



Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036



Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

October 2018



This statement supports the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan and demonstrates how the Local Plan meets the requirements based on the NPPF (2012).

Any queries regarding the document should be sent to:

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Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

This note was prepared by AMEC and URS on behalf of the Planning Advisory Service. It aims to help local authorities prepare their plans in advance of an examination, taking into account the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework. A separate checklist looks at legal compliance.

In summary – the key requirements of plan preparation are:

- Has the plan been positively prepared i.e. based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed requirements?
- Is the plan justified?
- Is it based on robust and credible evidence?
- Is it the most appropriate strategy when considered against the alternatives?
- Is the document effective?
- Is it deliverable?
- Is it flexible?
- Will it be able to be monitored?
- Is it consistent with national policy?

The Tests of Soundness at Examination

The starting point for the examination is the assumption that the Council has submitted what it considers to be a sound plan. Those seeking changes should demonstrate why the plan is unsound by reference to one or more of the soundness criteria.

The tests of soundness are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (para 182): “The Local Plan will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate, legal and procedural requirements, and whether it is sound. A local planning authority should submit a plan for examination which it considers is ‘sound’ “, namely that it is:

1. Positively Prepared: based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements

This means that the Development Plan Document (DPD) should be based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development. The NPPF, together with the Marine Policy Statement (MPS) set out principles through which the Government expects sustainable development can be achieved.

2. Justified: the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence

This means that the DPD should be based on a robust and credible evidence base involving:

- Research/fact finding: the choices made in the plan are backed up by facts.

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

- Evidence of participation of the local community and others having a stake in the area; and

The DPD should also provide the most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives. These alternatives should be realistic and subject to sustainability appraisal. The DPD should show how the policies and proposals help to ensure that the social, environmental, economic and resource use objectives of sustainability will be achieved.

3. Effective: deliverable over its period based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities

This means the DPD should be deliverable, requiring evidence of:

- Sound infrastructure delivery planning;
- Having no regulatory or national planning barriers to delivery;
- Delivery partners who are signed up to it; and
- Coherence with the strategies of neighbouring authorities, including neighbouring marine planning authorities.
- The DPD should be flexible and able to be monitored.

The DPD should indicate who is to be responsible for making sure that the policies and proposals happen and when they will happen. The plan should be flexible to deal with changing circumstances, which may involve minor changes to respond to the outcome of the monitoring process or more significant changes to respond to problems such as lack of funding for major infrastructure proposals. Although it is important that policies are flexible, the DPD should make clear that major changes may require a formal review including public consultation. Any measures which the Council has included to make sure that targets are met should be clearly linked to an Annual Monitoring Report.

4. Consistent with national policy: enabling the delivery of sustainable development

The demonstration of this is a 'lead' policy on sustainable development which specifies how decisions are to be made against the sustainability criterion (see the Planning Portal for a model policy www.planningportal.gov.uk). If you are not using this model policy, the Council will need to provide clear and convincing reasons to justify its approach.

The following table sets out the requirements associated with these four tests of soundness. Suggestions for evidence which could be used to support these requirements are set out, although these have to be viewed in the context of the plan being prepared. Please don't assume that you have got to provide all of these, they are just suggestions of what could be relevant.

In addition, the Legal Compliance checklist (a separate document, see www.pas.gov.uk) should be completed to ensure that this aspect is covered.

The Duty to Co-operate will also be assessed as part of the examination process.

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Positively Prepared: the plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development.</i> | | |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

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|--|--|--|
| <p><i>Vision and Objectives</i></p> <p>Has the LPA clearly identified what the issues are that the DPD is seeking to address? Have priorities been set so that it is clear what the DPD is seeking to achieve?</p> <p>Does the DPD contain clear vision(s) and objectives which are specific to the place? Is there a direct relationship between the identified issues, the vision(s) and the objectives?</p> <p>Is it clear how the policies will meet the objectives? Are there any obvious gaps in the policies, having regard to the objectives of the DPD?</p> <p>Have reasonable alternatives to the quantum of development and overall spatial strategy been considered?</p> <p>Are the policies internally consistent?</p> <p>Are there realistic timescales related to the objectives?</p> <p>Does the DPD explain how its key policy objectives will be achieved?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD and other documents which set out (where applicable) the vision, strategic objectives, key outcomes expected, spatial portrait and issues to be addressed. • Relevant sections of the DPD which explain how policies derive from the objectives and are designed to meet them. • The strategic objectives of the DPD, and the commentary in the DPD of how they derive from the spatial portrait and vision, and how the objectives are consistent with one another. • Sections of the DPD which address delivery, the means of delivery and the timescales for key developments through evidenced infrastructure delivery planning. • Confirmation from the relevant agencies that they support the objectives and the identified means of delivery. • Information in the local development scheme, or provided separately, about the scope and content (actual and intended) of each DPD showing how they combine to provide a coherent policy structure. | <p>A brief portrait of the Borough’s characteristics and issues is set out in Chapter 2. A clear vision and set of objectives that are specific to Eastleigh Borough are set out in Chapter 3. The vision and objectives were initially consulted on as part of the Issues and Options consultation and have informed the preparation of the Local Plan throughout.</p> <p>It is clear how the vision and objectives have informed the policies and proposals in the Local Plan. There are not considered to be any policy gaps. Strategic policy S1, Delivering sustainable development derives from the vision of what the Local Plan should achieve for the Borough and the set of objectives for making this happen. Strategic policy S2, Approach to new development sets out the broad outcomes that can be expected in terms of the type of development and the proposed development quantum.</p> <p>Reasonable alternatives to the quantum and proposed location of development have been assessed. Alternatives to the level of housing and employment development identified in policy S2 have been considered through the sustainability appraisal process. Different approaches to the employment – housing balance were initially subject to the sustainability appraisal process at the Issues and Options stage.</p> <p>The Local Plan has been structured so that the Strategic policies firstly are set out, followed by the development management policies and site specific policies and proposals which cover each of the Local Areas across the Borough.</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

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| <p><i>The presumption in favour of sustainable development (NPPF paras 6-17)</i></p> <p>Plans and decisions need to take local circumstances into account, so that they respond to the different opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas.</p> <p>Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless:</p> <p>—any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or</p> <p>—specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An evidence base which establishes the development needs of the plan area (see Justified below) and includes a flexible approach to delivery (see ‘Section 3 Effective’, below). • An audit trail showing how and why the quantum of development, preferred overall strategy and plan area distribution of development were arrived at. • Evidence of responding to opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas (for example, the marine area) | <p>The Local Plan sets out the broad strategic policies for the Borough which includes identifying an area for strategic growth, the approach of new housing development and policies on infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy S1, Delivering sustainable development sets out the Council’s approach to delivering sustainable development. This is based on the principles of ‘sustainable development’ that are central to national planning policies, and they underpin the Council’s approach to planning in the Borough.</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Hampshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (GL Hearn for PUSH, January 2014) • South Hampshire Objectively Assessed Housing Need update (GL Hearn for PUSH, April 2016) • Economic and Employment Land Evidence Base Paper GL Hearn for PUSH, May 2016) • The Strategic Land Availability Assessment (EBC, May 2017) • Sustainability Appraisal (LUC, June 2018) • Habitats Regulations Assessment (UE Environmental Consulting, October 2018) |
| <p>Policies in Local Plans should follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development so that it is clear that development which is sustainable can be approved without delay. All plans should be based upon and reflect the presumption in favour of sustainable development, with clear policies that will guide how the</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A policy or policies which reflect the principles of the presumption in favour of sustainable development (see model policy at www.planningportal.gov.uk) | <p>Strategic Policy S1, Delivering Sustainable Development incorporates policy text to state that when considering development proposals the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

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| presumption should be applied locally. | | |
| <p><i>Objectively assessed needs</i></p> <p>The economic, social and environmental needs of the authority area addressed and clearly presented in a fashion which makes effective use of land and specifically promotes mixed use development, and take account of cross-boundary and strategic issues.</p> <p>Note: Meeting these needs should be subject to the caveats specified in Paragraph 14 of the NPPF (see above).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background evidence papers demonstrating requirements based on population forecasts, employment projections and community needs. • Technical papers demonstrating how the aspirations and objectives of the DPD are related to the evidence, and how these are to be met, including from consultation and associated with the Duty to Co-operate. | <p>The Council as a member of the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) and collaborative working with member local authorities is proposing housing and employment targets which go above the objectively assessed needs for the Borough. The sources of housing supply have factored in a discounting approach whereby the overall delivery, when factoring this in, would still go above the identified objectively assessed housing target.</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) Position Statement (June 2016) • South Hampshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (GL Hearn for PUSH, January 2014) • South Hampshire Objectively Assessed Housing Need update (GL Hearn for PUSH, April 2016) • Economic and Employment Land Evidence Base Paper (GL Hearn for PUSH, May 2016) • Objectively Assessed Needs Background Paper (EBC, June 2018) • Revised Duty to Cooperate Statement (EBC, October 2018) |
| NPPF Principles: Delivering sustainable development | | |
| 1. Building a strong, competitive economy (paras 18-22) | | |
| Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for the area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth (21), | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articulation of a clear economic vision and strategy for the plan area linked to the Economic Strategy, LEP Strategy and marine policy documents where appropriate. | The economic vision and strategy for the Local Plan has been informed by a range of other documents such as the Council's Corporate Plan (2015-2025) which includes the strategic priority of 'a prosperous place' and the Solent LEP Vision (July 2011). The promotion of sustainable economic growth is also factored into numerous policies within the Local Plan. For |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

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| | | <p>example, Strategic policies S2 and S4 set out the Borough wide approach to employment and retail development. A number of the Development Management policies also fall under the 'A prosperous place' sub-heading, all of which apply a positive and proactive approach to delivering sustainable economic growth, whilst a number of the site allocation policies incorporate economic related objectives.</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and Employment Land Evidence Base Paper (GL Hearn for PUSH, May 2016) • Transforming Growth Strategy (Solent Local Enterprise Partnership, January 2015) • Eastleigh Local Economy Review (HCC, January 2017) • Employment Background Paper including the employment trajectory (EBC, June 2018) • Commercial Appraisal of existing employment sites (Lambert Smith Hampton, June 2016) and Addendum (February 2018) • Eastleigh Borough Retail and Leisure Needs Assessment (Carter Jonas July 2017) • Retail Floorspace Provision Background Paper (EBC, June 2018) |
| Recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing (21) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A criteria-based policy which meets identified needs and is positive and flexible in planning for specialist sectors, regeneration, infrastructure provision, environmental enhancement. • An up-to-date assessment of the deliverability of allocated employment sites, to meet local needs, (taking into account that | <p>Strategic Policy S4, Employment provision and policy E6, Eastleigh River Side deal with the most significant barrier to investment within the Borough. Strategic Policy S4, sets out that provision will be made for additional floorspace for uses in the B Use Classes (B1, B2 and B8) and other employment-generating uses through mixed-use regeneration and greenfield development at Eastleigh Riverside, supported by the delivery of the Chickenhall Lane link road. Policy E6, Eastleigh River Side includes further details relating to promoting the regeneration of this area through the redevelopment of existing industrial premises, and new development</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

