nature conservation	0	+	+/-	0	+	+	+	0	0	+++?	+++?	+	0
DM12: Heritage assets	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+++?
DM13: General development criteria – transport	0	+	+	++	0	+/-?	+	+/-?	0	0	0	0	0
DM14: Parking	0	0	+	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	+	0
DM15: Safeguarding existing employment sites	0	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
DM16: Workforce training requirements and new jobs	0	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM17: Agricultural development	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
DM18: Extension and replacement of non-residential buildings in the countryside	0	0	+	+	++	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0
DM19: Change of use of buildings in the countryside	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0
DM20: Boatyard and marina sites on the River Hamble	0	+	+	-	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+
DM21: New retail development	0	+	++/-	+/-	+	+/-	0	+/-	0	0	0	+	+
DM22: Changes of use in retail frontages in district centres	0	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+

Policy	SA1: Housing provision	SA2: Community health	SA3: Economy	SA4: Road traffic / congestion	SA5: Natural resources	SA6: Pollution	SA7: Climate change adaptation	SA8: Climate change mitigation	SA9: Waste	SA10: Biodiversity and geodiversity	SA11: Green infrastructure	SA12: Landscape and townscape	SA13: Cultural heritage
DM23: Residential development in urban areas	++	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
DM24: Housing sites and mixed use sites including housing with planning permission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM25: Redevelopment of urban sites in unneighbourly use	+++?	0?	+?	0?	+++?	0?	0?	0?	0?	0?	+?	0?	0?
DM26: Creating a mix of housing	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM27: Delivering older peoples housing	++	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
DM28: Residential extensions and replacement dwellings in the countryside	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++?	0
DM29: Rural workers dwellings	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++?	0
DM30: Delivering affordable housing	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM31: Dwellings with higher access standards	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM32: Internal space standards for new residential development	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM33: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	++	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+
DM34: Protection of recreation and open space facilities	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	++	+	+
DM35: Provision of recreation and open space facilities with new development	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	++	+	+
DM36: New and enhanced recreation and open space facilities	0	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	0	++	++	++	+
DM37: Recreational activity on the River Hamble	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+
DM38: Community, leisure and	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0

Policy	SA1: Housing provision	SA2: Community health	SA3: Economy	SA4: Road traffic / congestion	SA5: Natural resources	SA6: Pollution	SA7: Climate change adaptation	SA8: Climate change mitigation	SA9: Waste	SA10: Biodiversity and geodiversity	SA11: Green infrastructure	SA12: Landscape and townscape	SA13: Cultural heritage
cultural facilities													
DM39: Cemetery provision	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
DM40: Funding infrastructure	0	+	+	+	0	+?	0	+?	0	0	+	0	0
Parish by Parish policies													
Bi1: South of Stokewood Surgery, Bishopstoke	0	++	0	0	-?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FO9: Junction improvements, Fair Oak	0	+	0	+	-?	+	-?	+	0	0	-?	0	0
BU7: Riverside Boatyard, Blundell Lane, Bursledon (Special Policy Area)	0	0	+	-	--	--?	-?	-	-	+/--	+/-	0	-
BU8: Open Space at Long Lane, Bursledon	0	+	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	+?	+++	0	0
BU9: Residential extensions and replacement dwellings, Old Bursledon Special Policy Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
HA1: Railway station parking, Hamble	0	0	0	+/-	--	+/-	--?	+/-	0	0	0	0	0?
HA2: Mercury Marina and Riverside Camping and Caravan Park	0	0	+	-	-?	-?	-	-?	-	+/--	0	--	-?
HA3: Hamble Airfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO1: Country Park, land south of Bursledon Road	0	++	0	0	-?	-?	++	0	0	++	++	0	0
E3: Eastleigh town centre	+?	+++?	++	++/-	++	-?	0	++/-?	0	0	?	+	+?/-?
E4: Urban Renaissance Quarter, Eastleigh	+?	+++?	++	++/-	++	-?	0	++/-?	0	0	-?	+	+?/-?
E5: Public realm improvements in and adjoining Eastleigh town centre	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+
E6: Eastleigh River Side	+?	+++?	++	++/-	+/-	--?	-?	++/-?	0	-	0	+/-	--
E8: Junction improvements, Eastleigh	0	+/-?	+?	+	0?	+	-?	+	0	-?	-?	0	0?