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| | <p>LPA should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of an allocated site being used for that purpose) para (22)</p> | <p>off Chickenhall Lane.</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and Employment Land Evidence Base Paper (GL Hearn for PUSH, May 2016) • Transforming Growth Strategy (Solent Local Enterprise Partnership, January 2015) • Eastleigh Local Economy Review (HCC, January 2017) • Employment Background Paper including the employment trajectory (EBC, June 2018) • Commercial Appraisal of existing employment sites (Lambert Smith Hampton, June 2016) and Addendum (February 2018) • Infrastructure Delivery Plan (EBC, October 2018) |
| <p>2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres (paras 23-37)</p> | | |
| <p>Policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments, and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period (23)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan and its policies may include such matters as: definition of networks and hierarchies; defining town centres; encouragement of residential development on appropriate sites; allocation of appropriate edge of centre sites where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available; consideration of retail and leisure proposals which cannot be accommodated in or adjacent to town centres. | <p>Policies DM21, New retail development and DM22, Changes of use in retail frontages in district centres deal with new retail development, changes of use and redevelopment. A retail hierarchy for the Borough is set out in the supporting text paragraphs comprising of the Eastleigh town centre, the district centres, local centres and neighbourhood parades. Policy DM21 only permits retail development outside of these centres subject to the requirements of a sequential test and retail impact assessment (where applicable) being met.</p> <p>Policies E3, Eastleigh Town Centre, E4, Urban Renaissance Quarter, Eastleigh and E5, Public realm improvements in and adjoining Eastleigh town centre provide further policy direction for managing a range of existing and future development in Eastleigh Town Centre.</p> <p>Policy S5, New Communities, land north of Bishopstoke and land north and east of Fair Oak also identifies the need for new district and local centres</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

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| | | <p>as part of the proposed Strategic Growth Option.</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastleigh Borough Retail and Leisure Needs Assessment (Carter Jonas July 2017) • Retail Floorspace Provision Background Paper (EBC, June 2018) • Town Centres, Local Centres & Shopping Parades - Details of retail occupancy background paper (EBC, September 2017) • Strategic Growth Option Emerging Masterplan and Addendum (Allies and Morrison, June & October 2018) |
| <p>Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community services and residential development needed in town centres (23)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment of the need to expand (the) town centre(s), considering the needs of town centre uses. • Primary and secondary shopping frontages identified and allocated. | <p>Primary and secondary shopping frontages are identified for Eastleigh town centre and Swan Centre, Hedge End district centre and Fryern Arcade/The Mall/Winchester Road district centre.</p> <p>Policy S5, New Communities, land north of Bishopstoke and land north and east of Fair Oak identifies the need for new district and local centres as part of the proposed Strategic Growth Option in response to identified retail needs across the Borough.</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastleigh Borough Retail and Leisure Needs Assessment (Carter Jonas July 2017) • Retail Floorspace Provision Background Paper (EBC, June 2018) • Town Centres, Local Centres & Shopping Parades - Details of retail occupancy Background Paper (EBC, September 2017) • Strategic Growth Option Masterplan (EBC, October 2018) |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

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| 3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy (para 28) | | |
| Support sustainable economic growth in rural areas. Planning strategies should promote a strong rural economy by taking a positive approach to new development. (28) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant include a policy or policies which support the sustainable growth of rural businesses; promote the development and diversification of agricultural businesses; support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments, and support local services and facilities. | <p>Strategic policy S7, New development in the countryside supports the development of community, tourist or visitor uses through the re-use of buildings including facilities for the interpretation of heritage assets.</p> <p>There is also a section in the Local Plan on the rural economy with policies DM17, Agricultural development, DM18, Extension and replacement of non-residential buildings in the countryside, DM19, Change of use of buildings in the countryside and DM20, Boatyard and marina sites on the River Hamble all supporting appropriate economic development in rural locations and areas outside of the urban edge.</p> |
| 4. Promoting sustainable transport (paras 29-41) | | |
| <p>Facilitate sustainable development whilst contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. (29)</p> <p>Balance the transport system in favour of sustainable transport modes and give people a real choice about how they travel whilst recognising that different policies will be required in different communities and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas. (29)</p> <p>Encourage solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and congestion (29) including supporting a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport. (30)</p> <p>Local authorities should work with</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint working with adjoining authorities, transport providers and Government Agencies on infrastructure provision in order to support sustainable economic growth with particular regard to the facilities referred to in paragraph 31. Policies encouraging development which facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport and a range of transport choices where appropriate, particularly the criteria in paragraph 35. A spatial strategy and policy which seeks to reduce the need to travel through balancing housing and employment provision. | <p>The Local Plan identifies a Green Borough from the Council's Corporate Plan (2015-2025) as a key characteristic and issue through which environment and transport matters are considered. The Local Plan provides a focus upon improving the performance of key roads and junctions along with a focus upon improving and providing increased opportunities for travelling by public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>Strategic policy S1, Delivering sustainable development includes a criterion for new development to minimise the need to travel and, where travel is necessary, provide access to more sustainable forms of transport and alternatives to car use.</p> <p>Strategic Policy S12, Transport infrastructure aims to deliver new and improved transport infrastructure whereby it's further stated that the Borough Council will work with developers, the highway authority, Solent Transport, the Solent LEP, the Solent Local Transport Body and Highways England to secure funding to implement the noted schemes.</p> <p>More specifically, Policy DM13, General development criteria – transport includes a requirement for contributions towards relevant off-site</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

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| <p>neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development. (31)</p> <p>Opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure. (32)</p> <p>Ensure that developments which generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised (34)</p> <p>Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. (35)</p> <p>Policies should aim for a balance of land uses so that people can be encouraged to minimize journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. (37)</p> <p>For larger scale residential developments in particular, planning policies should promote a mix of uses in order to provide opportunities to undertake day-to-day activities including work on site. Where practical, particularly within large-scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties. (38)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy for major developments which promotes a mix of uses and access to key facilities by sustainable transport modes. • If local (car parking) standards have been prepared, are they justified and necessary? (39) • Identification and protection of sites and routes where infrastructure could be developed to widen transport choice linked to the Local Transport Plan. | <p>transport infrastructure,</p> <p>There is a requirement referred to in para 4.30 of the supporting text paragraphs to Strategic Policy S5, New Communities, land north of Bishopstoke and land north and east of Fair Oak for developers of the Strategic Growth Option to provide for or make a contribution to other transport measures, which are likely to include on and off-site junction and public transport improvements and funding for sustainable transport links into the existing cycle network. Such a requirement is also embodied in Strategic Policy S5 itself. Strategic policy S5 also includes a mix of uses on top of residential including retail, employment and new schools which will help to promote increases in walking and cycling.</p> <p>Strategic Policy S6, New Allbrook Hill, Bishopstoke and Fair Oak link road will provide significant congestion relief along the existing Bishopstoke Road and in Central Eastleigh (an air quality management zone)</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Assessment Part 1 and Part 2 including Appendices (Systra, April 2018) • Eastleigh Strategic Transport Study – North Bishopstoke and Allbrook Hill Link Road Report and Appendices B-E and F-L (HCC, February 2016) • Strategic Growth Option Public Transport Accessibility Background Paper (EBC, June 2018) • Infrastructure Delivery Plan (EBC, October 2018) |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

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| <p>The setting of car parking standards including provision for town centres. (39-40)</p> <p>Local planning authorities should identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice. (41)</p> | | |
| <p>5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure (paras 42-46)</p> | | |
| <p>Support the expansion of the electronic communications networks, including telecommunications' masts and high speed broadband. (43)</p> <p>Local planning authorities should not impose a ban on new telecommunications development in certain areas, impose blanket Article 4 directions over a wide area or a wide range of telecommunications development or insist on minimum distances between new telecommunications development and existing development. (44)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy supporting the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband, noting the caveats in para 44. | <p>Policy DM9, Public utilities and communications supports the development of new telecommunications infrastructure subject to the included criteria being met. The policy also further states that the Council will encourage developers to make provision for the installation and maintenance of telecommunications infrastructure within new developments.</p> <p>Strategic policy S4, Employment provision also supports the provision of high-speed telecommunication facilities to serve Eastleigh and the rest of the Borough's settlements.</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (EBC, October 2018).</p> |
| <p>6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality housing (paras 47-55)</p> | | |
| <p>Identify and maintain a rolling supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements; this should include an additional buffer of</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) five years or more supply of specific deliverable sites; plus the buffer as appropriate | <p>The Council's latest five year housing land supply position as of March 2018 is shown to be 5.52 years (this incorporating a 20% buffer). The Council is currently working to an objectively assessed need of 630 dwellings per annum (recommended by a Planning Inspector following a</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

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| 5% or 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. 20% buffer applies where there has been persistent under delivery of housing(47) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where this element of housing supply includes windfall sites, inclusion of 'compelling evidence' to justify their inclusion (48) A SHLAA | <p>granted Section 78 planning appeal ref: APP/W1715/W/16/3156702), which will be updated once further details are forthcoming on the Government's standardised housing methodology.</p> <p>Strategic policy S2, Approach to new development promotes the delivery of 14,580 dwellings between 2016 and 2036. Out of this total, more than half the dwellings have permission or a resolution to grant permission, which in turn will help towards maintaining a 5 year housing land supply, which is regularly updated.</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eastleigh Borough Five Year Housing Land Supply Position Statement (EBC, March 2018) Small / medium sites Background Paper – Supplementary Site Selection Report (EBC, November 2017) / Small / medium sites Background Paper – Individual sites from Options D and E (EBC, October 2018) Housing Implementation Plan Background Paper (EBC, June 2018) Housing Trajectory Background Paper including Tables & Appendices (EBC, June 2018) Strategic Growth Option Housing Trajectory Background Paper & Appendices (EBC, June 2018) |
| Identify a supply of developable sites or broad locations for years 6-10 and, where possible, years 11-15 (47). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of a supply of developable sites or broad locations for: a) years 6-10; b) years 11-15 | <p>The supporting tables and appendices includes the provision of a year by year breakdown up to 2035/36 for the sources of housing supply which constitutes commitments, resolutions, other allocations, small sites, windfall sites and the Strategic Growth Option. These show that a significant proportion of the housing sites to be delivered when allowing for an 8 year lead in time will be from the proposed Strategic Growth Option. This is set out in the Council's supporting evidence which includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Implementation Plan Background Paper (EBC, June 2018) |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Trajectory Background Paper including Tables & Appendices (EBC, June 2018) • Strategic Growth Option Housing Trajectory Background Paper & Appendices (EBC, June 2018) |
| <p>Illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a trajectory; and set out a housing implementation strategy describing how a five year supply will be maintained. (47)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A housing trajectory • Monitoring of completions and permissions (47) • Updated and managed SHLAA. (47) | <p>The Plan is supported by a trajectory and Housing Implementation Plan (or Strategy). The Council takes a positive and proactive approach to facilitate increased and accelerated delivery of housing in the Borough. This is demonstrated through the Council entering partnerships and joint ventures with developers of a number of sites granted permission in recent years to facilitate a wider tenure mix on the sites including a number of wholly rental developments. The Council has also entered into a partnership with Galliford Try for developing the Strategic Growth Option. The proactive approach taken by the Council demonstrates its commitment for maintaining a five-year housing land supply.</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Implementation Plan Background Paper (EBC, June 2018) • Housing Trajectory Background Paper including Tables & Appendices (EBC, June 2018) • Strategic Growth Option Housing Trajectory Background Paper & Appendices (EBC, June 2018) • Eastleigh Borough Five Year Housing Land Supply Position Statement (EBC, March 2018) • Strategic Land Availability Assessment (EBC, May 2017) • Delivering a new community North of Bishopstoke and Fair Oak (EBC, October 2018) |
| <p>Set out the authority's approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances (47).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on the density of development. | <p>The Local Plan includes policies and criteria which relate to the density of development. For example, criterion vii in Policy S1, Delivering Sustainable Development states that to be sustainable, new development should seek</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