Policy	SA1: Housing provision	SA2: Community health	SA3: Economy	SA4: Road traffic / congestion	SA5: Natural resources	SA6: Pollution	SA7: Climate change adaptation	SA8: Climate change mitigation	SA9: Waste	SA10: Biodiversity and geodiversity	SA11: Green infrastructure	SA12: Landscape and townscape	SA13: Cultural heritage
E10: Land south of M27 junction 5	0	++	0	0	-?	-	--?	0	0	-?	+?	0	0
E11: Western extension to Lakeside Country Park, Eastleigh	0	++	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+?	++	+	0
E12: Aviary Estate, Eastleigh	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	+
HE6: Hedge End Railway Station, Hedge End	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
HE7: Land at Kaners Hill, Hedge End	0	?	0	+?/-?	-?	+?/-?	0	+?/-?	0	0	0	0	0
WE1: Chalcroft Business Park, Burnetts Lane, West End	0	0	++	+/-	++	-?	0	+/-	0	-?	0	0	0
WE4: Land at Ageas Bowl and Tennis Centre, Botley Road, West End	0	+	+	+/-	--?	+/-	-?	+/-	0	-?	0	+	+?/-?
BO5: Botley bypass	0	+/-?	0	+	--?	+	0	+	0	--?	0	+/-	+/-
BO6: Junction improvement. Botley Road / Bubb Lane roundabout (Denham's Corner)	0	+	0	+	-?	+	0	+	0	-?	0	0	0

Table 5: Summary of scores for site allocations (residential, employment and Gypsy and Traveller sites) ¹²

Policy reference	1.1 Contribution to housing needs	1.2 provision of other elements of housing need	2.1 Community facilities available locally	2.2 Health facilities available locally	2.3 Effect on local provision of sports facilities	2.4 Public open space available locally	2.5 Connected to cycle / footpath network	3.1(a) Close to major railway station	3.1(b) Close to minor railway station	3.1(c) Close to frequent bus route	3.1(d) Close to semi-frequent bus route	3.1(e) Close to major employment centre	3.2 Industrial, office or warehousing floorspace	3.3 loss of employment land	3.4 increase amount of commercial uses	4.1 Close to major railway station	4.2 Close to minor railway station	4.3 Close to frequent bus route	4.4 Close to semi-frequent bus route	4.5(a) Close to major employment centre	4.5(b) Close to major population centre	4.6 Health facilities available locally	4.7 Shopping services available locally	4.8 Close to a primary school	4.9 Close to a secondary school	4.10 Connected to cycle / footpath network	4.11 Barrier between site and destinations	5.1 Avoid sterilisation of mineral resources	5.2 Result in loss of higher grade agricultural land	5.3 Use previously developed land	5.4 Deliver allotments or community farms	6.1 Affected by noise or in an AQMA	6.2 Increase pollution	7.1 Provide additional or improved GI	7.2 At risk of flooding	7.3 At risk of coastal change	10.1 Impact internationally / nationally designated site	10.2 Impact locally designated biodiversity site	10.3 Affect areas with other nature conservation value	10.4 Adversely impact the biodiversity network	10.5 Adversely affect ancient woodland	11.1 Affect TPO trees	11.2 Connected to cycle / footpath network	11.3 Provide additional or improved GI	12.1 Affect separation of neighbouring settlements	12.2 Protect the character of the countryside, coast, towns and villages	13.1 Protect and enhance sites of heritage importance					
Strategic Growth Option																																																				
S5	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	0?	-	-?	-	-?	-?	+	-?	0	0	0	-?	0	0	-?	+	+	0?	+/-	+					
Parish by Parish proposals (inc. greenfield site allocations)																																																				
FO1	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-?	+	+	-	0	0					
FO3	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	+	-	-	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	-?	-?	-	-	0	0	+	-?	0	0	+	+	0	0	-?	+	+	-	0	-?					
FO4	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	-?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	-	0	0				
FO5	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-?	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0				
FO6	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	-	0?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0			
FO7	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
FO8	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	+	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
BU1	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	+	-	-	0	+	+	0	-	0	+	-?	0	-	-	-?	-?	0	-?	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	-?	0	0	0	0	0	0			
BU2	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	0	+	-?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0			
BU3	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	+	-	-	0	+	0	0	-	-	+	-?	0	-	-	-?	-?	+	-?	0	0	0	0	-	-?	0	-?	-	+	-	0	0	0			
BU4	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+	-	0	+	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
BU5	0	0	+	+	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
CF1	+	+	+	+	0?	+	0	-	+	+	+	+	-	-?	-?	-	-	+	+	+	0?	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
CF2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	0	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
CF3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	+	-	0	+	0	0	-	-	+	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-?	0	-	0	0	-?	0?	0	0	0	0	0	0	-?	-?	0	0?	0	0?	0	0	0		
E1	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	0?	0	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
E7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-?	0	-	0	-?	-?	0	-?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-?	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	-?	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-?	0	-	0	-?	-?	0	-?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AL1	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+	+	+	-?	-	-	-	-?	0	+	-?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AL2	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+	+	+	0?	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HE1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	0	0	+	-	-	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	0?	-	-	-	0?	-?	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹² See Figure 1 for an explanation of the symbology used in this table.