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| | | <p>opportunities to maximise density of new development and redevelopments.</p> <p>Density of development considerations are also incorporated into Policy DM1, General criteria for new development.</p> <p>Policy DM18, Extension and replacement of non-residential buildings in the countryside considers density in such locations so that they would not have an urbanising effect.</p> <p>Policy DM23, Residential development in urban areas is proactive on residential densities with a minimum density of 40 dwellings per hectare (net) sought in such locations.</p> <p>Policy E3, Eastleigh Town Centre also seeks to promote high density mixed-use development.</p> <p>Policy S5, New Communities, land to the north of Bishopstoke and land north and east of Fair Oak also includes a criterion referencing the form and density of development and how this should accord with a number of intended aims. The Strategic Growth Option Emerging Masterplan and Addendum (Allies and Morrison, June & October 2018) further identifies levels of density suitable within different parts of the Strategic Growth Option.</p> <p>Taking the above into account, the Local Plan is considered to include appropriate policies for setting out residential densities that accord with local circumstances.</p> |
| <p>Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic and market trends, and needs of different groups (50) and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply to meet this demand. (para 159)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on planning for a mix of housing (including self-build, and housing for older people • SHMA • Identification of the size, type, tenure and range of housing required in particular locations, reflecting local demand. (50) | <p>Policy DM23, Residential development in urban areas makes reference to the provision of self and custom build development where possible on residential sites.</p> <p>Policy DM26, Creating a mix of housing requires applicants for market residential and mixed-use schemes to meet a number of listed criteria such as demonstrating how the proposal will contribute to the overall mix of housing in the Housing Market Area, informed by the current need,</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
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| <p></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence for housing provision based on up to date, objectively assessed needs. (50) • Policy on affordable housing and consideration for the need for on-site provision or if off-site provision or financial contributions are sought, where these can these be justified and to what extent do they contribute to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. (50) | <p>current demand and existing stock. It further requires applicants to demonstrate how the scheme contributes to the provision of properties suitable for groups such as first time buyers, downsizers and those in need of lower cost housing, and to demonstrate that where a mix of different house types and sizes and types is provided on site, that the development is designed to avoid excessive concentrations of the same size or type of home.</p> <p>Policy DM27, Delivering older peoples housing enables new development to seek and respond to the requirements of an ageing population by increasing the supply of specialist housing and accessible housing in accordance with policy DM31, Dwellings with higher access standards.</p> <p>Policy DM30, Delivering affordable housing enables the Council to seek the maximum reasonable amount of affordable housing when negotiating on individual market residential and mixed-use schemes, in line with a number of included criteria.</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastleigh Borough Assessment of affordable housing and other housing types (Opinion Research Services, July 2017) • South Hampshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (GL Hearn for PUSH, January 2014) • South Hampshire Objectively Assessed Housing Need update (GL Hearn for PUSH, April 2016) |
| <p>In rural areas be responsive to local circumstances and plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing, including through rural exception sites where appropriate (54). In rural areas housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of allowing some market housing to facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs. • Consideration of the case for resisting inappropriate development of residential gardens. | <p>Policy DM29, Rural workers’ dwellings supports the provision of dwellings for rural workers in the countryside, subject to a number of criteria being met. The policy aims to grant permission for rural workers dwellings exceptionally, on the basis of identified needs relating to an enterprise that can only take place in a rural area, and that supports or is related to the management of the countryside.</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
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| vitality of rural communities. | <p>(This is discretionary)(para 53)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of special circumstances to allow new isolated homes listed at para 55. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small / medium sites Background Paper – Supplementary Site Selection Report (EBC, November 2017) / Small / medium sites Background Paper – Individual sites from Options D and E (EBC, October 2018) |
| 7. Requiring good design (paras 56-68) | | |
| Develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area (58). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of policy or policies which seek to increase the quality of development through the principles set out at para 58 and approaches in paras 59-61, linked to the vision for the area and specific local issues | <p>High quality design is recognised as a golden thread which runs throughout the content of the Local Plan. For example, design related factors and requirements are incorporated into Strategic Policies S1, Delivering sustainable development, S5, New Communities, land north of Bishopstoke and land north and east of Fair Oak and S6, New Allbrook Hill, Bishopstoke and Fair Oak link road. The Strategic Growth Option Emerging Masterplan and Addendum (Allies and Morrison, June & October 2018) provides further details of the quality of design that can be expected through the provision of new development within the proposed Strategic Growth Option.</p> <p>Design related factors and requirements are also incorporated in a number of the development management and site allocation policies. Examples include but not limited to policy DM1, General criteria for new development, policy DM12, Heritage assets and policy DM32, Internal space standards for new residential development.</p> |
| 8. Promoting healthy communities (paras 69-77) | | |
| Policies should aim to design places which: promote community interaction, including through mixed-use development; are safe and accessible environments; and are accessible developments (69). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of a policy or policies on inclusive communities. • Promotion of opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments which | <p>Several policies in the Local Plan are intended to promote inclusive healthy communities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy S10, Green infrastructure which includes criteria relating to the provision of interlinked publically accessible open space through existing and new development, multi-functional spaces connected by primary, secondary and tertiary green links and green cycle ways, paths and linkages between community facilities and open spaces to link to community facilities within the fine grain of existing and new |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
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| | bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity; safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas. (69) | <p>development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy DM1, General criteria for new development which provides a focus upon well designed development so that it meets the needs of occupiers and users of the spaces and buildings for all users including those with disabilities. It also helps to ensure that places are created where people feel safe through which opportunities for anti-social and criminal behaviour are limited and aims to ensure there is access to green space to encourage play and exercise. <p>A range of other policies and site allocations also aim to ensure well-balanced communities are created so that they include a mix of uses and a range of housing types. The most relevant example to this regard is Strategic policy S5, New Communities, land north of Bishopstoke and land north and east of Fair Oak.</p> |
| Policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services (70). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of a policy or policies addressing community facilities and local service. Positive planning for the provision and integration of community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; safeguard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services; ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernize; and ensure that housing is developed in suitable locations which offer a range of community facilities and good access to key services and infrastructure. | <p>Strategic policy S11, Community Facilities supports the provision of a range of new facilities to serve the Borough's communities. This includes provision of new schools, enhancements to existing schools, new secondary schools (i.e. in the Strategic Growth Option), new and enhanced medical facilities, cemeteries to meet local needs and other new and enhanced community infrastructure necessary to ensure the sustainability of the development which can include new multi-purpose halls, improvements to existing halls, and where feasible, local shops.</p> <p>Policy DM38, Community, leisure and cultural facilities further supports the development of new community, cultural and leisure facilities in appropriate locations and includes criteria which needs to be met in instances where their loss is proposed.</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
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| Identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities; and set locally derived standards to provide these (73). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. (73) • A policy protecting existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land from development, with specific exceptions. (74) • Protection and enhancement of rights of way and access. (75) | <p>Policies DM34, DM35 and DM36 deal with the protection of existing open space including exceptional circumstances where such a loss would be permitted, open space to be provided as part of new residential development and new and enhanced recreation and open space facilities. Some of the site allocation policies make further reference to the protection and/or provision of sports pitches where such a need is identified.</p> <p>Policy DM13, General development criteria – transport along with a number of the allocation type policies will ensure the protection and enhancement of public rights of way, whilst Strategic Policy S13, Strategic footpath, cycleway and bridleway links provides a focus upon creating new and improving existing footpath, cycleway and bridleway links throughout the Borough.</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastleigh Borough Open Space Needs Assessment (LUC, February 2017) • Eastleigh Borough Council Sports Facility Needs Assessment and Playing Pitch Strategy Update Final Report (Continuum Sport and Leisure Ltd in association with LUC, March 2017) |
| Enable local communities, through local and neighbourhood plans, to identify special protection green areas of particular importance to them – ‘Local Green Space’ (76-78). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy enabling the protection of Local Green Spaces. (Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or reviewed, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period. The designation should only be used when it accords with the criteria in para 77). Policy for managing development within a local green space should be consistent with policy for Green Belts. (78) | There are no Local Green Space allocations proposed in the Local Plan with none proposed through consultation that has been undertaken. |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
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| 9. Protecting Green Belt land (paras 79-92) | | |
| <p>Local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land. (81)</p> <p>Local planning authorities with Green Belts in their area should establish Green Belt boundaries in their Local Plans which set the framework for Green Belt and settlement policy. (83)</p> <p>When drawing up or reviewing Green Belt boundaries local planning authorities should take account of the need to promote sustainable patterns of development. (84)</p> <p>Boundaries should be set using ‘physical features likely to be permanent’ amongst other things. (85)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where Green Belt policies are included, these should reflect the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt. (81) ○ Accord with criteria on boundary setting, and the need for clarity on the status of safeguarded land, in particular. (85) ○ Specify that inappropriate development should not be approved except in very special circumstances. (87) ○ Specify the exceptions to inappropriate development (89-90) ○ Identify where very special circumstances might apply to renewable energy development. (91) | <p>There is no Green Belt designated in Eastleigh Borough so this section doesn't apply for the purposes of the Local Plan.</p> |
| 10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change (paras 93-108) | | |
| <p>Adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. | <p>It is noted in Chapter 2 that flooding and coastal erosion are not likely to be major issues over the course of the plan period. However, there is a comprehensive evidence base relating to flood risk which looks at this</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
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| <p>water supply and demand considerations. (94)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for energy efficiency improvements to existing building. • Local requirements for a building's sustainability which are consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy. (95)) | <p>from a sub-regional, Borough-wide and site level viewpoint. There are also policies in the Local Plan that deal with these issues.</p> <p>Policy S1, Delivering sustainable development includes criteria which aims to have regard to the potential impacts of climate change and water supply issues associated with the Hamble and Itchen catchments. This includes specific aims to limit greenhouse emissions, restrict development in areas at risk of flooding and minimise energy use.</p> <p>Strategic Policy S9 includes a criterion whereby the Council seeks to achieve coast protection and flood management measures where necessary in accordance with the North Solent Shoreline Management Plan.</p> <p>Policies DM2, Environmentally sustainable development, DM3, Adaptation to climate change and DM4, Zero or low carbon energy further deal with climate change related issues where new development is proposed.</p> <p>Policy DM5, Managing flood risk will only allow development to be permitted within areas at risk of flooding, now and in the future, as identified on the Environment Agency's most recent flood maps and the Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, provided a number of criteria are met.</p> <p>Water supply and demand issues are further considered under policies DM9, Public utilities and communications and DM10, Water and Waste Water.</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PUSH Integrated Water Management Study (PUSH, May 2018) • Water Efficiency Background Paper (EBC, June 2018) • PUSH Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Atkins, December 2007) – Update (Eastern Solent Coastal Partnership on behalf of PUSH, February 2016) • Strategic Growth Option – Hydrology and Flood Risk Reports (JBA |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
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| | | <p>Consulting, May 2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability Appraisal (LUC, June 2018) |
| <p>Help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy through a strategy, policies maximising renewable and low carbon energy, and identification of key energy sources. (97)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategy and policies to promote and maximise energy from renewable and low carbon sources, • Identification of suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure the development of such sources (see also NPPF footnote 17) <p>Identification of where development can draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers. (97)</p> | <p>The Local Plan includes policy DM4, Zero or Low Carbon Energy which provides a focus on increasing the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy across the Borough. The policy identifies installations deploying combined heat and power (CHP technology) as one such example of a key energy source for delivering low carbon energy.</p> <p>Policies DM2, Environmentally sustainable development and DM3, Adaptation to climate change also require developers to ensure zero or low carbon energy is incorporated within development.</p> |
| <p>Minimise vulnerability to climate change and manage the risk of flooding (99)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account taken of the impacts of climate change. (99) • Allocate, and where necessary re-locate, development away from flood risk areas through a sequential test, based on a SFRA. (100) • Policies to manage risk, from a range of impacts, through suitable adaptation measures | <p>Policy DM5, Managing Flood Risk is the main policy in the Local Plan for dealing with development that will only be permitted within the areas at risk of flooding, subject to a number of included criteria being met. This includes a requirement to meet the sequential and exception test (where required) as outlined in Government guidance. Policy DM7, Flood defences, land reclamation and coast protection also deals with flood risk related matters.</p> <p>Strategic Policy S1, Delivering sustainable development further considers how development should have regard to the potential impacts of climate change, and the need to limit greenhouse gas emissions by promoting measures to design buildings and spaces which are adaptable to climate change. Policy S1 also aims to restrict development in areas at risk of</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
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| | | <p>flooding.</p> <p>Whilst the proposed Strategic Growth Option is in Flood Zone 1, Strategic policy S5, New Communities, land north of Bishopstoke and land north and east of Fair Oak aims to ensure development appropriately manages the risk of flooding to the new communities and does not increase the risk of flooding to existing communities.</p> <p>Policies DM2, Environmentally sustainable development, DM3, Adaptation to climate change and DM4, Zero or low carbon energy are the overarching policies in the Local Plan which provide a specific focus upon limiting, reducing or avoiding impacts that contribute to climate change.</p> <p>A number of the site allocations also identify issues relating to flood risk and climate change which new development must address. That said, development proposed across the Borough is largely located outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PUSH Strategic Flood Risk Assessment December (Atkins, December 2007) – Update (Eastern Solent Coastal Partnership on behalf of PUSH, February 2016) • Sustainability Appraisal (LUC, June 2018) • Hydrological and Flood Risk Reports (JBA Consulting, May 2018) undertaken as part of the evidence required for the Strategic Growth Option |
| Take account of marine planning (105) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure early and close co-operation on relevant economic, social and environmental policies with the Marine Management Organisation • Review the aims and objectives of the Marine Policy Statement, including local potential for marine- | <p>Strategic policy S9, the Coast has been written to be consistent with the Marine Policy Statement (MPS) and the South Marine Plan (Marine Management Organisation, July 2018).</p> <p>Evidence of consultation undertaken with the Marine Management Organisation is referenced in the Revised Duty to Cooperate Statement (EBC, October 2018) as part of the evidence and information submitted for</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
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| | <p>related economic development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate as appropriate marine policy objectives into emerging policy • Support of integrated coastal management (ICM) in coastal areas in line with the requirements of the MPS | <p>the purposes of the examination.</p> |
| <p>Manage risk from coastal change (106)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of where the coast is likely to experience physical changes and identify Coastal Change Management Areas, and clarity on what development will be allowed in such areas. • Provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be re-located from such areas, based on SMPs and Marine Plans, where appropriate. | <p>There are not considered to be significant risks to the Borough's coastline. There is some risk of coastal inundation at Hamble but the risks are relatively low and the areas affected are not of sufficient scale to warrant the identification of a Coastal Change Management Area. Provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be relocated from such areas is therefore not considered to be an issue which needs to be addressed through the Local Plan.</p> |
| <p>11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (paras 109-125)</p> | | |
| <p>Protect valued landscapes (109)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategy and policy or policies to create, protect, enhance and manage networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. • Policy which seeks to minimise the loss of higher quality agricultural land and give great weight to protecting the landscape and scenic beauty of National Parks, the Broads and AONBs. | <p>The protection of valued landscapes is covered in many of the policies within the Local Plan. This includes many of the site allocation policies.</p> <p>Strategic policy S10, Green Infrastructure also includes a requirement for the Borough's landscape value to be maintained, enhanced and connected to natural habitats.</p> <p>The setting of the South Downs National Park is considered in Strategic Policy S5, New Communities, land north of Bishopstoke and land north and east of Fair Oak.</p> <p>The landscape setting of the Itchen Valley Country Park and the Itchen</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
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| | | <p>Way is also considered within policies E7, Development opportunities adjoining Eastleigh River Side and E9, Southampton Airport.</p> <p>The protection of agricultural land has been fully considered.</p> <p>The Council's evidence on these issues includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability Appraisal (LUC, June 2018) • Strategic Land Availability Assessment (EBC, May 2017) • Small / medium sites Background Paper – Supplementary Site Selection Report (EBC, November 2017) / Small / medium sites Background Paper – Individual sites from Options D and E (EBC, October 2018) • SGO Landscape sensitivity Background Paper (EBC, October 2018) |
| Prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and land instability (109) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy which seeks development which is appropriate for its location having regard to the effects of pollution on health, the natural environment or general amenity. | <p>Policy DM8, Pollution is a criteria based policy which will result in development not being permitted if it is likely to cause loss of amenity of impact on public health or other unacceptable environmental impacts through various listed causes of pollution such as air pollution (including odours or particulate emissions), pollution of surface, underground coastal waters or other watercourses, noise or vibration, light intrusion and land contamination. Pollution related matters are also dealt with through other policies where relevant throughout the Local Plan.</p> <p>Issues relating to land contamination are further picked up where identified in relevant site allocations policies following detailed assessments undertaken through the Strategic Land Availability Assessment (EBC, May 2017), Sustainability Appraisal (LUC, 2018) and Small / medium sites Background Paper – Supplementary Site Selection Report (EBC, November 2017) / Small / medium sites Background Paper – Individual sites from Options D and E (EBC, October 2018).</p> |
| Planning policies should minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity (117) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and mapping of local ecological networks and geological conservation interests. | <p>Biodiversity is identified as both a key and cross cutting Green Borough issue within the Local Plan. It is further considered as a key issue under environmental capacity and development issues. Protecting and enhancing</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

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| <p>Planning policies should plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries (117)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies to promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the recovery of priority species | <p>biodiversity is also identified as one of the Local Plan objectives.</p> <p>Policy DM11, Nature Conservation is a criteria based policy which deals with biodiversity related matters, mostly in relation to new development proposed. A number of other policies in the Local Plan also include a consideration of biodiversity related issues. Some examples include Strategic policy S10, Green Infrastructure, Strategic Policy S13, Strategic footpath, cycleway and bridleway links and policy DM1, General criteria for new development.</p> <p>A number of the site allocation policies also identify issues relating to biodiversity which new development must address.</p> <p>The Local Plan has also been informed by evidence relating to biodiversity including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitats Regulations Assessment (UE Environmental Consulting, June 2018) • Sustainability Appraisal (LUC, 2018) • Strategic Land Availability Assessment (EBC, May 2017) through which issues related to biodiversity (i.e. Proximity to Nature Conservation Designations, Priority Habitats, Nature Conservation Designations, Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and Biodiversity Action Plan and Priority Areas and Links’) are factored into an analysis of site development potential. • Small / medium sites Background Paper – Supplementary Site Selection Report (EBC, November 2017) / Small / medium sites Background Paper – Individual sites from Options D and E (EBC, October 2018) • Ecology Air Quality Assessment (Air Quality Consultants, June 2018) • Southern damselfly survey and Habitat Assessment Study / Strategic Conservation Plan (Arcadian Ecology, April 2018) <p>The following has been prepared specifically as part of evidence for the</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
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| | | <p>proposed Strategic Growth Option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological Appraisal (White Young Green, August 2017 on behalf of developers) • Bat Trapping and Radio-tracking Baseline Report and Evaluation (White Young Green, August 2017 on behalf of developers) • Great Crested Newt Study (White Young Green, June 2018 on behalf of developers) (covers an area wider than the proposed SGO) |
| 12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (paras 126-141) | | |
| <p>Include a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk (126)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategy for the historic environment based on a clear understanding of the cultural assets in the plan area, including assets most at risk. • A map/register of historic assets • A policy or policies which promote new development that will make a positive contribution to character and distinctiveness. (126) | <p>The historic environment is identified as a key Green Borough issue within the Local Plan. It is also considered as part of the Local Plan objectives under the remit of creating an excellent environment for all.</p> <p>Policy DM12, Heritage Assets deals with the conservation and enhancement of the Borough’s heritage assets and includes criteria through which the development of a heritage asset or development that affects an archaeological site will be permitted.</p> <p>A number of other policies further deal with the historic environment including Strategic Policy S10, Green Infrastructure whereby through new development and other initiatives, the Council will seek the incorporation of historic buildings and landscapes, including historic parks and gardens within the wider Green Infrastructure to protect their setting where appropriate. Policy DM19, Change of use of buildings in the countryside allows residential uses to be permitted in buildings of architectural or historic interest provided there are no other means of securing its preservation.</p> <p>A number of the site allocations also identify issues relating to the historic environment through which new development must address.</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
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| | | <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Level Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal (White Young Green, November 2017) as evidence for the proposed Strategic Growth Option • Sustainability Appraisal (LUC, June 2018) • Strategic Land Availability Assessment (EBC, May 2017) through which issues related to the historic environment (i.e. Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Archaeological Sites) are factored into an analysis of site development potential. |
| <p>13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals (paras 142-149)</p> | | |
| <p>It is important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. However, since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them to secure their long-term conservation (142)</p> <p>Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial materials (146)</p> | <p>Account taken of the matters raised in relation to paragraph 143 and 145, including matters in relation to land in national / international designations; landbanks; the defining of Minerals Safeguarding Areas; wider matters relating to safeguarding; approaches if non-mineral development is necessary within Minerals Safeguarding Areas; the setting of environmental criteria; development of noise limits; reclamation of land; plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates. This could include evidence of co-operation with neighbouring and more distant authorities.</p> | <p>Not applicable. Hampshire County Council is the lead planning authority with responsibility for minerals planning within the Borough.</p> <p>However, the Local Plan has been influenced by the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013) and Minerals Safeguarding SPD (2016), particularly with regards to policy HA3, Hamble Airfield whereby the former Hamble Airfield is identified as an area for the extraction of sand and gravel. This further identifies sand and gravel reserves present within parts of the proposed Strategic Growth Option through which Strategic Policy S5, New Communities land north of Bishopstoke and land north and east of Fair Oak includes a criterion which states that development will not proceed until appropriate prior extraction of minerals has taken place.</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (EBC, May 2017) through which issues relating to minerals and waste safeguarding are factored into an analysis of development potential |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability Appraisal (LUC, June 2018) |
| <p>Justified: <i>The plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence.</i></p> <p>To be 'justified' a DPD needs to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded on a robust and credible evidence base involving: research / fact finding demonstrating how the choices made in the plan are backed up by facts; and evidence of participation of the local community and others having a stake in the area. • The most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives. | | |
| <p><i>Participation</i></p> <p>Has the consultation process allowed for effective engagement of all interested parties?</p> | <p>The consultation statement. This should set out what consultation was undertaken, when, with whom and how it has influenced the plan. The statement should show that efforts have been made to consult hard to reach groups, key stakeholders etc. Reference SCI</p> | <p>Consultation and engagement has been undertaken in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement which was adopted by the Council's Cabinet in November 2015.</p> <p>Additionally, the Council has published a Revised Consultation Statement (EBC, October 2018) which clearly sets out the details and feedback of consultation undertaken at each stage.</p> |
| <p><i>Research / fact finding</i></p> <p>Is the plan justified by a sound and credible evidence base? What are the sources of evidence? How up to date, and how convincing is it?</p> <p>What assumptions were made in preparing the DPD? Were they reasonable and justified?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The studies, reports and technical papers that provide the evidence for the policies set out in the DPD, the date of preparation and who they were produced by. <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD (at various stages of development) and SA Report which illustrate how evidence supports the strategy, policies and proposals, including key assumptions. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very brief statement of how the main findings of consultation support the policies, with reference to: reports to the council on the | <p>The Local Plan is based on a credible and robust evidence base. There are numerous pieces of evidence and information that support the different elements of the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Core Documents list sets out the range of evidence through which the Local Plan has been prepared and on which it is based.</p> <p>Key documents which justify the proposed development strategy include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PUSH Spatial Position Statement (PUSH, June 2016) • Housing Implementation Plan Background Paper (EBC, June 2018) • Sustainability Appraisal (LUC, June 2018) • Habitats Regulations Assessment (UE Environmental Consulting, October 2018) • Small / medium sites Background Paper – Supplementary Site Selection |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>issues raised during participation, covering both the front-loading and formulation phases; and any other information on community views and preferences.</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each policy (or group of policies dealing with the same issue), a very brief statement of the evidence documents relied upon and how they support the policy (where this is not already clear in the reasoned justification in the DPD). | <p>Report (EBC, November 2017) / Small / medium sites Background Paper – Individual sites from Options D and E (EBC, October 2018) – Background paper including summary tables plus supporting documentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Trajectory Background Paper including Tables & Appendices (EBC, June 2018) Strategic Growth Option Housing Trajectory Background Paper & Appendices (EBC, June 2018) Strategic Growth Option Emerging Masterplan and Addendum (Allies and Morrison, June & October 2018) Strategic Growth Option Background Paper – Comparative Assessment (EBC, October 2018) Strategic Growth Option Background Paper – Delivery (EBC, October 2018) Employment Background Paper including the employment trajectory (EBC, June 2018) Transport Assessment (Systra, April 2018) |
| <p><i>Alternatives</i></p> <p>Can it be shown that the LPA’s chosen approach is the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives? Have the reasonable alternatives been considered and is there a clear audit trail showing how and why the preferred approach was arrived at? Where a balance had to be struck in taking decisions between competing alternatives, is it clear how and why the decisions were taken? Does the sustainability appraisal show</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports and consultation documents produced in the early stages setting out how alternatives were developed and evaluated, and the reasons for selecting the preferred strategy, and reasons for rejecting the alternatives. This should include options covering not just the spatial strategy, but also the quantum of development, strategic policies and development management policies. An audit trail of how the evidence | <p>The Council’s approach is the most appropriate in the light of thorough consideration of reasonable alternatives. A wide range of alternatives have been considered, as set out in the sustainability appraisal. So far as the strategic growth option is concerned, the Council considered a total of 8 strategic growth options as part of the process for selecting Options B and C for the proposed strategic growth option. In forming a comprehensive development strategy for the Borough, this is supported by existing local plan allocations, sites with extant permission or a resolution to grant permission, a number of small and medium greenfield sites (also assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal) and windfall sites. The Council’s justification for the proposed development strategy and how the preferred options perform when considered against reasonable alternatives is</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|---|---|--|
| <p>how the different options perform and is it clear that sustainability considerations informed the content of the DPD from the start?</p> | <p>base, consultation and SA have influenced the plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the SA Report showing the assessment of options and alternatives. • Reports on how decisions on the inclusion of policy were made. • Sections of the consultation document demonstrating how options were developed and appraised. • Any other documentation showing how alternatives were developed and evaluated, including a report on how sustainability appraisal has influenced the choice of strategy and the content of policies. | <p>further set out and explained within the evidence including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues and Options Local Plan (Regulation 18) (EBC, December 2015) • Sustainability Appraisal (LUC, June 2018) • Habitats Regulations Assessment (UE Environmental Consulting, June 2018) • Housing Trajectory Background Paper including Tables & Appendices (EBC, June 2018) • Strategic Growth Option Housing Trajectory Background Paper & Appendices (EBC, June 2018) • Strategic Growth Option Background Paper – Comparative Assessment (EBC, October 2018) • Strategic Growth Option Background Paper – Delivery (EBC, October 2018) • Small / medium sites Background Paper – Supplementary Site Selection Report (EBC, November 2017) / Small / medium sites Background Paper – Individual sites from Options D and E (EBC, October 2018) • Cabinet Report 20th July 2017 – Eastleigh Local Plan Review: Emerging Approach |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Effective: the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities.</p> <p>To be 'effective' a DPD needs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be deliverable • Demonstrate sound infrastructure delivery planning • Have no regulatory or national planning barriers to its delivery • Have delivery partners who are signed up to it • Be coherent with the strategies of neighbouring authorities • Demonstrate how the Duty to Co-operate has been fulfilled • Be flexible • Be able to be monitored | | |