Policy reference	1.1 Contribution to housing needs	1.2 provision of other elements of housing need	2.1 Community facilities available locally	2.2 Health facilities available locally	2.3 Effect on local provision of sports facilities	2.4 Public open space available locally	2.5 Connected to cycle / footpath network	3.1(a) Close to major railway station	3.1(b) Close to minor railway station	3.1(c) Close to frequent bus route	3.1(d) Close to semi-frequent bus route	3.1(e) Close to major employment centre	3.2 Industrial, office or warehousing floorspace	3.3 loss of employment land	3.4 increase amount of commercial uses	4.1 Close to major railway station	4.2 Close to minor railway station	4.3 Close to frequent bus route	4.4 Close to semi-frequent bus route	4.5(a) Close to major employment centre	4.5(b) Close to major population centre	4.6 Health facilities available locally	4.7 Shopping services available locally	4.8 Close to a primary school	4.9 Close to a secondary school	4.10 Connected to cycle / footpath network	4.11 Barrier between site and destinations	5.1 Avoid sterilisation of mineral resources	5.2 Result in loss of higher grade agricultural land	5.3 Use previously developed land	5.4 Deliver allotments or community farms	6.1 Affected by noise or in an AQMA	6.2 Increase pollution	7.1 Provide additional or improved GI	7.2 At risk of flooding	7.3 At risk of coastal change	10.1 Impact internationally / nationally designated site	10.2 Impact locally designated biodiversity site	10.3 Affect areas with other nature conservation value	10.4 Adversely impact the biodiversity network	10.5 Adversely affect ancient woodland	11.1 Affect TPO trees	11.2 Connected to cycle / footpath network	11.3 Provide additional or improved GI	12.1 Affect separation of neighbouring settlements	12.2 Protect the character of the countryside, coast, towns and villages	13.1 Protect and enhance sites of heritage importance					
HE2	+	+	-	-	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	+	+	-?	-	-	-	0	0	+	-?	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-?	+	+	-	-	0	0	0			
HE3	+	+	-	-	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	+	0	0?	-	-	-	0	-?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
HE4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	-?	0	0	+	-?	0	0	0	-?	-?	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	-	0	0	-?	
HE5	0	0	-	-	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	0	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	-?	0	-?	-?	0?	-?	0	0	0	-	-	-?	0	0?	0	0	-?	0?	0			
WE2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	+	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-?	0	+	0	0	0	0	-?	?	-?	0	?	0	+	0	0?	0	0				
WE3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	0	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	-	0	0	-?	+	-?	0	-	0	?	-?	0	-?	0	+	0?	0?	0	0				
BO1	+	+	-	0	0	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	+	-	-?	-	-	-	-	-?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	-?	0	0				
BO2	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	0	0	+	-	-	-	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0?	-	-	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	-	0	0			
BO3	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	+	0	+	+	-?	-	-	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0			
BO4	+	+	-	-	0	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	+	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	+	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
BO7	+	+	+	+	0	+	-?	+	-	-	-	-?	+	-?	+	+	-	-	-	-?	+	+	+	+	-?	-?	+	0	0	+	-?	-?	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0?	0	?	-?	0	0	0	+	+				
DM25 sites currently in unneighbourly uses																																																				
Land adj 86 Edward Ave	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	+	-	0	0	-	-	0	+	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-?	-?	-?	-?	-?	0	0	0	0	0				
Rear of shopping CF	+	+	+	0	0	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	0	0	-	-	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Common Rd Ind. Estate	+	+	+	0	0	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	0	-	-	+	+	0	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Land at Toynbee Rd	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	-	+	+	+	-	-	0	0	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Eastleigh Police Stn	+	+	+	0	0	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	0?	+	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	+	-	-?	-?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-?		
Land at Scotland Close	+	+	+	0	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	+	-	+	-?	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Regional British Legion Club	+	+	+	0	0	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	0	0	-	+	+	-	0	-	+	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Dumbledon's Copse/Pinewood Park	-	-	-	0	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-?	-?	0	+	-	0	0	0	+	+	-?	0	-?	-	+	-	0	0	0			