| <p><i>Deliverable and Coherent</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it clear how the policies will meet the Plan's vision and objectives? Are there any obvious gaps in the policies, having regard to the objectives of the DPD? • Are the policies internally consistent? • Are there realistic timescales related to the objectives? • Does the DPD explain how its key policy objectives will be achieved? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD which address delivery, the means of delivery and the timescales for key developments and initiatives. • Confirmation from the relevant agencies that they support the objectives and the identified means of delivery, such as evidence that the plans and programmes of other bodies have been taken into account (e.g. Water Resources Management Plans and Marine Plans). • Information in the local development scheme, or provided separately, about the scope and content (actual and intended) of each DPD showing how they combine to provide a coherent policy structure. • Section in the DPD that shows the linkages between the objectives and | <p>The Plan is deliverable and coherent. A range of housing and employment evidence sets out when development is anticipated to be delivered over the course of the Plan period. Policies S2, Approach to new development and S3, Location of new housing provide details of the quantum and broad locations of this proposed new housing and employment development.</p> <p>A clear vision and set of objectives that are specific to Eastleigh Borough are set out in Chapter 3. This clearly shows how the vision and objectives relate to the strategic policies, development management policies and site allocation policies included in the plan.</p> <p>Information on the consultation undertaken and support received from relevant agencies is included in the Revised Duty to Cooperate Statement (October 2018) and Revised Consultation Statement (2018).</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Trajectory Background Paper including Tables & Appendices (EBC, June 2018) • Strategic Growth Option Housing Trajectory Background Paper & Appendices (EBC, June 2018) |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|--|--|---|
| | the corresponding policies, and consistency between policies (such as through a matrix). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Growth Option Background Paper – Comparative Assessment (EBC, October 2018) • Strategic Growth Option Background Paper – Delivery (EBC, October 2018) • Employment Background Paper including the employment trajectory (EBC, June 2018) • Integrated Water Management Strategy (PUSH, June 2018) • Eastleigh Local Development Scheme (EBC, December 2017) • Sustainability Appraisal (LUC, June 2018) |
| <p><i>Infrastructure Delivery</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the infrastructure implications of the policies clearly been identified? • Are the delivery mechanisms and timescales for implementation of the policies clearly identified? • Is it clear who is going to deliver the required infrastructure and does the timing of the provision complement the timescale of the policies? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A section or sections of the DPD where infrastructure needs are identified and the proposed solutions put forward. • A schedule setting out responsibilities for delivery, mechanisms and timescales, and related to a CIL schedule where appropriate. • Confirmation from infrastructure providers that they support the solutions proposed and the identified means and timescales for their delivery, or a plan for resolving issues. • Demonstrable plan-wide viability, particularly in relation to the delivery of affordable housing and the role of a CIL schedule. | <p>The Local Plan sets out the approach for infrastructure provision in the Strategic policies. It is important to note, however, that infrastructure provision is a cross-cutting theme which applies to many of the Local Plan policies and site allocations.</p> <p>The identified infrastructure requirements are set out within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (EBC, October 2018). This provides information that is available on infrastructure delivery, phasing, timescales, costs and sources of funding. The Council has also published evidence such as the SGO Background Paper (Delivery) (EBC, October 2018) and a Transport Assessment (various documents published between April and June 2018) which provide details of costs for proposed new and improved infrastructure.</p> <p>The Council does not have an adopted CIL so this therefore does not form part of the evidence that has been submitted for the examination. Infrastructure will therefore continue to be funded by developers through Section 106 agreements and through other available sources of funding as and when these become available.</p> |
| <p><i>Co-ordinated Planning</i></p> <p>Does the DPD reflect the concept of</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD that reflect the plans or strategies of the local | <p>The Council has published a Revised Consultation Statement (EBC, October 2018) and a Revised Duty to Cooperate Statement (EBC, October 2018) as</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|---|--|--|
| <p>spatial planning? Does it go beyond traditional land use planning by bringing together and integrating policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes from a variety of agencies / organisations that influence the nature of places and how they function?</p> | <p>authority and other bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies which seek to pull together different policy objectives • Expressions of support/representations from bodies responsible for other strategies affecting the area | <p>part of the evidence submitted for the examination. These indicate where there has been support from bodies and other organisations that look beyond the concept of spatial planning.</p> |
| <p><i>Flexibility</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the DPD flexible enough to respond to a variety of, or unexpected changes in, circumstances? • Does the DPD include the remedial actions that will be taken if the policies need adjustment? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD setting out the assumptions of the plan and identifying the circumstances when policies might need to be reviewed. • Sections of the annual monitoring report and sustainability appraisal report describing how the council will monitor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the effectiveness of policies and what evidence is being collected to undertake this b. changes affecting the baseline information and any information on trends on which the DPD is based • Risk analysis of the strategy and policies to demonstrate robustness and how the plan could cope with changing circumstances • Sections within the DPD dealing with possible change areas and how they would be dealt with, including mechanisms for the rate of development to be increased or slowed and how that would impact | <p>The Local Plan provides sufficient flexibility by providing a housing delivery target above its identified objectively assessed need which was agreed through collaborative working as part of the Council’s membership of the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH).</p> <p>The Housing Trajectory including Tables & Appendices (EBC, June 2018) shows that the discounts and phasing of the allowances and implementation of the Strategic Growth Option, which makes up a significant portion of new housing supply, all err on the side of caution rather than optimism to ensure there is the flexibility in the housing trajectory to respond to changing circumstances.</p> <p>Appendix C of the Local Plan further sets out the framework of performance indicators, and targets to monitor the objectives set out in the Local Plan.</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>on other aspects of the strategy and on infrastructure provision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sections of the DPD identifying the key indicators of success of the strategy, and the remedial actions which will be taken if adjustment is required. | |
| <p><i>Co-operation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the Duty to Co-operate has been undertaken appropriately for the plan being examined? Is it clear who is intended to implement each part of the DPD? Where the actions required are outside the direct control of the LPA, is there evidence that there is the necessary commitment from the relevant organisation to the implementation of the policies? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A succinct Duty to Co-operate Statement which flows from the strategic issues that have been addressed jointly. A 'tick box' approach or a collection of correspondence is not sufficient, and it needs to be shown (where appropriate) if joint plan-making arrangements have been considered, what decisions were reached and why. The Duty to Co-operate Statement could highlight: the sharing of ideas, evidence and pooling of resources; the practical policy outcomes of co-operation; how decisions were reached and why; and evidence of having effectively co-operated to plan for issues which need other organisations to deliver on, common objectives for elements of strategy and policy; a memorandum of understanding; aligned or joint core strategies and liaison with other consultees as appropriate. | <p>The Council has published a revised Duty to Cooperate Statement (EBC, October 2018) as part of the evidence and information to be submitted for the purposes of the Local Plan examination. This sets out how the Council has cooperated with its neighbouring authorities and other bodies in preparing the Local Plan for Eastleigh Borough. One key element of this cooperation relates to providing over and above the Borough's objectively assessed needs for new housing and employment development as a result of collaborative working with member local authorities within the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH).</p> <p>Another key part of the Council's duty to cooperate relates to the proposed development strategy, particularly with regards to the Strategic Growth Option (options B and C) and how the Council has cooperated with key statutory bodies and organisations and local authorities including Winchester City Council and Hampshire County Council in setting out and justifying this approach.</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|---|---|--|
| <p><i>Monitoring</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the DPD contain targets, and milestones which relate to the delivery of the policies, (including housing trajectories where the DPD contains housing allocations)? • Is it clear how targets are to be measured (by when, how and by whom) and are these linked to the production of the annual monitoring report? • Is it clear how the significant effects identified in the sustainability appraisal report will be taken forward in the ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the plan, through the annual monitoring report? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD setting out indicators, targets and milestones • Sections of the current annual monitoring report which report on indicators, targets, milestones and trajectories • Reference to any other reports or technical documents which contain information on the delivery of policies • Sections of the current annual monitoring report and the sustainability appraisal report setting out the framework for monitoring, including monitoring the effects of the DPD against the sustainability appraisal | <p>Chapter 7 of the Local Plan sets out how the Council will monitor the key aspects of the policies and strategy set out in the Local Plan. This will help to ensure the objectives of the Local Plan are delivered. Appendix C further sets out the framework of performance indicators and the intended target/direction to monitor the objectives that are set out in the Local Plan. It is further stated in Chapter 7 that the results of this monitoring will be published on the Council’s website when data becomes available along with a monitoring report annually, and that the Council will also periodically review the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report which contains basic information about the Borough.</p> |
| <p><i>Consistent with national policy: the plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the Framework.</i></p> <p>The DPD should not contradict or ignore national policy. Where there is a departure, there must be clear and convincing reasoning to justify the approach taken.</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the DPD contain any policies or proposals which are not consistent with national policy and, if so, is there local justification? • Does the DPD contain policies that do not add anything to existing national guidance? If so, why have these been included? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD which explain where and how national policy has been elaborated upon and the reasons. • Studies forming evidence for the DPD or, where appropriate, other information which provides the rationale for departing from national policy. • Evidence provided from the sustainability appraisal (including reference to the sustainability report) and/or from the results of | <p>All the policies in the Local Plan are considered to be consistent with national policy included within the NPPF March 2012. It is important to note that with the Local Plan being submitted to the Secretary of State prior to 24th January 2019, the transitional arrangements as referred to in Annex 1 of the NPPF 2018 apply.</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Soundness Test and Key Requirements | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| | <p>community involvement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where appropriate, evidence of consistency with national marine policy as articulated in the UK Marine Policy Statement • Reports or copies of correspondence as to how representations have been considered and dealt with. | |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

Planning policy for traveller sites

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites was published in 23 March 2012 and came into effect on 27 March 2012. Circular 01/06: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites and Circular 04/07: Planning for Travelling Showpeople have been cancelled. Planning Policy for Traveller Sites should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework, including the implementation policies of that document.

The government's aim in relation to planning for traveller sites is:

'To ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic life of travellers whilst respecting the interests of the settled community'.

Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are:

- That local planning authorities (LPAs) make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning
- That LPAs work collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites
- Plan for sites over a reasonable timescale
- Plan-making should protect green belt land from inappropriate development
- Promote more private traveller site provision whilst recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites
- Aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective.

In addition local planning authorities should:

- Include fair, realistic and inclusive policies
- Increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply
- Reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and decision-taking
- Enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure
- Have due regard to protection of local amenity and local environment

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Policy Expectations | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Policy A: Using evidence to plan positively and manage development (para 6)</p> | | |
| <p>Early and effective community engagement with both settled and traveller communities.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early and effective engagement undertaken, including discussing travellers' accommodation needs with travellers themselves, their representative bodies and local support groups. | <p>The requirements identified in the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Final Report (Opinion Research Services, February 2017) are based on desk based research, stakeholder engagement, collaborative working with neighbouring planning authorities, a survey of travelling communities and engagement with bricks and mortar households.</p> |
| <p>Co-operate with travellers, their representative bodies and local support groups, other local authorities and relevant interest groups to prepare and maintain an up-to-date understanding of likely permanent and transit accommodation needs of their areas.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration of a clear understanding of the needs of the traveller community over the lifespan of your development plan. • Collaborative working with neighbouring local planning authorities. • A robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of your local plan and make planning decisions. | <p>The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Final Report (Opinion Research Services, February 2017) as well as setting out the collaborative working that has been undertaken, clearly identifies the needs of travelling communities. Additionally, it is important to note that local planning authorities in Hampshire have a history of working together to determine the need for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation and how to address this need.</p> <p>Policy DM33, Gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople requires the Council to meet its need for additional Gypsy and Travellers pitches and plots for Travelling Showpeople as identified through the evidence base. In addition, site allocation policies FO7, Land at Costalot Stables, Blind Lane, Horton Heath, BU4, Land at Tansfield Stud, Tanhouse Lane, BU5, Land at Heath Green, Heath House Lane, Hedge End, BU6, Land adjacent to Woodleigh, Windmill Lane, Bursledon and HE5, Land at Netley Firs, Kanes Hill, Hedge End allocate pitches to meet this identified need.</p> <p>Further to the consultation, policies FO7 and BU6 are suggested deletions as these now have planning permission.</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Policy Expectations | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Policy B: Planning for traveller sites (paras 7-11)</p> | | |
| <p>Set pitch targets for gypsies and travellers and plot targets for travelling showpeople which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of travellers in your area, working collaboratively with neighbouring LPAs.</p> <p>Set criteria to guide land supply allocations where there is identified need.</p> <p>Ensure that traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification, and annual update, of a supply of specific, deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years worth of sites against locally set target. Identification of a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth for years 6-10, and, where possible, for years 11-15. • An assessment of the need for traveller sites, and where an unmet need has been demonstrated a supply of specific, deliverable sites been identified. • Policy which takes into account criteria a-h of para 11 | <p>The Local Plan includes site allocation policies FO7, Land at Costalot Stables, Blind Lane, Horton Heath, BU4, Land at Tansfield Stud, Tanhouse Lane, BU5, Land at Heath Green, Heath House Lane, Hedge End, BU6, Land adjacent to Woodleigh, Windmill Lane, Bursledon and HE5, Land at Netley Firs, Kanes Hill, Hedge End allocate pitches to meet this identified need. In addition, an estimated need for 3 permanent plots for Travelling Showpeople as identified in the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Final Report (Opinion Research Services, February 2017) are in the process of becoming authorised.</p> <p>Further to the consultation, policies FO7 and BU6 are suggested deletions as these now have planning permission.</p> |
| <p>Policy C: Sites in rural areas and the countryside (para 12)</p> | | |
| <p>When assessing the suitability of sites in rural or semi-rural settings LPAs should ensure that the scale of such sites do not dominate the nearest settled community.</p> | | <p>Ensuring that such proposals do not dominate the nearest settled community has been taken into account through the site selection process with regards to the identification of site allocation policies. Policy DM33, Gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople further aims to ensure that such sites, including transit sites will be permitted where the site is able to accommodate both residential use and where necessary the range of economic activities and vehicles associated</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Policy Expectations | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|--|--|---|
| | | with residents' mobile lifestyles without unacceptable impact on amenities, road safety, heritage, landscape or biodiversity interests. Proposals for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation will also be considered against the wider policies included within the Local Plan in order to ensure they do not dominate the nearest settled community. |
| Policy D: Rural exception sites (para 13) | | |
| If there is a lack of affordable land to meet local traveller needs, LPAs in rural areas, where viable and practical, should consider allocating and releasing sites solely for affordable travellers' sites. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a rural exception site policy is used, and if so clarity that such sites shall be used for affordable traveller sites in perpetuity. | Affordability was not raised as an issue by the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople community as part of the evidence that's been prepared for assessing these needs. |
| Policy E: Traveller sites in Green Belt (paras 14-15) | | |
| <p>Traveller sites (both permanent and temporary) in the Green Belt are inappropriate development.</p> <p>Exceptional limited alteration to the defined Green Belt boundary (which might be to accommodate a site inset within the Green Belt) to meet a specific, identified need for a traveller site ... should be done only through the plan-making process.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Belt boundary revisions made in response to a specific identified need for a traveller site, undertaken through the plan making process. | There is no Green Belt designated in Eastleigh Borough so this section doesn't apply for the purposes of the Local Plan. |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Policy Expectations | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Policy F: Mixed planning use traveller sites (paras 16-18)</p> | | |
| <p>Local planning authorities should consider, wherever possible, including traveller sites suitable for mixed residential and business uses, having regard to the safety and amenity of the occupants and neighbouring residents.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the need for sites for mixed residential and business use (having regard to safety and amenity of the occupants and neighbouring residents), or separate sites in close proximity to one another. • N.B. Mixed use should not be permitted on rural exception sites | <p>Criterion ii in Policy DM33, Gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople states that such sites will be permitted where it is able to accommodate both residential use and where necessary the range of economic activities and vehicles associated with residents' mobile lifestyles without unacceptable impact on local amenities, road safety, heritage, landscape or biodiversity interests.</p> <p>In addition, site allocation policy HE5, Land at Netley Firs, Kanes Hill, Hedge End is allocated for part employment with an adjoining area allocated for a proposed travelling showpeople's site, subject to a number of included criteria being met.</p> |
| <p>Policy G: Major development projects (para 19)</p> | | |
| <p>Local planning authorities should work with the planning applicant and the affected traveller community to identify a site or sites suitable for relocation of the community if a major development proposal requires the permanent or temporary relocation of a traveller site.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a major development proposal requires the permanent or temporary relocation of a traveller site, the identification of a site or sites suitable for relocation of the community. | <p>Not applicable for the purposes of the Local Plan.</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Integration of marine and terrestrial planning

As the UK marine area and marine plan area boundaries extend up to the level of mean high water spring tides while terrestrial planning boundaries generally extend to mean low water spring tides (including estuaries), the marine plan area will physically overlap with that of some terrestrial plan. Local authorities with any tidal frontage, even if far inland and not conventionally regarded as coastal, must therefore take full account of the MMO, the MPS and marine plans under S.58 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act and the Duty to Co-operate in Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011. A full list of the local planning authorities whose areas overlap with the UK marine area appears in Appendix One.

Furthermore, the Duty to Co-Operate requires all local planning authorities, even if landlocked, to take account, where relevant, of the MMO's plans and activities when preparing their Local Plans. Finally, the NPPF requires LPAs to take the MPS into account under the tests of soundness (specifically, to test if an emerging DPD is consistent with national policy, which includes the MPS).

The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (the Act) provided for the introduction of a marine planning system for England's inshore and offshore marine area, establishing the Secretary of State as the Marine Planning Authority for these areas. The Act also provided for the establishment of the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) and for the Secretary of State to delegate various planning functions. The planning functions including preparation and review were delegated to the MMO in 2010. The Act also provided for the adoption of the UK Marine Policy Statement (MPS). The MPS was adopted on 18 March 2011 and provides the policy framework for marine planning and for all decisions likely to affect the marine area.

There are eleven plan areas in English waters, for each of which a Marine Plan will be prepared by the MMO and adopted by the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

In practical terms, all activities undertaken in the marine area require land based infrastructure, without which our ability to benefit economically and socially from activities in the marine area would be extremely limited.

The UK Government's vision for the marine environment, as articulated in the MPS, is:

'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas'.

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

In the absence of a marine plan prepared by the MMO and adopted by the Secretary of State the MPS is the relevant marine policy document. Where a marine plan has been adopted both the MPS and the Marine Plan are relevant marine policy documents for the marine plan area.

As articulated in the Marine and Coastal Act and the MPS, the Government aims for the MPS and marine planning systems to sit alongside and interact with existing planning regimes across the UK. Specifically, s.58 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act requires all¹ public bodies to:

- take authorisation or enforcement decisions that affect or might affect the UK marine area in accordance with the MPS and relevant Marine Plans, unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise
- state their reasons where authorisation or enforcement decisions are not taken in accordance with the MPS and relevant Marine Plans
- have regard to the MPS and relevant Marine Plans when taking decisions that affect or might affect the UK marine area which are not authorisation or enforcement decisions²

In addition, the MPS seeks integration of marine planning and the terrestrial planning system through:

- Consistency between marine and terrestrial policy documents and guidance
- Liaison between respective responsible authorities for terrestrial and marine planning, including in plan development, implementation and review stages
- Sharing the evidence base and data where relevant and appropriate so as to achieve consistency in the data used in plan making and decisions

These aims are further supported by footnote 36 in the NPPF.

¹ Like the Duty to Co-Operate, no distinction is made by the Marine and Coastal Access Act between public authorities with a tidal frontage and those without. Emphasis is placed on the likelihood of the decision being made affecting the marine area.

² For example, decisions about what representations they should make as a consultee or about what action they should carry out themselves.

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Policy Expectations | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|---|---|---|
| Key requirements under the Duty to Co-Operate | | |
| Consistency between marine and terrestrial policy documents and guidance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration of consistency of aim between relevant local plan policies and marine policy documents (i.e. the MPS and any relevant adopted marine plans) • Proof of collaborative working with the MMO and that the MPS has been taken into account. | <p>Strategic policy S9, the Coast has been written to be consistent with the Marine Policy Statement (MPS) and the emerging South Marine Plan.</p> <p>Evidence of consultation undertaken with the Marine Management Organisation is referenced in the Revised Duty to Cooperate Statement (EBC, October 2018) as part of the evidence and information submitted for the purposes of the examination.</p> |
| Liaison between respective authorities responsible for terrestrial and marine planning, including in plan development, implementation and review stages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early and effective policy development engagement undertaken, including discussions with the MMO • Evidence of iteration of policies and plans as a result of engagement with the MMO • Evidence of engagement with the MMO in relation to monitoring, implementation and throughout the policy cycle • Support of integrated coastal management (ICM) in coastal areas in line with the requirements of the MPS | <p>The Council undertook early and effective policy engagement with the MMO at the Issues and Options Stage. Further details are set out in the Revised Duty to Cooperate Statement (EBC, October 2018).</p> |
| Sharing the evidence base and data where relevant and appropriate so as to achieve | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence that the LPA has shared | <p>The Council has consulted with the Marine Management Organisation throughout the process of preparing the Local Plan. The Local Plan</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Policy Expectations | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|---|--|--|
| consistency in the data used in plan making and decisions | <p>or provided relevant data to the MMO that can help inform Marine Plans or MPS review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration that local plan policy has been underpinned by data provided by the MMO or the MPS • Explicit cross-referencing in local plan to MPS, the MMO, their roles, and relevant marine plans | <p>includes specific references to the Marine Planning Statement and licencing requirements as a result of a previous consultation response received at the Issues and Options stage (Regulation 18).</p> <p>Relevant evidence includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised Duty to Cooperate Statement (EBC, October 2018) • Revised Consultation Statement (EBC, October 2018) |
| Marine Policy Statement- Chapter 2: General Principles for Decision-Making³ | | |
| Sections 2.1 -2.2: The UK vision for the marine environment | | |
| <p>The UK vision for the marine environment ('clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas')</p> <p>Achieving the vision through marine planning</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference in DPD where appropriate to UK vision for the marine environment • Contribution to the vision through local plan policies and supporting text | <p>The Local Plan includes policies which incorporate requirements that play a wider role in contributing towards the UK vision for the marine environment. This includes strategic policy S9 The Coast, policy DM7, Flood defences and coastal protection, policy DM11, Nature conservation, policy DM37, Recreational activity on the River Hamble and policy HA2, Mercury Marina and Riverside Camping and Caravan Park.</p> |

³ As the Marine Policy Statement was not targeted specifically at terrestrial planning authorities, some of its sections are, in practice, relevant to marine planning authorities only and/or there is already a comprehensive policy framework governing terrestrial development (e.g. energy infrastructure), Where this is considered to be the case, i.e. where it is considered likely that a terrestrial planning DPD would be found sound without referencing that section, the section in question has been omitted from this checklist.