Cumulative effects of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan

SA1: Provide sufficient housing to meet identified local needs, including affordability and special needs

- 1.41 Housing allocation policies are almost all expected to have a significant positive effect on this objective, as almost all are expected to provide more than 14 dwellings. In particular, the Strategic Growth Option is expected to provide 5,200 dwellings. The only significant negative effect relates to Dumbleton's Copse / Pinewood Park, allocated in Policy DM25. This is due to the fact that this site will not provide affordable housing, but the main purpose of this housing allocation is to fund management of the woodland, rather than to make a significant contribution to the housing target. The Vision for the plan includes 'delivering an adequate supply of housing', which will be achieved through a number of policies. As such, **cumulative significant positive effects** are expected with regards to SA objective 1.

SA2: Safeguard and improve community health, safety and wellbeing

- 1.42 Most aspects of the plan are expected to have generally positive effects on community health. There are a number of policies that are likely to encourage residents to engage in recreational activity, including requirements to protect, enhance and provide new recreation and open space facilities, including provision of a new country park (Policies DM34, DM35, DM36, BU8, HO1, E10 and E11). The Local Plan also encourages improved pedestrian and cycle connectivity in the Borough, through Strategic Policy S12 (Transport Infrastructure), as well as requirements for development proposals to include connectivity or improvements to existing walking and cycling infrastructure. These are also likely to be strengthened when acting in combination with the Hampshire Local Transport Plan, Eastleigh Borough Walking and Cycling Strategies and the PUSH green infrastructure (GI) Strategy.
- 1.43 Outdoor recreation and active travel may be further encouraged by creating attractive places and street scenes. The plan includes a number of policies for regeneration of urban areas, as well as requiring new development to be of a high quality design, which may encourage more people to be active.
- 1.44 Another aspect of health is the provision of, access to and capacity of medical facilities. Distance from a GP surgery accounted for many of the significant negative effects identified against the housing allocations. Figures regarding current capacity and needs for expansion are not known, but the potential provision of new GP surgeries and/or expansion of Stokewood Surgery proposed through Policy S5 should go some way to addressing the increased demand generated from the SGO. However, capacity and access issues may remain in other parts of the Borough.
- 1.45 Overall, **cumulative mixed significant positive and minor negative effects** are expected with regards to health. Significant positive effects relate to provision of opportunities for recreation, whilst the minor negative effects relate to the fact that a smaller number of homes will be built in areas with poor access to existing healthcare facilities.

SA3: Develop a dynamic and diverse economy

- 1.46 Most of the policies that do not allocate sites (see **Table 4**) are expected to have positive effects on this objective, whereas many of the site allocation policies (see **Table 5**) have negative effects, due to the current lack of sustainable modes of transport from these sites to employment opportunities. However, many sites are within walking distance of at least one rail station or frequent/semi-frequent bus route and routes may change over time to respond to the amount of development in an area. Other policies in the plan require development proposals to contribute to public transport improvements, including Policy DM13 (General development criteria – Transport) and Strategic Policy S12 (Transport Infrastructure), which are likely to go some way to mitigating this.
- 1.47 Overall, the plan is expected to safeguard existing employment sites and deliver substantial new employment space to meet and exceed forecast future demand. This includes delivering the sub-regionally important Southampton Airport Economic Gateway site at Eastleigh Riverside. In addition, the plan includes many regeneration policies, which are expected to enhance the

economic output of these areas through land use efficiency, ensuring appropriate uses in appropriate places, and revitalising Eastleigh town centre.

- 1.48 Overall, a **cumulative significant positive effect** is expected with regards to SA objective 3.

SA4: Reduce road traffic and congestion through improved accessibility to services homes and jobs; reducing the need to travel by car/lorry and improving sustainable travel choice

- 1.49 The Local Plan allocates land for a large number of employment and housing sites to meet the existing and forecast future needs of a growing local population and economy. This is likely to be associated with a greater number of vehicles on the road and associated negative effects on road congestion, climate change emissions and air pollution emissions. However, there could still be a large increase in traffic movements in the Borough without the Local Plan since new homes are still likely to be built but there would be fewer restrictions as to where and how this took place. A benefit of the Local Plan in relation to traffic growth relative to such unplanned growth is that allocating large new sites for development in the SGO is more likely to provide the critical mass of development to enable provision of new infrastructure to serve the development. In order to minimise car use, it is important to provide for public transport improvements and links, as well as good walking and cycling routes, to encourage active travel. Policy S5 requires development of the SGO to include clear and permeable pedestrian and cyclist connections, as well as promoting higher density development close to district and local centres and public transport routes.
- 1.50 Significant negative effects on this objective were also recorded with regards to a number of site allocations, due to a lack of nearby sustainable modes of transport and distance to local services and amenities. However, many sites are within walking distance of at least one rail station or frequent/semi-frequent bus route.
- 1.51 Other policies in the plan require development proposals to contribute to public transport improvements, including Policy DM13 (General development criteria – Transport) and Strategic Policy S12 (Transport Infrastructure), which are likely to go at least some way to mitigating the negative effects arising as a result of the SGO and site allocations. The Local Plan also requires new infrastructure where it is needed as a result of new development, such as provision of new and enhanced schools, healthcare facilities and other community infrastructure (including through Strategic Policy S11, Community facilities).
- 1.52 Many policies require development to mitigate the potential negative effects of traffic, either directly or by minimising noise or air pollution. In addition, the Local Plan includes a number of road improvements, including new link roads and junction improvements, which are likely to contribute to minimising congestion.
- 1.53 The Local Plan is expected to have **cumulative mixed minor positive and minor negative effects** against SA objective 4.

SA5: Protect and conserve natural resources

- 1.54 A range of effects were identified against this objective. Those policies promoting reuse of brownfield land and redevelopment are expected to lead to more efficient use of land, and are likely to reduce the need for development of greenfield land as far as possible. However, due to the land take required for housing and employment provision, the plan will inevitably lead to loss of greenfield land, including areas of medium to high quality agricultural land, and development within areas safeguarded for minerals extraction, which cover much of the Borough. Overall, the Local Plan is expected to have **cumulative mixed minor positive and minor negative effects** on this objective.

SA6: Reduce air, soil, water, light and noise pollution

- 1.55 Again, due to the scale of development set out in the Local Plan, air pollution is likely to increase to some extent due to an increase in traffic movements, although policies relating to sustainable travel are expected to help minimise this, as discussed under SA objective 4. The plan may also lead to some development close to sources of noise pollution, such as the two motorways and rail lines that run through the Borough, and the airport. However, the plan generally locates less sensitive uses, such as employment uses, in areas where noise pollution is likely to be greatest.

- 1.56 In addition, allocations for industrial uses could result in increased air pollution, depending on what the industrial uses are. Many of the site allocations also have potential to increase water pollution through contaminated runoff into watercourses, most of which ultimately run into the River Itchen or Solent and Southampton Water European sites. However, most site-specific policies include requirements to mitigate increased pollution. In addition, Policy DM8 (Pollution) specifically states that development will not be permitted if it is likely to cause unacceptable environmental impacts, including air, water, noise, vibration or light pollution or land contamination.
- 1.57 Overall, the Local Plan is expected to have **cumulative minor negative effects** on SA objective 6.