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Policy Expectations | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|--|--|---|
| Section 2.4: Considering benefits and adverse effects in marine planning | | |
| Consider benefits and adverse effects of plan policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of benefits and adverse effects of policy on the marine area as appropriate within the DPD's sustainability appraisal | <p>The Sustainability Appraisal (LUC, June 2018) identifies Marine Management within the Annex A Strategy, Plans and Programmes through the key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and SA. Issues relating to marine planning have therefore been scoped in determining the development strategy and in forming the policies of the Local Plan.</p> |
| Section 2.5: Economic, social and environmental considerations | | |
| Contribute to the objectives of relevant EU Directives (Marine Strategy Framework Directive and Water Framework Directive) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to relevant EU Directives in DPD and sustainability appraisal • Consideration of contribution of DPD policies to the objectives of relevant EU Directives | <p>The Local Plan includes content to illustrate how the policies contribute towards the objectives of the relevant EU Directives which are concerned with the marine and water related environment.</p> <p>Policy DM8, Pollution will ensure that development is not permitted if it is likely to cause loss of amenity or impact on public health or other unacceptable environmental impacts through pollution of surface, underground coastal waters or other watercourses. The supporting text paragraph 5.47 to policy DM8 states that the legal requirements of the Water Framework Directive require full consideration to the quality and quantity of ground and surface water bodies in order to meet at least 'good' status or 'good ecological potential' in all water bodies by 2027, and that the Council has a role in supporting the delivery of these objectives.</p> <p>Policy DM10, Water and Waste Water states that major development will be phased alongside the completion of enhancements to the</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Policy Expectations | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|---|--|--|
| | | <p>water supply or wastewater infrastructure where this is required to meet the Habitats Regulations at 'project level stage' and to meet the Water Framework Directive requirement for no deterioration of the status of water bodies.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal (LUC, June 2018) has extensively scoped relevant EU Directives as part of the Annex A review of plans, policies and programmes. These are relevant to the preparation of the Eastleigh Local Plan and the SA assessments undertaken.</p> <p>The Local Plan includes further references where relevant and appropriate to other plans (e.g. the North Solent Management Plan (NFDC on behalf of the North Solent SMP Client Steering Group, December 2010)) which take full account of EU Directives that are relevant to the marine related environment.</p> |
| Marine Policy Statement- Chapter 3: Policy Objectives for Key Activities | | |
| 3.1 Marine Protected Areas | | |
| <p>Incorporate identified areas and features of importance for nature conservation</p> <p>Activities or developments that may result in adverse impacts on biodiversity should be designed or located to avoid such impacts</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of relevant areas and features of importance for nature conservation within relevant marine plan area(s) • Consideration of impacts of policy and/or terrestrial development on those areas and features of importance | <p>Strategic policy S9, The coast aims to ensure that the nature conservation and biodiversity value is protected and enhanced in marine protected areas. This is particularly applicable for areas of the River Hamble and Southampton Water which are covered by internationally significant nature conservation designations.</p> <p>Policy DM11, Nature conservation incorporates aims to ensure the Borough Council works with statutory and voluntary agencies and developers to addresses specific impacts upon the marine protected areas, these primarily located along the Hamble and Southampton</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Policy Expectations | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|---|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures to mitigate, monitor and manage negative impacts on those areas and features of importance | <p>Water.</p> <p>Policy DM37, Recreational activity on the River Hamble further aims to ensure that mooring related development is undertaken in accordance with the biodiversity policy and does not adversely affect the nature conservation of the River Hamble.</p> |
| 3.4 Ports and shipping | | |
| <p>Take into account and seek to minimise any negative impacts on shipping activity, freedom of navigation and navigational safety</p> <p>Protect the efficiency and resilience of continuing port operations</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that policy with potential impact on ports and shipping minimises negative impacts on sector Where relevant, evidence that economic, employment and transport policies are protective of ports and shipping sector | <p>Not applicable for the purposes of the Local Plan.</p> |
| 3.8 Fisheries | | |
| <p>Consider potential economic, social and environmental impacts of other developments on fishing activity</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, evidence that other policies minimise negative impacts on fishing activity and/or aquaculture | <p>A number of policies in the Local Plan aim to minimise the adverse impacts from pollution upon the Itchen and Hamble catchments. For example, Strategic Policy S1 includes a criterion that makes reference to avoiding impacts on the Hamble and Itchen catchments. Policy DM6, Sustainable surface water management and watercourse management also makes reference to only permitting certain developments if they include Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS). As well as managing surface water run-off, SuDS help to maintain water quality which is to the benefit of marine life and fishing activities.</p> <p>The Habitats Regulations Assessment (UE Environmental Consulting,</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Policy Expectations | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|---|---|--|
| | | October 2018) further considers potential negative impacts upon marine related species including fishing activity. |
| 3.9 Aquaculture | | |
| Consider the benefits of encouraging the development of efficient, competitive and sustainable aquaculture industries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, evidence that the benefits of aquaculture industry development have been considered | Strategic policy S5, New Communities, land north of Bishopstoke and land north and east of Fair Oak makes reference to protecting the fish farm business in relation to the wider objective for development to include a range of green infrastructure (including open spaces). |
| 3.10 Surface water management and waste water treatment and disposal | | |
| Maximise opportunities for co-existence of waste water infrastructure with other activities in the marine environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference to and consideration of the co-existence of waste water infrastructure with other marine activities, including the potential for waste water infrastructure to mitigate marine impacts through design or location | <p>The Local Plan does not allocate or safeguard land for additional waste water infrastructure. However, a number of the site allocation policies include a requirement for the provision of a connection to the sewerage system at the nearest point of adequate capacity as advised by Southern Water.</p> <p>Strategic policy S5, New Communities, land north of Bishopstoke and land north and east of Fair Oak includes a requirement for development to provide waste water utilities in accordance with policy DM9.</p> <p>Whilst these requirements don't directly relate to the marine environment, ensuring that waste water is appropriately dealt with will have wider benefits upon the environment, and have indirect benefits upon the wider mitigation of marine related impacts.</p> |
| 3.11 Tourism and recreation | | |
| Consider the potential for tourism and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, reference to | Strategic policy S9, The coast recognises the importance of marine |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

| Policy Expectations | Possible Evidence | Evidence Provided |
|---|---|---|
| <p>recreation in the marine environment and the benefits this will bring to the economy and local communities</p> | <p>marine tourism and recreation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence that the potential for marine tourism and recreation has been recognised in plan-making | <p>related enterprises that contribute to the local and sub-regional economy and recreational activities, this being of particular relevance to the River Hamble and Southampton Water.</p> <p>Policy DM37, Recreational activity on the River Hamble recognises that new moorings and the replacement or relocation of existing moorings will only be permitted outside the mooring restriction areas provided the included criteria are met. It can therefore be considered that this policy broadly supports appropriate marine related recreation, leisure and tourism related development.</p> <p>Policy HA2, Mercury Marina and Riverside Camping and Caravan Park also supports the provision of a hotel.</p> <p>The Local Plan also makes reference to the PUSH Green Infrastructure Strategy which includes a number of proposals that affect the Borough including marine and coastal access which aims to improve multi-user access to the coastline and to provide greater connectivity, increasing recreation and enhancing biodiversity. This also aims to promote sustainable tourism and transport.</p> |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

Appendix One

This is an alphabetical list of all local planning authorities in England whose area overlaps with the UK marine area.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Adur | City of Southampton | Hartlepool | North Lincolnshire |
| Allerdale | City of Westminster | Hastings | North Norfolk |
| Arun | Colchester | Havant | North Somerset |
| Babergh | Copeland | Havering | North Tyneside |
| Barking and Dagenham | Cornwall | Horsham | North York Moors National Park |
| Barrow-in-Furness | County Durham | Hounslow | Northumberland |
| Basildon | Dartford | Huntingdonshire | Norwich |
| Bassetlaw | Doncaster | Ipswich | Poole |
| Bexley | Dover | Isle of Wight | Preston |
| Blackpool | East Cambridgeshire | Isles of Scilly | Purbeck |
| Boston | East Devon | Kensington and Chelsea | Redcar and Cleveland |
| Bournemouth | East Lindsey | King's Lynn and West Norfolk | Richmond upon Thames |
| Broadland | East Riding of Yorkshire | Lake District National Park | Rochford |
| Broads Authority | Eastbourne | Lambeth | Rother |
| Canterbury | Eastleigh | Lancaster | Scarborough |
| Carlisle | Exeter | Lewes | Sedgemoor |
| Castle Point | Exmoor National Park | Lewisham | Sefton |
| Chelmsford | Fareham | Liverpool | Selby |
| Cheshire West and Chester | Fenland | Maidstone | Shepway |
| Chichester | Fylde | Maldon | South Cambridgeshire |
| Chorley | Gateshead | Medway | South Downs National Park |
| Christchurch | Gloucester | Middlesbrough | South Gloucestershire |
| City of London | Gosport | New Forest | South Hams |
| City of Brighton and Hove | Gravesham | New Forest National Park | South Holland |
| City of Bristol | Great Yarmouth | Newark and Sherwood | South Lakeland |
| City of Kingston upon Hull | Greenwich | Newcastle upon Tyne | South Norfolk |
| City of Peterborough | Halton | Newham | South Ribble |
| City of Plymouth | Hambleton | North Devon | South Somerset |
| City of Portsmouth | Hammersmith and Fulham | North East Lincolnshire | |

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (October 2018)

South Tyneside
Southend-on-Sea
Southwark
Stockton-on-Tees
Stroud
Suffolk Coastal
Sunderland
Swale
Taunton Deane
Teignbridge
Tendring
Test Valley
Thanet
Thurrock
Tonbridge and Malling
Torbay
Torrige
Tower Hamlets
Wandsworth
Warrington
Waveney
Wealden
West Devon
West Dorset
West Lancashire
West Lindsey
West Somerset
Weymouth and Portland
Winchester
Wirral
Worthing
Wyre
York

www.eastleigh.gov.uk/localplan2016-2036