SA7: Plan for the anticipated levels of climate change

- 1.58 None of the site allocations are expected to lead to a net loss of GI, particularly as EBC has confirmed that woodland would be retained on all sites, with the exception of Dumbleton's Copse / Pinewood Park allocated in Policy DM25, which allows a small amount of development to enhance the remaining woodland. Policy S10 (Green infrastructure), along with the open space allocations, and various other policies, is expected to enhance quality and connectivity of GI in the Borough.
- 1.59 Policies S9 (The coast), DM6 (sustainable surface water management and watercourse management) and DM7 (flood defences, land reclamation and coast protection), along with site specific requirements, are likely to minimise the risk to people and property of flooding. However, there are some spatial policies, including parts of some site allocations and road infrastructure improvements, which coincide with areas at risk of flooding.
- 1.60 Policy DM3 relates specifically to adaptation to climate change. It requires all development to be designed to adapt to the predicted effects of climate change, including reducing flooding, providing cooling, and reducing water demand. As such, **cumulative significant positive effects** are expected with regards to this objective.

SA8: Minimise Eastleigh's contribution to climate change by reducing the Borough's carbon footprint and minimising other greenhouse gas emissions

- 1.61 As discussed with regards to SA objectives 4 and 6, the quantity of development included in the plan will inevitably increase transport movements, and therefore will increase greenhouse gas emissions associated with this. However, many policies of the plan look to minimise this increase in a way that may not happen without the plan in place.
- 1.62 In addition, Policy DM2 requires all new build residential development and larger non-residential or multi-residential development to reduce its carbon emissions. In combination with Policy DM4 (Zero or low carbon energy) this is expected to go a long way to reducing non-transport emissions in the Borough.
- 1.63 As such, the Local Plan is expected to have **cumulative mixed minor positive and minor negative effects** on SA objective 8.

SA9: Reduce waste generation and disposal, encourage waste prevention and reuse and achieve the sustainable management of waste

- 1.64 The Local Plan generally has limited influence regarding waste, with the exception of those policies requiring space or facilities for on-site waste management or recycling (such as Policy DM1) or those aiming to increase water use efficiency.
- 1.65 The only negative effects identified in relation to this objective were regarding potential hotel and holiday accommodation development as part of Policies BU7 and HA2, although such potential uses could come forward either here or elsewhere in the absence of the plan.
- 1.66 Overall, the Local Plan is expected to have **cumulative negligible effects** on waste.

SA10: Protect, enhance and manage biodiversity and geodiversity, improving its quality and range

- 1.67 Eastleigh Borough lies within a very sensitive area with regards to biodiversity, as it contains and is adjacent to both the internationally-designated River Itchen SAC and the Solent and Southampton Water SPA, SAC and Ramsar site¹³, as well as a number of other nature designations and links. Many of the site allocations have potential to impact these nature designations, particularly through water runoff and drainage either directly into these sites or via other watercourses. In order to address this, the Local Plan incorporates many of the recommendations from ecological assessments carried out by the Council, such as providing buffers to watercourses or sustainable drainage systems, as well as requiring site level Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) at a number of sites. The plan also includes measures to ensure that these features are not affected by changes to water abstraction, such as requiring development to include water use efficiency measures.
- 1.68 Policy DM11 (nature conservation) specifically states that the Borough Council will work to protect and enhance areas subject to nature conservation designations, as well as habitats and species of other nature conservation value, including biodiversity networks. Many of the site specific policies require protection of existing biodiversity features, such as retaining biodiversity network links and Policy DM1 states that development should not involve loss or damage to biodiversity features, including trees, woodlands, hedgerows, ponds and other priority habitats. A number of policies also require development to deliver a net gain in biodiversity.
- 1.69 These measures, along with the HRA process for the Local Plan itself, are expected to avoid any significant negative effects on biodiversity. Due to the sensitive nature of the Borough and amount of development required, it is considered unlikely that all impacts on biodiversity can be avoided and therefore there will be some degree of loss or degradation related to development. However, the Local Plan includes several measures to prevent this as far as possible, as well as providing mitigation for any loss and promoting net gain. This is likely to protect biodiversity to a greater extent than if development were to come forward without the Local Plan in place. As such, **cumulative mixed minor positive and minor negative effects** are expected with regards to SA objective 10.

SA11: Enhance the Borough's multifunctional green infrastructure (GI) networks

- 1.70 None of the site allocations are expected to lead to a net loss of GI, particularly as EBC has confirmed that woodland would be retained on all sites, with the exception of Dumbleton's Copse / Pinewood Park allocated in Policy DM25, which allows a small amount of development to enhance the remaining woodland. Policy S10 (Green infrastructure), along with the open space allocations, and various other policies, is expected to enhance quality and connectivity of GI in the Borough. As such, **cumulative significant positive effects** are expected with regards to this objective.

SA12: Protect, enhance and manage the character and appearance of the landscape and townscape, maintaining and strengthening distinctiveness and its special qualities

- 1.71 The quantity of development proposed in the Local Plan will inevitably require significant land-take, which will lead to significant local landscape changes in some areas, particularly at the SGO. However, having the Local Plan in place will help anticipate these effects and therefore provide an opportunity for early and effective mitigation measures to be put in place, which is unlikely to happen if the same level of development were to come forward without a plan in place. The plan also encourages new development, including in the SGO, to demonstrate good design, create places with distinctive character and sense of place.
- 1.72 There are a number of policies that seek to protect the existing countryside, by restricting development outside of the allocated greenfield sites. Many policies also require new development to be of high quality design, which could help maintain, or even improve local landscape and townscape. Similarly, the plan is likely to result in improved townscape in and around Eastleigh town centre, as a result of the regeneration policies. In addition, the inclusion of policies to promote and enhance GI may help to improve local landscape.

¹³ A Ramsar site is a type of international nature conservation designation for wetlands.

- 1.73 There are a few site allocations in areas identified as being sensitive to development in terms of landscape or settlement coalescence, although these generally include mitigation measures intended to soften this impact.
- 1.74 Overall, the Local Plan is expected to have **cumulative mixed significant positive and significant negative effects** on this objective.

SA13: Protect and enhance and manage buildings, monuments, features, sites, places, areas and landscapes of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance.

- 1.75 The site allocation policies are generally not expected to affect heritage assets. Policy E6 has potential for significant negative effects on the archaeological alert area containing the railway works at Eastleigh River Side. However, Policy DM12 lends protection to heritage assets and enhance these where possible, including archaeological sites. Overall, the Local Plan is expected to have **cumulative mixed minor positive and minor negative effects** on cultural heritage.

Monitoring

- 1.76 The SEA Regulations require that monitoring is undertaken in relation to the significant effects of implementing the Plan in question. Since effects which the SA expects to be minor may become significant and vice versa, monitoring measures have been proposed in relation to all of the SA objectives in the SA framework.

Table 6: Proposed monitoring framework for the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan

SA objectives	Proposed monitoring indicators
1) Provide sufficient housing to meet identified local needs, including affordability and special needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable housing completions Average size of completed dwellings Average mix of completed dwellings Number of dwellings on strategic sites Older person's accommodation completed Densities of completed dwellings Net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches Net additional Travelling Showpeople pitches
2) Safeguard and improve community health, safety and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning applications determined for public open space, sport and recreation facilities Development of identified community infrastructure Levels of obesity Life expectancy and mortality rates Adults participating in sport and active recreation
3) Develop and dynamic and diverse economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall change in employment floorspace Employment land available by type Floorspace completed for 'Town Centre' Uses New business registration rate* Vacancies in town and district centres Pedestrian footfall in Eastleigh town centre*
4) Reduce road traffic and congestion through improved accessibility to services, homes and jobs; reducing the need to travel by car/lorry and improving sustainable travel choice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number on school rolls compared with capacity Number and extent of footpaths and cycleways in the Borough* Patronage of bus services* Number of new or extended bus services* Percentage of schools with travel plans
5) Protect and conserve natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of new developments within a Minerals Safeguarding Area or Mineral Consultation Area* Percentage of new development built on previously developed land Percentage of new development built on high quality or medium quality agricultural land*
6) Reduce air, soil, water, light and noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Air Quality Management Areas* Total passenger and total aircraft movements at Southampton Airport Water quality according to Water Framework

SA objectives	Proposed monitoring indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directive targets (including nitrate levels) Amount of contaminated land* Planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding grounds
7) Plan for the anticipated levels of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net increase in GI* Planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding grounds Percentage of new housing developments located by the coast*
8) Minimise Eastleigh Borough's contribution to climate change by reducing the Borough's carbon footprint and minimising other greenhouse gas emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eastleigh Borough Council Car Club usage Number of cycle movements Rail passenger numbers at stations within Eastleigh Borough Total passenger and total aircraft movements at Southampton Airport Carbon dioxide emissions by sector Number of planning permissions for renewable and low carbon energy generation schemes, or incorporating such technology*
9) Reduce waste generation and disposal, encourage waste prevention and reuse and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residual household waste per household* Percentage of household waste sent for re-use, recycling and composting*
10) Protect, enhance and manage biodiversity and geodiversity, improving its quality and range. Avoid, mitigate or, at last resort, compensate for adverse effects on biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, extent and condition of sites designated for nature conservation* Changes in areas of biodiversity importance Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and local wildlife sites in favourable condition* Net increase in GI*
11) Enhance the Borough's multifunctional green infrastructure networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net increase in GI* Number and extent of parks and open space*
12) Protect, enhance and manage the character and appearance of the landscape and townscape, maintaining and strengthening distinctiveness and its special qualities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Parish Plans, Neighbourhood Plans, Design Statements prepared Number of Conservation Areas with up to date appraisals and management plans Built Heritage designations¹⁴
13) Protect and enhance and manage buildings, monuments, features, sites, places, areas and landscapes of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications refused due to impact on the historic environment Number and percentage of all heritage assets at risk Number of Assets of Community Value Built Heritage designations

* indicates that Council does not yet monitor this indicator

Conclusions

- 1.77 The Eastleigh Borough Proposed Submission Local Plan and the reasonable alternatives considered during its preparation have been subject to a detailed appraisal against the SA objectives which were developed at the scoping stage of the SA process. In general, the Vision and Objectives, policies and site allocations have been found to have a wide range of positive and significant positive effects in relation to the SA objectives, although a number of potentially minor and significant negative impacts are also associated with the scale and location of development required.
- 1.78 Overall, the Local Plan is expected to avoid or mitigate most potentially significant negative effects, as no residual significant negative effects were identified except with regards to one SA

¹⁴ 'Built Heritage designations' refers to the number of heritage assets in the Borough, including both nationally and locally recognised heritage assets.

objective (SA Objective 12: Landscape and Townscape). In many cases, such as with regards to traffic and congestion, biodiversity and landscape, negative effects are an inevitable result of growth due to the quantity of new development to be delivered in order to meet current and future needs. However, having the Local Plan in place will help anticipate these effects and therefore provide an opportunity for early and effective mitigation measures to be put in place, which is unlikely to happen if the same level of development were to come forward without a plan in place.

- 1.79 The plan is expected to have overall significant positive effects in relation to achievement of the following SA objectives:
- SA1: Provide sufficient housing to meet identified local needs, including affordability and special needs.
 - SA2: Safeguard and improve community health, safety and wellbeing.
 - SA3: Develop a dynamic and diverse economy.
 - SA7: Plan for the anticipated levels of climate change.
 - SA11: Enhance the Borough's multifunctional green infrastructure networks.
- 1.80 Overall, the plan is expected to have mixed significant positive and significant negative effects in relation to achievement of SA objective 12: Protect, enhance and manage the character and appearance of the landscape and townscape, maintaining and strengthening distinctiveness and its special qualities. This is as a result of the large scale of new development proposed in the Borough, particularly with regards to the SGO, in combination with the other large development sites. This will lead to an irreversible change in landscape in an area which is currently predominantly greenfield land and therefore any development including such a large, strategic site will inevitably have significant negative effects, even if the most sensitive landscape areas are retained. However, comprehensive large-scale development also presents opportunities to create new, attractive townscapes, which contribute to creating areas with a distinctive character and sense of place.

Next steps

- 1.81 The full SA Report and this Non-Technical Summary will be available for consultation alongside the Eastleigh Borough Proposed Submission Local Plan from 25th June 2018. Following this consultation the responses will be reviewed and addressed, if necessary. Eastleigh Borough Council and LUC will consider whether any subsequent modifications to the Local Plan should be subject to SA and if so, carry out SA of these.

LUC

June 2018